STAND OFF FOR THE ROADS

One Railroad Wins a Big Tax Case While Another Loses.

DAKOTA WAREHOUSE LAW IS LEGAL

United States Supreme Court Hands Down Several Important Opinions Court Almost Evenly Divided on Une Rallroad Tax Case.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- The case of the Mobile & Ohio railroad and the Farmers Loan and Trust company against the state of Tennessee and several counties thereof was decided by the supreme court today. Justice Jackson delivered the opinion. The question involved the right of the legislature to amend the charter of the company, that there should be no taxation which would reduce the dividends below 8 per cent. On the other hand the state constitution provides that all property shall be taxed according to its value and taxation be equal throughout the state. In February, 1891, suits were brought against the company for the collection of taxation from 1885 to 1889,

The opinion held that the case hinges on the 8 per cent clause of the charter referred to. The manifest intention was to interest persons in the railroad by giving it unusual advantages. Justice Jackson held that the state had the power to levy discriminating and exemption taxation when it granted charters. Corporate charters were merely contracts between the state and the corporation. Therefore the supreme court of Ten-nessee was overruled, the decision being in favor of the railroad corporation. Chief Justice Fuller dissented from this opinion, opposing the doctrine of a right to discriminate in favor of individual corporations in the matter of taxation in granting charters. With the chief justice in his dissenting opinion, which stood by the supreme court of Tennessee, were Justices Gray, Brewer and Shiras, so that the lower court was reversed by a bare majority. Taxes aggregating about \$250,000 are involved in the decision. WARASH MUST PAY THE TAX.

The case of Ashley against Ryan, secretary of the state of Ohio, was decided in an opinion delivered by Justice White. It involved under the law of Ohlo the stock of corpora-tions is taxed one-tenth of 1 per cent. Several branches of the Wabash railroad in sev-eral states which have been involved in litigation had been consolidated. The officers filed articles of consolidated incorporation in the office of the secretary of state, tendering \$700, which would have been the tax on the Ohio branches of the corporation, but the secretary compelled the payment of \$52,000, a tax on all branches of the consolidated corporation. This the company contended was a state tax on corporations outside of the state. The court held that the right of a company to be a consolidated corporation rested within the will of the state; that the railroad in preferring the articles of incorporation and tax was voluntarily placing itself within the jurisdiction of the law, and sustained the state court's decision. DAKOTA ELEVATOR LAW SUSTAINED.

The law of North Dakota declaring that owners of grain elevators kept public warehouses and imposing rates of charges and penalties for overcharges was passed upon by the court. The plaintiff had offered grain, offering to pay the rate fixed by the state, and, being refused, obtained a mandanus compelling Brass, the elevator owner and plaintiff in error, to receive his grain at Justice Shiras delivered the state rates. opinion, sustaining the North Dakota courts. Justice Brewer dissented, contending that the evidence showed that only in light grain years did Brass receive grain from others, and that this did not make ity of his elevator for his private purposes, so that the state was attempting to force him to do a public business. Justice Brewer In the case of the Chicago Deposit Vault company against John McNulta, a receiver

bind the funds of the receivership beyond the time the leased premises in dispute should be required by the receiver.

Governor Tillman's appeal from the ruling of Commissioner of Patents Seymour refusing to register the Palmetto as a trade mark for state dispensary liquors was dismissed. Justice Gray delivered the opinion, which held the supreme court had no jurisdiction over the case. Since the dispensary law has been declared un-constitutional by the state courts, this branch of it is not of so much importance.

of the Wabash Railroad company, the court

without the approval of the court to

holds that Receiver Cooley has no author-

The case of the Postal Telegraph company against the city of Charleston, S. C., was decided in favor of the city in an opinion by Justice Brewer. Under a local law levylicense upon business concerns the telegraph company was compelled to pay a tax of \$50 upon its business done exclusively in the city. Justice Harlan dissented on the ground that the telegraph company did business exclusively in the city of Charleston. Incidentally he remarked that this was one of the many municipal devices to reap revenue from interstate commerce. Justices Brown and Jackson concurred in

Chief Justice Fuller announced today the supreme court will sit once more, on May before the final adjournment for the spring. The appeal of the Arkansas Chero-kee, Starr, convicted of the murder of Deputy Marshal Floyd Wilson, was suc-cessful, a new trial being granted. Inci-dentally Chief Justice Fuller commented on the charge of the presiding

judge to the jury. COLLECTOR SEEBERGER WINS ONE. Justice Shiras delivered the opinion re-versing the decision of the circuit court for the northern district of Illinois in the case of Anthony F. Sceberger, collector of cus-toms at Chicago, plaintiff in error against John Schweyer. Schweyer sought to recover duties paid under protest in 1888 on goods imported in 1886 and placed in a bonded warehouse. The plaintiff offered to pay duties within a year after their arrival in Chicago, but over a year after their arrival in New York, the law providing for an additional assessment of 10 per cent where the articles are not withdrawn for consumption within a year after their importation. The lower court held that the date of imports tion was the date of arrival in Ch cago. The supreme court holds the date of importation be the date of arrival in New York, and

remands the case, with directions to enter judgment for the collector. The court affirmed the judgment of the circuit court for the eastern district of Michigan in the case of Henry M. Loud, plaintiff in error, against the Pomona Land & Water company. There was an agreement by Loud to purchase certain lands in California and shares of stock in an irrigation company, the exclusive rights for laying pipes and aqueducts for convenience of water on the land being reserved to the freigntion company. Loud claimed fraud in that it was represented to him the shares in the irriga-tion company gave him the right to water for his land, and that these representations proved false, in that sufficient water to irrigate the lands was not represented by the shares of stock. The circuit court decided against Loud and Justice Jackson, in delivering the opinion of the supreme court. affirmed that decision on the ground that the allegations of want of title to the stock in the irrigation company representing water rights were not supported by proof. It is also held the by-laws of the irrigation companies did not provide that water rights should go with shares in the irrigation company and that Loud's ignorance of the by

laws did not supply grounds of his complaint of the lack of water right. Glass Can Go in Foreign Mails. WASHINGTON, May 14.—The office of foreign mails has announced that samples of orticles composed of gians or other fragile material in unsealed packages will be admitted in the mails between the United States and the Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Eolivia, British India, Bulgaria, Boshia-Herzegovinia, Canada, Chill, Den-

mark and Danish West Indies, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Haly, Luxembers, Nicaragua, Norway, the Netherlands and the Netherlands colonies, Paraguay, Portugal, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzer land and Ton's.

All postmusters have been notified to forward the pactages when received.

CONSOLIDATING THE DUREAUS.

House Committee Favors Putting Several of Them Into Morton's Hands.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- For a number of years past efforts have been made by congressional legislation to secure the transfer of the geodetic survey, and the object sought to be accomplished by this transfer is to assemble and co-ordinate, under a single administrative head, all the bureaus of the government which have to do with the utilization of the wealth of the forests, fields, mines and waters. In the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses bills providing for the transfer of these bureaus to the Department of Agriculture were favorably reported by senats committees, and now the house which exempted the capital stock forever from taxation, exempted the road and fix-tures for twenty-five years, and provided that there should be no taxation which ing the geological survey the report says geology deals direct with the soil and its formations. The study of the earth's struc-ture and soil is recognized as having important bearings on the character and quality of a successful agriculturist, and the investigations of the geologist, if properly directed, must continue to be not only inti-mately connected with, but essential to a due development of the science of hus-

Connected with and supervised by the Department of Agriculture, the geological aurvey, with its present efficient corps of experis, would be, by its contribution to the fund of knowledge on soil formation, on the discovery of waters beneath and the conservation of waters above the surface of the earth, form a most effective agent in stimulating and securing the development of an intensive agriculture of which the country stands so greatly in need. Concerning the fish commission, the state-

Concerning the fish commission, the state-ment is made that it is an independent bureau reporting directly to congress and having at present no department connec-tion. Its government work and usefulness are acknowledged. It has a widening field of usefulness. Its work is so developed that its economic and administrative features form the burden of its duties and the objects of its largest expenditures. The time is rapidly coming when every farmer will certainly expect to raise the fish con-sumed in his family and to supply his neighbors engaged in other pursuits, as he now does with poultry and meat products. Continuing, the report says that the fish commission has found itself running parallel with the work, methods and agencies of the Department of Agriculture in its investiga-tions of the many problems relating to soils and plant and animal life.

"It is only by bringing into one depart-ment all scientific bureaus that this duplication can be prevented and each afford to the others the highest measure of support and assistance. It is not proposed to dis-turb the autonomy or independent organization of these scientific bureaus, nor to introduce here the much dreaded system of partisan removals. The suggestion of such danger is sufficiently answered in the well known fact that in the entire history of the several scientific bureaus now connected with the departments not a single instance is recalled where partisanship has dictated an appointment or removal."

The measure has the approval and ac-quiescence of all the departments affected.

PENNY WISE ECONOMY.

Cutting Off Appropriations for Food for the Indians May Cause Trouble.

WASHINGTON, May 14.-The tendency toward economy in appropriations has been so great that grave fear is expressed by those who are familiar with the Indians and the Indian service the result may be trouble from some of the tribes, as well as a criphim a public warehouse keeper. During the pling of the service, unless the Indian appear in question Brass needed all the capac-Representative Wilson of Washington has been investigating the subject, and he is prepared to show the house that the cuts on dissented also because the law compelled ele-vator keepers to insure the grain taken in on the Apache Indians, from \$125,000 to vator keepers to insure the grain taken in charge by them. Justices Fleid, Miller and \$90,000, will necessiatate a reduction next Jackson concurred in the dissenting opinion. year of 1,000,000 pounds of beef and 30,000 ounds of flour. It is his opinion, based on the authority of those who have every facility for knowing, that the cut on food is likely to lead to trouble with the Apaches. It will also show that the Indian police service will be made inefficient by the proposed

> The cut of \$272,000 on Indian schools will be opposed as an embarrassment to the ed-ucational part of the service at a time when increased attendance is showing the good effects of the policy of educating the Indians. The contract schools cost about \$300,000, and if the cut stands very few of the contract schools can be continued in operation. It is said also that the cutting in two of the amount for transporting pupils will not leave enough to get the pupils to the various schools, leaving out of consideration the re-turning of pupils from the schools to their nomes. It appears also that the support of adian pupils at industrial, agricultural, mechanical and other schools in the various states, has been abandoned by the bill. An estimate of \$75,900 for this purpose was made, but it was dropped from the bill.
>
> There are many other specific items which will be pointed out as likely to cripple the service and cause mutterings and possible uprisings among the Indians.

Tapping the Seal Company's Profits. WASHINGTON, May 14.-Attorney General Olney has rendered an opinion in which he holds the settlement made by Secretaries Windom and Foster with the North American Commercial company, by which the gov-ernment for the years 1899, 1891 and 1892 received a less rental, both as to the bonus and the rental per skin, than was originally agreed upon, was illegal and therefore is not binding upon the present secretary. This re-duced rental and tax was accepted because the company had not been permitted to take the full number of skins ordinarily specified in the lease as a limit. In view of this decision the secretary has made a formal de-mand upon the company for the full amount of rent and per skin tax for the year 1893 and has referred it to the attorney general for such action as he may deem advisable in the matter of collecting from the company the full amount due for the previous years. The whole amount claimed to be due the government is about \$320,000, of which \$132,000 is on account of the 1893 catch.

Curious Prehistorie Instruments.

WASHINGTON, May 14.-The National museum has secured an extensive series of minute chipped stone implements from India, which were collected in the caves and rock shelters among the northern and north-western hills and in grave mounds. So far no one has been able to determine the purpose of those small instruments and no sat-isfactory theory has been put forward to account for their existence. They are of merous forms and much work has evently been spent in making them. The subject has been brought to the attention of the scientific world by an illustrated paper prepared by Curator Wilson of the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology for inclu-sion in the annual report of the national

Hasn't Education Enough to Hurt Him. WASHINGTON, May 14.—Supervisor of Indian Schools Moss has sent to the bureau of Indian affairs a denial of the statement that "Apache Kid," the noted outlaw, was an educated Indian, which has been used as rn argument against educating the red men. While at San Carlos Supervisor Moss inquired about this, and learned that the outlaw never was in school a day. He was a government scout and in that position learned to speak some English.

Inspecting Armor Plate.

WASHINGTON, May 14.-Captain Sampson, chief of ordnance, Prof. Alger and Lieutenant Kerman, composing the board designated by Secretary Herbert to investigate the charges relative to frauds in armor plates, left Washington today for Bethlehem, Pa. They will there witness an acceptance test of armor plats tomorrow and proceed to Homestead to resume their inquiries, with the expectation of returning to Washington by the end of the week.

PUTTING ON THE PATCHES

Democratic Cobblers Mending Political Holes in the Tariff Bill.

SUGAR TALK ROILS THE DEMOCRATS

Senators Platt and Allison Taunt Thom with Favoring the Sugar Trust in Preparing the Sugar Schedule-Two Pension Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON May 14.—The seventh week of the tariff debate in the senate began at 11 o'clock today with a fair attendance on the flo.or. Vice President Stevenson, who was in New York Saturday, called

the senate to order. Two bills, one to pension the widow of Rear Admiral Donald MacNell Fairfiax at the rate of \$100, and the other to increase pension of the widow of Major General Doubleday to \$100 were reported and placed on the cal-Under the agreement made last endar. week an hour was devoted to the considera-

tion of bills on the calendar.

Mr. Aldrich moved to substitute fivetenths for four-tenths. The Aldrich amendnent was tabled.

Mr. Flatt of Connecticut said that despite the fact that for years this chamber had the fact that for years this chamber had rung with a democratic denunciation of the Sugar trust, the democrats, save an occasional exception, had agreed in caucus, so he understood, to vote for a prohibitive duty on refined sugar. Surely democratic tariff reformers must be hard driven when they were forced to swallow the words and opinions of years. opinions of years.

Mr. Platt's observation on the Sugar trust ruffled some of the democrats and he was soon engaged in a controversy. "The duty proposed in this bill," said Mr. Harris, interrupting the Connecticut sena-tor, "is a reduction on refined sugar in the McKinley bill from ½ to ½ of a cent per

"This bill makes no such reduction," retorted Mr. Platt, decisively.
"Then all the sugar exporters in this untry are wide of the mark," said Mr. Harris.

SUGAR TRUST UNDERSTANDS IT. "Oh!" said Mr. Platt, "there is not a speculator, a stock jobber or a man in the Sugar trust in New York or a senator on this floor who demanded this sugar schedule who does not understand what it means who does not understand what it means for the trust. This schedule gives the trust a duty of at least % of a cent, sometimes fluctuating as high as ½ of a cent."

Mr. Allison said the ad valorem provision in the bill, in view of the great difference between the value of raw and refined sugar, certainly would afford a protection of 3-10 of a cent, before the differential of 15 of cent.

cent before the differential of % of a cent was reached.

Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that the McKinley law gave the raw material free to refiners and then gave the latter a protective duty of 1/2 a cent per pound.

Mr. Allison insisted, however, that the

great difference in the price of raw and re-fined sugar gave the refiner the benefit of at least 3-10 of a cent under a 40 per cent ad valorem duty before the 15 was imposed at att. The discussion of the sugar schedule was adroitly diverted by Senator Vest into a debate about American wages. Finally Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire tot the floor and proceeded to read for the benefit of his political adversaries the editorial opinions of some of the great democratic dailies denouncing the surrender of demo-

cratic principle made in the Jones amend-

AMENDMENTS WHILE YOU WAIT. At the conclusion of Mr. Gallinger's remarks the Jones amendment, fixing the duty on alum at 4-10 of a cent was agreed to without division, as was the next Jones amendment fixing the duty on carbonate of ammonia at 20 per cent, muriate of sal-ammonia at 10 per cent and sulphate of ammonia at 20 per cent. The next finance committee amendment, fixing the duty on bone char suitable for decolorizing sugar at 20 per cent, was also agreed to. Mr. Jones offered an amendment to place a duty of 1 cent per pound on crude borax and changing the duty on refined borax from 20 per cent to 2 cents. The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Jones offered an amendment to transfer refined camphor from the free list to the dutiable list at 10 per cent ad valorem. This was also agreed to.

It was then ten minutes of 6 and Mr. Al-

Mr. Jones suggested the senate sit an hour longer tonight. Mr. Harris, who had charge of the bill, rose and with cutting sarcasm rejected both suggestions. "In view of the fact," said he, with the triphammer deliberation so char-acteristic of him, "that the senate has only consumed one hour in the discussion of this article, on which the eyes of the republicans are fixed with such intense interest, the article of chalk, I think the United States senate should take a rest, and I move the

lison suggested an executive session, while

Accordingly, at 5:55, the senate adjourned. CRANK DISTURBS THE HOUSE.

senate adjourn.

Representative Compton of Maryland Resigns to Accept a Softer Snap. WASHINGTON, May 14.-The speaker laid before the house today the resignation

of Hon. Barnes Compton of the Fifth Maryland district, to take effect tomorrow, Mr. Compton leaves congress to acept the office of the naval officer of the port of Baltimore. The house bill authorizing the Braddock & Homestead Bridge company to bridge the Monongahela river at Homestead, Pa., was

District of Columbia business was then taken up, but the even tenor of the proceedings were interrupted by a burly negro ceedings were interrupted by a burly hegro in the center of the gallery arising in his place and shouting: "Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives." Instantly the house was in confusion and all eyes were turned upon the new orator in the gallery The speaker, who was the first to regain his composure, directed the doorkeeper to remove the man. He was of powerful physique, however, and the doorkeeper was unable to oust him for some time, the negro endeavoring to deliver his alleged divinely inspired message to the effect that the Lord had command 4 him to come to the speaker of the house and order him to pass the Coxey bill. Other portions of his message referred to the capitol, the white house and the treasury, but the exact purport was not learned in the confusion. The interlogues finally ejected, and when the confus The interloper which he had created had subsided business

At 4:58 the house adjourned.

Oiney's Bili Introduced in the House. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- Representative Powers of Vermont has introduced the bill agreed on by counsel for the reorganization emmittee of the Union Pacific railroad for the readjustment of the debt of that com-pany to the United States. The provisions of the bill have already been given.

Want Another National Holiday. WASHINGTON, May 14.-Senator Squire today presented petitions from several Grand Army of the Republic posts of Washington state praying for the recognition of

Lincoln's birthday as a national holiday Helrs Get Their Money. WASHINGTON, May 14.- The court of claims today gave judgment for \$123,628 in favor of the executor of the estate of Donald

McKay, contractor, for extras, enhanced cost of labor caused by the deflays of the government, etc., in the construction in 1865 of the light draft monitor "Managt."

WESTERN PENSIONS.

List of Veterans Recently Remembered by the General Government WASHINGTON, May 14 - (Special to The Bee)-Pensions granted, fasue of May 2,

were:

Nebraska: Original-William Behiken,
Telmage, Otoe: Anthons W. Townsend,
Glencoe, Dodge, Original widows, etc.—
Catharine Whitaker, Columbus, Piatre,
Iowa; Original-George A. Moore Eldora,
Harlin; John W. Joffrey, Bockford, Floyd,
Additional-James H. Head, Centerville, Appanocese, Increase—Godfred Miller, Burlington, Des Moines; William Clark, Onawa,
Monona; August Ulfrich, Keckuk, Lee,
Original widows, etc.—Jane Lattimen, iginal widows, etc.—Jane Lattimen sbon, Linn; Emilie DeBorde, Columbus farion. Colorado: Original-Perry Sullivan, Den-

ver, Arapahoe.
North Dakota: Mexican war widows—
Eliza B. Cook, Oakes, Dickey.
Montana: Original—James Cook, Livingston, Park. New Nebraska Postmasters.

gram to The Bee.)-Postmasters have been appointed as follows: Nebraska-Canton, Box Butte county, B. G. A. Dickinson, vice S. H. Wright, resigned. South Dakota— Minnekahta, Fall River county, Sophia A. Cash, vice J. M. Brady, resigned. Iowa— Turin, Monona county, B. T. Reese, vice W. E. Roberts, removed. Willie Haller of Blair and Ernest Hugo

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- (Special Tele-

Dipreen of Omaha having both falled to pass the physical examination for admis-sion to the Naval academy at Annapolis. Representative Mercer has decided to have a competitive examination held for the benefit of all aspirants for admission. The examination will probably be held about the latter part of next June, the exact date to be announced later.

Representative Pickler of South Dakota will speak at Graceland cemetery at Washington on Decoration day, and on the evening of the same day he will address a meeting at the Lyceum theater at Bultimore, Md.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Three Guardsmen" was the opening bill last evening at Boyd's, with Alexander Salvini in the role of D'Artagnan, a young Gascon who risks his life for the honor of

What boy is there who has not read Dumas' famous story of the lives and adventures of the men who made up Louis XIII's body guard when Cardinal Richelieu ruled France with an iron hand, and for that matter what girl is there who has not been touched with deep affection over the love D'Artagnan shows, through his boisterous exterior, for all those in distress, particularly women who needed his good strong arm in their defense. "Bobby," as D'Artagnan loved to call his sword, was closer and truer than any friend could be, for it sprang to do his bidding without cavil and usually found an unprotected spot somewhere in the person of his adversary. Filled to the brim with romanticism and drawn with all the wonderful art of this prince of novelists and story tellers, brimming over with life and action, "The Three Guardsmen" stands today the best exponent of the romantic drama ever written. Although far removed from the atmosphere of the present century, the scenes are laid in very troublous days, when France was ruled by a weakling in the person of Louis XIII. Cardinal Richelieu being the head and front of the government in those times of storm and stress. And there could be no romantic character in the grand diapason of the stage that so completely fits the personnel of the man than D'Artagnan fits Alexander Salvini. There is no one who can compare with him in the roystering heroes of the romantic school, and his work last night was so thoroughly artistic that there were evidences of the genius of the father everywhere throughout the production, which was marked by an intelligence, a strength and the fine ietalis of stage investiture, which have not been lieu ruled France with an iron hand, and for that matter what girl is there who has production, which was marked by an intelligence, a strength and the fine istalls of stage investiture, which have not been equalled this season. The nervous etergy, the sudden transitions which he shows, his lithe sinuosity, are peculiar to the Latin race, which he is destined to bring into additional prominence by his remarkable versatility, for Alexander Salvini is destined to a greatness in a series of roles, whereas his father will only be remembered in one.

Supporting Mr. Salvini are a number of propile whose names are familiar wher-

whereas his father will only be remembered in one.

Supporting Mr. Salvini are a number of people whose names are familiar wherever the drama is known, and a stronger company has not played in Omaha this season. Next to Salvini the honors of the evening belonged to William Redmund, who is an actor, every inch of him, A member of the old school, now the "old guard," Mr. Redmund has not been seen to so excellent advantage in years as in the role of Athos, the melancholy knight of France. His quietness, his reserved strength, yet withal his deep seated enthusiasm, were in strong contrast to the impetuosity and the devil-may-care disposition of D'Artagnan, who would rather draw sword in some lorn one's defense than drink his favorite tipple. Ben Johnson as the cardinal gave a very dignified performance, having greatly advanced in his art since seen here last. William Harris, reminiscent of Sir Toby in his doublet and hose, gave a strong picture of Porthos, reading with fine intelligence. Mr. John A. Lane, it is unpleasant to relate, was entirely out of his line as the lover duke of Buckingham. It is a thousand pities that this sterling Shakespearean actor could not have a part more in keeping with his style, which is not by any means a lover, but rather that of a statesman. He would play the cardinal well.

Miss Eleanor Moretti was highly successful as Anne of Austria, showing thorough artistic work in several scenes. Miss Dixon as Constance was very tender and womanly, while Mrs. Augusta De Forrest gave strength to the hard part of Lady De Winter. The play was magnificently staged, and the performance was a genulne treat to those in the house.

Nebraskan Arrested in Salt Lake. SALT LAKE, U. T., May 14.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—H. Selby of Beaver City, Neb., was arrested here by the sheriff City. Neb., was arrested here by the sheriff today upon a telegraphic request from an officer at his home. It is stated that Selby is wanted upon a large number of charges, but the specific one upon which he was arrested is obtaining money by false pretenses at Cambridge. He will be held until the Nebraska officer reaches here, and says he will waive the formality of a deposition. Selby has been here about ten days. His action would indicate that he is well fixed financially. He has divided his time about equally between bucking the tiger and driving about town.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was not held last night, for the usual reason—no quorum.

Colonel Patrick's tallyho coach became tangled up in a runaway on Dodge street last night. Prof. Gaynore caught the horses and prevented a smash up. consignment of 290 cases of tea for

Paxton & Gallagher was received at the custom house yesterday; also two cases of plum trees for A. Olshan. The Board of Public Works has granted permits for the removal of the old buildings at Seventeenth street and Capitol avenue to make room for the workers on the new fed-

eral bullding. Children playing with matches set fire to an outside staircase of the frame flat at 423 South Eighteenth street yesterday. An alarm was sent in, but the fire department was not needed. No loss.

The new Hickory school building which was the last of the new buildings to be completed was opened yesterday morning. There is no celebration of the occasion, the classes being heard as usual without special exer-

The case of George Munn, the latest smallpox patient, is progressing favorably, and the chances are in favor of his easy recovery. No additional cases have been reported and the health authorities believe that there is no particular reason to expect any further appearance of the disease.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



How Food Is Artificially Digested Before Being Eaten.

A WONDERFUL PROCESS.

It Is Revolutionizing Modern Living and Certain to Advance the Condi-

But a short time ago some eminent scien tists made a great discovery. They discovered that fats and otis didn't fatten this people. Everything seems simple after some one else has found it out. If we had thought we would have remembered that for ages doctors have forbidden starch foods to people who wanted to get thin. It follows they ought to recommend starch foods to people who want to get fat. Nobody knows why they didn't do so. Nobody knows why they don't all do so now. But they are learning. More are recommending it every day. They are beginning to believe in Paskola, because Paskola is a starch food.

It has long been known that starch food in

the most natural food for man. Of the four chief chemical divisions of human food, viz. starches, fats, albumens and salts, starch b the most important, fats the least important.
If we had only starch we could do without fatty food. We would die if we tried to do without starch foods.

Many people are dying today because their digestive organs cannot digest starch food. They cat plenty of starch, but they can't digest it. They keep thin. They keep getting thing. There is but one hope for them: Paskola

One reason that Paskola will help them is because it is pure starch food.

Another reason is because it is a predigested food. Nothing but starch food will ever make you fat, strong and hearty. Ment or albu-minous food merely repairs waste tissues. But even if it were predigested, it would not

make you fat.
Fat food cannot be predigested, but even if it could, it would not make you fat.

Paskola is only a pure starch predigested food, combined with natural vegetable fer-ments which aid the digestion of other food Paskela is the only starch food which will make a confirmed thin person fat. Paskola creates an appetite for other foods and helps your stomach to digest them. It also tones up and gives strength to the feeble stomach The old, old notion about fats and oils and fatty foods making a person fat is fast fading

away. The most eminent scientists and medical men have long since coased to be-lieve in it. The rank and file of the profes-sion are fast following their example. Even if fatty food could make people strong and fat, all the good it would do would be to well people, for it is only well people's stomaches that can stand it. Well people don't need food that will make them fat. They are generally fat already. If they weren't fat, they wouldn't be well.

It is just the people who need food that will make them fat whose stomaches can't stand fatty food. We can't fight nature. Thin sick people have a very general and decided aversion to fats and oils. That ought to be sufficient proof to us that fat is not what they need to make them well.

Even the thinnest and sickest people like

Paskola. They like other starch food, too. They probably eat a good deal of starch food. Nature allows them to do so. They have no decided aversion to it. This is proof that starch food is a good food.

The reason that the food thin people eat does not make them fat is simply that they do not digest it. They are sick, and that is the sickness they suffer from. Most dys-peptics cannot even retain starch food in their stomachs. It ferments and forms a noxious gas. They are in the unhappy state of needing starch food so badly that they are slowly dying for the want of it, and yet they cannot digest it. The most delicate stomach can retain Paskola.

stomach can retain Paskois.

The great difference between ordinary good starch food and Paskoia is that Paskoia is predigested. Paskoia would make you fat if you hadn't a stomach. With a stomach, no matter how sick it may be, Paskola makes you fat all the quicker. Paskola is superseding Cod Liver Oil, because it is pleasant to the taste and is far more effective in its operation.

A pamphlet giving full particulars respecting Paskola will be sent on application to the Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade st., N. the Pre-Y. City.

THE ANIMAL EXTRACTS

Prepared according to the formula of DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, In his laboratory at Washington, D. C.

CEREBRINE, from the brain, for diseases the brain and nervous system.

MEJULLINE, form the spinal cord, for diseases of the cord, (Locomotor-Ataxia, etc.)

CARDINE, from the heart, for diseases of the heart.
TESTINE, from the testes, for diseases of the testes, (Atrophy of the organs, sterility OVARINE, from the ovaries, for diseases of MUSCULINE, thyrodine, etc.

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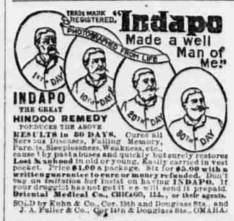
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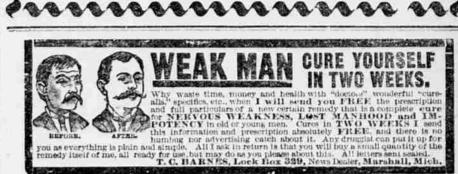
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J. B. REDFIELD,
Dated May 4, 1894.

Secretary. Dated May 4, 1894.