## DECIDED IN SUPREME COURT

Lake Front Case Settled in Favor of the Illinois Central Railroad.

CASE OF STEAMER HAYTIEN REPUBLIC

Northern Pacific Railroad Loses Its Case and Claim to Title to Many Thousands of Acres of Mineral Lands in Montana.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The supreme court finished its sessions for this term yesterday and announced its decisions on many cases before adjourning for the sum mer vacation. One of the attorneys within the bar was Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who was awaiting the decision upon her application for a writ to compel the court of appeals of Virginia to admit her to practice before it.

. Mrs. Lockwood was disappointed in her attempt to obtain leave to file a petition for a writ to compel the court of appeals of Virginia to admit her to practice at its bar. Chief Justice Fuller said it was within the right of the Virginia court to decide whether the word "person" in its rules referred to a woman, and concluded with "application

ILLINOIS CENTRAL WINS.

The case of the United States, appellant, against the Illinois Central rallroad, is one of the so-called Lake front cases in Chicago. The one decided today involved a piece of land which the United States had ceded to the state of Illinois, and which Illinois had ceded to the Illinois Central. The state's right to do this was involved in the case, decision being delivered by Justice Field. The decision is against the United States. judgment of the lower court being affirmed. Justices Brewer and Brown dis sented. The chief justice having been o counsel in the court below took no part if the case in this court. The public ground of the plat of the Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, on which the Illinois Central station is located, is the property involved. The government's contention was that it had en the owner of the land in question and had dedicated it to a public purpose, and that it could not be diverted from this stipu lated purpose. The land in 1804 was a military post. The point involved was that i was reserved from sale for military pur-poses and was used for military purposes until 1837. It was then laid off into an ad-dition under direction of the secretary of war. The plat contained the words: Public ground forever to remain vacant of But soon after 1845 all lots were sold by the United States, "by and according to said plat.". The court holds that the interest of the United States in the streets alleys, ways and commons and land intended for other public uses in this plat may have continued so long as it held title to adjoining lots, but not afterwards without dis-regard of the statutory regulations of the state under which the government had sold the adjoining property. The decision reads: "The interest in and the control of the United States over the streets, alleys and commons ceased with the record of the plat and that of the adjoining lots. Their interest passed, and the lots sold to the respecvendees, subject to the jurisdiction of the local government, and the control of the streets, alleys and grounds passed by express designation of the state law to the corporate authorities of the city. NORTHERN PACIFIC CASES.

One decision of much importance was that of Richard V. Barden and others against the Northern Pacific Railway company. As a test case it involves the title to many thousands of acres of mineral lands along the Northern Pacific railroad, principally in the state of Montana and included within the land grants to the road from the government under the act of July 2, 1864. Under the terms of this act mineral lands were excluded from the terms of the grant.

Mineral finds of gold and silver were dis-covered on some of the lands after the railroad had taken possession and suits over the title ensued. The question at issue was whether the language of the act meant that lands known to be mineral when the grant made were subject to its actions, or whether subsequent discoveries that lands were mineral in character would deprive the company of any title to such lands. The land grants included alternate odd num bered sections for a width of forty along the road line, embracing in all 80,000 square miles. In the Barden case the cir-cuit court of the district of Montana decided in favor of the railroad, the lower court favoring the claimant and the circuit court overruling it. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court today, asserting a want of knowledge at the time of the grant of the land reserved would not give title to such lands, and that it would not be claimed the government had not the right to pre-serve parts of public lands in making grants . The original exception of mineral was without qualification, and it seemed plain as words could make it that mineral lands known and unknown specifically reserved to the United States. It was difficult to see on what principle the word "known" could be inserted into the The territory was known act of congress. to embrace great quantities of minerals, including gold and silver, and in all grants of lands to railways, mineral lands, except coal and fron, were excepted and such grants were never known to pass title to minerals. It was impossible at the time of the grant for congress to know what lands contained minerals particularly, considering the condi tion of the territory. The United States could not have meant in such an hour of distress to its finances to give away the title to such imperial wealth, but left discovery minerals to future explorations. It was a certain rule of grants that nothing was conveyed by implication except what was absolutely essential to the enjoyment of the grants. "There is, in our opinion, no force in the claims advanced by the plaintiff" (the railway company), said the justice, and he that the fact that the lands had been listed at the land office in 1868 had no bind-ing force. The purposes of a government would be frustrated if by implication it could be deprived of essential powers by privileged corporations. The powers of the land office in deciding questions of title were discussed and several authorities from the supreme court and the Interior department cited, among them an assertion by Secretary

patent. In conclusion the justice announced that the decision of the circuit court was reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to grant the defendants (Barden and others) demurrers. Justices Brewer Gray and Shiras dissented from the opinion In the case of Primrose against the Western Union Telegraph company Justice Gray reaffirmed the principle that a telegraph company was not subject to damages for a mistake in a cipher dispatch transmitted on a blank containing provisions absolving company from damages.

Lamar when at the head of the department that patents had always been refused rail-

ways to land upon which mineral had been discovered prior to the application for a

Justice Harlan announced the decision of the court affirming the decision of the California courts in the conviction of Thomas St. Clair of murdering the mate of the ship Hesper while on the high seas.

STEAMSHIP HAYTIEN REPUBLIC. The case of the United States against the The case of the Chiese states against the steamship Haytien Republic, which was libeled first in the district of Washington and later in the district of Oregon, for smuggling opium, was decided in favor of the government. It was contended by the steamship owners that since the yessel had been libeled in Washington and was re-leased under bond for its value it could not be again libeled while the first case was pending. They also claimed that second charges involving the same nature of offense as the first were practically the same offenses in the matter of libeling the vessel. Justice White gave the opinion.

SECRETARY GRESHAM REVERSED. Probably the most interesting decision was one involving the standing of the Interstate Commerce commission, in which the court overruled a decizion by the present secretary of state, Justices Fuller, Brewer and Jackson dissenting. The appeal brought up for review a judgment rendered December 7, 1892, by the United States circuit court northern district of Illinois in the the commission against William J. S. Keefe and W. Sterling, declaring section 12 of the interstate com-

merce act to be unconstitutional. The par ties named, officers ut a railroad company appeared as witness before the commission were ordered to produce their books, re-fused to do so under advice of counsel, and the commission appealed to the court to compel them. Judge Gresham decided that "so much of section 12 as authorizes or requires the courts to use their process in aid of inquiries before the Interstate Commerce commilion is unconstitutional and vold."
Justice Harlan discussed at length the scope
and purpose of the act. The judicial power
of the United States, he said, extends to all cases arising under the constitution or laws of the United States, and the circuit courts of the United States are capable of exer-cling the power in cases of that character under restrictions prescribed by congress. The fundamental question he held to be whether the proceeding was a "case" within the meaning of the constitution. The cir-cuit court had adjudged it to be not such a "case." The court below had held that if the act prescribed a penalty for refusal to testify, such preceding would constitute a case, while a civil proceeding author-ized by congress to compel a witness to testify would not be a case of which cognizance would be taken by any court
"This interpretation of the constitution would restrict employment of means to carry into effect powers granted to congress within much parrower limits than in our judgmen is warranted by the instrument," said J tice Harlan. "The test of the power congress was the judgment of courts that particular means were not the best that ould have been employed, but whether the means are unconstitutional. There is no doubt of the power of congress to authorize the commission to summon persons and papers regarding any matter which might papers regarding any matter which hight be legally committed to that body for in-vestigation. The appellees denied the right of the government to make them testify, and power to decide the dispute must rest somewhere. It could not be that the government was helpless in such an emer-

### SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Bourke Cockran Denies that He Ever Said Anything of the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 27.-The senate Sogar trust investigation committee was in session yesterday with the intention of devoting its time exclusively, as long as should be necessary, to the question which has been raised by the refusal of the newspaper correspondents, Edwards, Schriever and Walker, to answer questions as to who gave them certain information printed in their

Bourke Cockran appeared before the com mittee and denied that he had ever said of known anything of the subject which the committee was investigating or that he had ever given any person the impression tha he was possessed of such information. After hearing Mr. Cockran the committee ad-journed until Monday without reaching a decision on the course to be pursued toward the recalcitrant witnesses.

### WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—(Special to The Bee.)—Pensions granted, issue of May 12, Iowa: Original-George Grothe Avoca, Pottawattamie. Reissue-John D deceased, Magnolia, Harrison Original Widows, Etc.-Hannah E. Morris Magnolia, Harrison. Mexican War Survivor Increase, James Mayne, Clinton, Clinton

—Increase, James Mayne, Clinton, Clinton;
John R, Justus, McGregor, Clayton.
Colorado: Reissue—William C. Hawley,
Fort Collins, Larimer. Reissue and Increase—Charles W. Crane, Lamar, Bent.
Mexican War Survivor—Increase—Eliathah
S. Gale, Pueblo, Pueblo.
North Dakota: Original—Harvey Stowel,
Fullerton, Dickey.
Issue of May H: Nebraska: Increase—
William H. Lindsay, Elba, Howard; Clarkson W. Cooper, David City, Butler, Original
Widows, Etc.—James Jerroms (father), Lanham, Gage.

Wildows, Etc.—James Jerroms (father), Lanham, Gage.
Iowa: Restoration and Reissue—George
W. Miller, Vandalia, Jasper, Increase—John
Allen, Ottumwa, Wapello; Thomas E. Miner,
Nashua, Chickasaw; William C. Starford,
Avoca, Pottawattamie, Reissue—William A.
Lyon, Chester, Howard; Alvin H. Chase,
Redfield, Dallas, Original Wildows, etc.—
Hannah Straub, Dubuque, Dubuque,
South Dakota: Increase—James E. Beck,
Miller, Hand.

Miller, Hand.
Colorado: Renewal—Henry E. Allen, Denver, Arapahoe. Increase—Robert L. Rohm, Cripple Creek, El Paso. Original Widows, Etc.—Reissue—Mary J. Blackstone, Colorado Springs, El Paso.
Issue of May 15: Nebraska: Original

rado Springs, El Paso.

Issue of May Ib: Nebraska: Original—
James Coulter Hudson, Camp Clark, Cheyenne. Original Widows, Etc.—Margaret A.
Lunbeck, Rushville, Sheridan.
South Dakota: Original: William Wall,
Sioux Falls. Minnehaha. Increase—Robert
T. Warner, Watertown, Codington. Reissue—Charles H. McNeal, Madison, Lake.
Iowa: Original—Michael Ryan, Sumner,
Bremer. Additional—James Anderson, Sheldahl, Polk. Original Widows, Etc.—Minors
of Samuel Cavender, Des Moines, Polk.
Colorado: Original—Stanton Hook, Denver, Arapahoe. Additional—Phineas B. Reynolds, Holyoke, Phillips. Reissue and Increase—Itaiph L. Walton, Monarch, Chaffee.
Original Widows, Etc.—Laura D. Wells,

LUCAS AND THE NAVAL CADETSHIPS

South Dakota Congressman Explains Hov

Original Widows, Etc.-Laura D. Denver, Arapahoe.

His Appointments Went Astray. WASHINGTON, May 27 .- (Special to The Bee.)-"I am surprised," says Congressman Lucas of South Dakota," that the Sioux Falls democratic paper should continually misrepresent me concerning that cadetship to the Annapolis naval academy. I recom mended the appointment of Edward Clough of Deadwood, with Willie Brennan of Her of Deadwood, with Willie Brennan of Hermosa as alternate. Willie Brennan failed to appear for examination, because he was advised by his friends that he could not pass the examination for scholarly efficiency. Young Mr. Clough went to Annapolis and passed the mental examination all right, but failed to pass the physical examination. When notified of the result I went to Annapolis and used every effort to induce the examiners to pass Mr. Clough and accept him, but they would not do so. The time had expired, within two or three days, for the appointment of a cadet, and the secretary of the navy notified me that unless I recomemnded some one at once he would make the appointment without my recommendation. It was impossible to prevent immediate action in the case, and it was impossible for anybody from Dakota to get here to secure the place. I did not want to lose my entire privilege in the matter of this appointment, so I recommended the appointment of a son of Commander Houston of the navy. I did my whole duty in recommending two Dakota boys, and it was not my fault that neither of them could pass the examination. The Sioux Falls editor knows these facts, and, in all fairness and common courtesy, he ought to publish only the facts and not represent me as giving away positions which belong to Dakota boys to outsiders." mosa as alternate. Willie Brennan failed to

## NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Enlisted Men Discharged by Order of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bee.)-By direction of the assistant secretary of war. Sergeant John J. Boniface, jr., and Private Michael De-laney, troop K, Sixth cavalry, Fort Nioand Private Ernest I. Rogers, com pany H, Seventeenth infantry, Fort D. A Russell, Wyo., will be discharged from the service of the United States on receipt of

service of the United States on receipt of this order by the commanding officer of their respective stations.

Private Charles Parker, hospital corps, now at Fort Bayard, N. M., is transferred to Fort Robinson, Neb., Sergeant Elbert Williams, band, Ninth cavalry, now at Fort Robinson, Neb., is transferred as a private to the band, Twenty-fifth infantry, and will be sent to the station of that band at Fort Missoula, Mont.

So much of paragraph 6, special orders No. 117, May 18, 1894, from this office as relates to Private John B. Reid, company I. Second infantry, is revoked.

By direction of the assistant secretary of war, Private George W. Goodwin, company A. Second infantry. Fort Omaha, having enlisted under false pretenses, will be discharged without honor from the service of the United States upon receipt of this order by the commanding officer of his station.

Tariff Bill Wi'l Pass in Three Weeks. WASHINGTON, May 27 .- H. H. Evans the treasury statistician, who has performed all the statistical work for the finance con mittee of the senate and of the ways and means committee of the house for the past twenty years, and who has kept close track

of tariff legislation, expresses the opinion that the pending tariff bill will pass the sen-ate about the 15th of June. We could not improve the quality if we paid double the price. DeWitt's Wite? paid double the price. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best salve that experience can produce, or that money can buy.

# WHEN THE NEW TARIFF COMES

Business Will Be Better After the Pressure is Whelly Removed.

GORMAN AND HILL HELP OUT SOME

Serve to Relieve the Uncertainty and Give the Dealers of the Country Something to Go On.

NEW YORK, May 27 .- Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

"Affairs in Wall street have shown little change during the past week. There have been no new happenings to vary the course of events, and transactions have been confined principally to the 'industrials' influenced by the chances and rumors of tariff legislation, with small skirmishing operations by the bear room traders. So far as respects the general situation there has been no distinct change. Prices have shown some recovery from the slight declines of the previous week, and, taken as a whole, the market indirates no departure from the settled disposition of the larger holders to cling to their stocks until final action on the tariff relieves the general stagnancy of

"Fortunately, there is at last some definite reason to hope for a comparatively early end to the partisan dickering which has so long kept tariff legislation in suspense. The declarations of Mr. Gorman in the senate on Wednesday and the result of the test vote on Mr. Teller's motion to table the bill show that the democratic senators have at last reached an agreement which will enable them to pass the measure by a fair majority the representations published are correc as to the extent of the changes made in the bill from its house form, there would seen to be little or no well grounded reason for doubt about an agreement being reached in joint conference between the two houses The agreement, too, will probably be found to contain some welcome concessions to important industries, and to that extent the new tariff will be less threatening to manufacturers than has been feared.

Thus, one of the great uncertainties the situation may be considered as having been settled. It is now as sure as anything in the future can be that we are to have a new tariff. That clears the way to some further immediate resumption of business for, in respect to a wide range of articles it is already approximately known what the changes in duties will be; and manufac turers and importers can incur little risk from uncertaintles in such cases, but may proceed forthwith to such operations as the state of the markets may seem to justify anticipation of the final enactment of the bill. This means quite an important extent of relief from the prevailing suspense; those interests, however, upon which rates of duty must remain undetermined until the two houses have reached an agreement seem doomed to the tortures of another month on the factional gridiron.
"At present, then, it seems safe to assume

that by the 1st of July the country will know exactly the condition upon which its manufacturing and importing operations will have to be conducted. The now reduced interval of suspense can be endured, but after that will come a process of readjust ment under those conditions. of pressure to be endured under that phase will depend principally upon the spirit shown by labor toward employers. If workmen assume that they can exact the old rates of wages and at the same time benefit by the lower prices necessitated by dimin-ished duties, they will simply necessitate a struggle by which the industries will crippled and trade subjected to continued depression, while the men themselves will have to suffer from idleness until they con cede to the necessities growing out of the new situation. Unfortunately, the trades unions are showing too much disposition to pursue this selfish and impossible policy. But, on the other hand, they are fortunately taking this attitude when their labor can be most easily dispensed with, and it is, there-fore, likely that, by the time when manufacturing will have begun to recover, they will better recognize the sacrifices that fairly and inevitably fall upon them in comthe sacrifices that mon with employers. The probabilities, therefore, seem to admit of a reasonable hope that the resistance to a revival of business arising from the wage earning interest will not prove seriously embarrassing to the coming industrial revival.

"The one great check to the recovery i mercantile circles is the uncertainty as the future course of prices. The effect that doubt is to cause traders to buy in the smallest possible quantities and to keep the smallest possible stocks. And this process disappointment at the apparen smallness of transactions—a feeling, how-ever, which is not fully warranted if comparisons are made on month's totals in stead of individual parcels. When this distrust of values ceases—as it must when the new duties come into operation—one very important cause of the prevailing depres-sion will disappear."

# COTTON SEED OIL.

Great Strides Made by a Comparatively New Industry.

A history of the cotton seed oil industry of the south is one of the principal features of the Maufacturers Record of Baltimore this week, from which the following is an extract:

"In 1880 there were forty cotton seed mills, with an aggregate capital of \$3,500, There are now 300 mills, having a combined capital of about \$30,000,000. At present about 1,500,000 tons of seed are annually used by the mills, yielding to the farmers about \$18,000,000 a year for a product which until recently, was regarded as waste ma terial. The total output is about 1,500,000 barrels, or 60,000,000 gallons of oil, 500,000 tons of cotton seed meal, 750,000 tons of hulls and 30,000,000 pounds of linters, the aggregate value of which will average about \$30,000,000. The demand for oil is steadily expanding, and as only about one-third of the total cotton seed crop is now consumed by the mills, there is practically un-limited room for the growth of this busi-ness. Ten years ago the hulls were burned by the mills as a fuel, as no other use coul be found for them. Investigation proved that they made excellent fodder, and last year about 400,000 head of cattle were fat tened for the market on cotton seed hulls while 100,000 milch cows were fed on the same material."

Much of the cotton oil is consumed in th shape of salad oil, the article making an ex-cellent substitute for olive oil. Purchasing the salad oil that bears foreign labels will not always insure the consumer against being deceived, as large quantities of the cotton oil are annually exported to Italy and France, there to be mixed with olive oil and labeled as the pure product.

Sugar in Europe. The low prices ruling in Europe for refined sugar have prompted discussion of the matter by trade journals of repute. Those journals, according to the report of the New York Bulletin, are outspoken in the statement that supplies of raw material are extremely heavy. They also advise that distributers purchase carefully, since past experience and present prospects in-dicate that they have more to gain than to lose by going slow. Significance is attached to the fact that the supply in sight at the beginning of the month of May was no less than 1,757,000 tons, despite the low prices that have ruled and the consequent incentive to heavier consumption. A year previous the visible supply was reckoned at 1,425,000 tons. On the face of the returns an increase of 332,000 tons would appear to an increase of 332,000 tons would appear to have taken place in a twelvemonth, and the total is shown to have been above the aver-age for the corresponding period of the pre-ceding four years by about 279,000 tons. Besides this, some emphasis is laid upon the fact that values have ruled lower and the trade is advised not to buy except as imperative wants dictate. One writer as-serts, after due allowance for low prices, etc., that "it is only on rare occasions that largely for forward delivery turns out satisfactorily to the parties who have finally to receive the sugar." The same writer also remarks that "if the proceed-

eign refined sugar, which have been going on within the last six or eight months, were fully known it would be convincingly proved that the severe and almost alarming monetary losses had been sustained by those speculative individuals who have been so misled as to go of thirehasing sugar in an-ticipation of requirements, which have never come to relieve them of the burdensome and unsold sugara they have on hand. That some of the Burdesome sugars have been diverted from European to American markets is a simple matter of record, and that some of the goods have been sold at very low figures fe also an established fact.

It would not require very great investigation to produce facts going to show that American distributers have had quite as unpleasant experience as those of Europe is ultimate returns from stock purchased ahead. In view of that fact the advice to foreign trade, as given in the extract quoted, would seem to be deserving of some attention by American jobbers.

### OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Receipts for the Week Considerably Ahead of Last Week and Last Year.

SATURDAY, May 26 Receipts of all kinds of stock show a substantial increase over last week and the corresponding week one and two years ago. The figures are as follows:

Receipts this week . 15.514 49.303 5 Receipts last week . 14.945 41.872 4 Same week last year . 14.700 29.070 2 Same week 1892 . . . 13.482 35,030 2 There have been no very violent fluctuations in the cattle market the past week During the first three days prices dropped gradually under the influence of unusually heavy receipts. Wednesday's market was 15c to 20c lower than the close of last week. Since then, however, prices have firmed up on account of reduced supplies and the decline of the early part of the week was entirely regained. On the whole, however, prices have ruled lower than for the previous week and general conditions are about as infavorable as they have been at any time. The market across the water is in bad shape, and strikes, lockouts and numberless industrial troubles have demoralized business at home, seriously reducing the consumption of meat. The dressed meat men have their of meat. The dressed the state of the coolers full and find it difficult to secure a market for their product, while shippers and exporters are naturally doing very sittle. The market today was very nearly steady. Receipts were fair and the quality was about up to the average. Dressed beef men were wanting some cattle, but outside buyers were indifferent and in many cases bearish. The handy fat grades of steers moved readily at about Friday's figures, while the usual dis-crimination on the part of buyers against heavy cattle made it difficult to work off anything weighing over 1,200 lbs., unless was good, at rather shaded prices. There was nothing in the situation to induce sell-rs o hold on and a very fair clearance was effected before noon. The cow market has een monotonously steady all week. ings have been comparatively limited and good fat stock has commanded strong prices, while the common and canning grades have ruled slow and weak. Today's supply was rather larger proportionately than usual and the spread in values was widened, the best grades selling stronger up to \$3.85 and commoner and canning grades weaker down to \$1.25. Veal calves sold at steady to stronger prices and heavy calves and yearlings ruled slow and easier. Bulls, oxen and stags were in very fair demand at just about steady prices.

Dry weather has demoralized the feeder trade, increasing the supply and at the same time reducing the demand. Supplies have been accumulating in the yards in speculators' hands and prices have suffered a decline of savetypes. decline of anywhere from 30c to 60c. fact it is hard to find a buyer at any price. This decline has placed feeders more in line with the way fat cattle are selling, but this fact affords little inducement to feeders whose pastures are dried up or drying up fast. A good rain would help this branch of the business amazingly. Good to choice feeders are quoted at \$3.00@3.30, fair to good at \$2.75@3.00\_and the commoner grades at from \$2.75 down.

The arrivals of hogs for the past week have been on an anusually liberal scale, ex-

hibiting a marked increase over this time last year of nearly 100 per cent. The quality has been generally good, with the average weight somewhat lighter than recently. The week's supply runs pretty close to 50,000 head, the heaviest week's run in over a year. Naturally, with such excessive re ceipts, prices have ruled lower, although there has been a good general demand right along. The consumptive demand, however, owing to dull times and the hot weather, has not improved any, and so it has been comparatively easy matter for packers to force lower prices. All classes of buyers are still exhibiting a preference for butcher weight and heavy grades, but not enough to cause much of a range of values, the spread searcely ever exceeding 5c or 10c. During the first half of the week prices went off 10c to 15c, but later part of this was regained on favorable news from Chicago, today's decline puts prices back 5c to 10c under last Saturday's quotations, a compar-atively insignificant decline in view of the

excessive supply.

Receipts today were the heaviest since April 12, when, by a coincidence, exactly he same number were received as were here today. A bearish feeling prevailed, and sellers were all prepared for lower prices. There was not a very vigorous shipping and speculative demand, but local packers were ready to buy freely at a 10c decline. Fair to good hogs, regardless of weight, sold largely at \$4.60, with some of the better butcher weight and heavy loads at \$4.65 and a \$4.70 top, and poor, light, mixed stuff at \$4.50 and \$4.55. The close was weak, but he pens were cleared in pretty good season On Friday most of the hogs brought \$4.70 and on last Saturday the bulk of the trading was at \$4.65 and \$4.70.

There was not by any means a heavy rur of sheep today, but there were apparently more than the trade wanted. Supplies have been liberal all week both here and else where, and prices have gradually declined he drop for the week amounting to 15@25c The demand today was of the most ent character, and the trade quotably dull at the above decline. Fair to good natives are quotable at \$3.50@4.40; fair to good west erns, \$3.20@4.30; common and stock sheep, \$2.50@3.25; good to choice 40 to 100-ib. lambs at \$3.50@4.65

Receipts and Disposition of Stock. Official receipts and disposition of stock as snown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company for the twenty-four hours enging at 5 o'clock p. in May 26, 1894:

RECEIPTS. HOOS. | SHEEP. HOBSES & MLS CATTLE. Cars. | Head Cars | Head, Cars. | Head | Cars. | Head. 108 2.649 142 9.962 4 839 2 DISPOSITION. CATTLE. | HOGS. | SHEEP  $\frac{2.234}{1.471}$ 

Omaha Packing Co.
The G. H. Hammond Co.,
Swift and company
The Cudahy Packing Co.,
John P. Squire & Co.
John P. Squire & Co.
John P. Squire & Co.
Loudahy Bros.
A. Haas
J. Lobman.
L. Becker
Shippers and feeders. 2,327 3,266 380 550 Shippers and feeders 327 2.649 10.512 Totals..... Stock in Sight. Record of receipts of live stock at the principal yards for Saturday, May 26, 1894 Hora. 9,962 16,000 5,500 3,200

Totals.....

4.949 34,662

Australia's Bank Failures. Australia is a long distance away, and it s not customary for the newspapers to print extensive reports from there, says the Railway Times. Such reports as they have printed within the last eighteen months have been reports of business failures and finan-cial stress. In ordinary times these reports would have attracted world-wide attention from the very magnitude of the amounts nvolved, but they came at a period when both this country and Europe were suffer-ing from financial ills of various kinds, and people read of Australia's troubles with com-parative indifference and inattention. They had enough to occupy their minds without

going to the antipodes.

When one finds time, however, to look into the matter a little he is astounded by the magnitude of the losses, and wonders that the whole continent was not caught that the whole continent was not caught

ings of dealers in and the importers of for- in the vertex and bankrupted. Just a few in the vertex and bankrupted. Just a few samples are enough for illustration. In the reorganization of the banks which suspended the stockholders have been called on to make good impairment of capital to the extent of \$20,570,674. This is on eleven banks only. The largest loser, the Commercial of Australia suffered an impairment of capital tralia, suffered an impairment of capital amounting to \$8,759,700, and the smallest, the Royal Bank of Queensland, \$912,090.

on Saturday.

visions slightly lower all around.

%c to %c decline, and, after selling up 14c reacted %c, advanced from 4c to %c, sold off about 4c, became steady and closed easy. The general tone was weak, notwithstanding bad crop news. There was steady liquidation by "longs" on stop loss orders and free selling by prominent local "bears." St. Louis, which was credited with covering quite freely a few days since, was supposed to be putting out fresh lines today.

Corn was easy within a %c range. The factors in causing more liberal offering.

Oats were weaker, but price changes for
July were within 1/4c limits. The weakness
in wheat and corn, the weather and liberal
receipts were the bear influences.

showed but a slight decline. Compared with last night July pork is 2½c, July lard 214c and July ribs 5c lower. Vessel rates firmer at 1%c for corn and from 1%c to 1%c for oats to Buffalo and

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clone.
Wheat, No. 2 May	55%(65% 57%	5414 56 5716	5514	5356456 5536616 5036
MayJulySeptOats No. 2	375(856 3856	3714 3714 3896034		373656 3836
June July	3334 3334 3034 2634	3336	33%	3334 3334 3034634 2638
May July Sept Lard, 100 lbs	11 7256 11 7756	11 80	11 75	11 72% 11 80 11 90
June July,	6 90 6 72% 6 75	6 90 6 72% 6 77%	6 85 6 70 6 75	6 87% 6 75 6 72% 6 75
Short Ribs- May July Sept	6 12%		6 10 6 10 6 10	6 10 6 10 6 1236

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,000	6.000
Corn, bu	28,000 221,000	51,000 63,000
Rye. bu	5.000	198,000
Barley, bu	26,000	

Ret was steady and unchurred; creamery, 14st 164c; dairy, 10:3144c. Eggs, steady and un-changed; strictly fresh, 10:3104c.

### California Fruit Crop.

Produce Pointers. Good tomatoes have been far from plenty during the past week. Some arrive too green and others are too ripe.

The Arkansas berry crop was ruined by oo much rain and now Missouri is getting t just at the time when her berry crop is The strawberry crop has been very unfortunate this season. "Wire me the temato market daily so

can keep posted and let my paper have it to print, as they are anxious for good marwrites a Mississippi tomato ket reports." shipper to a local commission house. While potatoes in this market are

plenty as to keep prices down, New York is complaining of a scarcity. The old potato crop appears to have been exhausted and European potatoes are being brought in to make up the deficiency.

The produce commission men of Omaha have decided to make one more attempt to close up their places of business on Saturday afternoons. All but three houses have signed an agreement to do so, but it re-mains to be seen how long the agreement

The Detroit Board of Health is worried over the quantity of decayed fruit that is being shipped to that market. The secretary has written Omaha commission houses to state if it is a fact that Detroit is getting more spoiled fruit than other markets. As none of the Omaha commission men have been in Detroit lately it is not likely that they will be able to answer the question. A good deal has been said about com-

than the market. A letter has just came to hand which was sent out to a country shipper by a local commission house. In this letter eggs were quoted at 10c per dozen, although the market at that time was only 9c. Was the commission man ignorant of the market or did he intend to deceive the shipper? Milwaukee Grain warket.

64,635c.
BARLEY-Lover; No. 2, 55c; sample, 516-55c.
RYE-Dull and weak; No. 1, 485c.
PROVISIONS-Lower; pork, 311.75; lard, 46.55.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 4,350 bbls.; wheat, 27.390
u.; barley, 9,690 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,488 bbis.; barley, 1,600

OIL CITY, Pa., May 26.—National Transit cer-tificates opened at 87; highest, 874; lowest, 87; closed at 87; shipments, 86,500 bbls.; runs, 83,101 bbls.

NEW YORK, May 26. SUGAR-Raw, dull and easy; fair refining, 2.7-18c; centrifugal, 36 test, 2.13-18c; sales, none; refined, quiet and steady; No. 6. 3.1-18637ac; No. 7, 3.9-18637ac; No. 8, 3.1-18c; No. 9, 3.8-23 3-18c; No. 10, 3.3-16637ac; No. 11, 3.3-16637ac; No. 12, 31493 5-18c; No. 13,

### CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices

CHICAGO, May 26.-Wheat was weak to day, closing Ic lower than yesterday. Free selling, fine weather, weak cables and lack of outside demand were responsible for the decline. Corn closed %c lower and pro-

Opening trades in wheat showed from

Provisions were dull within a 5c range. Lower prices for live hogs and the break in wheat caused easiness, but the close

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clone.
Wheat, No. 2		10000		new reserve
May		5494	5336	5356634
July	55%654	86	5514	553 water
Sept	5738	5736	5636	5034
Corn No. 2		483	1933	
May	37	3736	3634	369
July	37540436	3734		371669
Sept	38%	38960034	38%	3834
Oats No. 2	20000	200	00000	G981
May	3314			33%
June	33%			33%
July	30%			30%
Sept Pork per bbl	26%	2014	26	2634
May				CATALORISADO
July		*******	15550000	11 724
Sept	11.7739	11.80	11 75	11 50
Lard, 100 lbs	*********	******	ATTE MADE	11 90
May		6.90	6.85	6 87%
June	0.00	0.50	0.80	0 75
July		6 7234	6 70	6 7234
Sept	6 75	0 7712	6 75	6 72%
Short Ribs-	0.10	0 1179	0.10	0 10
May		41 1914	6 10	6 10
July	6 12%	6 12%	6 10	6 10
Sept	6 1216	6 15	6 10	6 12%

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Winter straights, \$2.40@2.65; winter patents, \$2.80@2.00; spring straights, \$2.20@2.60; spring patents, \$3.10@3.50; bukers, \$1.70@2.00. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 53%@53%c; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red, 53%@53%c; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red, 53%@53%c. CORN—No. 2, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 37%c. OATS—No. 2, 33%c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 35%@536%c. hite, 35446364c. RYE—No. 2, 454c. BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 52654c; No.

BARLEY-No. 2, Bolland, 44, 47652c.
FLAX SEED-No. 1, \$1.32,
TIMOTHY SEED-Prime, \$4,
PROVISIONS-Mess pork, per bbl., \$11.70@ 11.72½, Lard, per 100 lbs., \$5.85@.87½, Short ribs sides (boxed, \$5.75@6.00; short clear sides (boxed), \$6.62½@6.87½,
WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.15.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,000	6.000
Wheat, bu	28,000	
Corn, bu	221,000	63,000
Oats, bu	318,000	198,000
Rye. bu	5,000	5,000
Barley, bu	26,000	2.000

According to the California Fruit Grower "the fruit crop of the state promises well, with the exception of prunes. which have been dropping badly. The apricot crop will prove the largest in years. The damage by frost in some districts will not be noticed in the general output. Peaches promise well. There is some talk about a short crop of raisins in the Selma, Fowler and Oleander districts, owing to cut-worms eating the leaves from the vines. Reliable estimates place the coming crop of prunes at five-eighths of last year's. The shortage will be the greatest in the Santa Clara valley, where the bulk of the prunes are produced at present." This is not a very alarming condition of affairs, but some of the coast journals, it is noticed, summarize the situation in a rather different manner, and from some of these outlines it might be presumed that the crop generally will be short. As an illustration in this connection, following from an editorial article in the Herald of Trade is interesting: far this season the weather has been warm to hot and sultry, with an almost total absence of moisture in the air. The result of the unfavorable conditions this year has been to make peaches, apricots and prunes drop heavily in the dry sections where irrigation was not available. Aside from the lack of moisture there were heavy frosts in some sections, which did great damage in the more advanced orchards of apricots. Cherries have not suffered with the other fruits, but the crop of berries in many localities will be short. There can be no question but that the average yield to the tree of apricots, peaches, prunes and pears will be considerably below that of 1893, but an increase this year in the number of prune trees that will bear will probably more offset any falling off of the average yield

will hold good.

mission firms sending out quotations higher than the market. A letter has just came

MILWAUKEE, May 26. FLOUR-Weak, 2212c; WHEAT-Weak and lower; No. 2 spring, 2212c; No. 1 northern, 84c; July, 5712c. CORN-Quiet and lower; No. 2, 37c. OATS-Lower; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white,

Oil Markets.

bbis.
PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—National Transit certificates opened at 86%; closed at 87; highest, 87; lowest, 86%. Sugar Market.

It Leads the World

-Pearline. The first washing compound ever made, and the best. Proved to be absolutely harmless to anything that is washed-both by the

women who have used it for years, and by scientific tests. But the enormous demand for Pearline-

for something that will save work and yet be safe to use, has started a host of wash-

ing-powders, all imitations of Pearline. They ought to make women think. If you can get risky help from a poor imitation, why not get safe help from the original and the best? If you used the cheapest washing-powder for a year, instead of Pearline, you couldn't save enough to pay your loss in one ruined garment. IAMES PYLE, New York,

# SUMMER SENSATION CONSIGNMENT SALE.

Did you see our whole page announcement in Sunday's papers of the greatest sale ever held in Omaha-\$100,000.00 worth of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c. sent to us on consignment, by hard up manufacturers, to be sold for less than actual cost, below a few prices are repeated from Sunday's advertisement.

217 Refrigerators, all

A lot of Gasoline Stoves, each one guaranteed worth \$6.00; con- \$12.50; consignment at \$10; consignment signment price.

\$2.78

\$1.56

sell for

97c

\$6.34

signment price,

32 pairs Chenille Portieres

fringed top and bottom dadoed top \$3.45

85 pairs of Chenille Per-tieres, made to sell to finest trade, worth \$10 consignment \$4.90

styles, full yard wide

regular value 75c

great range

quote only one suite, for

an illustration : 5 pieces

Mohair Crush

modern improvements, Carriages, full size, bi-

well made, well worth eyele wheels, good value

Nice, stylish Baby

All Copper Wash Boil-A big lot of 4-hole cast Ranges from a English goods, rich roy-foundry that only makes al blue color, 102 pieces; ers, No. 8 size, best cold rolled copper, consigngood goods, worth \$12; easily worth \$20; conment price, consignment price,

118 Ice Boxes, lined ( Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons,

with best quality zinc, patent locks, hinges, nickel finish, three irons, one handle and stand, consignment price,

\$3.78 64c865 pairs Nottingham | 1,400 dozen Window | 204 rolls Ingrain, slate Curtains, full length

Shades, 7 feet long, best rollers, and width, latest cloths, actual value style, made to retail for \$2.50, consigned to 75c, consigned to sell

This lot contains 160 A

consigned to sell at 23c 39c

Chamber Suits, consist- cheap, medium and fine 356 rolls Brussels Caring of Bed, Dresser and Parlor Furniture. pets, value \$1.00 per Commode, finished Anyard, consignment tique, well worth in retail value \$17.50—the Oak, worth \$50, but the

42½c

consignor allows us to consignor says sell them for \$9.10. \$22.50

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. Peoples Furniture

Formerly People's Mammoth Installment House, Send 10c for postage on big '94 catalogus.



# tion of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Buck, Seninal Emissions, Nervous Beblity, Pimples, Unfiness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicoccie and Constipation. CUPIDENE cleanies the liver, the kidneys and the urinary

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5.000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned it six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. \$1.00 a box.six for \$5.00, by mail. Send for circular and testimonials. Address DAVOL MEPICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076 San Francisco, Cal. For sale by Goodmay Drur Co., 1110 Farnam St., Omaha; Camp Bros., Council Bluffs. Iow.



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guaranteed to cure ail nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Lose of Brain
Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nighty Emissions, Nervousness, all drains and loss of power in Generative Organs of either sex cause
by over exertion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, oplum or stimulants, which lead to Infirmity, Consumption or Insanity. Can be carried in
yest pocket. SI per box, 6 for \$5, by mail prepaid. With a \$5 order we
give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold by all
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by Sperman & McCansail and by Wish & Co., Processie. REPORE AND AFFRICAING. In plain wrapper, Address NERVE SEED CO. Missonic Team For sale in Omaha. Neb., by Sherman & McConnell and by Kuhn & Co., Druggista.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

2 13-18c; off A. 3% 63 5-18c; mould A. 45 ff4 5-16c; standard, 3% 93 15-16c; confectioners, 3% 673 15-16c; cut losf, 4% f4 5-18c; crushed, 4% f4 11-16c; powdered, 4% f4 7-16c; granulated, 473 3-18c; cubes, 4% f4 7-16c.
LONDON, May 26.—SUGAR—Cane, dull; centrifugal Java, 14s; Muscovado, fair relining, 17s.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—COFFEE—Options opened steady at 10915 points decline, ruled dull and generally work under European selling, closed steady at 10915 points not decline. Sales, 21.000 lags, including: May, 415.05 June 311.55.

July, 11.55, August, 11.75, September, 113.50, October, 115.56, December, 113.51, Shot coffee dull and nominal: No. 7, 315; mild, quiet and steady; Cordova, 119.00512,55; warchouse deliveries vesterday, 5.989 lags; New York stock today, 172.75 bass; United States stock, 234.55 bags; affinat for the United States, 316.525 bags, against 462.52 bags, last year.

SANTOS, May 25.—Quiet; good average, 117; resolpts, 2000 bags; stock, 34.000 bags.

HAMHURG, May 25.—tregular; sales, 14.000 bags; have; 12 pfg, lower.

HAVHG, May 24.—tregular; sales, 28,000 bags; pices, 5.521 lower.

HAVHG, May 24.—tregular; sales, 28,000 bags; pices, 5.521 lower.

prices, 5-97f lower. HIO JANEIRO, May 28.—Quiet; No. 7. Rio, 415.30; exchange, 9.5-16d; receipts, 11,003 bags; cleared, 3,000 bags; stock, 185,000 bags. LIVERPOOL, May 26.—WIFEAT—Quiet; de-mand poor; holders offer moderately; No. 1 Call-fornia, is theights 31; red western winter, 4s 4d 24s 59d. CORN—Firm; demand moderate; new mixed spot, 3s 75d.

PROVISIONS Beef, extra India mess, 80s.

Perk, prime western, 2s 8d. Bacon, long and
short clear, as lbs., 31s 9d. long clear, 45 lbs.,

22s 3d. Land, prime western, 35s 5d.

'Frisco Wheat Market. SAN FRANCISCO, May 36. WHEAT-Quiet; December, 11.02%; new sellers, 92%c. WITHOUT PAIN. WITHOUT GAS. Expert in Painless Extraction.

The only place in Omaha where you can get teeth extracted by this wonderful local anaes-thetic, without pain-without extra charge. DR. BAILEY Dentist, Paxton Block, 3rd Floor. Telephone 1985. 18th and Farnam Sts. Cut this out.

WM. LOUDON. Commission Merchant

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Private wires to Chicago and New York. All business orders placed on Chicago Board of Trade.

Correspondence solicited.

Office, room 4. New York Life Building Telephone 1398.

Scaled Proposals.

Bids will be received until noon June 6, 1894, for the construction of a system of water works at Kingsley, Ia. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. M. Wormley, mayor, Kingsley, Ia, The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

1. A. INGALLS,

Recorder,

M22 dm104