

**DOCTORS****Weak Men**Sexually.  
All private diseases and disorders of men treated by mail. Consultation free.**SYPHILLIS.**

Cured for life and the poison thoroughly cleansed from the system. Piles, Fistula and Rectal Ulcers, Hydrocele and Varicocele permanently and successfully cured. Method new and painless.

**Stricture and Gleet** Cured at home by new method without pain or cutting. Call on or address with stamp.**Dr. Searles & Searles.**

119 S. 14th St., Omaha, Neb.

**MAMMOTH WHITE ARTICHOKE**

Seed at farmers' prices. After seven years' experience in growing them for my hogs I pronounce them equal to Old Meal at one-fifth the cost. For particulars and prices address G. A. Arnold, Hayden, Phelps County, Neb.

**99 PER CENT Seed Corn.**

Send five one-cent stamps to J. B. AT STEWART, Shenandoah, Ia., for 20 page book—Hints on Corn Growing—and sample packages of best varieties.

You cannot miss it in doing so. His varieties are EARLY YELLOW ROSE, SNOWFLAKE WHITE, PRIDE OF THE NORTH, and ARMSTRONG'S MORTGAGE LIFTER. The great corn season of 1896 only served to add new and valuable testimony to the great worth of the Early Yellow Rose for Nebraska growers. Prices to suit the times.

**Legislative Gallery.**

**Portrait and Landscape**  
Photographer,  
129 So. 11th St.

GALLERY ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

**Work Guaranteed. Prices Low.**  
NOTICE OF SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated on the 27th day of June 1896 and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster County, Nebraska on the 29th day of June 1896 and executed by Frank B. Johnson and L. B. Johnson to Helen A. Leslie to secure the payment of the sum of \$229.53 default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore I will sell the property therein described to wit: About 2,000 bushels of corn in crib, about 50 tons of hay in stack, at public auction at the house of Mrs. Helen A. Leslie situated on east half lot (3) three, town (11) eleven range (5) five in Lancaster County, Nebraska, Saturday March 20, 1897, at 2 o'clock p.m. of said day.

Dated March 1, 1897.  
44 HELEN A. LESLIE,  
Mortgagor.

**Notice.**  
To William Robinson, Non-resident Defendant:  
You are hereby notified that on the first day of March, 1897, Lizzie Robinson filed a petition against you in the district court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the ground of desertion with intent to commit adultery without good cause for the term of two years past. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 19th day of April, 1897.

LIZZIE ROBINSON, Plaintiff.  
By Wm. Leese & Owsley Wilson, her attorney.  
Dated March 3d, 1897.

**PAST TIME,**  
**THROUGH CARE.**

To Omaha, Chicago and points in Iowa and Illinois, the UNION PACIFIC in connection with the C. & N. W. Ry. offers the best service and the fastest time. Call or write to me for time cards, rates, etc.

E. B. SLOSSON,  
Gen. Agt.

**SIX MILLION PEOPLE VOTED FOR**  
Hon. W. J. Bryan. His only book, "The First Battle," is now ready. Agents making from \$25 to \$150 per week; the greatest seller of the age; send for outfit quick. Beware of fraudulent books. W. B. Conkey Company, sole publishers, Chicago.

**FRUIT FOREST TREES**  
All kinds of Small Fruits, Ornamentals and Shade Trees, including the largest or small plants at **LOW PRICES**. Large Ships Free for Street, Park or Cemetery. Write for Price List. Address

YOUNGERS &amp; CO., Geneva, Neb.

Ripans Tabebuia cure dizziness.

**THE NEW TARIFF BILL****CHAIRMAN DINGLEY EXPLAINING IT.**

Total Amount of Revenue for the First Year Under the New Bill Estimated at \$75,000,000—Summary of Schedule—Agricultural Duties, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, in response to a request that he furnish a synopsis of the new tariff bill, makes the following statement:

"The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States."

"On the basis of the importations for the last fiscal year the bill would increase the revenue about \$12,000,000, divided among the several schedules, as follows: A—Chemicals, \$3,500,000; B—Crockery and glassware, \$4,000,000; C—Metals, \$4,000,000; D—Tobacco, \$7,750,000; E—Sugar, \$21,750,000; F—Cottons, \$7,000,000; G—Agricultural, \$6,300,000; H—Liquors, \$1,800,000; I—Cottons, \$1,700,000; J—Jute, linen and hemp, \$7,800,000; K—Wool, \$17,500,000; manufactures of wool, \$27,000,000; L—Silks, \$1,500,000; M—Pulp and paper, \$55,000; N—Sundries, \$6,200,000.

"This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. But as the imports of wool were three times as great and those of wool manufacturers more than twice as great in pounds as in 1895, the committee assumes that the excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished 8,000,000 pounds since 1895, will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year."

"Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1895, on account of anticipatory imports to avoid duties, we place the increased revenue from this source at \$11,000,000. Anticipating also that the imports of woolens will fall off nearly 50 per cent from the enormous imports of 1895, we estimate the increased revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about \$14,000,000. From sugar, we estimate \$20,000,000 additional revenues. Anticipating a considerable falling off of imports of Havana tobacco because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to be derived from the tobacco schedule to \$4,000,000. The remaining schedules would afford a revenue of about \$39,500,000 on the basis of the imports of 1895, but as there would probably be diminished imports at some points, although the gradual restoration of business activity would offset this by increasing the consumption of imported luxuries, we reduce the estimates on these to \$31,000,000. These would aggregate an additional revenue of \$80,000,000 the first year."

"A further reduction of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 for contingencies would leave \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000 as the probable increased revenue from this bill the first year, which would undoubtedly rise to \$100,000,000 the second year."

"These estimates are below, rather than above, the probable result, unless a considerable delay in the enactment of the bill should greatly enlarge the opportunity for imports of articles on which duties are to be raised—particularly wool and woolens—for speculative purposes. Undoubtedly any delay beyond May 1 in placing the bill on the statute book would result in a large loss of revenue."

"This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argols, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw mattings, burlaps and various other articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woolens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool by raising the duty on sugar about 5¢ of a cent per pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which, it is believed, can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop, which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and laces, etc.

"As a rule, the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law, while still preserving the protective principle, being made feasible by changed conditions."

"The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee and hides, as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, chickie, argols and silk laces. In adding these articles, the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties to countries giving us similar concessions."

**Agricultural Duties**

Agricultural duties are levied in part as follows: Cattle, from 8¢ to 30¢ per cent per head. Hogs, \$1.50 each. Horses and mules, \$20, valued at over \$100, 25 per cent. Sheep—\$1.50 under 1 year old, 75 cents. Other live animals, 20 per cent. Barley, 30¢ bushel. Barley malt, 45¢ bushel. Buckwheat, 15¢ bushel. Corn, 15¢ bushel. Cornmeal, 20¢. Macaroni, vermicelli, and other similar preparations, 2¢ pound. Oats, 15¢ bushel. Oatmeal and rolled oats, 1¢ pound. Oat hulls, 7¢ cwt. Rye, cleaned, 2¢ pound; uncleared, 1¢ pound. Rye flour and meal and broken rye, 1¢ pound.

Rye, 10¢ bushel. Flour, 1¢ pound. Tapioca and sago, 1¢ pound. Arrowroot flour, 3¢ pound. Wheat, 25¢ bushel. Wheat flour, 25 per cent. Butter and substitutes, 6¢ pound. Cheese, 6¢ pound. Milk, fresh, 2¢ gallon; milk, 5¢ pound. Beans, 5¢ bushel. Beans, peas and mushrooms, 2½¢ pound and

15 per cent. All other prepared vegetables not provided for, and fish paste and sauce, 40 per cent. Cabbage, 3¢ each. Cider, 5¢ gallon. Eggs, 5¢ dozen. Eggs, yolk of, 25 per cent. Hay, 4¢ ton. Honey, 20¢ gallon. Hops, 15¢ per cent.

Onions, 4¢ bushel; garlic, 1¢ pound. Peas, green in bulk or in barrel, 40¢ bushel; dried and split, 50¢ bushel; small packages, 1¢ pound. Plants, trees, etc., not specially provided for, 40 per cent. Potatoes, 25¢ bushel. Castor beans or seeds, 25¢ bushel. Flaxseed or linseed, 30¢ bushel. Straw, \$1.50 ton. Teazles, 30 per cent. Vegetables, unprepared, not provided for, 25 per cent.

**Retaliatory Features.**

The discriminating and retaliatory features of the bill are very sweeping. A discriminating duty of 10 per cent is levied on all foreign vessels not entitled by treaty or acts of Congress to enter the ports of the United States, and no goods are to be imported except in vessels of the United States or of the country in which the goods are the product, or are manufactured, or from which such goods can be, or usually are, shipped, and for violations of this last provision, the ship and cargo are to be forfeited, but this section is not to be enforced against nations which do not maintain a similar regulation against the United States.

**NEW HOUSE AT WORK.**

Received 199 Votes for Speaker—Three Committees Named.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Fifty-fifth house of representatives organized for the work before it. Although the proceedings were perfunctory, the scene was a brilliant one. As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Major McDowell, clerk of the House, rapped the House to order.

Rev. Mr. Coudin, the blind chaplain of the House, then delivered the invocation, appealing to the throne for God's blessing on the work of the new congress and the new administration.

The clerk of the House then read the President's proclamation convening Congress, after which the roll was called. Immediately following, Mr. Thomas B. Reed of Maine was elected speaker. The vote was: Reed, 199; Bailey (Democrat), 114; Bell (Populist), 21; Newlands (silverite), 1. All the Populists voted for Bell.

Speaker Reed was enthusiastically received on his appearance in the House after his election, and made a graceful and dryly humorous speech in assuming the gavel.

The speaker announced the members of the committee on rules, ways and means and mileage, as follows:

Rules: The speaker: Henderson, of Iowa; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Republicans; Bailey, of Texas, and McMillin, of Tennessee, Democrats.

Ways and means—Dingley, of Maine; Payne, of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Hopkins, of Illinois; Grosvenor of Ohio; Russell, of Connecticut; Dolliver, of Iowa; Steele, of Indiana; Johnson, of North Dakota; Evans, of Kentucky; Tawney, of Minnesota, Republicans; Bailey, of Texas; McMillin, of Tennessee; Wheeler of Alabama; McLaurin, of South Carolina; Robertson, of Louisiana, and Swanson, of Virginia, Democrats.

Mileage—Wright of Massachusetts, Dartmouth of California, Booze of Maryland, Republicans; Cooper of Texas and Lewis of Georgia, Democrats.

The session began its work in extra session, eighty-seven senators present and with galleries packed to their full limit. The business of the day was confined to the reading of the president's message, the seating of the new senator from Kansas, Mr. Harris, and the referring of the credentials of Mr. Corbett as senator from Oregon to the committee on privileges and elections. No legislative business was transacted during the day.

This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argols, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw mattings, burlaps and various other articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woolens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool by raising the duty on sugar about 5¢ of a cent per pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which, it is believed, can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop, which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and laces, etc.

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**TRIPLE LYNCHING.**

Three Negroes Strung Up by a Mob for Double Murder.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 16.—Three negroes, Jim Gilmore, Jim Miller and Otis Miller, were taken from the sheriff yesterday by fifty armed men, strung up to trees and their bodies riddled with bullets. The crime for which they were lynched was the murder of John Barefield, postmaster at Blue Springs, and his assistant, John R. Turner, on March 3. The murder was committed for the purpose of robbery.

**Three Prisoners Burned to Death.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16.—At Dover, the capital of Stewart county, the jail was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Four prisoners, one white man and three negroes, were the only occupants of the building at the time. The white man escaped, but the negroes were probably burned to death.

**The Public Utilities Bill Signed.**

TOPEKA, Kan., March 16.—Governor Leedy has signed the public utilities bill, practically under protest. He said this afternoon: "There were a number of objectionable features in it, but there was a demand for such legislation, therefore I signed the bill."

**A Preacher's Suicide.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—The Rev. George H. Wells of Dover, Ill., was found near the St. Paul track, east of the Wauwatosa station last night. He had been struck by a train and killed and it is believed that it was a suicide.

**Die From Eating Canned Fruit.**

PERRY, Okla., March 16.—Miss Ella Herrington, a daughter of H. C. Herrington, a well-to-do farmer living west of here, near Mound City, was poisoned Saturday by eating canned fruit. She was a teacher and very popular.

**Robbed of Much Pension Money.**

WICHITA, Kan., March 16.—John Waters of Butler county reported this morning that he had been robbed last night of \$1,800 pension money which he had just received, burglars having entered his room at the hotel while he slept.

**Seven Toll Gates Destroyed.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 16.—Seven toll gates were destroyed in Mercer county last night. One house was burned, another fired, and the keeper badly shot.

**MEDICAL WAR IN MISSOURI.****MANY ANTI-HOMEOPATHIC PETITIONS.****GOVERNOR IS DETERMINED**

The Proposed Appointment of Dr. Combs of Kansas City as Fulton Asylum Superintendent Arouses Oppositions and Opponents Alike—Other Legislative News.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 17.—In the house this morning Bradley of Audrain sent to the reading clerk's desk a memorial from his county protesting against the proposed appointment of Dr. J. T. Coombs, homeopath, as superintendent of the Fulton asylum.

Farrar of Iron moved that 500 copies be printed for information and Mashburn moved as a substitute that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to throw it into the river, while Clark moved to table the whole matter.

Bohart said the petition had no business before the house, as this body had no jurisdiction over the matter. Clark tried to speak, but other members cried: "Vote," and Hall shouted: "Why do you put in your ear?"

The motion to table was beaten—46 to 30. The motion to print was withdrawn and Mashburn's motion was voted down vociferously.

Then Hall got the floor and sent up two more petitions, and though Bohart objected again the House decided, by a vigorous majority, to have them read. Avery sent other protests from his county. Crisp asked where they were written, and Avery said they were written in Lincoln county.

Protests from Callaway, Scott, St. Francois, Pike and other counties were sent up and Rubey moved to send them all to the governor.