# ADAMS' CONTRACT HELD GOOD

United States Supreme Court Decides the Union Pacific Bridge Case.

Justice Shiras Has Grounds to Dissent -Milwankee and Rock Island Can Use the Bridge and Tracks Undisturbed.

WASHINGTON, May 25.-Chief Justice Fuller today handed down the opinion of the supreme court in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad company versus the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Rallway companies, involving contracts between the two lant named and the Union Pacific as to the right to use the contract was made by the officials of a chief justice said on this point that there was "nothing in the charter of the Union Pacific company that prohibits such an arrangement as the one in controversy, unless by implication, and as by it the public in-

of equity can sepcifically enforce, thus af-

ecuted by the proper executive officers and attested by the corporate seal; they were approved and authorized by the executive com-mittee, which committee had all the powers of the board, and were ratified, approved and confirmed by the stockholders at their regular terest or change of management can disturb their sanctity or break their force. The company, although only formal action by the board was had." Judge Shiras diesented.

### TEXT OF JUDGE BREWER'S OPINION. Resume of the Case Before it Reached

the Supreme Court. A brief resume of the case follows: In 1891 the Rock Island and the Milwaukee railroads brought suit in the United States

circuit court, in this state, against the Union Pacific Railway company to enforce a contract. On May 1, 1890, a contract giving the Rock Island and the Milwaukee roads track-

age rights over part of the line of the Union Pacific, which included the bridge and the tracks into the depot, was signed and attested by the proper officers of the latter company. It was approved by the executive committee, which, under authority of the board of directors, exercised the powers of the board when it was not in session. Authority to make such a dele-gation of power had been given to the board by the by-laws, and power to make such by-laws was given to the stock-holders by the act of incorporation. At a regular meeting of the stockholders the consufficiently executed to bind the corporation, though it had never been formally ratified by the board of directors, and though the notice of the stockholders' meeting made no mention of the contract. In this case four questions were presented

and argued. They were: First—Was the instrument, as thus signed

Second-If it was so authorized and executed, was it ultra vires?
Third—If not ultra vires, is it a contract of which a court of equity may compel specific

Fourth-If it may, ought specific performance to be decreed? performance?

SUMMARY OF OPINION. In the summary of his opinion handed down to the circuit court on the first ques-tion, Justice Brewer said: "The instrument was signed and attested by the proper offi-cers. It was approved by the executive committee, which executive committee was granted ad interim by the board of directors

all the powers of that board. Under all the circumstances of the question, if the contract was one which the corporation could make, it was fully authorized and duly executed and binding." On the second question, "Is the contract"

one which the corporation could make, or is It ultra vires?" the justice said: "The doc-trine of ultra vires has been thoroughly sifted within the last thirty years, its extent and limitations clearly defined. Two propositions are settled. One is that a contract by which a corporation disables itself from performing the functions and duties undertaken and imposed by its charter is, unless the state which created it consents, ultra vires. A charter not only grants rights—it also imposes duties. An binds the state not to interfere with those rights, so, likewise, it is one which binds the corporation not to abandon the discharge ose duties. The other is that the powers of a corporation are such, and such only, as its charter confers; and an act beyond the measure of those powers, as either expressly stated or fairly implied, is ultra vires. A corporation has no natural or inherent rights or capacities. Created by the state, it has such powers as the state has seen fit to give it, 'only this and nothing more.' And so, when it assumes to do that which it has not nullity, the contract is ultra vires.

CONTRACT NOT OBJECTIONABLE. "I conclude that this contract is not objecas now disabling the Pac'fic from before that time has been reached the growing business of the Pacific will demand the entire possession and use of all its tracks and facilities, and that the length of the term makes that void which might have been every quarter of the globe.

valid if for a few years. To this, in my judgment, there are two replies. No man can foresee the future. We know that with increased volume of business, as a rule, come increased facilities and means for transacting that business. It is not to be expected that the business of any road will increase Union Pacific Bridge Case.

In the next twenty years in the same ratio as in the last. New roads are constantly being built, other channels of transportation will arise, and business so increasing will be divided among more. So, I held the

Sontract is not uitra vires."

Third—Is this contract one of which a court of equity may compel specific performance? The justice said that there was, as in other parallel cases, a public interest at stake which justified the intervention of a court of equity. "This," he said, "Is a case in which, and a contract of which, a court of equity may decree specific performance."

FOR PUBLIC INTEREST. Fourth Ought this contract to be spe eifically enforced? "The defendant sought this contract. Its executive officers were gentlemen of long experience with the propception, the pe no fraud or unfairness, on rt of the officers of the the part the tracks of the bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, which the Union Pacific for any; the officers of the defendant compounts to have invalidated on the ground that contract, not only the executive officers, but also the great body of stockholders of the branch line. One of the points raised was that it was not within the corporate powers of finally agreed upon was within a small fracthe parties to make such contracts, but the tion of that which the defendant had determined to ask. Relying on this contract delivered by Justice Peckham. Both were the plaintiff abandoned plans and negotiatest cases. The Realty company was one of tions for an independent line, and has expended over \$1,000,000 in building a road by implication, and as by it the public inby implication, and as by it the public interest was subserved, that company reaching
its own lines by a shorter route and accompacific from discharging all its duties and
modting its own through freight and travel,
performing all its functions. If the
time shall ever come in which from Omaha to Lincoln. It will be griov-ously burt if performance is not now de-creed. Performance will not disable the

e are not prepared to hold that it was in-alid." the performance shall tend to have The opinion also held that the contracts that effect, the government, at least were duly authorized by the Union Pacific the party having the right to complaintiff's possession and use. The confirming the decree of the circuit court of tract is for the interest of the government appears for the Eighth district on all points. as second mortgagee, as coining surplus use "The contracts in question," said the of tracks into money It is for the interest of the public in preventing the destruction of valuable property, and the cutting up of the public in property, and the cutting up of the public in property, and the cutting up of the public in property, and the cutting up of the public in property, and the cutting up of the public in property, and the cutting up of the public in property, and the cutting up of the public in property. It is to the higher interest of all, corporations and public alike, that it be under-stood that there is a binding force in all

> The case was appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit. On July 19, 1892, the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The statement in the de-cision of the case was given by Circuit Judge Sanborn. He recited the various questions as taken up by the district court of Nebraska. He concludes as follows: "The contract was within the corporate powers of each of the parties to it; each of them by its own acts became legally bound to perform it; the powers of the court below were ample to enforce it: those powers were wisely exercised in granting its decree; and that decree is hereby affirmed with costs."

CLEARS UP THE DEPOT PROBLEM. Concerning the decision of the United States supreme court in the Omaha bridge case, Judge Woolworth, counsel for the Rock Island interests in the matter, said yesterday afternoon: "There is nothing more to eay than that we have received the news of the decision and are very happy over it. I really cannot say what effect the decision will have on the local depot question. That is for the people in Chicago to say. It's a problem that is not to be decided in two or three minutes, however, and doubtless some time may be taken to consider the matter. It is very lkely that the Rock tract was approved by all the stockholders matter. It is very lkely that the Rock present, being two-thirds of the entire number. It was held that the contract was sider the matter."

John R. Webster of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company said: "This is good news. It clears up the depot question wonderfully. Mr. Woolworth has said, within the hearing of at least a dozen gentlemen. that as soon as this result was reached the Rock Island road would enter the new depot scheme. President Cable has also given similar assurances. We have heard this and attested, so authorized and executed as similar assurances. We have heard this to become and be a contract of the corporasources. If there is any dependence to be placed in these promises the problem ought to be very near to a solution and Omaha permitted to enjoy a union depot at no dis-

tant day.' President Clark, General Manager Dickinson and General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pacific are all out of the city. Their assistants declined to talk on the matter for publica-tion. A prominent member of the legal department said, however, that it would be wise to wait until the full text of the opinion of the supreme court had been received beore any conclusions regarding the effect of the decision should be made. General Agent Nash of the Milwaukee

read is in Europe. The officials at the Rock Island headquarters appeared to be well pleased with the decision and expressed the opinion that the management of their road would now enter into arrangements with the other roads entering Omaha for a union depot, acting in conjunction with the Union Pacific in the matter.

## RUSSIA LOOKING AFTER HER TRADE

Special Schools Will Be Established to Encourage Commerce.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- In looking over the field of commerce, the Russians have not forgotten the fact that there is not one Russian exporting house in any of the ports of acceptance of those rights is an assumption of those duties. As it is a contract which of exporting in the southern part of the ezar's dominions being in foreign lands. The reason assigned for this state of affairs is that the Russians are not properly fitted with ommercial education. Therefore, according o United States Consul General Karel, at St. Petersburg, a general movement has be-gun looking to the establishment of special trade schools with which to educate the Russian to a point to where he may hold his own against the specially trained agents of foreign firms. In these schools, which are been empowered by the state to do, its ac-sumption of power is vain, the act is a men of business instincts are given a special variously supported by municipalities, mereducation in language, political economy, political arithmetic and other branches of learning not particularly treated in colleges. but highly essential to the success of those who venture to engage in the world's comdischarging the duties imposed by its char-ter. But the term of this contract is 999 years, and it is strongly insisted that long years, that time has been reached the grow-

# SUGAR BOUNTIES ARE OPHELD

Supreme Court Declares the Appropriations Constitutional.

RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO PAY MORAL DEBTS

Decision States that the Question is Separate from that of the Validity of the Me-Kinley Law.

WASHINGTON, May 25.-The suprem ourt today sustained the validity of the appropriations to carry out the sugar bounty features of the McKinley and Wilson tariff acts by a unanimous opinion affirming the and distinguished ability as railroad decision of the circuit court for the eastern erty and distinguished ability as railroad decision of the circuit court for the efficient. There was no concealment or detion of Comptreller of the Treasury Bowler, who refused to permit the payments of the bountles on the ground that the act was un-

constitutional. The cases involved were those of the United States, plaintiff in error, against the Realty company and Andrew H. Gay, respectively. The opinion of the court was a class coming under the terms of the appropriation to those who had manufactured a certain class of sugar previous to the 28th day of August, 1894, and upon which no bounty had previously been paid. The repeal of the bounty clause in the act of 1890, by the act which took effect on the 28th of August, 1894, and prohibited the payment of bountles thereafter, prevented the company from obtaining the money on the warrant which had been issued to it prior to that date. There were comparatively few persons coming under the class in which the company stood, and the appropriation made payment of that class was a little less than \$250,000.

The plaintiff in the other sult, Mr. Gay, is one of a class under the second portion of the act of 1894, he being among those who complied with the provisions of the bounty act as contained in the schedules of the act of October, 1890, by filing notice of application for license and bond as therein required and who would have been entitled to re-ceive a license as provided for in said act and a bounty of eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound on the sugar actually manufactured by him during the period commencing August 28, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895. The amount of bounty claimed by Gay is between \$8,000 and \$9,000. The persons forming this class are numerous, and the appropriation for them amounted to \$5,000,000. IS ANOTHER QUESTION.

Comptroller Bowler had based his action largely upon the decision by the court of ap-peals of the District that the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley act was unconstitu-tional. The supreme court in its opinion today said that for the purposes of the cases it was unnecessary to decide whether such legislation is beyond the power of congress, but that in either case the appropriations of money in the act of 1895 to manufacturers and producers of sugar who had complied with the act of 1890 were within the power of congress to make and were constitutional and valid. In discussing the conditions which existed at the time of the passage of the appropriation act of 1895, the court says 'The production and manufacture of sugar in the southern and some portions of the western states from sugar cane and from sorghum and beets had become at the time of the passage of the act of 1890 an industry in which large numbers of the citizens of this country were engaged, and its prosecution involved the use of a very large amount of capital. The tariff had been very high on imported sugar, and the industry had thereby been encouraged, fostered and greatly increased. The subject of how to treat this industry was under discussion in congress while the tariff act of 1890 was before it, and it finally decided the question by enact-

ing the bounty clause of that act.
"Before that time the revenue on imported sugar had amounted to nearly \$60,000,000 in one year. To put sugar on the free list would reduce the revenue that amount, but at the same time it might, as was urged in congress, ruin the persons engaged in the industry in this country. So the tariff on sugar was reduced while at the same time of an amount which it was thought would equal the protection the industry had there-tofore enjoyed under the tariff. The act was approved by the president and no question of its validity was made by any officer of the government having any duties to perform under it. Under the act large sums of money were paid to sugar manufacturers as a bounty and no officer of the government questioned the validity of the act. FORCED TO ACT IN THE DARK.

"This condition continued for about three years. In the winter, spring and summer of 1894 it is a matter of history that the dis-cussion of the tariff bill which finally became a law on the 28th of August of that year was continually going on in congress and through the public prints of the country. Before the passage of the act it was, of course, wholly uncertain as to what its provisions would be, including the question of the manufacture of sugar. No man could predict. No one could have stated whether the bounty would be taken off entirely or materially reduced or left as it stood by the act of 1890. The whole question of tariff legislation at that time was full of uncertainty. In the meantime the season was approaching when the manufacturer of sugar must decide what to do. He was confronted with the fact that the law of 1890 was still in existence and under ite proself of the bounties payable under the act. make his application for and obtain a license prior to July 1 of that year. In his application for a license he was compelled to give a general description of the machinery and the methods to be employed by him with an estimate of the amount for the current year, and his application would have to be accompanied by a bond that he would faithfully observe the rules and regulations that would be prescribed for the manufacture and production of sugar. If he made application and obtained his license and commenced the manufacture of sugar under the provisions of the act of 1890, he could not be certain that the congress might not strike out altogether the provisions for the payment of any bounty, and he be left in such a condition that he could neither manufacture with profit nor abstain from manufacturing without The court says there can be no question of the good faith of the plaintiffs. The question of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty in the act of 1890 is entirely imma-terial. It is a question of equitable consid-

eration, and the court which the plaintiffs ac-

eration, and the courtises the plaintiffs acquired claims upon the dovernment of an equitable, moral or konorable nature."

PAYMENT OF A MORAL DEBT.

The principle upon which the court bases its decision is contained? In the following declaration: "Under the provisions of the constitution (article I, section 86) congress has the power to lay and collect taxes, etc., to pay the debts of the United States. "Having the power to raise money for that purpose it, of course, follows that it has power when the money is raised to appropriate it to the same objects The term "debts" includes those debts on, glaims which rest

includes those debts on glaime which rest upon a merely equitable or honorary obliga-tion and which would not be recoverable in a court of law if existing against an in-dividual. Their recognition depends solely upon congress. On whether it will recognize claims thus founded must be left to discretion of that body. Payments to in-discretion of that body. Payments to in-dividuals of right or of a molety legal claim, but payments in the nature of a gratuity, yet having some feature of moral obligation to support them, have been made by the government by virtue of acts of congress appropriating the funds ever since its foun-Some of the acts were based upon

onsiderations of pure charity."

The indirect or "war risks" rejected by the general arbitration tribunal but paid by con gross and French spoliations claims are cited as instances of "payments that are not of right, but in the nature of a gratuity and as an act of grace," and it is said that the power to provide for similar claims has been recognized by state governments and sustained, for example, by the New York court of appeals in the case of the town of Gullfords versus Chenango county. In conclusion the court says: "In regard to the question whether the facts existing in any given case bring it within the descrip-tion of that class of claims which congress ought to recognize as founded upon equita-ble and moral considerations and grounded upon principles of right and justice, we think that generally such question must in its na-ture be one for congress to decide itself. Its decision recognizing such a claim and ap propriating money for its payment can rarely if ever be the subject of review by the judi cial branch of the government. Upon the ment of the United States, through congress has the right to pay debts of the United States and that the claims in these cases are of a nature which that body might right-fully constitute to be a debt payable by the United States upon considerations of justice and honor, we think the act of congress making provisions for the payment of such laims were valid without reference to the question of the validity of invalidity of the original act providing for the payment of bountles to manufacturers of sugar as contained in the tariff act of 1899. The judg-ments on these cases are right irrespective of how that question might be decided or of any conclusion that might be reached upon other questions suggested at the bar." Justice White did not participate in the

GENERAL DEFICIENCY IS PASSED.

Last of the Supply Bills Goes Through the Senate with Amendments. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The general debill carries about \$10,000,000, an increase of important amendment agreed to up to 2 o'clock was that of \$1,542,979 to the Southern Pacific company for transportation of mails. At 2 o'clock the bond bill was formally laid before the senate, and Mr. Pritchard, epublican of North Carolina, was recognized,

but after some discussion the bond bill was informally laid acide and the consideration of the deficiency bill continued. All the com-mittee amendments were agreed to. An amendments were agreed to.

An amendment by Mri/Mitchell of Oregon
to pay the claim of John Roach, the shipbuilder, was ruled out on a point of order.
Mr. Warren, republican of Wyoming, offered an amendment appropriating \$1,027,000, covering 341 French spoliation claims, reported from the court of claims. On a point of order, which the chair submitted to the sen-ate, it was decided that the claims were

proper as an amendment—32 to 14.

Mr. Harris, democrat of Tennessee, of fered an amendment to the amendment appropriating \$548,000 to 325 claimants under the Bowman act. Both series of claims, French spoliation and Bowman act, were

agreed to. ing \$174,000 to pay the Chauteau claim ar ing out of the building of a battery in 1864, providing compensation to the Mexican boundcommission, appropriating \$73,000 for "claims certified by the Treasury depart-ment," appropriating \$80,000 to the Portland company for the construction of the boats Agawan and Pauluse, appropriating \$77,000 to W. S. Grant for supplies furnished in 1869 and 1861. The deficiency bill, as thus amended, was passed. The conference report on the sundry civil

bill was presented. At 6:20 the senate ad-

OXNARD BOUNTY CLAIM APPROVED.

Comptroller Bowler Takes First Steps

Comply with the Decision. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Mr. Bowler, the omptroller of the treasury, has taken measures to comply with the decision of the supreme court. In a letter to the auditor of the Treasury department he states that the claims of the Realty company of New Orleans and the Oxnard Beet Sugar company, under the act of March 2, 1895, are now approved for payment and recommends that the Oxnard claim be withdrawn from the court of claims. Mr. Bowler recognizes that oday's decision in these test cases applied to all properly authenticated claims under the act of March 2, 1895, and will proceed t once to pass them for payment. The amount which will be required to pay he cane and beet sugar claims will be about

\$5,237,000, which, if all are paid before July 1, will increase the deficiency for the fiscal year to about \$30,000,000. Makes the Speed Still Greater.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The small corrections in the speed of the battleship Oregon on her recent trial trip off San Barnardino were in favor of the contractors, as shown by the following telegram received by the Navy department today from Admiral Beardslee at San Francisco: Oregon's speed with all corrections applied is 16.791 knots. The first report placed the speed at 16.78 knots.

Did you ever think how readily the blood is poisoned by constipation? Bad blood means bad health and premature old age. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills, overcome obstinate constipution.



Michaels, Stern & Co.'s elegant \$15, \$18 and \$22 worsted suits-made in the best possible manner

ness wear - choose from a big line at \$ 700 \$8.50, \$8.00, \$7.50 and ...........

Michaels, Stern &

Co.'s regular \$10, \$12

and \$15 suits-the

very best high grade

suits made for busi-

-every style and size represented-at \$14, \$12 and ......

Michaels, Stern & Co.'s \$22 black dress sults, in 3-button cutaway styles-the finest material-the best

workmanship-in one lot while they last



HOUSE DISCUSSES FREE ALCOHOL. ANDIANS MAY NOT KILL GAME. SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS COMING. Mr. Evans of Kentucky Presents the

WASHINGTON, May 25,-Mr. Kem, popuist of Nebraska, resumed his obstructive policy at the opening of the session of the nouse today, entering objections wherever Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin promptly claimed the day for District of Columbia business. When it was concluded, on motion of Mr. Evans, republican of Ken- state. tucky, the house went into committee of the whole to consider the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the existing tariff law. Mr. Evans, in charge of the bill, opened the debate in support of the measure. He said the bill would not affect the claims now pending, amounting to \$15,000,000. Mr. Evans offered the amendment of the bill, which had been agreed upon as a compromise by some of the friends and opponents of the measure. It provided for a joint committee of three mbers from each house for consideration of all claims for free use of alcohol in ficiency appropriation bill, the last of the supply bills, was before the senate throughout the day and passed just before adjourned the day and passed just before adjourned the bills. ment. It temporarily displaced the bill to customers the amount of the tax they were prohibit the issue of bonds. As passed, the ernment. If the courts decided otherwise \$6,000,000 over the house bill. The most the government would have to pay the penalty of crude and ill-considered legislation. Mr. Russell, republican of Connecticut, in charge of the opposition to the bill, said he onceived it to be the policy of the republican party to care for and further the manufacturing industry of the country, and, so conceiving, he believed it should give man-ufacturers free alcohol for use in the arts. Indeed, he said, the platform of 1892 brought on by Major McKinley (applause) contained a declaration for free alcohol.

"How do you account for the fact," inter-rupted Mr. McMillin, democrat of Tennessee, "that Major McKinley, while chairman of the committee of ways and means, made no provision for free alcohol in what was

known as the McKinley bill?" Mr. Russell, in reply, called attention to the fact that the McKinley law reduced the tax on alcohol 37½ per cent, and at the same time increased the import duties on goods in the manufacture of which alcohol is used. "Give us the McKinley law as a substitute and we will forego the demand for free alcohol," he said. Mr. Hill followed in opposition to the bill. agreed to.

Further amendments were made appropriational to the bill.

He said there were three advocates of the repeal. The Whisky trust, for profit; the

wood alcohol trust, for the same reason, and the democratic party, because it believed in large internal revenue taxes and low cusoms duties. At 5 p. m. the committee rose, Mr. Strode,

republican of Nebraska, presented the ma-jority report in the contested election of Martin against Lockhart, and at 5:15 p. m. the house adjourned. President Considering the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The president today began consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, which reached the white house Saturday He sent for General Craighill, the chief of engineers. As it is figured at the white bouse the president may act upon the bill any time up to and including Wednesday, June 3. The president will remain this craftly (n all examine this particular bill carefully in all of its details and although his past record shows that such measures are repugnant to him, he insists upon considering each of hem on its own merits and without reference to what has gone before. If a veto is to be sent in, it is believed it will be for-warded to congress about the end of this week.

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, May 25.-The president oday sent the following nominations to the senate: Treasury, John F. Nash of New York, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Syracuse, N. Y.; justice, J. Ward Gurley of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana. Dividends for National Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Fifteen per cent, the First National of Redfield, S. D.: 15 per cent, the Linn County National of Albany, Ore. Failure of a National Bank.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The comptroller f the currency has received a telegram announcing the suspension of the National Bank of Jefferson, Tex. Bank Examiner Mc-Donald was placed in charge. The bank has a capital of \$100,000.

America is fast forging ahead in every-thing. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Cham-pagne is excelled by no foreign article.

Jackson's Hole Covered by the

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The supreme court, in an opinion by Justice White, today passed upon the right of the Bannock Indians to kill game in the lands of their former reservation in Wyoming, holding that under their treaty the Indians could not kill game in violation of the game laws of the

The title of the case was that of J. H. Ward, sheriff, against Race Horn, the latter being an Indian who had surrendered him-self to the Wyoming state authorities for the purpose of testing the matter. The opinion of the United States district court of Wyoming, by which Race Horn was released from custody, was reversed and it was ordered that the Indian be remanded to the custody of the state authorities.

SUPREME COURT HAS ADJOURNED. Docket Contains Fewer Cases Than

Usual at the End of a Term. WASHINGTON, May 25.—The United States supreme court adjourned today for the term after delivering twenty-seven opinions. During the term the court has disposed of 437 cases, leaving 535 on the locket, a smaller number than has ever remained at the close of any preceding term since the close of the term of 1876. In addition to these finally disposed of argument has been heard in twenty-eight cases in which opinions were not rendered. The most important of the cases which go over is that involving the constitutionality of the California irrigation law. Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$267,327,601; gold eserve, \$111,132,995.

WESTERN PENSIONS. Veterans of the Late War Remem-bered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, May 25 - (Special.)-Penions granted, issue of May 8, were: Nebraska: Additional—Isaac C. Hawk, Lincoln, Lancaster; John A. Hays, Maxwe'l, Lincoln, Lancaster; John A. Hays, Maxwell, Lincoln; William P. Fouts, Grand Island, Hall; Enoch W. Gowin, Litchfield, Sherman: Francis Westerfield, Wahoo, Saunders Reliesue—Jesse Chappell, Lincoln, Lancaster; Ross T. Adams, Pleasant Hill, Saine.

Iowa: Original—Thomas S. Outram, Des Moines, Polk; Samuel H. Burk, Quimby, Cherokee; Samuel P. Bliss, Manson, Calhoun; Charles Marquand, Marshalltown, Marshall; Jeremiah Shaffer, Williams, Hamilton. Restoration and additional—Jacob Sallor (deceased), Shell Rock, Butler. Increase—August Ullrich, Keokuk, Lee; Caleb H. Harper, Bedford, Taylor; George Smirl, West Union, Fayette Reissue—Charles G. Kettleson, Cresco, Howard, Original widows, etc.—Ellen M. Temple, West Bend, Palo Alto; Louisa N. Godfrey, Lamont, Decatur; Melissa I. Elder, Richland, Keokuk.

Suth Dakota: Reissue—Timothy Donahue, Beaver, Miner.

North Dakota: Original—Henry Weber, Havana, Sargent.

Colorado: Increase—George E. Buss, Fort Collins, Larimer; Henry W. Redman, Canon City, Fremont.

Issue of May 9, were:

Nebraska: Original—James H. Procton, Omaha, Douglas; Benton J. Frymire Bloomied, Knox: Thomas Widdis, Trumbull, Clayin, Carlon, Charly, Janches H. Procton, Omaha, Douglas; Benton J. Frymbre Bloomied, Knox: Thomas Widdis, Trumbull, Clayin, C. Wulf, Hough, Dawes.

Lowa: Additional—George M. Stahl, Calvin, Marshall: Abraham W. Maxwell, Estherville, Emmet. Increase—George W. Stevenson, Coffax, Jasper.

Issue of May 11. were:

Nebraska: Original—Thomas Crock, Bassett, Rock; John A. Grandstaff, Bassett, Rock; Lorenzo V. Quick, Gothenburg, Dawison, Shill Marshalltown, Marshall; Elizabeth P. Lucas, Lucas, Original—John W. Diddy, Perry, Dallas; Lyman S. Stivers, Webster City, Hamilton. Increase—Hora Lincoln; William P. Fouts, Grand Island, Hall; Enoch W. Gowin, Litchfield, Sherman;

Colorado: Original—Jacob Orth, Konaniz, Baca; William H. Green, Denver Arap-ahoe. Original widow—Olive J. Millett, Akron, Washington.

Committees Now at Work Preparing for Their Reception.

A meeting of the committee of arrangements for the Interstate Sabbath School inetitute of the Presbyterian churches of Iowa and Nebraska was held at the First Presbyterian church last evening. The institute is to be held in this city June 16 to 18. Rev. S. M. Ware, D.D., chairman of the commit-

The following committees reported: W. H. Anderson, C. A. Westerfield, Misses Hurst and Burkett, Second church. Westminster church—H. L. Krider, superintendent Sabbath school; Mrs. Gill and O. A. Williama

Lowe Avenue-J. K. Fleming and F. T. F. Clifton Hill-Rev. J. D. Kerr and Mr.

Castellar-N. M. Ruddy and John A. Brad-Bohemian church reported it would entertain all Bohemian people.

Mr. Regnemr and Miss Brich. South Omaha-Misses A. Thurlow and Anna Gemmill. Council Bluffe-Thistle Thwaite and A. Moorehouse. Rev. J. B. Currens, synodical missionary for the state of Nebraska, said they had secured names for a good program. They had an excellent corps of good speakers, which ensured the convention being a suc-

cess. The principal matter now was that of entertainment. Last year there were 200 to 400 delegates at the State Sabbath School inetitute in Cedar Rapids. Delegates are requested to report ten days before the session of the institute meeting. Committees from the various Presbytcrian

addresses of those who will entertain delegates, either at their homes or at hotels, to the chairman of the committee, Rev. S. M. Ware, D. D., 2424 Caldwell street, Omaha. The convention will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Seventeenth and Dodge

Dr. Ware said that no work was more im portant than Sabbath school work. Rev. J. B. Currens stated that the insti-tute in Des Moines and Minneapolis created great enthusiasm in Sabbath school work. J. K. Fleming said that of 17,000 accessions to the church in the state of Pennsylvania a large portion of them owed their conversion to institute and Sabbath school work. The committee meets again in the same place next Monday evening. Committees are urged to push the work in the line of entertainment and bring in reports next

Monday evening. Young mothers dread the summer months on acount of the great mortality among children, caused by bowl troubles. Perfect safety may be assured those who keep on hand De-Witt's Cholic and Cholera cure, and administer it promptly. For cramps, bilious colic, dysentary and diarrhoea, it affords instant re-

Omaha Man Honored at Yale. Mayor Broatch has received word that his son, James Wallace Broatch, now pursuing graduate studies at Yale, has just suing graduate studies at Yale, has just been awarded the Foote university fellowship. This fellowship is one of the two which the English department secured in this year's distribution, and nets the recipient about \$250, to say nothing of the honor and recognition of faithful work which it implies. Mr. James Wallace Broatch graduated with honors from the Omaha High school in 1887, and from Yale in 1891, and expects to secure his graduate degree at the close of the next academic year,

A. L. Wooster, a prominent citizen of Os-ceo, Mich., after suffering excruciatingly from piles for twenty years, was cured in a short time by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, an absolute cure for all skin diseases. More of this preparation is used than all others combined. Teachers to Be Invited to Omaha. A movement has been started by the Nebraska teachers to secure the meeting

of the National Teachers' association for of the National Flatners association for Omaha in 1898. A large delegation will at-tend the annual session at Buffalo, in July, and present the advantages of this city as a place of meeting. The conven-tion attracts all the way from 19,000 to tion attracts 30,000 people. Forming a Stenographic Club. A stenographic club will be formed by

the members of the Young Men's Christian association for the study of shorthand and literature. The first meeting will be held on Monday, June 1, at 7:30 p. m., and all who are interested in a club of this kind are invited to attend.

CAMPBELL.—Frank E., Monday, May 25, 1886, 6:39 p. m. Funeral from the residence of C. G. Hunt, 2101 Ohlo street, Wednesday, May 27, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

#### POINTEDLY PARAGRAPHED PICTURES PEN PLEASANTLY AND



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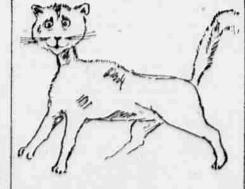
country will tell you how highly esteemed is Dr. W. I. Seymour, our optician. Dr. Sommers says: "I have known him for years and he is per-fectly reliable in every particular." Postmaster Euclid Martin says Dr. Seymour "is skiliful and competent" and he recommends him very highly.



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