

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee publishing company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending June 3, 1893, was as follows:

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The list of prominent Nebraska democrats who have been recognized by the administration is growing no longer every day.

ICONOCLASM has evidently secured a foothold in Missouri. They are actually sending train robbers to the penitentiary down there.

The new government of Nicaragua has lasted nearly a week. The professional revolutionists seem to be lacking in their customary energy.

DR. BIGGS, the ex-Presbyterian divine, still has much to be thankful for. A few hundred years ago he would have been burned at the stake.

The most unfortunate result of the dismemberment of the bones of Jeff Davis is the disposition of some of the southern editors to fight the war all over again.

The miners' strike in Kansas is still spreading. Two thousand men in the northern mines quit work today. Public sentiment still remains with the strikers.

It is predicted the attorney general will do a great deal to bring the trusts to a realizing sense of their heinousness when he once gets to work. Wanted, a starter.

The lynching of a negro in Illinois on purely circumstantial evidence proves that not all of the "latest southern outrages" are perpetrated below Mason and Dixon's line.

IF THE democrats of Iowa are only half as anxious to renominate Horace Boies as the republicans appear to have them, the Hawkeye campaign will open auspiciously for both parties.

The day that the New York Stock exchange refuses to list the trust stocks will mark the downfall of the trusts. The stock gamblers have an interest in keeping the illegal combinations alive.

THE contest for election of governor in Virginia this fall seems to be narrowing down between the democrats and the populists, with the chances decidedly in favor of the former. It is now predicted that the republicans will not even make a nomination.

THE Washington Star has figured it out that there will be no trouble in repealing the Sherman act at the next session of congress so far as the house of representatives is concerned. The feeling among the senators is still too indefinite to form the basis of a prediction.

THE real estate dealers who constantly keep their fingers on the pulse of Omaha's progress and who are quick to note every change, unite in saying that the city is enjoying a steady and healthy growth. Capital is seeking investment here and with capital come the people who use it and who are benefited by it.

IN 1892 the collector of internal revenue from this district turned into the United States treasury \$4,900,000. Of this amount the two Dakotas contributed but \$42,000. The balance was contributed by Nebraska. And yet in all Nebraska a democrat could not be found worthy of an appointment to the position of collector.

THE populist party is not as venerable as that other political organization which gave inspiration to the principle that to the victors belong the spoils. But it is not a laggard in way of emulation where it has the power. Thus in a single day the warden of the Kansas state penitentiary removed sixteen guards and appointed populists to their places, and the headman a novice at the business, too.

THE attorney general—Is making considerable headway in his fight against the Whiskey trust. When he first instituted his suit to have the trust's charter forfeited, the attorneys for the trusts set up the plea of no jurisdiction. This plea was overruled. Then the trust filed a general demurrer. This, too, was overruled, and the big whiskey combination was given twenty days in which to convince the court that its charter should not be revoked.

THE VERDICT.

A ruling majority of the court of impeachment has acquitted Messrs. Hastings, Allen and Humphrey by the charges preferred against them by the legislature, as set forth in the articles of impeachment and confirmed by the testimony adduced in the trial.

The verdict rendered will not be a surprise to those who have watched the case closely, for it has been anticipated almost from the outset of the trial. The findings of the court will cause much regret throughout the state. A large majority of the people believed the impeached state officials should have been held to a more rigid account for their misconduct of the affairs of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

While the people will bow in passive submission to the decision of the highest court of the state, they cannot be expected to approve the methods that have been practiced by the officials whom the court has acquitted upon mere technicalities.

THE PLEDGE THEY GAVE. The anti-combine convention now assembled in Chicago is made up largely of representatives of the republican and democratic parties. And these are the two political parties which stand specially pledged as opposed to these pernicious trusts.

The pledges they gave in their respective national conventions are clear, conclusive and cannot be misunderstood. Says the platform of the tenth republican national convention, adopted at Minneapolis June 10, 1892:

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trust or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

Says the platform of the democratic national convention, adopted at Chicago, June 22, 1892:

We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

Is the national democratic administration exerting its power to insure the "rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control" those vicious combinations of capital, with that energy that the people have reason to expect from the earnest denunciation contained in the democratic platform?

Is it not true that in this state and elsewhere both republicans and democrats, with individual exceptions always have been and are yet the firm friends and supporters of the corporations who labor to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade and commerce?

Do not the people look upon these declaratory and denunciatory clauses as the idle mockery of scheming politicians and demagogues? As hollow and empty? Sounding brass and tinkling cymbal signifying nothing?

The words spoken by members of the convention who belong to either these old political organizations will be fraught with special significance because many of them are representative men, leaders of their respective parties. Doubtless they will explain the import of these platform protestations, that have thus far proved a trespass on the erudition and hope of the people. It will be wise for both democrats and republicans in the interest of the future of their respective parties to recognize their errors of omission, and at the same time seek to amend and to guard against further reprehensible commission.

AS TO THE GREENBACKS. Reference was made some days ago to a statement that it was contemplated by the secretary of the treasury to increase the present volume of United States notes, as an alternative to issuing gold bonds, if the necessities of the government required such action. We said regarding this that while the secretary of the treasury could reissue greenbacks he had no authority of law for an extra issue. The act of June 20, 1874, fixing the amount of United States notes, provides that the amount of such "outstanding and to be used as part of the circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of \$382,000,000."

The resumption act provided for the redemption of United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000. Under this act the maximum amount outstanding was reduced to \$347,000,000 in round numbers. The act of May 31, 1878, repealed so much of the resumption act as provided for the redemption of United States notes and forbade the secretary of the treasury to "retire any more of the United States legal tender notes." The effect of this act was to fix the maximum of legal tender notes at the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act, and that amount cannot be increased or diminished without the authority of an act of congress.

It is not at all probable that Secretary Carlisle, who is undoubtedly thoroughly familiar with the various acts of congress relating to the greenbacks, has ever had the slightest idea that he could increase their volume without the authority of congress, the suggestion having had its origin, doubtless, with some eastern banker with little knowledge of the laws, but a shrewd mind for expedients. Such an expedient, however, would obviously have no value should congress authorize the secretary of the treasury to adopt it, for the effect of increasing the volume of legal tender notes coincident with a decline of the gold reserve would but intensify the difficulties of the situation. What the treasury needs to do is to augment its gold reserve, now reduced to \$10,000,000 below what has for a number of years been regarded as a safe sum for the maintenance of the government credit, and there appears to be only one practical and certain way of doing this, and that is by the sale of bonds. The gold is not coming through the custom houses and the holders of it are not

showing great willingness to exchange it for greenbacks. There is an ample supply of gold in the country to meet easily every requirement, but under existing conditions those who have it are disposed to hold on to it, actuated by practical rather than patriotic considerations. When early in the present administration Secretary Carlisle made an appeal to the country to relieve the treasury gold situation there was for a time a quite liberal response, but it did not last, and now that the need of relief has become more urgent than ever before the disposition to furnish it appears to have been lost. Meantime gold continues to go out of the country and there is a growing anxiety as to what the treasury intends to do.

THE SILVER-PURCHASE LAW. The New York Chamber of Commerce recently by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution calling on congress to repeal the silver-purchase law at as early a date as possible. It is very likely that other commercial bodies will follow this example, so that a considerable expression of opinion on this subject from business organizations may be counted upon within the next two or three months, in anticipation of an extra session of congress in September. So far as known the position of President Cleveland on this question has undergone no change since he declared in favor of the repeal of the law, and as he is predisposed to yield to the views and wishes of eastern financiers there is small probability that his position will undergo any change. A late report says that it is the policy of the administration to use the patronage to influence the silver men to vote for repeal, leaving the question open as to the future of silver, and it is claimed that the efficacy of this policy has already been demonstrated. A Washington paper is authority for the statement that information coming from silver sources "makes it a safe prediction that there will be comparatively little trouble to pass a bill through the house to repeal the Sherman silver law soon after congress meets," and the same authority states that there will probably be a majority of the senate finance committee favorable to repeal. On the other hand there is a report that the president has been advised by some of those who are closest in his confidence that it will not be possible to secure the repeal of the silver purchase law without a compromise that will give equally broad recognition to silver.

The policy of using patronage to influence the silver men is not now suggested for the first time. If Mr. Cleveland has every had any idea of such a plan, which is improbable, it is not likely that he ever seriously thought of putting it into practice. The mere statement, with no evidence of any authority for it, must have the effect to put every champion of silver in congress under surveillance, and the least proof that the president had really adopted such a policy could not fail to unify the silver men more firmly. The administration, therefore, could make no greater mistake than to allow it to be understood that it contemplated any such plan of converting the silver advocates. It is entirely safe to say that Mr. Cleveland and his advisers in the administration, and particularly his secretary of the treasury, have too much political sagacity to try any such unsafe and injudicious expedient. Assuming that the president is still of the opinion that the remedy for unfavorable financial conditions is in the stoppage of the purchase of silver by the government, he will undoubtedly use all the legitimate influence of the administration to bring about that result, but it is safe to say that he will not regard the distribution or withholding of patronage as a part of this influence.

Meanwhile the advocates of silver are not manifesting any great anxiety regarding the situation. They claim that they are strong enough to prevent the repeal of the silver purchase act unless they are given something equally favorable to silver, and they express a determined purpose to do so. It is not to be doubted that they are very much in earnest, but the value of their calculations depends very much upon the course of the republicans in congress. What that will be it would perhaps be hazardous at this time to predict.

A TEXAN'S PRONUNCIAMENTO. A recent message of Governor Hogg of Texas, vetoing the bill authorizing the state to receive its quota of the government sugar bounty, is not in itself a matter of public significance. Aside from the hysterical apprehension of the paternal influence of the government that characterizes certain passages, it is merely the commonplace argument and protest against centralization and class legislation. The official source from which it issues secured for it the attention its author undoubtedly expected and desired, and he is already hailed by some of the southern newspapers as the Death Dealer to the sugar bounty system. It is remarked, however, that none of these papers have a word to say against the proposed imposition of a revenue duty on the article. The comment has become so general as to invest the incident that otherwise might have passed as a merely perfunctory executive act with more than nominal import to the sugar-producing states. Nebraska is listed in that category, for with proper encouragement she may become one of the chief sugar-producing states.

The facts epitomized are simply that the state of Texas owns a sugar plantation of 2,000 acres, upon which about 1,000,000 pounds of sugar were produced last year by 165 convicts. It was on this product that the legislature wished the state to get the bounty it is entitled to from the national government, amounting to about \$20,000. But the governor interposed his veto to the act passed by the legislature empowering and directing the superintendent of the state penitentiaries to receive the bounty, just as he did to a similar act two years ago. He this time embraces the occasion to send in a long message arraigning congress as guilty of gross usurpation of power in passing the bounty act and declares that to accept the gratuity would make the state government accessory to the crime. So long as he holds the executive office he says "the

state shall treat this sugar bounty with derisive contempt, and shall not stain her hands nor dishonor her name by the acceptance of this money, the polluted fruit of crime against justice and the constitution."

A glaring objection to the bounty in the eyes of this apprehensive executive is that its acceptance would admit into the state the whole rat, of internal revenue agents whose duty it would be to inspect and supervise one of her most important industries. The appalling result of this would be that Texas would be roped into a United States court, "where they could magnify the power of the federal judge at the expense of her independence and integrity."

The above sufficiently illustrates the character of the public document which has subserved the purpose for which it was probably intended and placed its author conspicuously before the south as the defender of the sovereignty of the state against the encroachments of paternalism, of her independent autonomy and the vindicator of her integrity.

As indicating how the message is received in Louisiana, the principal sugar-raising state of the south, the Times-Democrat of New Orleans, says: "The superb example which Governor Hogg sets of securing federal aid with which to buttress up a state industry will open the eyes of private sugar raisers everywhere to the humiliating position which they occupy before the country as the recipients of federal aid, and at the same time as the humble receivers of orders from federal officials."

The States of the same city, denouncing the evil principle of paternalism, says: "This is the vicious principle which Governor Hogg has the manliness to denounce, rebuke and spit upon, even though his own state and people were to be among the beneficiaries of it."

The Texas governor's objections to an income tax, while the absence from the newspaper comment of any suggestion unfavorable to sugar duties suggests that the democratic journals quoted are prepared to advocate such duties as some others have already done.

HON. W. J. BRYAN modestly admonishes the St. Louis Republic, which has named him as an aspirant for the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, that he is not a candidate. Neither is he for the speakership of the house for which his name has also been mentioned. True confidence in the sincerity of the gentleman from the first district may be somewhat marred in popular estimate by his assurance that he would not be thought "so presumptuous as to aspire to either of those places." But this eloquent young Lochinvar of the western democracy may be aware that his name has already been associated by some of his ardent admirers with the presidency in the future. After all, remembering that no speaker of the house has yet succeeded in attaining that high goal of political ambition, it is possible Mr. Bryan has determined not to accept the one or the other of the positions should it be offered. As the ways and means chairmanship is generally the stepping stone to the speakership he may have just apprehensions as to the disinterestedness of those who have brought his name in contact therewith. It is not likely that an important demand will be made on our friend in this instance, yet we fear that he is doomed to disappointment when he "takes it for granted," that his venerable and worthy patron, Mr. Springer, will retain his place as chairman of his committee.

SOME legal technicality or cunning device seems the favorite expedient of rogues now-a-days to escape the penalty attaching to their misdeeds. It is gratifying to see their best laid plans sometimes disconcerted. Thus in Minnesota leading citizens, wealthy magnates, have robbed the state of pine to the value of half a dozen million dollars within the last twelve years. An attempt was made to secure a legislative investigation, but owing to some technical flaw in the act making appropriation therefor the intention seemed to be thwarted, and thereupon the thieves became insolent in their confidence of escape. But now it appears that there is a surplus for legislative expenses that can be legally used and the committee proposes to push the inquiry forthwith and endeavor to bring these haughty and arrogant ringsters to justice. In fact the inquiry has already begun, and the late domineering and pretentious gang have suddenly become the humble and patient martyrs of an iniquitous persecution.

THE successful sinking of an artesian well in the suburbs of Pierre explodes the theory that the great artesian basin of the Dakotas terminated or ran out on the west with the Missouri river. This new spouter throws 500 gallons of water under a pressure of 175 pounds to the square inch a minute, and demonstrates that at a depth of from 1,200 to 1,300 feet the artesian basin can be reached almost anywhere east of the Black Hills. It is believed now that the basin extends westward at least to the Hills. If such prove the case there is no reason why every foot of land in the broad expanse of that domain should not be made ultimately valuable by means of artesian irrigation.

HISTORY is made up of repetitions. The record of the past becomes the lesson of the future. There is no truth stands out more boldly on its pages than that the verdict of the people is paramount to the most eminent judicial opinion. The republican senators who voted for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, impeached for misdemeanor in office, passed at least temporarily from public life. Some of them retired permanently. Their vote was not in accord with the verdict of the people. They lost the popular confidence.

SOME day Omaha capital will find investment in a system of railroads to the northwest owned and controlled by and directly in the interests of Omaha. When that day comes Omaha will control the traffic of the northwest. Until it does come this city will have to fight for every advantage it gains.

OMAHA'S new hotels will be completed in time for the great national gatherings

which are already booked to meet in this city next year.

THE Sooner the Better. New York Sun. An early extra session is in order.

A SURPLUS OF CONFIDENCE. Washington Post. No national administration ever succeeded in controlling the politics of a state by the use of patronage. Those who assert that Mr. Cleveland will be able to break the record and the New York machine at one fell swoop are heavily stocked with confidence in his ability.

Value of Irrigation. Philadelphia Record. A recent bulletin gives a most favorable report of the success of artificial irrigation in restoring to cultivation desert lands in California and Colorado. It is estimated that less than 500,000 acres of desert land in the west are capable of being redeemed by the process of irrigation. This would make 3,750,000 homesteads of 100 acres each.

The Burlington Extension. Denver Republican. The extension of the northern Wyoming branch of the Burlington from its present terminus at Sheridan to Helena, Mont., is now a practical certainty. The work of construction has begun and is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The distance from Sheridan to Helena is in the neighborhood of 300 miles. The line will cross or skirt the borders of the Yellowstone National park.

All Hail the Fourth. New York Tribune. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the healthy growth of what may be called the American spirit. This growth is seen in one of its worthy forms in the widespread and universal interest in the Fourth of July. The school children are hoisted over every school house. Whatever tends to quicken the American spirit is obviously to be encouraged. And this is the case with the Fourth of July, and the more old-fashioned celebrations of the day there are the better for the country.

The Australian Panic. Boston Globe. The Australian banks fell into the custom of superseding the merchants, who are naturally their customers, as commercial factors. They became lenders, exporters of their own account, accepted risks in operations which they attempted to conduct in part, and sometimes took goods in repayment instead of money. The disastrous failures which finally resulted are only added warnings that banking should always be kept within its legitimate function of serving the business classes rather than of superseding them.

The Decline of Silver. Indianapolis Journal. The steady decline in the price of silver is shown by the fact that on the 1st of March, 1893, the government bought silver at \$1.22 while on the 1st of January last it paid 83 cents. Two months ago it bought silver at 84 cents, while last Monday it paid 82 1/2 cents. The decline cannot be due to any other cause than overproduction. The supply is greater than the demand, notwithstanding the fact that the government is buying 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month. It is quite likely that this compulsory purchase of silver creating a proffered market has something to do with the overproduction.

Valley Forge Be Preserved. Philadelphia Times. Governor Pattison appropriately celebrated Decoration day by signing the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Valley Forge and its transformation into a state park, to be preserved to the future generation of Pennsylvanians as a permanent reminder of the sufferings and heroic services of their revolutionary ancestors. The act was appropriate to the day and the day was appropriate to the act.

It is not creditable to the patriotism of the people or statesmen of Pennsylvania that for more than a century this historic spot has been so neglected and so unprotected. No locality in Pennsylvania, or in any of the thirteen colonies, witnessed a more perfect exhibition of that patriotism, much-endured fortitude which was the most striking characteristic of the men who won American independence than Valley Forge, and it should long ago have become a property of the commonwealth and been restored, as nearly as possible to the condition it presented when Washington's ragged and half-starved army wintered there.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Chardon citizens are trying to induce Congressman Bryan to give them a talk some time in July.

Robert Dinwiddie of Berwyn, died recently in his 81st year. He was a native of Scotland and had resided in Custer county for ten years.

The closing exercises of the State Normal school at Peru begin next Thursday with class day and terminate with the commencement exercises on June 10.

There has been a change in the Kearney Hub office which adds J. A. Stevens, a well known newspaper man, to the business force of that bright publishing den.

Three tramps who burglarized a clothing store at Central City, and were caught at Aurora, now rest quietly in the Merrick county jail awaiting their trial.

The year-old son of Mayor Carey of Greeley fell from a two-story window in White's opera house and sustained a broken arm, but marvelously escaped without other injury.

While killing a cow, John Eldred, a Gibson butcher, was knocked down by the animal and rendered unconscious, remaining in that condition several hours. He was severely injured, but is now recovering.

While Pat McCafferty was digging a well for Dr. Hazle of Cedar Rapids an empty bucket fell twenty feet and lit on his head, cutting a gash across his forehead in length and curving down a lateral section of scalp.

Delegates from the Christian Endeavor societies belonging to the First district will meet in convention at the Lutheran church in Omaha, City, June 10-11. Two delegates are expected from each of the following places: Wayne, Hartington, Coleridge, Ponca, South Sioux City, Allen, Salem, Bloomfield, Genoa, Winnebago, Pender and Santee Agency. Besides these delegates, twenty-four delegates, several state officers and several clergymen have been invited. An extensive program has been prepared.

Leo Pfueger, who murdered his wife a year ago in Cuming county has been sentenced for life by Judge Norris, as the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. After the sentence had been passed, the murderer spoke for the first time since his arrest. He said that he was innocent, and said that his wife had been untrue. Pfueger had been adjudged insane in February, 1892, and was about to be taken to the insane asylum when he escaped from the deputy sheriff. He went to his home in the extreme northwestern part of Cuming county, where he hung around for a few days when he was shot and killed. Since then he has been confined in the county jail.

PEOPLE AND THINGS. Governor McKinley is a full-fledged Knight of Pythias.

New York authorities do not intend stretching good will by giving the state of Vermont a second day of hospitality.

An Indiana democrat has declined a tempting offer to exhibit himself in Chicago.

The chief publisher of the Chicago Chicagoan says that he has declined \$20,000 of the prize. The superiority of a civilized pul is not "an iridescent dream."

Among the official family of the new Corbin minister in Washington are: Messrs. Y. H. Hum, Chas. Chick and Chang Bong Whang. These names were attacked by

San Francisco reporters as an evidence of distinguished consideration.

During its closing hours the Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill repealing the odious blue laws which sabbatarian priests enforce against Sunday newspapers.

Sir George M. Pullman, C. T., predicts hard times and appears inconsolable. A falling off in porters tips with a demand for higher wages as a result, sadly disturbs his peace of mind.

The battleship Massachusetts, which will be launched this week is armored with Harrieyized nickel steel. She is built to fight and her armament will be superior to that of any ship afloat.

Congressman W. J. Bryan asserts in the St. Louis Republic that there is neither truth nor poetry in the assertion that he is a candidate for the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means.

The success of the state saloon system to be inaugurated in South Carolina next month has become a subject of grave anxiety because the governor declines to say whether or not he will set up a free lunch daily.

The disposition to stifle a man while he is down varies of refined etiquette. Just as Dr. Briggs reached the broad meadows outside the Presbyterian pavilion, the Washington Post perpetrated an unkind and all too true printing his picture and labeling it "Jeff Davis."

Reform is making huge strides in New York journalism. Last week an avowed newspaper editor, Commander Davis dictating to a typewriter a letter to Mrs. Potter Palmer in Chicago in regard to the infant's visit to the World's fair. His words were taken down in shorthand, transcribed, and hawked among the newspaper offices. The letter was declined and the avowed paperer publicly rebuked.

Governor McGraw of the state of Washington, "went west" eight or ten years ago, arriving in San Francisco with \$42 in his pocket. He sent \$40 home to his wife, and began his western life as a horse-car driver. He made his way to Seattle, where he became sheriff, hotel keeper and lawyer, and finally one of the most prosperous and popular men in the new state. He is about forty years old.

LAUGHING MATTERS. Inter Ocean: No matter how cheap quinine may be it is always a drug in the market.

Elmira Gazette: Ambition is a balloon which carries no parachute.

Troy Press: A good mirror always tells the truth, no matter upon whom it reflects.

Buffalo Courier: It is highly probable that the times which tried men's souls found some of them guilty.

Somerville Journal: Sometimes it is hard for the bachelor to enjoy club life the most.

Washington Star: He gets a new straw hat, and fate makes merry with his pains. The first day that he puts it on it rains, and rains, and rains.

Judge: Mr. Dule—I was thinking how much I should like to see you—always at your feet, you know.

Miss: Yes, you are very much like my carpet. I am going to take some.

Detroit Free Press: "Is Digging an old ball player? I see that he has a nuss hanging in his library." "No, he puts that on whenever he goes to the office, and he has his wife about cutting down household expenses."

Chicago Tribune: "With all my heart and soul," exclaimed Rivers, sitting down on the edge of the bed the next morning after the house cleaning and finding something out of his heel with a strong pair of pliers, "I abominate and detest the in-comers tactics!"

A PASTORAL. Chicago Record. A countryman from a crooked pole, Cut from the copse near a mill, A cotton line from a fuzzy roll Dangled just under his eye.

While over the creek a city man, Who had been fishing for a while, With a jointed rod and reel that ran Fast as the waters by.

And they fished and fished all day, these two— Never a fish would rise; But he was home in the falling dew Full of the same old lies.

THE GROCERY ORACLE. Sam Walker Rose in Yankee Blade. Oh, I've heard Daniel Webster, an' he spouted like a good 'un. An' the rippin', roarin' ravin' of the slambang rattin' Choate; But for undiluted elerence an' intellectuall p'ud'n' Sam Pickering at Blancom's store jest gethers in my vote.

With jolly an' gogery an' 'ritentick he jests, An' he grabbs the cyclopedy an' he slings 'em out in an' 'n'it; An' he rips up all the sciences an' flings 'em out in passin', For the reservoir of a talk spouts from just beneath his hat.

He knows the presidents' messages from Washington to Grover, An' the seasonal report lies packed inside his brain, An' the eightieth-ninety census he can say the bull thing over, An' then jest turn it back 'ards an' say it once again.

An' we all gather 'roun' to git the drippin' of his knowledge, An' we think it in an' like it, or an' young 'un great an' small, Tain't no good goin' to high school or to waste four years at college, Or to take the county paper, for Sam Pickering knows it all.

Oh, I've heard Daniel Webster, an' he spouted like a good 'un. An' the rippin', roarin' ravin' of the slambang rattin' Choate; But for undiluted elerence an' intellectuall p'ud'n' Sam Pickering at Blancom's store jest gethers in my vote.

SHE ENJOINED THE FUNERAL.

Divorced Wife of an Iowa Merchant Asserts Her Authority.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS AT SIOUX CITY.

Remains of W. H. Livingston Taken from His Second Wife on an Order Prepared by Him Before Death.

STROX CITY, Ia., June 6.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—An extraordinary scene occurred at the railroad station here this morning when the body of W. H. Livingston arrived from Chicago, where he died last Friday. An injunction was served on behalf of the first wife of Livingston, from whom he had been divorced, forbidding the second wife from having anything to do with the remains and giving their custody to the first wife. This second wife was with Livingston during his sickness and at his death brought the remains from Chicago.

Livingston was one of the oldest and wealthiest merchants in Sioux City and a year ago secured by agreement a divorce from his first wife, with whom he had lived thirty years, who had borne him two sons, now grown men. He immediately married Miss Rose Grady, who had long been a clerk in his drug goods establishment. He had previously decided her considerable property, but made ample provision for his first wife. The affair caused a great social sensation at the time.

Livingston has since lived with his second wife in the old homestead. Upon learning of his death at Chicago, where he had gone for medical treatment Saturday, the divorced wife instituted proceedings to secure possession of the body. She is now in the city, and the body is being held by the sheriff. An injunction according to this will was waiting at the depot and the body was over to the first wife. The former pro estate vehemently and it is said will attempt to recover the remains by legal proceedings.

WRECKED A HAPPY HOME. Story of the Domestic Intelicity of the Livingstons.

"Few things in Sioux City were so much talked about in their time as that Livingston divorce case," said a gentleman from the city up the river in reference to the special dispatch in The Bee of last evening.

"The sentiment of the community leaned unambiguously to the side of the injured wife, who is one of the sweetest ladies that one could wish to meet," he continued, "while the wife who moved and caused the separation was vulgar person, who was unknown to society until the day the town became scandalized by hearing of the low infatuation of her employer. Her association with him since as his wife has been of an isolated character, shunned by the social circles in which his first wife moved and too pure to associate with her former companions. Livingston himself kept aloof from society, in which his conduct had rendered him unpopular to the extent, it is believed, of injuring his business."

Both Livingston and his first wife were advanced beyond middle life, the husband, who was considerably the older, being well along toward 70. He was a tall, well proportioned man of notoriously gruff manners. It had been believed for some time past that he had had his funeral conducted by his infatuation for his second wife soon after their marriage, which took place only a couple of years ago, and his written desire to have his funeral conducted by his first wife, of which the telegram speaks, serves to confirm that impression. It is evident that his second wife was lucky in getting him to accord property to her before she married him, rather than just before his death. Prior to their marriage she was a clerk in his cloak department. His first wife was placed in comfortable circumstances for life by the terms of the divorce."

Misplaced Confidence. Globe-Democrat.

Congressman Warner, a New York democrat, declares that not a vestige of protection will be in the tariff bill which his party will vote. It is entirely safe to say that Mr. Warner is a victim of misplaced confidence. No bill of that sort could pass congress, even with its present democratic majority. It is such a measure, by any sort of parliamentary procedure, reach the president he would veto it. Nor will any such bill be prepared. A tariff law for revenue solely is a long way in the future, and threats of the passage of such a law are mischievous in the present condition of business as well as foolish.