## THE DAILY BEE

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EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Firste of Nebruska, Las County of Douglas (George B. Tzschuck, sceretary of The Bea Publishing company, does sciencily swear that the actual circulation of The Daily REE for the week ending June 6, 1891, was as anday, May M. Elnesday, June 1..... Friday, June 7. 26,708 Average ..... GEORGE B. TZ\*CIII 26,764

Sworn to before me and subseried in my presence this 6th day of June, 1801. N. P. Frin. Notary Public.

Firte of Netrosks,
County of Douglas, 188
Ceorre B. Trachock, Leing duly sworn, delees and seys that he is secretary of THE BRE
Int "shing conpens, and the actual sworace
dr y circulation of THE DALLY BEE
for the month of June, 1990, was 2.01 copies;
for cary, 110, 20,762 copies; for August, 1890,
10,719 copies; for September, 1890, 20,770 copies;
for Octoler, 1990, 20,752 copies; for Novemler, 1800, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890,
2,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies;
for Kelruary, 1801, 25,312 copies; for March,
1801, 24,03 copies, for April, 1891, 3,428 copies,
for May 1801, 28,430 copies. for May 1801, 26,840 copies. George B. Tzschuck. Fworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2d day of June, A. D., 1801. N. P. Ferra Notary Public. Eworn to before me.

CORONEE HARRIGAN should be compelled in some way to attend to his busi-

IT NOW appears that the machinery of the Itata is in bad order, which probably explains why the smooth little ship did not entirely escape.

THERE is something unspeakably morbid about the mental constitution of a man who will cherish a bit of rope used in hanging a murderer as a relic of interest.

GOLD in Buenos Ayres is quoted at 342, and yet the Cincinnati convention demands a currency "equal to the volume of business on a cash basis," whatever that may mean.

THE only reason for supposing Governor Steele of Oklahoma will succeed Commissioner Raum in the pension office is found in the stale but telling fact that he is a citizen of Indiana.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD good naturedly admits that he will shortly lead a Keokuk belle to the altar. The general of 1893, and will then have time and opportunity to enjoy the domestic felicity which his wedding promises.

DR. STEWART of Auburn, who has been appointed one of the secretaries of the state board of health is an old resident of Nemaha county, and a man whose record as both citizen and physician will bear the closest scrutiny. He deserved the recognition accorded him in this instanco.

MINISTERS of today are fast coming to the conclusion that truths to live by are far more useful to their people than dogmas to die by. This is why the great religious conventions spend less time in dry doctrinal discussions than in practical talks upon timely topics dealing with affairs as they exist.

DAKOTA county which is old enough to know better has concluded to engage in a county seat fight. With Jackson, Dakota City and South Sioux City (Covington) entered as contestants and the Winnebago Indian reservation on the southern border as a reserve for all parties, the outlook for lively times could not be brighter.

PHOEBE COUSINS has been remarkably sitent for weeks and it was supposed she had dropped the subject of the secretaryship of the board of lady managers of the world's fair. This was a mistaken assumption. The lady was merely taking a rest to break out more feroclously later. She is now ready for the eruption and it will be sad work for her opponents from this time forward.

ALTHOUGH repudiated by the Presbyterian general assembly, Dr. Briggs will continue to draw his salary as professor of biblical theology in Union seminary, The plot thickens and the heresy hunt will grow more interesting since the board of directors of Union seminary decline to yield to the persuasion of the general assembly and denounce the resolution of that body dispensing with Dr. Briggs' services as rank usurpation.

DR. COULTER'S personal dislike for Commissioner Timme is of no consequence to the public. Dr. Coulter is entitled to such post-mortem fees as he carns. The question with the public is why should so many post-mortem exam-Inations be made? The subject demands attention in connection with a thorough investigation of the mangement of the coroner's office. Commissioner Timme is on the right track. Let him go on doing his duty.

THIS generation will see most of the lumber used in America manufactured in Oregon and Washington. Already large shipments are being made from the immense forests of the northwest as far east as Pennsylvania. One mill Mas recently taken orders for 5,000,000 shingles to be forwarded to Allegheny City, Pa., and another of 2,000,000 for Cleveland, O. The supply of lumber is almost inexhaustible, and the fine forests extend from Humbolt Bay, Cal., to Sitka, Alaska.

THE FIFTH WARD PROTEST.

By a resolution of the county commisioners, personal property of corporamaintained. Technically, it is possible under the law the county commissioners have the right to pass such a resolution where the corporate property is distributed about the city in such a way as to make it inconvenient or impracticable to list it in the ward where it is located. As a matter of fact, however, except under such circumstances this authority should not be assumed by them. An Ice house in the Flfth ward is as much ward property as a horse, a cow or a stock of goods. The fact that the ice house is owned by a corporation and the horse by an individual should not effect its place on the tax list, notwithstanding its owners transact the business of the ice house in a rented office in another vard.

The Fifth ward citizens are right in protesting against the transfer of \$147. 000 worth of assessed valuation from the books of the assessor of that ward to the Fourth and Third wards. The law as THE BEE Interprets it does not warrant a construction which shall make this possible. Of course so far as benefits hereafter to accrue are concerned, the matter is of no special importance, the revenues are not expended prorate among the wards. The citizens of the ward are entitled to a credit, however, on the books of the county for their ward of all the personal as well as real property located in their ward.

It might be difficult to fix the valuation by wards of gas mains, water mains, electric light, telegraph, telephone and motor wices, street car tracks and tank lines running over the city. It is not so with manufacturing concerns, warehouses and storage establishments, Their value can be determined accurately by the ward assessors and it is their business to list them and the busi ness of their owners, wherever they may reside, to schedule them for taxation in the wards in which they belong. The assessor of the ward in which they are situated is better capable of determining their taxable value than the assessor of a ward on the other side of the city, presumably ignorant of their extent and value. It may be too late to rectify the error if any has been committed, but the Fifth ward committee is right in demanding a hearing before the commissioners and the council upon the question involved. It will do good another year if not now. For that matter it will pay all taxpayers throughout the city to examine the returns of the assessors now, so that inequities and mistakes may be avoided next year and thereafter so far as practicable, even if relief be impossible now.

#### AMERICAN TIN.

The enemies of American industries persist in asserting that no tin plate is being made in this country and that there is not likely to be any made. It is hardly worth the trouble to contradiet statements of this kind. They have been made as to almost every industry when started in this country, and they are to be expected as an essential feature of the warfare against the protection the army will retire on account of age in | policy. When the steel rail inlustry was established the idea that steel rails could be successfully manufactured in the United States in competition with England was scouted by the same class of persons who are now erving down the efforts to establish here the tin-plating industry. But American enterprise accomplished what it undertook in the case of steel rails and it will fot fail with tin plate. The manufacture of the latter has begun, and it will go on expanding until the production of this country is large enough to at least supply the home demand.

The fact was recently noted of the organization of a company with a large capital to construct tin-plating mills near Philadelphia, and another company in Chicago to operate mills to be established at a point in Indiana. Recently there was held in Pittsburg a meeting of iron and steel manufacturers, representing 27 concerns, for the purpose of arranging for united action in the manufacture of tin plate. It is stated that the mills now in operation in this country have a capacity of 50,000 tons of tin plate per year, and other mills in course of construction will double this output. It is estimated, according to Mr. Joseph Nimmo, that the full de velopment of the tin-plating industry in the United States would give employment to about thirty-five thousand American workmen, and afford a market for about three hundred thousand tons of American iron and the necessary quantity of American coal, which would be consumed in those industries, and vield \$15,000,000 in wages to American labor. Surely such an industry is worth an effort to build up, and it is surprising that any American newspaper or citizen should deery it and try to put obstacles in the way of its progress. It

possible that for a time consumers will pay a little more for the tin they buy, but they can well afford to do this when assured that with the full development of the industry the price of tin will go lower than it has ever been. Just as the manufacture in the United States of steel rails brought the price steadily down until it is now only about one-fifth what it was when the industry was started here, so it may reasonably be assumed that the development of the tin plate industry will be followed

a great reduction in the tin. But it is also possible that there will be no advance, that with the prospect of large production of tin plates in this country and the continued production abroad the price cannot go higher. It is suggested that the foreigner must reduce his price to meet the competition on this side and our manufacturers must necessarily meet foreign prices in order to sell at all, and if these probable conditions shall prevail the price of tin will be more likely

to decline than to advance. We have the raw material for the manufacture of tin plate, and every consideration demands that it be utilized. There is no longer any question as to the existence of tin ore in the Biack Hills of South Dakota, but the extent of the deposits is yet to be determined. There are deposits in California which

are now being mined with excellent promise of producing paying quantities. It would be a grave mistake not to emtions is assessed in the ward where the ploy these valuable resources. Amerprincipal office of the corporation is ican tin is certainly coming, and it is agement of the system elsewhere, and prescribed for study in the schools gendoubtless safe to predict that within the next five years it will take its place as a standard article of commerce.

> LABOR LEGISLATION IN EUROPE. The American consul at Stuttgart has communicated to the state department some interesting information regarding labor legislation in Germany and Switzerland. The most recent legislation of this character in Germany went into effect at the beginning of the present year, and relates to the protection of laborers in case of their inability to work by reason of sickness or old age. This is an insurance law, and provides that every person, male or female, 16 years of age or over, and occupying the position of laborer, servant or clerk, whose wages or salary amounts to less than \$476 a year, must have himself or herself insured. The premium for this insurance is paid in equal parts by the employer and employe, and the government itself contributes to each policy the sum of 50 marks annually, equal to \$11.90. The insurance companies are state institutions, controlled and operated by the state. The premiums to be paid are in proportion to the wages received, and range from three cents per week for those earning less than \$100 a year to seven cents per week for those earning \$470 a year. Sickness or military service exempts the employe from his contributions. In case of inability to work, if the insured has paid his contributions for at least forty-seven weeks and was employed for five years before his disability occurred, he receives annually. according to his class, from \$27 to \$33. Every person who attains the age of 70 receives a pension from the state. All contributions coase after that age, Every temale may, in case she marries, demand the return of one-half of her premiums. It is calculated that 11,000,-000 persons will be subject to this compulsory insurance law, and the amount required for its operation will be about \$50,000,000, of which the employes, employers and the taxpayers (which means the state pay one-third each. This law is auxiliary to two other laws in force for some time relating to compulsory insurance against sickness and accidents. Nearly all classes of laborers are required to insure against sickness, the employer paying one-third of the premium, which is a sum not exceeding 2 per cent of the daily wages; insurance against accidents is confined principally to factories, and in this case the employer must pay the entire premium. In connection therewith the law regulating the liabilty of employers for accidents to their employes provides that the party injured may recover damages, and if he was an employe of a steam, street, or railway company-the very fact that the accident occurred, is prima facie evidence that the railroad is to blame, and the company to escape the penalty must

prove otherwise. In all other cases the burden of establishing negligence is on the party seeking to recover. In Switzerland the law makes the happening of an accident prima facie evidence, and it only releases the employer from liability in case he may show that the accident was caused by superior force or criminal act of a third person, or by the own fault of the deceased or injured party. Emplovers are liable in cases where employes contract disease from a business letrimental to health. There is a thorough and efficient system for the enforcement of these laws. It will thus be seen that some of the European countries, Germany foremost among them, make liberal provision for the protection of labor, and the tendency in this respect is progressive. Of course the German insurance system would not be practicable in the United States, but with some modifications the laws relating to liability of employers could be ap-

CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION. The progress of the plan of co-operative distribution, which the farmers' aliance of Missouri and Kansas propose to inaugurate, will be watched with a great deal of interest. A conference was held at Kansas City last week at which various committees were appointed for perfecting an organization to be known as the "Missouri Valley Interstate Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union," the purpose of which is to get rid of the middleman as far as it is practical to do so and save to the farmers in the organization what in the ordinary way of ousiness would go to the middlemen. The headquarters of the union will be in Kansas City, and it is proposed to establish there the union warehouse and market for the receiving and selling of all the produce of the members of the county alliances represented in the cooperative scheme. The agents of the mion will keep in stock all the clothing, groceries and common necessaries of life, and sell them to the members at a profit sufficient only to pay the running expenses. Each member of the county alliances is expected to take stock in the enterprise and contribute to its success by his patronage. The plan is not new in its character, and opinion as to its ultimate success must be formed with reference to experience already had in this country with co-operative distribution. This has not been altogether of a nature to warrant great confidence that the Kansas and Missouri farmers will be able to accomplish all that they aim to. The results of experiments with this system in Ohio and other states have shown that it does not possess such advantages as it is commonly supposed to, and it has consequently not been a notable success here. In England, however, what is in all essential respects the same plan has long been in operation and is a very great success, some of the co-operative societies of London having accumulated large properties. It would seem that what has been done there ought to be possible of accomplishment here, but the experiment in this country has not been altogether satisfactory. It may

sas and Missouri farmers will But in any event the movement is interits progress is certain to command widespread attention.

JERIGATION. It was in 1870 that the Greeley colony was formed in northern Colorado. The Mormons of Utah had developed their fields by irrigation. The Colorado people imitated them and have transformed the barren plain east of the Rocky mountains into one of the most productive of farming communities. From fifteen hundred to two thousand carloads of potatoes unrivaled in quality are annually shipped from the Cache La Pondre and Big Thompson valleys, to say nothing of the grain, fruits and vegetables.

About the same time the colony at Riverside, southern California, was organized. Its promotors having before them the results of the primitive efforts of the missionary priests, set to work with Yankee industry and ingenuity to make these sage brush plains productive. How well they have succeeded is shown in the fact that southern California shipped this year \$2,000,000 worth of oranges and her trees and vines are loaded with deciduous fruits. The success of the Mormons,

the Coloradoans and the Californians gave a great impetus to irrigation. The slow going methods of the Mexicans in California, New Mexico and Arizona gave way to the energetic efforts of the American and today irrigation promises to redeem the entire arid and semi-arid region between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean.

Artesian wells have reinforced the streams in many localities, notably in the Fresno and San Bernardino regions of California. They are likewise opening the eyes of farmers to their value in the more frigid region of South Dakota. In the great plains region of the Pacific coast there are 1,400 flowing wells, some of these skirting Death valley, the sole remaining positive proof that a desert exists. The great American desert still covers 1,000,000 square miles, but onetenth of this will yield to irrigation if storage reservoirs are constructed to save the annual rainfall which now escapes to the ocean.

The future of a very large area of the great west is bound up in irrigation. The fact is appreciated by the people of all the states west of the Missouri. Their legislatures are coming to the rescue. The national government must do likewise or assign this duty to the states and place under their control the public lands to be reduced.

A CIVILIAN WEATHER BUREAU. The law passed by the last congress, transferring the national weather ser vice from the war department to the de partment of agriculture, will go into effect July 1. Preparations are now making for the transfer, and it is understood that the president is considering been suggested for chief of the service when it goes to the agricultural department. There will be no difficulty in securing a capable man for this position, but in making the selection the president will, of course, endeavor to get the very best man available.

The transfer of the weather service had been agitated for several years before congress acted, and the law finally passed was in recognition of the obvious fact that the meteorological work is essentially civilian and not military in its character. All the distinguished names in this science, in this and other countries, were civilians, and the chiefs of all the foreign weather bureaus at the present time were taken from civil life. Our own signal corps was trained in meteorological work not by military or naval officers, but by such well known scientists as Proffessors Loomis, Ferre Mendenhall, Upton and others. Being es sentially a civilian service congress did wisely in taking it out of the war department, and as the 7,000,000 farmers of the country have a greater interest in it than any other class the agricultural department is the proper place for it. Undoubtedly the president and the secretary of agriculture fully appreciate the importance of giving this service a right start will pervade the administration of the

in its new quarters, for the spirit that bureau at the outset will probably be perpetuated for years. The chief of the bureau should be a man already distinguished for scientific attainments, and with the zeal for investigation and the desire for progress that will insure a steady advance and improvement. While the utility of the weather service has made progress, it is still capable of greater development, and the country will expect that under the new conditions it will grow in usefulness more rap-

idly than it has done. HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The medical school of the university of Pennsylvania is the oldest in the country and one of the most distinguished. It has done perhaps more than any other to elevate the standard of medical education in this country. Fifteen years ago the school established an obligatory three years' course, which was an extension of an entire year. The trustees and facility have now decided that the addition of another year to the medical course must soon be made, in order that the responsibility which the degree of the school imposes upon the graduate shall be intelligently and faithfully discharged to the public. This step will be taken at additional cost and at the risk of a reduction of income, temporarily at least, so that it springs from an unselfish purpose to elevate the standard of medical education.

The great schools of Europe require from five to seven years for a medical course. Such a term may be unnecessarily long, but certainly one of four years is not. A few particularly bright minds may learn enough of medical science to justi, them in be that the organization of Kan- practicing in the course now prescribed

by the better class of colleges, but the show better, judgment and ability in great majority of those who adopt the managing their scheme of co-operative profession of medicine cannot be fitted will demonstrate that it can be made a erally. Of the army of two-year doctors success. In that case they will have sent out annually from the medimitators in all parts of the country, ical institutes a score may develop into really scientific physiesting, and if the plan shall materialize cians, but much the greater number will never amount to anything, and it would be better for mankind if they had become blacksmiths or carpenters rather than alleged doctors The fact that many eminent and successful physicians have been graduated under the old standard does not show that it is a sound or safe principle to fix the requirements according to what the brighter minds can achieve. It is time that greater attention was given to this subject, the importance of which it would not be easy to exaggerate. There can be no higher function than that of the physician, and it is therefore worthy of the best talent and of the greatest care in its education. The medical school of the university of Pennsylvania has set a commendable example, though it is to be feared it will not be extensively followed. One thing, however, can be safely affirmed, and that is, that medical education in the United States is certain to improve. The day of the old standard has passed away and that of a more elevated and steadily advancing standard has come in.

> JOHN G. WILLIS of this city offers a generous contribution toward a \$10,000 monument to the memory of the soldiers of the union whose lives were sacrificed in the rebellion. There are patriotic citizens enough in Omaha to meet the conditions of the offer, and it would be as creditable to them as to him to carry out the plan proposed. Omaha has no statues of any character. In this particular she is behind many small cities of the east. The idea of Mr. Willis deserves to be realized.

> THE Methodists of South Wales have adopted a resolution expressing their regret that the prince of Wales took part in the game of baccarat at Tranbycroft. If reports be true baccarat was not the games in which his royal highness indulged at the castle named. Peccadilloes like the one which has brought him into court at this time might well be overlooked if more serious offenses against the moral law were less frequent,

> CITIZENS of Omaha will rejoice with the officers of the Omaha Real Estate Owners' association over the success which is attending their efforts. Congratulations are good as far as they go, but they should be supplemented with the cordial and substantial co-operation of property owners. There is a good chance in this organization to do the city important service.

Always Seasonable. It is always fly time for absconders. Light on Denver's Progress. A candle factory is on the tapis for Den-

Facts vs. Mysteries. If the teachers in the churches would talk about facts instead of mysteries the amens

would be more sincere. The West Against the World. The Omaha BEE in sincere and intelligent

advocacy of the interests of the west favors the grant of arid lands to the states. Hard to Find. The newly incorporated western Kansas irrigation company ought to know that water

is one of the hardest things to find in the prohibition state.

Has No Just Claim. Norfolk News. THE OMAHA BEE has opened a bureau of laims in Washington for the benefit of its readers. The World-Herald will probably

ile its circulation claims there. Applauding a Good Deed.

Chicago Inter Ocean The Nobraska boy who was arrested for ntercepting a letter from a disreputable character to his mother was more sinned against than sinning, and the grand jury did well in refusing to indict him, even after his confession of having violated the law. THE ROYAL PACK.

Baltimore American: Look at it from any point you will and it is a disgraceful affair. New York World: The prince faces the crisis with true British stolidity, and is promptly ready for the witness box. Toledo Blade: If the prince of Wales

keeps on he will get an education that will fit him to open up a faro bank in this coun-Washington Post: So far the testimony ndicates that there is not much difference between a royal game of baccarat and a modest game of craps Minneapolis Tribune: A few more farces

like the one in which the prince of Wales is now playing a star part will do much for democracy in England. Pittsburg Dispatch: It can hardly fail to inspire profound cogitations in the minds of that portion of the English public who re-gard morality as a matter of any importance.

Lafayette Journal: His royal nibs, the prince of Wales, cashes the "checks" and doubtless duly attends to the "rake-off" as one of the perquisites of his exalted sta-New York Press: This kind of "banking,"

the recent scandal about the prince of Wales' St. Louis Republic: The prince of Wales s not ashamed of acting as banker for an amateur gambling house, but he is deeply portified when his particular friend turns it

high play at baccarat and the running of race horses afford an easy explanation of

nto a "skin" game. Detroit Free Press: A common, everyday juror actually had sufficient andacity to cross-examine the prince of Walsa and get him in an uncomfortable corner. The foundations of the state are being under-

Kansas City Star: An American who can follow the developments of the baccarat scandal in the London courts without exulting in the fact that there is no hereditary aristocracy in the United States ought to be promptly expatriated.

THE PASSIVE TIME. Minneapolis Times.

'Tis now over-excitement's done,

And education's race is run The festive graduate is loose
Upon the world. Now dire abuse
From dark browed man will come anon, As fast as they are called upon For situations; for they see No reason why a varsity
Should be a final coup it etat
For all the ills, or hoat soit
Each man will find his level, whea
He succeds for place with other men.
Each maiden, too, will surely find,
The steps to the lander of womanking. The start is on for the human race, With riches for him was gets a place,

#### PASSING JESTS.

Denver Sun: An Omaha reporter, describ-ing the fall of a heavy piece of tron, says "It but the ground with a swish and a grunt." grunt, but perhaps it was all right in this case. It must have been pig iron.

Utica Herald: Three out of every five women who ride in street cars sit with their

New York Herald. I asked her for a sister's love To lighten my dull life.
She gave my hand a gentle shove
And said, while toying with her glove,
"I'd rather be your wife."

Atchison Globe: It is seriously related that two Atchison women recently visited in a Central Branch town, each taking a quantity of Limburger choese, and that the coroner broke open their trunks.

Philadelphia Record - A Kensington man an wag his ear hard enough to flip a fly off it, to the astonishment of the latter.

IT NEVER STOPS

Philadelphia : incs. said "Halt!" once, my words were scorned, And the skies hung dark and low, cried "Stop!" twice, but it pessed as vain As the idlest winds that plow. Twould have stopped a horse in his wild

Or an army's stern array, And silently worked away.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Mrs. lossip-I think that Mr. Lovely married a ery homely girl.

Mrs. Lorgnette—She may be homely, but er income is very handsome.

New York Herald: "Lieutenant Softly as never seen powder and smoke."
"O yes, he has. When he isn't in the ball oom he is in the smoking room—so he knows

Burdette: Hostess-I think you have verything in the room to make you comfortble, dear Mrs. -- , and if you are afraid of burglars you will find in my husband's Guest-If your husband's grip is here I

will not stay a minute. I have never had it, and wouldn't get it for anything in the world!

#### MUDVILLE-A MERORY.

Written for The Bee. Once on a time, long, long ngo-and a very good time 'twas, too-The Claim club bloomed like the big bay tree or a Chicago malden's shoe; And the chiefs of the Claim club, every one, grew rich as rich could be. For each took what he liked and fired his foe

right into the Missouri; And then, if he jumped the dead man's claim, what's that to you or me? Sure a chap that's drowned is "dead as a duck," and needs no land or gold;

And how could the men that fired him help if the river was dark and cold! And memory is seldem much of a spook when a man is rich and old. When the Claim club bloomed they were long boots and shirts of a ruddy bue. And they swore like pirates and drank like galoots, till now there are left but a few.

But these are the high mucky-mucks of town
-I know them, so do you! met one t'other day on the street-a most religious mau-His wife was with him-a haughty dame, built on a gorgeous plan— With a foot like a boat, and a hand like a

ham, and a nose like a catamaran. The good man is a deacon now, in church high soars his note; Decorous is his shaven face, his shiny hat

days gone by

A. Lunn added to the evening's enjoymen by well rendered literary and musical selections. haughty eye

Washed for some 15 cents apiece; and some do her decry: Because, when fortune on her smiled, and washtub days were o'er. She kept a hash house at the back of ner good husband's store, castle was next door.

But now 'tis changed. The hash-house queen disdains the humble crowd;
The deacon, stiff in fresh-boiled shirts, greenbacks he counts aloud-Madder'n h-l that 10 per cent is all by law allowed.

Ah me!" he groans, "Ah me, Ah me! if man could but live twice.

There's many a thing they'd do again in manner much more nice— Tis bungling after all to shove a man be-

neath the ice-For rich and respectable now we are; we own a family tree. And artist's brush will soon portray our bygone ancestry. So 'ran for the club and the old woman's tub

and the days so bold and free.

When we took what we wished and asked no leave-genuine liberty! Hold on, you thief, you've get my purse-

you know it b'longs to me!" Yes, this is the town where a man may dwell

till his hair is turning gray,
And the devil an one will smile him a smile or pass him the time of day, Or ask him to join in the social throng to drive dull care away; Unless—and mark you gospel true—should rumor loud proclaim That Fortune has adopted you-that she,

capricious dame.
Has in her will remembered you, and written there your name. Like vultures o'er the Afghan hills, like crows of the Soudan. Thep'll spot their quarry from afar and rush him, every man, To sell him lands and corner lots, and bilk

him if they can; And then, ye gods! they'll feast him high, and dine and wine him, teo.

And cause their womankind to smirk and smile and softly coo, And lie about their ancestry, as do most

parvenu. Society is somewhat mixed, but that cuts little figure; Cold cash is the essential that is held "de

rigeur." Each bug is greater than his mate, just as his pile is bigger.

There is quite a sprinkling of upstarts, who've changed their "sheeney" name,
And Dutchmen from Missouri, who've tearned the social game; But o'er them all the Claim club clique, se-

O Omaha! poor Omaha! the song I sing is Omaha! great Omaha! there are surely few like you!
-- [ WILLIAM THE WANDERER.

#### THEIR WANTS ARE LESSENING.

Nebraska Farmers Will Soon Be Beyond Indigence.

WHAT THE RELIEF COMMISSION IS DOING.

Hunting for Sheedy's Will-The State Shoot Tournament Postponed on Account of Bad Weather-Other Lincoln News.

Lancotn, Neb., June 6 .- [Special to Tun BEE |- The number of persons who have been receiving aid from the state relief comnission is being gradually reduced until now there is only one-half as many as there were during the winter. The supplies received by the present dependents have also been gradually reduced until each individual is now receiving about half as much as he did during the winter. So that now there is about one fourth of the amount of supplies given out that there was formerly. The main demand now is for flour and cornmeal.

The gradual lessening of calls for aid is attributed to the growth of garden produce and raising of fowls on the farms. As soon as harvest is over it is expected that there will be no more calls for aid and then the work of the relief commission will be ended. AFTER SHIEDLY'S WILL.

The search for John Sheedy's will still continues. To Detective Charlie Crowe has been delegated the work of hunting for the missing document and Mr. Courtney, attor-noy for the late John Sheedy, is very indig-nant over the methods employed by Crowe, Courtney says that yesterday Crowe pre-tended to be asleep on a sofa in his office and that after he went out Crowe went through his safe, evidently hunting for the document. At any rate, when he returned he found the loor locked and Crowe let him in. After the detective left Courtney found everything in the safe topsy tury. Courtney says sig-nificantly: "There was one drawer locked, and fortunately the fellow could not get into that." As there is no law governing such inquisitiveness, Courtney says he cannot have Crowe arrested.

THE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT. What promised to be a great state shooting ournament has been suddenly ended by the neessant rain that has been falling. Up to Thursday evening the tournament was a great success. But little was done yesterday in the pouring rain, and nothing today, and the enthusiastic but disappointed marksmen gathered together up town this forenoon and decided to postpone further shooting until next Monday. There are yet to be contested for a prize of \$165 added money, an S. S. Smith \$100 hammerless gun, and two costly

Smith elds.
state badges.
odds and ends. The commencement exercises of the state normal school at Peru will commence June 15, and last four days. Mrs Mary Sheedy has gone to Scranton Ia, to visit her sick mother. On returning

she will rent a suite of rooms and lease her late home on Twelfth and P streets, where the great tragedy occurred. Some superstitious people assume to believe that the place is haunted and allege that mysterious ounds and groans are heard there after nightfall The revised statutes, now being prepared

by Mr. J. E. Colby of Beatrice, will be ready for distribution in about seven weeks. The the annotation well under way.

The Deliar society of the state university gave its annual exhibition last evening at work of compiling is about completed, an and coat.

Tis sad to think so good a man could ever sit a throat!

And local gossio says 'tis true that in the days gone by

Give the sind extraction last evening at the chippel, The orators of the evening were J. B. Fogarty, Miss Rena Stockton and Paul Pizey. Prof. Gibeault, R. O. Williams, Netters of the evening's enjoyment.

#### TEN OF A KIND.

Atchison Globe. Reading makes a learned man, but thinking makes a great man. A mother builds her hor

tions.

The worst thing about life is that there are so many who are too old to start over again. Every man thinks he would be properly ap

reclated if his wife knew some other men be knows of. It is said to be an unfailing sign of a man's pentness if he has the heels of his shoes hlackened.

The surest way to punish a man is to act o square yourself as to make him ashamed of himself. There is a girl in Atchison without a fad-of

any kind. She is said to be a great help to the mother. Every man knows something about some other man that would make some woman in

the world uncomfortable. It is always allowable for an old man to act young, and always safe for a girl of fourteen to act like a woman of forty.

You cannot talk to a woman half an hour without discovering what religion she affects; you can talk with a man forever without discovering that he has a religious belief of any kind.

## Mme. Blavatsky.

London Truth. Mme. Blayatsky's career ought to encourage every woman who wishes to be the high priestess of a new religion, and to live in comfort on the money of fools, at once to go into the "new sect" business. All that sho has to do in order to succeed is to take care that her religion is so mystic that no one can understand it; to have some confederates; and to be able with their aid to practice with more or less skill, a few of the ordinary tricks of a street conjurer. I tried more than once to understand theosophy, but I came to the conclusion that this was impossible, because its adopts do not themselves un-derstand it. It would seem, so far as I could make out, that some one in Thibet, who has never been seen, and who cannot be reached, is the only person who does understand it. In India Madame Blavatsky's tricks were thoroughly exposed by one of her confederates, and she was regarded as a detected impostor. Nothing daunted, however, by the exposure, she came over to England, "con-verted" a number of silly persons to a be lef in her supernatural powers, and to the still more supernatural powers of the mysterious gentieman in Thibet. The sect is now a co siderable one, and that this should to a case is a serious reflection upon the many persons who are out of lunatic asylons.
Whether it will survive the death of the
priestess is doubtful.

# Ladies of Experience

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## Eliza R. Parker,

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