of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the secretary of the treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

The house provision in the tariff bill keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as is imposed on sugars from other countries.

WINES AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The provision in the house bill on distilled wines is stricken out and the following substituted:

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermuth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per cent or less of absolute alcohol, 30 cents per gallon; if containing more than 14 per cent of absolute alcohol, 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles, or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs. Provided that any wines, ginger cordial or vermuth imported containing more than 24 per cent of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly. And provided further, that there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such packages contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs; and all such bottles or jugs shall, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, pay an additional duty of 3 cents for each bottle or jug. The percentage of alcohol in wines and liquors shall be determined in such manner as the secretary of the treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

Lead ore is increased from 1 cent, which is the house provision, to 1.5 cents per pound.

LUMBER SCHEDULE.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word timber the words "Hewn, sided or squared, and round timber," and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic foot, as in the house bill. The rate of $2 per ton on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but when planed on one side, the additional rate is made 35, instead of 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure; when planed, tongued and grooved, the additional rate is made 70 cents per thousand feet, board measure, instead of $1; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.05 per thousand instead of $1.50. The house proviso for an additional duty of 20 per cent ad valorem upon lumber imported from any foreign country which imposes an export duty is changed so as to add the amount of the export duty instead of any fixed sum. The duty on kindling wood in bundles is stricken out. Shingles, house rate 30, senate rate 25 cents per thousand. Manufactures of ozier or willow, house rate 50, senate, 40 per cent ad valorem. Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substances, house rate 2 cents, senate 1 cent per thousand and 15 per cent ad valorem. Butchers' and packers' skewers, house rate 40 cents per thousand, senate 20 per cent ad valorem.

Placed on the free list is poplar and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stave bolts, railroad ties.

CHANGES IN WOOL SCHEDULE.

Many and important changes were made by the senate tariff subcommittee in the wool and woolen schedule as passed by the house.

First-class wools were reduced from 11 cents per pound, as provided in the house bill, to 8 cents per pound, and second-class wools from 12 to 9 cents, whereas the duties on wools of the third class were raised. The dividing line in this latter class was placed at 10 cents value, wools under that value being made dutiable at the rate of 4 cents per pound instead of 32 per cent advalorem, as in the house bill. Wools valued at more than 10 cents per pound were placed at 7 cents per pound instead of 50 per cent ad valorem. The wool growers failed to secure all the changes which they desired in classification, but it is understood that the rates fixed on the wools themselves are satisfactory to them. Skirted wools of the first class, as imported in 1890 and prior to that date, are required to pay 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed by this act, and on unwashed wools of class one.

There is a reduction on nails from 30 to 20 cents per pound.

Paragraphs 362, 363 and 364 are all stricken out and substitutes provided for them as follows:

362. Wool and hair which have been advanced by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed on manufactures of wool not specially provided for.

363. On yarns, wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed on one pound of unwashed wool of the first-class; valued at more than 35 cents per pound, three and one-half times the rate imposed on unwashed wool of the first-class, and in addition, upon all of the foregoing 40 per cent ad valorem.

364. On cloths, knit fabrics and all manufactures of every description not specially provided for, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty shall be three times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first-class; valued at above 40 cents and not above 70 cents, four times the duty on unwashed skirted wool of the first-class, and in addition on all the foregoing, 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents per pound, four times the duty on unwashed skirted wool of the first class and 55 per cent ad valorem.

RAISES THE RATE ON BLANKETS.

The blanket paragraph is changed as follows: Blankets and flannels are increased from 30 to 40 per pound, and it is also provided that the duty on this article shall be the same as that imposed upon one and half pounds of unwashed wool. An additional duty is allowed of 30 per cent ad valorem, instead of the house rate. On these articles valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound the duty is made equal to two and a half times that on one pound of unwashed wool, instead of three times, as provided by the house bill, and an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent is added instead of the house rate. On blankets valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the rate is made three times that of unwashed wool, and an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent is added.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat lining, etc., valued at 15 cents per yard and less are rated at 5¼c per yard instead of 7 cents, as in the house bill, while articles of this class valued at more than 15 cents are reduced from 8 to 6½ cents per yard, and 50 per cent ad valorem instead of 20 per cent as the house bill added on all of them. The above applies to goods the warp of which consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material. On women's and children's dress goods, etc., which are composed wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for, the duty is reduced from 11 to 9 cents per yard, with an ad valorem duty of 50 cents added. The rates on webbing, gorings, suspenders, etc., are reduced from 60 to 40 cents per pound, though the advalorem addition of 60 per cent is not changed.

There are several changes in carpets. Oriental, Berlin and other similar rugs, as well as carpets woven in whole for rooms are removed from the paragraph relating to Aubusson and Axminster carpets and are incorporated in a new paragraph, which provides for a duty on them of 20 cents per square foot and 10 per cent ad valorem when only valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than $1, 40 cents per square foot and 20 per cent ad valorem; voiued at more than $1 and not more than $2, 75 cents per square foot and 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $2 per square foot, 65 per cent ad valorem. Treble ingrain and all chained Venetian carpets are increased from 19 cents per yard to 25 cents, and wool. Dutch two-ply ingrain from 14 to 20 cents per yard.

Another paragraph is added specifically providing "that all articles, fabrics and manufactures, however described, of which wool is a component material, shall be classified and pay duties imposed by the several paragraphs of this schedule."

CHANGE IN TOBACCO SCHEDULE.

Tobacco—An important change was made in tobacco taxes under the internal revenue laws. Section 3 368, revised statutes, relating to internal revenue taxes on tobacco, was changed to read as follows:

Upon tobacco and snuff manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes: On snuff, manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dried, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of 8 cents per pound. And snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff and shall be put in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine cut, shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of 8 cents per pound.

Section 3394 of the revised statutes is amended so as to read as follows:

Upon cigars which shall be manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds, per 1,000, $1 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000.

The house provisions for duties on imported tobacco have been stricken out and the following duties inserted on imported tobacco:

Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 5 per cent (in weight) of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $1.50 per pound; if stemmed, $2.25 per pound; filler tobacco, not specially provided for in this act, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

A paragraph was inserted defining tobacco terms as follows:

The term wrapper tobacco, as used in this act, means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, of any leaf tobacco unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for ascertaining correctness of any certificates of any imported leaf tobacco at least one-half, box or package, in every ten, and at least one in every invoice shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale, box or package.

Other changes in the tobacco schedule are as follows: All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound (house rate 65); snuff and snuff flour and manufactures of snuff (house rate, 65 cents) senate 40 cents per pound; cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, house $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, senate $4 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. A proviso is added that cigarettes of all kinds weighing less than four pounds per 1,000 shall pay a duty of $3 per pound.

METAL SCHEDULE.

In the metal schedule the first change of importance is made in paragraph 121, relating to coils or rods of less than seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, which is made to include hammered as well as rolled iron, and on which the duty is reduced from the house rate of 0.8 to 0.7 of a cent per pound. There is also a reduction on slabs, blooms, loops, etc., from 0.5 to 0.4 of a cent per pound. Beams, girders, etc., are reduced from 0.6 to 0.5 of a cent. Boiler plate, iron or steel, is reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem; anchors of iron or steel from 1½ cents per pound to 1.2 cents. Forgings, not especially provided for, are made dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem, whereas the house rate gave the same ad valorem with an additional 1.5 cent per pound. There are also reductions in the hook, bands and scroll paragraph, as follows: Valued at 3 cents per pound or less from 0.6 to 0.5 of a cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, from 0.7 to 0.6 cents per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, from 0.9 to 0.8 cents; railway bars, T rails, etc., are reduced from 0.35 to 0.3 of a cent per pound, and railway fish plates from 0.5 to 0.4 of a cent per pound.

There is a reduction in the paragraph relating to galvanized iron and steel sheets and galvanized hoop iron, etc., from 0.25 of a cent per pound to 0.2 of a cent; on sheets of iron or steel, polished, planed, etc., from 2 cents per pound to 1⅞, with a provision reducing the duty on plates, sheets, etc., which have been pickled or cleaned by acid from 0.25 to 0.2 of a cent a pound. There is a reduction on tin and taggers' tin from 1.5 cents to 1.4 cents per pound. The provision is stricken out relieving this paragraph from the benefits of a drawback.

SHAFTING AND CONNECTING RODS.

Mill shafting, connecting rods and piston rods are added to paragraph 131 and are made dutiable at 0.3 of a cent per pound. In the same paragraph clogged ingots, etc., valued at 1 cent a pound and less, are made dutiable at 0.3 of 1 cent per pound instead of 0.35 of a cent, as in the house bill; valued above 1 cent at 0.4 instead of 0.5; valued above 1¼ cents, at 0.6 instead of 0.7; valued above 1⅛ cents, at 0.7 instead of 0.8; valued above 02.2 cents, 0.9 of a cent per pound instead of 1.1 cents; valued above 3 cents per pound, 1.2 of a cent instead of 1.4; valued above 4 cents, 1.3 of a cent per pound instead of 1.6; valued above 7 cents, 2 cents per pound instead of 2.5; valued above 10 cents, 2.4 cents per pound instead of 3 cents; valued above 13 cents, 2.8 cents per pound instead of 3.5; valued above 16 cents per pound, 4.7 cents instead of 6 cents.

The provisions of the tariff bill making all steel rods which have been tempered or treated, dutiable as wire, is stricken out. The entire paragraph relating to round iron or steel wire is cancelled and new language substituted. According to the new classification round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauged is dutiable at 1¼ cents per pound, while smaller wire, but not below No. 16 wire gauge, is placed at 1½ cents per pound and still smaller at 2 cents per pound.

A new paragraph is added in regard to iron or steel or other wire not specially provided for, such as is commonly known as hat, bonnet, corset, piano and watch wire, including corset steels, which are made dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem, whether covered or uncovered. Wire cloth and wire netting made in measures is rated at 45 per cent. An additional duty of 0.2 of a cent a pound is made on wire coated with zinc or tin or any other metal.

Paragraph 137 in regard to iron or steel bars, cold rolled, etc., is stricken out entirely.

Axles, axle bars and forgings for axles are reduced from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound where the value is not more than 6 cents per pound; castings of malleable iron not specially provided for, from 1¼ cents to 0.9 of a cent per pound; chains, not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, from 1¼ cents to 1 cent per pound; chains, less than three-fourths of an inch, from 1½ cents to 1¼ cents per pound; chains less than three-eighths of an inch, increased from 2 cents to 2½ cents. All iron or steel tubes not especially provided for are made dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem.

The cutlery paragraph is entirely stricken out and a substitute added as follows:

Penknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, erasers, manicure knives, valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per dozen, 1 cent per piece and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents, 5 cents per piece and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $1.50 per dozen 10 cents per piece and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $3 per dozen, 13 cents per piece and 40 per cent ad valorem. Razor blades and razors, valued at not more than $1.50 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen, and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $1.50 per dozen, 75 cents and 20 per cent ad valorem. Scissors and sheers, valued at more than 50 cents per dozen, 15 cents per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $1.75 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen and 25 per cent ad valorem.

The classification in regard to files, rasps, etc., is somewhat changed and these articles when two and a half inches in length and under are made dutiable at 30 cents per dozen, if exceeding that length and not exceeding four and a half inches in length, 50 cents per dozen; over four and a half inches, 75 cents per dozen; over seven inches $1 per dozen, instead of $1.60 as in the house bill.

There is also a change in the classification of double barrelled shotguns, the lowest figure of value named being $10 instead of $6, as in the house bill. The duty is changed from specific to ad valorem and made 50 per cent on goods of this class. Shotguns valued at more than $10 are made dutiable at $6 each.

Paragraph 158, in regard to wire nails, is changed so as to make it applicable to nails not less than one inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, and to this classification the house rate of one-half of 1 cent per pound is made applicable. All wire nails of smaller size are rated at 1 cent per pound. Knitting or sewing machine needles are reduced from 30 to 25 per cent ad valorem. Hand and buck saws are reduced from 40 to 30 per cent ad valorem. There is a change in the classification in regard to wood screws, made of iron or steel, which makes the rate on all wood screws of more than two inches in length, 4 cents per pound instead of the rates fixed by the house bill, which range all the way from 3 cents to 10 cents per pound. The rate on wood screws between one and two inches in length is reduced from 7 to 6 cents per pound; less than one inch and not more than a half inch in length, from 10 to 8½ cents per pound; less than one-half an inch in length reduced from 14 to 12 cents per pound.

The bill raises the duty on oranges, lemons and citrus fruits from ¾ to 1 cent per pound and reduces prunes, raisins, plums and dried grapes from 2½ to 2 cents.

Cattle valued at less than $10 a head are dutiable at $4 a head and over $10 at $6.

Paragraph 168, in relation to wheels, is made to apply entirely to wheels for railway purposes, and a rate of 1¼ cents per pound is fixed.

Aluminum in crude form, 5 cents per pound instead of 10 cents; in plates, sheets, etc., 10 cents instead of 15 cents. The paragraph in regard to articles manufactured of aluminum is stricken out. Manufactured Argentine or German silver, 25 per cent ad valorem instead of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

The paragraph in regard to brass in bars, old brass, etc., fit only for manufacture, is stricken out. Dutch metal or aluminum in leaf, 5 cents per package instead of 4 cents, gold leaf, $1.75 per package instead of $2. The duty of 1 cent per pound as fixed by the house on lead ore was increased to 1½ cents and a provision added that the value should be estimated at the port of entry, "whether designated as bonded warehouse or otherwise."

There was no change on the rate fixed by the house on pig lead, lead dross, etc.

An ad valorem duty of 40 per cent was fixed on mica instead of the sliding scales provided in the house bill. A substitute is provided for paragraph 186 in regard to pins, which makes common pins 35 per cent ad valorem. Quicksilver is reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents per pound and the provision for a duty on the flasks and other vessels in which quicksilver may be imported is stricken out.

There is a new paragraph in relation to watches, etc., which provides an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent on watches, clocks and chronometers, and of 10 per cent on the jewels used in the manufacture of watches and clocks.

Zinc in blocks or pigs is reduced from 1¾ cents per pound to 1 cent, in sheets, from 2½ cents to 1¾ cents per pound. Worn out zinc, from 1¼ cents to 1 cent per pound.

SILK SCHEDULE.

In the silk schedule, paragraph 384 relating to goods in the piece, is stricken out and an entirely new paragraph written in its place, providing as follows:

Woven fabrics in the piece, not specially provided for weighing not less than one and one-third ounces per square yard and containing not more than eight ounces per square yard, and containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk in the gum, 50 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece 60 cents per pound; containing not more than 30 per cent of silk in the gum, 50 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece 80 cents per pound; containing not more than 45 per cent of silk in the gum, 90 cents per pound, dyed in the gum $1.10 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn and containing not more than 30 per cent in weight, if black, 75 cents per pound, and if other than black 90 cents per pound; containing not more than 45 per cent of silk, if black, $1.10 per pound, and if other than black $1.30 per pound; containing more than 45 per cent of silk, or composed wholly of silk, if dyed, $1.50 per pound, and if other than black $2.00 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, $3.00 per pound; if in the gum, $2.50 per pound; if boiled off or dyed in the piece or printed, $3.00 per pound; if weighing less than one and one-third ounces, and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum, and if dyed in the thread, $2.50 per pound; if weighing less than one and one-third ounces, and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if boiled off, or if dyed or printed in the piece, $3.00 per pound; if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, $5.00 per pound, but in no case shall any of the foregoing fabrics in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem.

Braids and fringes made of silk are transferred from paragraph 386 to paragraph 387, which has the effect of increasing the duty on them from 50 per cent to 60 per cent ad valorem.

Jacquard figured goods of which silk is the material of chief value, are made dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem.

EARTHENWARE.

There are very radical changes in the schedule of earths, earthenware and glassware, some of the most important changes being transfers from ad valorem to specific or mixed rates. In the paragraph of the house bill which covers china, porcelain, earthen, stone, crockeryware, etc., and puts the decorated at 60 per cent ad valorem and plain at 55 per cent is stricken out and the following substituted:

Earthen, stone and crockery ware and manufactures of which these substances, or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specifically provided for in this, including plaques, ornaments, etc., three-fourth of 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; if printed in one color only and not gilded, 1 cent per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem; if tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed and gilded, printed and filled or transferred or decorated by any mechanical process, 1¾ cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; if handpainted, printed in gold, or otherwise ornamented or decorated in any manner and not herein specifically provided for, 50 per cent ad valorem, provided that none of the articles enumerated in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 45 per cent ad valorem and provided further that the dutiable weight of the articles provided for in this paragraph shall be their gross weight in packed condition, as imported, including the weight of crates, cases, boxes and other coverings and packing material.

The paragraph of the house bill rating all other china, etc., ornamented at 60 per cent ad valorem and not ornamented at 55 per cent, is stricken out and replaced by the following:

China porcelain, parian and bisque ware and manufactures of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specifically provided for in this act, including plaques, etc., 1½ cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; if printed in one color only and not gilded, 2¼ cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; if gilded, stained, enameled, printed and gilded, printed and filled, or transferred or decorated by any mechanical process, 2½ cents per pound and 30 per per cent ad valorem; if handpainted, painted in gold, raised gold or otherwise, or decorated in any manner not herein otherwise specifically provided, for 55 per cent ad valorem. Provided, that none of the articles enumerated in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem. And provided further that the dutiable weight of the articles provided for in this paragraph shall be their gross weight in packed condition as imported, including the weight of the crates, etc.

Gray earthenware and salt-glazed stoneware are added to the kinds of undecorated earthenware dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem, and the item, "Rockingham earthenware, 40 per cent ad valorem," of the house bill is stricken out.

Wares of carbon not decorated are 35 per cent and decorated at 45 per cent, and the item making carbons for electric lighting and filters dutiable at 50 per cent and porous carbons for electric batteries at 20 per cent is stricken out.

Fire brick is raised from 30 to 45 per cent, and other brick, other than common, from 30 to 40 per cent.

The item of bauxite, crude, $1 per ton, is stricken out.

The paragraphs of the house bill covering glass bottles and other articles are stricken out, and for them are substituted schedules showing a slight reduction from the tariffs imposed by the house bill. The rates of the house bill on plates and window glass are generally reduced.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

The addition of hides to the dutiable list made necessary various changes in the bill concerning leather and articles made therefrom. A substitute paragraph was prepared in regard to belting leather, the provisions of which are as follows:

Band or belting leather and sole leather, 20 per cent ad valorem; calf skins, tanned, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, etc., chamois skins and other skins not specifically enumerated, 20 per cent ad valorem; book binders' calf skin, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 20 per cent ad valorem; skins for Morocco, tanned, but unfinished, 10 per cent ad valorem; pianoforte leather, 20 per cent ad valorem; boots and shoes, made leather, 25 per cent ad valorem; provided, that leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps shall be classified as manufactures of leather and pay a duty accordingly.

There was only one change in the house provision in regard to glove duties. The house paragraph, providing for cumulative duties, was stricken out and a substitute written as follows: "In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid on leather gloves, when lined, $1 per dozen pairs. On all leather gloves imported without fasteners of any kind there shall be a reduction of 25 cents per dozen.

The rate on cattle importations is changed so as to provide for a duty of $4 per head on cattle not valued at more than $10 and $6 per head where the value is greater. The house bill made a uniform rate of $6.

The rates on rice were generally reduced, putting cleaned rice at 1½ cents per pound instead of 2 cents; uncleaned rice at .08 of a cent, instead of 1¼ cents; rice flour, ¼ instead of ½ cent per pound.

Beans are reduced from 50 to 40 cents per bushel; hay from $4 to $3.50 per ton; hops from 15 to 12 cents per pound; dried peas, changed from 1 cent per pound to 20 cents per bushel.

Potatoes are reduced from 25 to 20 cents per bushel; flax seed or linseed from 30 to 25 cents per bushel, and seed of all kinds not specifically provided for, from 40 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

The paragraph in regard to fish, packed in oil or otherwise, is entirely changed and provides that anchovies, sardines, sprats, etc., packed in tins, boxes or cans, shall be dutiable as follows:

In boxes or cans, containing seven and one-half cubic inches or less, 1½ cents per box or can; containing not more than twenty-one cubic inches, 2½ cents per box or can; containing not more than thirty-three cubic inches, 5 cents per box; containing not more than seventy cubic inches, 10 cents per box; if in other packages, 40 per cent ad valorem. All other fish in cans or boxes of less than half a barrel and not specially provided for, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, instead of 1 per cent, as provided for in the house bill.

Mackerel or salmon, pickled or salted, and other fish, 1½ cents per pound.

There is a new paragraph relating to the character of fish. The general house rate was 1½ cents per pound. The senate addition provides for three-fourths of 1 cent per pound on smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen fish prepared for preservation, and fresh fish not otherwise specially provided for. The senate bill strikes out the house provision for an additional duty on any country or "dependency" which pays an export bounty on fish; and also the house paragraph providing for a duty on cans containing shell fish.

FLAX, HEMP, ETC.

Flax, not hackled or dressed, is reduced from 1 cent to three-quarters of a cent per pound, and hackled or "dressed line" flax from 3 cents to 2½ cents per pound. Tow or flax is changed so as to provide for a straight duty of 1 cent per pound. Hemp and tow of hemp are reduced from $25 to $20 per ton, and hackled hemp from $50 to $40 per ton.

Considerable addition was made to the paragraph relating to cables and cordage. These include Tampico fibre, manila and sisal grass, all of which are made dutiable at 1 cent per pound. There is an increase in duty on threads made from yarns finer than five lea or number of from ⅝ cent to ¾ cent per pound additional for each lea or number.

Floor mattings are reduced when valued at not exceeding 10 cents a yard from 8 to 4 cents a square yard; valued at 10 cents to exceeding 10 cents per square yard, with the 25 per cent ad valorem stricken off. There is a provision added for an additional duty of 25 per cent ad valorem where these are manufactured with a warp composed of cotton flax or other vegetable fibre.

Carpets made of vegetable fibre, except cotton, where the value does not exceed 15 cents per square yard, are made dutiable at 5 cents a square yard and exceeding 15 cents in value, at 10 cents per yard, with an addition of 35 per cent ad valorem. This is a different classification from the house bill on these articles. Oil cloth for floors is reduced from 10 to 8 cents per yard.

Shirt collars and cuffs, composed in part of linen, are reduced from 50 to 40 cents per dozen and the house ad valorem rate retained. The paragraph in regard to laces, lace window curtains, etc., is also considerably changed. Paragraph 338 in regard to embroideries, etc., is stricken out.

There is a substitute for paragraph 344 in regard to woven fabrics composed of flax, hemp or ramie, which slightly increases the rates in the house bill.

FREE LIST.

The following additions are made to the house free list:

Benzoic, carbolic, oxalic, salicilic and salveranic acids, all fast black coal tar dyes, argots or crude tartars, and lees, crystals, crude bauxite, manilla twine measuring 600 feet to the pound, bolting cloths composed of silk imported expressly for milling purposes, books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings and charts, printed more than twenty years before the date of importation; all hydrographic charts and scientific books devoted to original scientific researches and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign governments; books printed exclusively in foreign languages or for the blind; books, maps, etc., especially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice for the use of any society or institution established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts or for the use of any college, school or public library and not for sale; brass or Dutch metal, bromine, crude liquid camphor, charcoal, unground chicory root, copper not manufactured and not specially provided for, ferina, fish, except salmon, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters by or for citizens of the United States; berries, fruit in brine, tropical fruit, plants for propogation, white glass enamel for watch dials, hones and whetstones, lemon, lime and orange juices, loadstones, orange and lemon peels not preserved, paintings, original drawings and sketches, engravings and statuary not otherwise provided for; paraffin, philosophical and scientific apparatus for schools, libraries and societies; professional books, implements and instruments and tools of trade or occupation in actual possession at the time the persons arrive in the country; regalia and gems, statues, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society, school or library; salop, sauer kraut, beet canary, cauliflower, coriander, mangelwurser, radish and spinach seeds and bulbs, not edible; skins of all kinds, raw, not specifically provided for; tapioco, poplar and other pulp woods; heating bolts, stave bolts, railroad ties.

Articles stricken from the free list include casks, barrels, bags, etc., exported from and re-imported into this country. Fish roe preserved for food purposes is excluded from the list, as are hides, angora goat skins and asses' skins; also mineral salts from mineral waters.

The paragraph in the free list relating to oils is rewritten and somewhat enlarged. The paragraph in regard to wearing apparel is also new. It strikes out the house provision limiting the exemption to citizens of the United States to $100 in value, and also the house provision to the effect that the exemption shall not apply to residents of other countries entering the United States more than once a year.

There are new specifications in regard to the importation of works of art for exhibition purposes. These articles are to be admitted free, subject to the regulations of the Treasury department.

On cotton thread and carded yarns, warps and other forms, except export thread, the house rate is barely increased.

The duties on plushes, velvet, velveteens, corduroys, etc., not bleached, colored, etc., are generally slightly reduced.

The rates on stockings, hose and half hose, and underwear, including that knit by hand and finished or unfinished, are materially changed, increases being the rule.

The rate on manufactures of cotton not specifically provided for is raised from 40 to 45 per cent ad valorem.

Mechanically ground wood pulp is changed from 1-12th of a cent per pound to 7½ cents per hundred weight. The provision in regard to lithographic prints is entirely new. On writing, letter, note, handmade drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet and typewriter paper, weighing not less than ten pounds and not more than fifteen to the ream, 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem is imposed.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

There are numerous changes in the provisions in regard to fruits and nuts. Apples, peaches, and other edible fruits, when dried, are reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound, and berries are stricken from the dutiable list. The paragraph in regard to preserved fruits, sweetmeats, etc., is changed so as to provide for an additional duty of $2.50 per gallon on the alcohol contained in such preserves in excess of 5 per cent. Jellies are made dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem and pineapples preserved in their own juice at 25 per cent ad valorem. The duty on figs, plums, prunes, raisins and other dried grapes is reduced from 2½ cents per pound to 2 cents, and on olives, bottled or in jars, 25 to 20 cents per gallon. Grapes are made dutiable at 20 cents per cubic foot, instead of 1 cent per pound.

Oranges and lemons and other citrous fruits are placed at 1 per cent instead of ¾ of 1 per cent, as provided in the house bill. All the provisos of the house bill relating to citrous fruits are stricken out as is also the house paragraph in regard to orange and lemon peels. For this last paragraph a substitute is provided containing the same rates as the house bill, but making a slightly different classification.

Almonds are reduced from 5 to 3 cents per pound, filburts from 3 to 2½ cents when not shelled and from 6 to 5 cents when shelled; peanuts unshelled from 1 cent to ½ cent per pound; when shelled from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound; nuts not specially provided for from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound.

In the meat list veal is added to the beef paragraph and made dutiable at 2 cents per pound. The paragraph is changed so as to make the rates specifically applicable to fresh meats. Game is also added to the dutiable list at the rate of 2 cents per pound.

SHEEP ARE REFUSED ADMITTANCE.

Ranchmen of Jackson's Hole Issue a Warning to Sheepmen.

JACKSON'S HOLE, Wyo., May 4.—(Special.)—The ranchmen of this region have organized and will keep sheep owners from invading the region during the coming season. A committee of safety has been appointed which has published a notice to the effect that: "No sheep will be allowed to pass through Jackson's Hole, over any route under any circumstances. We are prepared for emergencies, and parties who attempt to drive sheep through this country must take the consequences." The ranchmen mean business and sheepmen who try to drive across the country will have a fight on their hands.

Elect a New School Trustee.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 4.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Cheyenne school district was held here today. Judge C. N. Potter, who has been one of the trustees for the past nine years, declined a re-election and Frank Bond, editor of the Cheyenne Tribune, was elected in his place. Judge Gibson Clark, whose term had also expired, was re-elected. The plan which has been followed in this city for the past year of purchasing all of the books required in the schools and selling them to the pupils at cost was reported by the board of trustees as being a very satisfactory arrangement and the plan will be continued. A special tax of $20,800 was voted for the ensuing year.

Hurt by the Forest Reserve Order.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., May 4.—(Special.)—McShane & Co., railroad tie contractors of this place, report that they will be obliged to abandon their big tie camp in the Big Horn mountains, if the recent forest reserve proclamation is not withdrawn. They have $120,000 invested in flumes and machinery of the camp and this will be almost a total loss. Maps and documents showing the injustice of the order are being prepared for the inspection of the Interior department at Washington.

Will Connect With the Overland.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 4.—(Special.)—It is reported here that one result of the recent conferences between the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific officials has been an agreement to change the schedule of through trains by which the Overland Limited on the Union Pacific will connect with the Oregon Short Line through passenger train, instead of the Union Pacific Fast Mail, which makes the connection at present.

CONVENTION OF REAL ESTATE MEN.

Methods for Advertising Nebraska Are to Be Discussed.

Everything is in readiness for the reception of the real estate men from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana who will hold a two days' convention at the rooms of the Commercial club, beginning this morning at 10 o'clock. A. B. Smith, assistant general passenger agent of the B. & M., will preside at the sessions. This morning's session will be entirely informal, the time being given up to the work of becoming acquainted. J. H. Dumont of the Commercial club will deliver a short address of welcome.

The response will be by F. M. Knox of Princeton, Ill. Following the address of Mr. Knox, Victor Rosewater of The Bee and G. M. Hitchcock of the World-Herald will talk upon timely topics. The carrying out of this program, it is thought, will consume all of the time of the morning session.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the convention will reconvene, and after disposing of routine matters, there will be a general discussion concerning the best methods of advertising the west and inducing settlers to come to Nebraska. The program for this evening and for Thursday has not yet been announced.

BIDS ON SEWER CONNECTIONS.

Balfe & Read Secure the South Sixteenth Street Contract.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday to open bids for the sewer connections on South Sixteenth, from Pierce to Vinton street. Henry C. Sharp offered to do the work for 37 cents a foot. Samuel Katz wanted 48 cents, and George C. Huse, 37 cents. Balfe & Read bid 49 cents for that part of the district between Hickory and Dorcas streets, and 39 cents for the remainder. They were awarded the contract, the two lower bids being thrown out by the board. This was on the ground that the Huse bid only covered a part of the district, and Sharpe was not a licensed plumber. The contract was drawn up and approved in the afternoon, so that the contractor can begin work at once. The contract and bond of J. O. Corby for the reconstruction of the Capitol avenue sewer was approved.

DECIDE TO DEFEND THEIR CUP.

Thurston Rifles Will Go to San Antonio in July.

L. C. Irvine, representing the San Antonio Drill association, is in the city interesting the members of the Thurston rifles in the contest which is to be held at San Antonio July 17, and continuing eight days. The business men of the Texas city have raised a large amount of money to be paid out in prizes for the competing companies, and if the Thurston rifles succeed in defending the cup they now hold, they will receive in addition to that honor the sum of $3,000 as a purse. It will be necessary for them, if they wish to retain the cup to go to San Antonio and defend it, or surrender it voluntarily, and it is not probable that any loyal Omaha citizen wishes to see the latter course adopted. The Thurston rifles met last night and decided to go and fight for their honors if they can secure the money with which to pay their expenses. It will take about $2,000 to pay these expenses, and a committee will start out at once to raise the money.

Mr. Irvine is also trying to impress the people of this city with the idea of reciprocity. He says that if Texas makes an exhibition at the Transmississippi Exposition it will have to be done through popular subscription, and he feels that if Omaha will help its crack military company in going to the prize drill that the people of San Antonio, and through them the people in other portions of the Lone Star state, will feel like contributing money to make a suitable exhibit at the exposition. Mr. Irvine was the commissioner from Texas for the Nashvile exposition, but they started so late with the work that they found they could not make a success of it and had to abandon the enterprise. He thinks the mistake made in that case will be avoided now, for there is already a well defined sentiment in Texas in favor of making an exhibition at the Transmississippi Exposition.

He will hold a further consultation with the exposition authorities today, and will then go to Des Moines. On his return to Texas he will stop at Austin and interview Governor Culbertson in regard to the exposition, and enlist that officer's interest and help in the undertaking.

Railway Surgeons' Convention.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The tenth annual convention of the National Association of Railway Surgeons began here today. An address by Dr. F. J. Lutz of St. Louis, the president, was followed by reports of officers and reading of papers. The convention will continue three days.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

A. H. Corbett and wife, Madison, are in Omaha.

S. Moore, Kansas City, is stopping at the Mercer.

C. H. Elmore, Beatrice, is registered at the Barker.

James R. Porter, Haigler, is stopping at the Barker.

O. M. Holloway, Fairfax, Mo., is registered at the State.

Henry Gibbons and wife, Kearney, are in the city.

W. S. Bourne, mayor of Beatrice, is a Barker guest.

J. O. Walker, cashier of a bank at Ong, is in the city.

H. A. Kufus and wife, Ravenna, arrived in Omaha last night.

Mr. W. H. Clemmens, Fremont, is registered at the Mercer.

Charles Augustus Kirk, Boston, is stopping at the Mercer.

Hon. G. H. Caldwell, Grand Island, is stopping at the Barker.

Phil McShane left yesterday for a brief stay in Edgemont, S. D., on business.

F. G. Simmons, editor of the Seward Reporter, was an Omaha visitor yesterday.

Mrs. L. J. Simmons and children arrived in Omaha from Harrison, Neb., yesterday.

G. W. Cornell, an attorney at Auburn, and brother of the state auditor, was in the city yesterday.

J. S. McNally, city passenger agent for the Rock Island, returned home from an eastern trip yesterday.

Frank Whitlock left last evening for Chicago in response to a telegram informing him of the death of his father.

George L. McCord and wife leave for their home in St. Joseph, Mo., today after a short visit with the parents of Mrs. McCord.

W. H. Carter, Bellevue, John M. Clifton, Gretna; A. M. Smart, Schuyler, and Charles Shell, Oakland, are Nebraskans at the State.

Councilman George Mercer was reported very much better last night, and the doctors think he has now passed the danger point in his illness.

Craig McQuaid, Kansas City; W. Hennesy, Chicago; W. A. Wilkins, Fremont, and C. E. Wilkins, Philadelphia, are commercial men stopping at the Barker.

P. T. Powers of the Union Pacific, accompanied by his wife, left last evening for an extended tour of Californian points. They will visit friends for a time in Los Angeles.

G. P. Dietz and wife returned home last evening from Grand Island, where they went to meet Mrs. Huntington, mother of the California railroad magnate, who is en route from the coast to New York City. Mrs. Huntington left for the east last night.

Nebraskans at the hotels: H. S. Manville, Fremont; H. L. Cook, St. Paul; C. B. Cooke, Boone, J. W. Stetter, Valentine; A. R. Ruad, and William Runelberg, Ong; J. W. Boden, Edgar; A. J. Leech, Oakdale; James N. Clark, Hastings; W. P. Fritz, Fremont; R. W. Laflin, Wymore; D. W. Curry, Nebraska City; L. H. Jones, Strang; W. Edgar Brown, Dodge; W. T. Caldwell, Alliance; O. B. Rudy, Fairbury; A. Hazlett and F. N. Prout, Beatrice; W. C. Wentz, Aurora; A. M. Johnson, Curtis; I. E. Doty, David City; A. Peller North Bend; M. A. Daugherty, Ogallala, C. R. Watson, Valentine; L. F. Folda, Howells; F. C. Feltz, Ewing; W. I. Allen, Schuyler; W. Moore, Fremont; Charles H. Heineman, Falls City; J. B. Billings, Alma; J. A. Stenier, Lincoln; H. M. Means, Peru.

PROPOSALS FOR COFFEE, SUGAR, Clothing, School Books, etc. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., April 3, 1897. Sealed Proposals, indorsed; "Proposals for Coffee, Sugar, Clothing, School Books, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 77-79 Wooster Street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, May 25, 1897, for furnishing for the Indian Service, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Beans, Baking Powder, Soap, Groceries, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods, Clothing, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crocker and School Books. Bids must be made out on government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington; No. 77-79 Wooster Street, New York City, or No. 1341 State Street, Chicago, Illinois; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Leavenworth, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul; the Postmasters at Sioux City, Yankton, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, Wichita and Tucson. Bids will be opened at the hour and day mentioned, and the bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified Checks—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States depository or solvent national bank for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. D. M. BROWNING, Commissioner.

May 4-d-17t.

DR. HOBBS

Honest Methods Universally Admired.

OMAHA PEOPLE QUICK TO APPRECIATE

The Laudable Efforts of a Generous Physician.

Merit of His Remedy, Backed Up by Unquestionable Proof.

The Open Handed Test of His Great Medical Discovery Meets Hearty Approval.

A few days ago the papers of Omaha again gave public notice that Dr. Hobbs, the well known specialist in diseases of the kidneys, had made a discovery which, if his claims could be substantiated, would revolutionize the treatment of all kidney troubles. That the public might be given the opportunity of testing this discovery without cost, they were not only asked but urged to call at the drug store of Kuhn & Co. of this city and get a trial package of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills, thus enabling anyone who chose to avail himself of this offer to form his own judgment as to the value of this medicine. No man or woman can believe for one moment that any reputable physician would dare to challenge public opinion were he not absolutely certain of his grounds. This is a point worth careful consideration.

But Dr. Hobbs has no fears of the result. In fact after his visit to this city a few months ago he left behind him an astonishingly large number of people who were cured of some kind of kidney disease (and there are many kinds), all of whom still continue to sound his praises.

The eagerness with which enormous crowds of our citizens, from the rich to the poor, sought to avail themselves of Dr. Hobbs second liberal offer, shows conclusively what an army of people there are in this vicinity who are in one way or another afflicted with that dreaded of all disease—kidney trouble.

This shows overwhelmingly what great confidence people in this city and vicinity have in Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills.

In this test all were welcome—physicians, patients and everybody interested in kidney diseases.

While the test was open to all who were afflicted with kidney troubles, physicians were also welcomed. Nobody was barred. In fact, Dr. Hobbs courted the fullest investigation.

In further evidence of this, if any physician failed to get a sample of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills at the drug store of Kuhn & Co. on the day of distribution, and he desires to give these pills a test in his practice, the Hobbs Remedy Co., Chicago, will upon application gladly furnish him a sufficient quantity for that purpose free of expense, by mail, together with a formula showing the ingredients entering into the composition of this great remedy.

What Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills are designed and guaranteed to do:

They soothe, heal and cure any inflammation of the kidneys or bladder.

They cure backache.

They cause the kidneys to filter out of the blood all poisons and impurities, whether made in the system or taken in from the outside.

They render sluggish kidneys active.

They cause the kidneys to cast out the poison of rheumatism (uric acid), the disease germs of malaria and the grippe.

They cause the kidneys to keep the blood pure and clean and thus prevent neuralgia, headache, dizziness, nervous dyspepsia, skin diseases, eruptions, scales, tetters and rashes.

They cause the kidneys to work steadily and regularly.

They dissolve and cast out brickdust and phosphate deposits and dissolve gravel and calculi in both the kidneys and bladder.

They cure Bright's disease.

They cause the kidneys to rapidly rid the system of the poisons of alcohol and tobacco.

They yield a clear mind, sweet sleep, steady nerves, active bodies, brimful of the zest and happiness of living, bright eyes and rosy cheeks, because they keep the blood free from poisons and impurities that would otherwise clog and irritate it.

Healthy kidneys make pure blood.

Pure blood makes perfect health.

Perfect health makes live worth living.

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills do this, and do it all the time.

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills, 50c a box.

FOR SALE BY

KUHN & CO.

Reliable Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers, N. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Streets,

OMAHA, NEB.

Spring

Is the season for new life in nature, new vigor in our physical systems.

As the fresh sap carries life into the trees, so our blood should give us renewed strength and vigor. In its impure state it cannot do this, and the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla is imperatively needed.

It will purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and with this solid, correct foundation, it will build up good health, create a good appetite, tone your stomach and digestive organs, strengthen your nerves and overcome or prevent that tired feeling.

This has been the experience of thousands. It will be yours if you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla The Best Spring Medicine and Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

BABY HUMORS

Instant relief for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and blood.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston. "How to Cure Every Baby Humor," mailed free.

BABY BLEMISHES Prevented and Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is the original Sarsaparilla, the standard of the world. Others have imitated the remedy. They can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures

AMUSEMENTS.

The Creighton Paxton & Burgess, Managers. Tel. 1531.

Friday, May 7,

The World Renowned Soprano,

ELLEN BEACH YAW.

GEORGIELLA LAY, Pianist.

MAXMILLIAN DICK, Violin Virtuoso.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Club and the Y. W. C. A.

Seats now on sale. Price, $1.00.

BOYD'S L. M. CRAWFORD, Mgr. | PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

BITTNER THEATER CO. in

Matinee Today, Uncle Daniel. 10c and 20c. | Tonight 8:15, Woman Against Woman. 10c, 20c and 30c.

TRIOGRAPH, showing McKinley's inauguration, Corbett-Courtney contest and 40 other new and fine views.

HOTELS.

When you come to Omaha stop at the

MERCER HOTEL

THE BEST

$2.00 a day house in the West.

100 rooms $2.00 per day. 50 rooms with bath, $2.50 per day. Special rates by the month.

WINK TAYLOR, Manager.

BARKER HOTEL.

THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS.

140 rooms, baths, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Rates, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Table unexcelled. Special low rates to regular boarders. DICK SMITH, Manager.

STATE HOTEL,

108-10-12 Douglas W. M. BARR, Manager.

100 well furnished rooms—European or American plan.

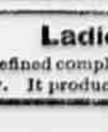
RATES $1.00 AND $1.50 PER DAY.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.

Street car lines connect to all parts of the city.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



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Sold by all Local Druggists.

Ladies Who Value

A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.