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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 1, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 25	18,250
Monday, Nov. 26	18,117
Tuesday, Nov. 27	18,151
Wednesday, Nov. 28	18,069
Thursday, Nov. 29	18,091
Friday, Nov. 30	21,005
Saturday, Dec. 1	18,161
Average	18,637

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of December A. D., 1888.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of November, 1887, was 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,208 copies; for February, 1888, 15,992 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 17,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,664 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of November, 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

A VOTE for Redman means an endorsement of jobbery and boodling.

MIKE MAUL will be as good as his name when it comes to a set-to with Paddy Ford.

TEXAS elected five negroes to the new legislature of that state. Has Texas also broken away from the solid south?

THE uppermost question in the minds of every citizen of Omaha should be, who are the best men be elected to the council?

WHAT a snap Redman's sisters, cousins, aunts, their husbands and brothers would have if Holly Job Joe should get into the council.

DR. MERCER has subscribed one hundred dollars to beat Mr. Davis in the Ninth ward. That looks as if Davis was in the way of Mercer's motor.

ISN'T IT about time for other towns in the state to follow the example set by Superior and Norfolk and interchange social courtesies with the business men of Omaha?

IF MR. PADDY FORD has made a compact with the gamblers to get their support, as is reported, the gamblers are liable to slip up when he comes to deliver the goods.

PAT FORD claims that he made his forty thousand dollars in turning over Omaha dirt. No doubt of it. The grading and paving contractors have turned up the dirt for him.

HOLLY JOB JOE is making pledges to reform if he is elected to the next council, but at his age, habit has become second nature and reform is utterly out of the question.

LAST month four arrests were made by the police for illegal voting. If honest men keep their eyes open to-day they can secure the arrest of several hundred repeaters.

MR. WHEELER was fairly nominated in the Fourth ward and is entitled to the support of all republicans, regardless of the personal controversy between Mr. Bechel and the mayor.

NEBRASKA contributes her share to General Harrison's menagerie. The sod house sent by citizens of Loup City to the president-elect will be a most most convenient home for the white house coon.

THE citizens of the Second ward have had a faithful representative in the council in Mr. Kaspar for the past two years. They know him to be upright and capable. It is their interest to endorse him for another term.

THE citizens of the Fifth ward, regardless of party, should vote for Mr. Holbrook. He is a clean and straightforward business man. He has no axes to grind and no jobs to father. He can be elected if all the best citizens rally to his support.

OUR sister republic, Mexico, is just now celebrating with feasts and bull fights and sports dear to the Mexican heart, the inauguration of President Diaz. The liberal ruler of Mexico began his third term on December 1, and carries with him the best wishes of the people of the United States for four years of progress and prosperity.

THE resolution of the Oklahoma settlers to throw up their claims and abandon the territory, was the most sensible policy that could have been adopted. Congress has the question of opening the territory to settlers under consideration, and all the blow and bluster of the boomers to coerce congress into doing impossible and unlawful acts only injured their cause.

IT IS gratifying to learn that sufficient pressure has been brought to bear on the owners of the Des Moines river lands to stop the eviction of the settlers until spring. It will give the unfortunate farmers time to come to some kind of an understanding with the owners of the land, or at least allow them an opportunity to prepare for removal, now that they realize that eviction means something more than a threat.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The most elaborate annual message of President Cleveland is his last, and while it is certain to command far less general interest than his message of a year ago, it will be widely approved as in the main a judicious state paper. The president introduced his message with what is in the nature of a homily upon the duties of the government and the departures that have been made from a strict observance of constitutional obligations. He reminds the country that at the expiration of the present session of congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed but we must not feel assured from this survival of an hundred years that, there are no dangers to fear. The time seems opportune to the president for a sober inquiry as to whether in the past we have always kept in the safe course and whether the way that leads to happiness and perpetuity is clear and plain. Has the government been conducted on constitutional lines, and is bond to deal honestly, fairly and justly by the people been always regarded? It is evident Mr. Cleveland does not think these requirements have been complied with, and his outlook is somewhat pessimistic. He finds reason for pride and satisfaction in the country's growth, but there is a somber shading to the bright picture. This appears in the widely contrasting conditions of people in the cities, where, with wealth and luxury are mingled poverty, wretchedness and unremunerative toil. Crowded cities suggest the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. There is an eager chase for easily acquired wealth, the fortunes of our manufacturers are largely built upon undue exaction from the masses of our own people, and there is a constantly widening gulf between employers and the employed, leading to the formation of classes of the rich and powerful on the one hand and the toiling poor on the other. All this the president deems to be due to a radical departure from the old lines, and he evidently regards it as an extremely menacing state of affairs. Pointed reference is made to the growth of aggregated capital in the form of trusts, combinations, and monopolies, which, instead of being carefully restrained creatures of the law, are fast becoming the people's masters.

Passing to the consideration of the tariff and the surplus, the president leaves no room to doubt that he is firmly anchored in the position taken in his message of last year. He declares the existing situation, involving a partnership of the government with a favorite few of the people, to be injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles all patriotic love of country, substituting selfish greed and grasping avarice. Those who had hoped for any suggestion of compromise from the president regarding a revision of the tariff, with a view to bringing the parties in congress together so that a measure might be passed at the present session, will be disappointed. His plain counsel to his party is to adhere to the lines already marked out. "The cause for which the battle is waged," says the president, "is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised." It remains to be seen whether the influence of Mr. Cleveland with his party is as great after defeat as when the promise of victory seemed bright. If he retains his past influence there is little ground of hope that his party in congress will recede from its position. Yet there may be democrats who will find it expedient, in view of the expression of the popular judgment to depart somewhat from the lines marked out by the president, and thus enable a compromise to be effected which will at the present session give the country the relief it requires.

Regarding the state of the union, there is the familiar assurance of domestic tranquility and peace with all nations. Our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved in some directions, while the questions still to be settled are in the president's opinion susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment. The president expresses solicitude respecting the settlement of the fisheries dispute, and invokes the earnest and immediate attention of congress to the question, still believing that the treaty of last February furnished a practical and satisfactory adjustment, honorable to both countries.

The president justifies his course in the Sackville-West matter as necessary to the maintenance of mutual confidence between the two countries, characterizing the conduct of the minister as unpardonable.

The Chinese question is regarded as satisfactorily disposed of, and generally our foreign relations are untroubled.

The president urges forcibly the duty of passing proper measures to insure a right disposition of the public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. "Our dear experience," says the president, "ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural land to the use of actual husbandry and genuine homes." Improvement is noted in the condition of the Indian population, testifying to the value of our later methods of dealing with them, which the president thinks should be continued. A revision of the pension laws is recommended so as to meet as far as possible all meritorious cases. In the opinion of the president the principles on which pensions should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, to the injury of both the veterans and the government. Regarding the adjustment of the relations between the government and the land-grant railroads, it will perhaps surprise no one to find that he favors an extension of time for the payment by such roads of their indebtedness to the government. Having very little knowledge of the subject, and being most largely under influences friendly to the railroads, it is not astonishing that Mr. Cleveland's attitude should be what it is in this matter, although it does not comport very well with his professed concern in other directions for the interests of the people. Other important recommendations are for a revision of the naturalization laws, the generous privileges of which are abused, and for a reorganization of the consular service, which the president regards as of serious importance to our national interests.

The president concludes by confessing that he is conscious of having inadequately reviewed the affairs of the nation, and his omission to make any reference to the territorial question will certainly be remarked. On the whole, however, as to its practical features, the message is a creditable document as such state papers go.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Under the present administration the postal service has not maintained its former efficiency. In nearly every portion of the country there has been more or less complaint, rather more marked in the west than elsewhere. The predecessor of the present postmaster general sought to make his department a great political machine, and in doing so he necessarily brought demoralization to the service. There is no class of government employes to whom training and experience are more necessary than to those in the postal service. The postal employe must be intelligent, quick and apt, or the service will suffer. Given the qualifications, there must be careful training and long experience in order to obtain the highest efficiency. This service should consequently have fewer changes in its officials and employes than almost any other. Mr. Vilas did not understand this, or else did not care, and under his administration the service very greatly degenerated.

But there has been improvement under the present postmaster general, and notwithstanding all the drawbacks, the financial results of the service are shown to have been very satisfactory for the past year. There was an increase of revenue in all the departments, and while the expenditures were considerably enlarged over the previous year the deficit was materially less. The expansion of the service in a single year, by the creation of additional postoffices, the extension of the railway mail service, and the enlargement of the carrier service, was notable, and altogether the statistics of the service supply a very good index of the prosperity of the people.

This vast service has outgrown old methods, and the time has come when it must in certain respects undergo reorganization. The report of the postmaster general contains some valuable recommendations as to what is required for the greater efficiency of the service, and these should have the careful attention of congress. The masses of the people are more concerned with the postal service than with the business of any other department of the government, and they will readily pardon any reasonable expenditure necessary to render this service as thorough and efficient as it can be made. The recommendations of the postmaster general are practical and sound, and congress should give heed to them.

INCITING ANARCHY.

It is not at all likely that the decent members of the city council will respond to Mayor Broatch's call for a special meeting to-night. The object of the call is to secure confirmation of the judges and clerks of to-morrow's election appointed by the mayor.—*Yesterday's Herald.*

What does this mean, if not an effort to incite lawlessness and disorder? The law requires the mayor to appoint judges and clerks of election, and the duty of the council is to pass upon those appointments. A refusal on the part of councilmen to do their duty in this respect is revolutionary. The manifest intent of such conduct would be to promote fraud in the canvass of the vote, and play into the hands of repeaters and voters imported with fraudulent intent. This scheme to pack the polls with illegal voters and election judges who will wink at fraud is nothing more or less than a conspiracy concocted and set on foot by the same gang that defied the lawful authorities and sought to leave the city without police protection.

It remains to be seen whether these fomenters of anarchy can carry out their plot. If the law-abiding citizens of Omaha rally against them to-day they cannot possibly stem the tidal wave.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

Every taxpayer, and for that matter every citizen, has a vital interest in the outcome of the city election. The disreputable conduct of our council during the past eighteen months has done incalculable damage to Omaha's reputation abroad. The corrupt combinations between councilmen and contractors have filched money out of the pockets of the taxpayers and piled up a heavy burden of future taxation for inferior pavement and extravagantly paid grading.

Unless our citizens turn out in full force to support candidates known to be honest, the next council will be, if such a thing could be, worse than the last.

IT is somewhat singular to hear of a cotton factory at Des Moines, Iowa. Nevertheless, the first cotton factory ever operated in that state has just been opened with elaborate ceremonies. The future of this institution will be watched with interest. The manufacturing of cotton is an industry to which the west has never laid claim. If the Des Moines factory proves successful, it will demonstrate that the west can compete with the south in the manufacture of good cotton goods. New England has long been supreme as the great cotton manufacturing center of the country. Its superb water power, its easy water communication with Charleston and other southern cotton ports, its cheap fuel have given that section advantages which fitted it pre-eminently for the industry. The south, moreover, as the home of the cotton plant, and with cheap fuel, has demonstrated in the last few years that it has become a powerful rival to New England. It is possible that the cheapness of railroad transportation to the cotton fields and to coal mines have given certain localities of the west advantages in the manufacture of cotton goods equal to those possessed by other sections. This may explain the location of a cotton mill at Des Moines. Should the enterprise prove successful, it will be a very important addition to the manufacturing industries of the west.

THERE is a conservative element in Dakota counselling the people not to be too eager in pushing the admission of the territory to statehood. Ex-Governor Pierce belongs to this class, which believes that it were better that Dakota should qualify herself perfectly for statehood before urging congress for an early admission. The question of dividing the territory into two states, the question of a liberal and satisfactory state constitution, the question of the location of a state capital should be thoroughly discussed and approved before congress be importuned for action. While Dakota should lose no opportunity to hasten her admission there is danger that in her eagerness grave mistakes may be made which may injure the state. The step which Dakota is about to take is for all time and not for mere temporary advantage. It therefore behooves the people of the territory to consider well what would be best for her lasting interest before they cast the die.

MONTANA chafes and frets under her territorial yoke and calls loudly to have her shackles loosened. With a voting population estimated at over forty thousand, the people of the territory find it hard to comprehend why they are disfranchised. They liken themselves to a conquered province ruled by governors, judges and secretaries not of their choice, but sent to them to execute their laws. They want the benefits, the freedom, the prosperity that follows home rule, and in all probability before another year rolls by the people will be granted all they ask and Montana will be crowned with the majesty of statehood.

IMMIGRATION to the United States for the past six months has fallen off materially. Since June there has been a diminution of twelve thousand in the number of immigrants to this country, as compared with the same period last year. This has been due to a decrease in the influx from Great Britain, Germany, Norway and Sweden, and would indicate that the laboring world of Europe was at work.

MANVILLE'S efforts to undermine Mr. Shriver will have very little effect on the Sixth ward republicans. Mr. Shriver is a competent and reliable man who will represent the taxpayers of the ward and cannot be approached by boodlers.

"MADE draft for $1,000 to-day."—*James T. Cushing.*

"We succeeded in giving Redman the nomination and are making a very manful and expensive fight in the Sixth for Redman."—*James T. Cushing.*

The Ward Heeler.
New Orleans Picayune.

The man who is a bully cannot be a gentleman. And that is what is the matter with a bully in politics.

Left Something Out.
Philadelphia Press.

It is beginning to dawn upon the public that Calvin Brice worked a campaign of intellect with the intellect left out.

A Great Work for Congress.
Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

If congress wants to make itself popular this winter let it investigate the base ball trust that puts a low arbitrary price on the wages of its labor and a high arbitrary price on the admission fee to its exhibitions.

Heaping Coals of Fire.
Milwaukee Sentinel.

Whatever else may be said of President Hayes he certainly is a magnanimous man. Notwithstanding the general abuse of him by democrats since his retirement he comes to the front and lends his ability and influence to the society working for prison reforms.

The Drones of Society.
Globe-Democrat.

The coming dismissal of 120,000 democratic officeholders would be apt to create a glut in the labor market if it were not for the fact that as a rule they belong to the class which industriously avoids all labor of a reputable or useful character.

The Railroad Problem.
N. Y. Times.

It is pretty clear that sooner or later the government of the United States will have to make some provision for the regulation of railroad charges, at least where commerce between states is liable to disturbance and derangement through the competition of different lines for the same traffic. It is important to the business public as well as to investors in railroad securities that transportation charges should be maintained with reasonable uniformity and stability.

The Iowa Evictions.
Globe-Democrat.

It is impossible to deny sympathy to the Iowa settlers who are being evicted from their homes by federal process. In many cases it means ruin; in all cases it means hardship and sorrow. There can be no question, of course, about the validity of the title held against them. The highest court of the land has confirmed it, and it is not to be longer resisted or disputed. At the same time, however, the misfortune appeals strongly to the general sense of pity. A large number of these people have made payments on their lands, and occupied and cultivated them in good faith, with no intent to do a wrong or to gain an unjust advantage. It seems very singular and very hard that some arrangement could not have been made to spare them a reasonable share of the suffering which they are undergoing at a bitter season of the year and under circumstances of peculiar severity.

The Presidential Election.
Topical Song.

"Every four years, like a bugbear appears
A new presidential election;
The people go mad and business is bad,
And there's general woe and dejection.
Some people suggest, as a cure for the pest,
On the term to construct an extension,
And add to the four a year or two more
Of relief from the strife and contention.
But the poor democrats, if the plan is a go,
Say a racket like that heaves them out in the snow,
And they'll all have to strike for a pension."

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Chief Justice Fuller's nine children ate turkey with him yesterday.

It is now rumored that the Clevelands and Whitneys will go to Europe together in the spring.

Mayor Hewitt, of New York, recommends the institution of warm public baths for that city.

Ames, of Princeton, has the best record in the Intercollegiate Football league for goals kicked.

There is a good deal of talk regarding Daniel Lamont's future occupation. At present he is engaged in the infant industry of keeping the baby quiet.

Chauncey M. Depew, whose allopathic doses of humor have done the country so much good, is a believer in the homœopathic theory of medicine.

As Elijah Halford, President-elect Harrison's private secretary, used to report executions, he will display great ability in hanging up applications for office.

Mr. George Westinghouse, the big manufacturer of Pittsburg, gave each of his employes a turkey for Thanksgiving. He distributed 2,180 turkeys, which cost $3,662.40.

If General Harrison wants to do a neat thing he will turn his lately acquired menagerie over to Mr. Cleveland, who will have plenty of time to feed and stir up the animals.

Lord Tennyson makes a most irritable invalid. He insists upon having the newspapers read to him, and if they represent his condition as worse than it really is he flies into a rage at once.

A year or two after he became president, Abraham Lincoln said of the night of his election: "When I finally bade my friends good night and left that room I had substantially completed the framework of my cabinet as it now exists."

THE COURTS.

A Miscellaneous Assortment of Legal Complications.

The case of Thomas Fitzmaurice against the Belt line railway in an action to recover damages to the extent of $2,000 is on trial before Judge Doane. The plaintiff has sustained the damage by reason of the defendant laying its tracks in front of his property on California street.

Carrie Freeman has been granted a divorce from R. Freeman on the ground of cruelty and inhuman conduct.

Joseph Lockwood pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny before Judge Groff and was committed to the penitentiary for two years at hard labor. It will be remembered that he is the young man who committed the Garneau robbery, carrying away $2,500 worth of diamonds at noontide about eight months ago.

Ed Woodward, the elevator boy who stole various articles at the Millard hotel, was sentenced to the reform school.

Christie Connecr, the young man who stole a horse at Florence and rode it to Sioux City, Ia., was again called up before Judge Groff. His father appeared and solicited the court to limit his term to the reform school to two years, but the court informed him that it could not limit the term, but should the boy reform during that period or sooner he would be released under proper legal restraints. The youthful prisoner was then sentenced to the industrial college.

Mrs. Marie Dubach, the woman held by the police judge to the district court on a charge of being a procuress, again breathes the free air. Yesterday her case was called and nolled by County Attorney Simeral. Miss Ida Smith, who was also held as a witness, was released. The prosecuting attorney discovered that the evidence in the case was of but little service.

The jury in the case of Brody against the Omaha Smelting works, in an action to recover $10,000 for injuries sustained while the plaintiff was in the employ of the defendant, returned a verdict of $500.

Judge Hopewell is engaged in trying the suit of Paul Neyezhbel against the Omaha and Grant Smelting company for damages in the sum of $10,000 and costs of action, on account of personal injuries received while the plaintiff was in the employment of the defendant company, December 26, 1887.

United States Court.

The grand jury convened again yesterday morning and at once began taking evidence in the alleged election frauds.

While on his way to luncheon yesterday Judge Dundy lost the bills, cross-bills and answer inthe Kit Carter Cattle company vs the Harlam Cattle company. While the documents can be replaced, they are nevertheless of vast importance to the court. They were lost in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Leavenworth streets.

The case of Florentze Bueck against Sheriff James H. Ray, of Richardson county, this state, is on trial before Judge Dundy. It is an action brought about by the plaintiff to recover $5,000 damages for false imprisonment.

The United States grand jury are actively following the instructions of Judge Dundy and examining witnesses on the question of political corruption in the late election. Out of the fifty-three persons subpœnaed, eleven were examined yesterday, among them being John Mehoney, superintendent of the county poor farm; Dr. Taggart, resident medical officer at the same place, and several newspaper reporters.

County Court.

One of the principal claims is that of John Fleck for $1,920 for services rendered as foreman and general manager of Frank's livery barn. The claim of $1,600 in favor of the United States National bank of this city was allowed.

David J. Selden has entered a replevin suit against B. A. Finery to recover brick to the amount of $300

Justice Courts.

Alex and Lena Miller ran a $105 grocery bill with Joseph Pflantz, of Des Moines, and now he wants that amount. Suit was entered in the court of Justice Holmes yesterday morning.

J. W. Simpson sued Sam Meyer for $40 worth of goods sold and delivered, in Justice Holmes' court yesterday morning.

THAT MUSICAL DISCORD.

The Espiscopalians Torn Up By Anticipated Choral Difficulties.

The congregation and vestry of The Trinity Episcopal cathedral are much worked up over a canard that is going around in some unaccountable way, that the choir of the cathedral was about to be reduced in number and its efficiency imperilled by the discharge of one of its leading soloists. The whole story, as now in circulation, is a misrepresentation of the facts of the case. Speaking upon the subject to-day a prominent member of Trinity said:

"What the vestry are going to do is this: They will reduce Mrs. Cotton's salary by $300 a year, at the same time relieving her of any duty except that of soprano soloist. This lady is a capable singer, but the vestry have a long time been considering a reduction which they are forced to make and are about to make it. Miss Roeder's services will be for the present dispensed with, and other reductions in the choir will take place, for the best of all reasons, that the music committee have now exceeded their appropriation by nearly $1,000, and, in view of certain unexpected responsibilities, the vestry has to call a halt. Even supposing the halt does mean the impairing of Trinity's services, that will be preferable to running in debt. Trinity vestry is composed of H. W. Yates, Judge Wakely, Judge Doane, Guy Barton and other clear headed men who know their business, and it is asserted will not be deterred from doing their duty by any outside comment. Great changes are going to be made all around in this choir. The worship has become too elaborate and operatic in character. There will be a good musical congregational service, probably more devotional and considerably cheaper than as at present. I think Dean Garder can hold his own with any preacher in the city, and our congregation will suffer no diminution by reason of Dr. Dyurea or any other noted clergyman who may locate here. The cathedral cannot hold more people than it does now. Every sitting is occupied and hundreds are turned away from every service."

The School Board.

The school board met last night in regular session. The only business of importance transacted was the intermission of Treasurer Rush's monthly financial report. The bids for covering steam heating pipes in the schools were opened and referred to the committee on buildings and property, and the employes allowed their salaries for November.

SAD ACCIDENT AT LINCOLN

A Woman Frightfully Mangled by a Union Pacific Engine.

THE SPEAKERSHIP SCRAMBLE.

Financial Condition of the Republican State Central Committee—Lanham and His Contract—An Important Arrest.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Dec. 3.

About noon to-day the report was circulated on the streets that a woman had been killed in the southeast part of the city. Investigation proved it to be too true. A Union Pacific freight train had crushed the life out of Mrs. Andrew Jacobs, aged sixty-two years, who, from indications, had been picking up coal along the track. No one saw the tragedy; but the story is told by the evidence of mute objects. A pail partly filled with coal stood a few feet from where the aged victim lay. A number of freight cars were standing on a side track near the street, and cars were being set in or taken out. On the west side of where these cars stood the old lady was diligently picking up coal, unnoticed by the brakemen or engineer. Indeed, from the situation, it was apparently impossible for them to notice her. Unmindful of danger she ventured too near the standing cars, and when the switching train moved the wheels caught her hands and doubled her up under the brake-bar, the great wheels, stripping flesh and crushing bones, probably leaving her dead before loosing their grip. At least life was wholly extinct when her body was discovered. Mrs. Jacobs' body, hands and limbs were frightfully mangled. Cruel wounds were also to be seen about her head and neck. Words can not make it stronger. It was a horrible tragedy. At 2 o'clock the coroner was undecided as to whether he would hold an inquest. The circumstances seem to make it unnecessary. It is almost certain that Mrs. Jacobs' sad death is the result of an accident for which no one could be made responsible. She lived with her son-in-law, Mr. S. J. Sampson, 339 G street. She was ill-clad, and her surroundings go to show that she must have been very poor. Her body was put in charge of Undertaker Heaton about 1 o'clock, who will prepare it for burial. The funeral will probably take place to-morrow.

SOMEWHAT POLITICAL.

The side of a barn would hardly hold the names of the candidates for speaker of the house of representatives. But the prominent gentlemen mentioned for the honor have been named by THE BEE. It is generally conceded here, however, that the fight is between Cady, McBride and Watson, with a possible chance for Olmsted. The railroads are very friendly towards Mr. Watson. His candidacy will be pushed for all it is worth. Raymond and Howe are the only candidates known for president pro tem of the senate. Howe says he is not a candidate, but his denial is the best evidence in the world that he will bear watching. Brad Slaughter is toying the ropes for chief clerk of the house. Correll and Hebron will attempt to oust him at the opportune moment. These gentlemen are the only prominent candidates for this position. Slaughter's succession is a matter of some doubt. Tom Cook, of Lancaster, seeks to succeed himself as first assistant chief clerk, and he will come pretty near knocking the persimmon. Wells, of Crete, will try to knock Walt M. Seeley out in his canvass for chief clerk of the senate. It is thought here that the Honorable Walter will have to go. He has served his apprenticeship and ought to be willing to step down and out.

THE CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

"Oh, yes, we are over $300 in the hole," said a member of the executive committee of the republican central committee to THE BEE man to-day, "but I suppose we will have to make the most of it. The bills of the secretary and treasurer have all been paid. None of this paper went to protest."

"You can say," continued the committeeman "that Bechel and Seeley lived high, too high to please the boys who have the deficiency to pay. Other than this I have nothing to say."

It seems that there were heavy bills contracted during the national republican convention. To raise the money to defray the secretary's expenses there and other incidentals, a note for $100 was given at one of the banks of Omaha. So when the state campaign commenced the committee was handicapped by a debt, known only to the secretary and treasurer, and when due it was paid from the regular campaign fund. The treasurer collected over $4,000 for campaign purposes, an ample sum, it was though, to defray the expenses of an economical campaign. Shortly after this Chairman Richards gave an order to the State Journal company on the treasurer for bills due them, and they were banked and went to protest, payment having been refused. These orders were signed by L. D. Richards, chairman of the republican state central committee, and the gag at the time was about all he could stand. At that time there had been sufficient money paid in to cover the order. This fact was known to the chairman and he gave them in good faith and was kicked in the face by $6.75 protest fees. Blood circulated warmly for a time, but rather than have a small war at that stage of the game, while in the midst of the campaign, the matter was smoothed over and hushed up. The excuse given by Treasurer Bechel for declining to pay the orders was that he had paid off debts contracted last year with the money he had in hand, orders having come in signed by ex-Chairman Melkeljohn and Seeley, and which he claimed he had a right to honor. This was a hard dose, but with the others it was swallowed. The good of the party demanded it. Still the committee hoped to pull through by economical management. Seeley and Bechel's note and the payment of all campaign debts swamped the committee this year and the $500 note now due at one of the banks of Lincoln must be paid by them. "This," again said the committeeman, "is due to having such men as Walt Seeley and W. F. Bechel manage our political affairs."

LANHAM AND HIS CONTRACT.

Unless Contractor Lanhan can give a reasonable reason for the course he is pursuing on the Capitol grounds work there will probably be a legislative committee appointed to look into the matter. There is no question of doubt but what there is a grave discrepancy between the work he is doing and the plans and specifications governing the contract he is under. This is patent to any half-disciplined eye. Just why the board of public lands and buildings has allowed his estimates from time to time is another matter not altogether clear. The whole business possibly needs raking fore and aft. The board has eyes and can see. No one claims that the work corresponds with the specifications. The most claimed for it is that it will prove durable. But the state contracted for a piece of fine work as well as a piece of work that will stand wear and tear. Under the specifications it should be fine as well as durable work, and it wholly lacks the first essential. When the bids were made for the contract the architect's plans were submitted for intelligent consideration, and when the contractors figured on the work they thoroughly understood every exaction of the specifications, and in their bids agreed to abide by them. Lanham's bid proved to be the lowest and the work was awarded to him. The gentlemen competing for the work stated at the time and state now that Lanham must lose money if he does the work in any measure corresponding to the plans agreed upon. One of the bidders said to Mr. Lanham at the time that he was bit and advised him to get the board to change the plans so that he could use artificial stone. At the time he received the contract his bungle-some figures led the board to believe his bid to be $37,000 instead of $57,000, and correction was exacted and made. Even then his bid was over $10,000 less than the next bidder, and over $20,000 less than the highest. The highest bid by some is said to be none too high for the class of work the state contracted for, and has reason to expect. No one cares to see Mr. Lanham lose money in his venture, but the feeling is that he should closely approximate his agreement, so that the state may not be abused. The taxpayers have rights in this matter that both Lanham and the board ought to respect. Since THE BEE has called attention to this matter there has been patient waiting to see what kind of an excuse Mr. Lanham would bring to bear to vindicate his course. His silence is taken as suggestive, and a number of persons have said to me during the past day or two: "Stir him up again; he owes the state an explanation." I have no desire to do Lanham injustice, and there may be conditions that I do not understand. But the specifications are at the capitol and his work on the ground can be compared with them with very little trouble. It can then be seen that I am not complaining without reasonable cause.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Some of the thieves who have been doing the city in divers ways during the past few weeks are coming to grief. It is a notorious fact that there has been an unusual amount of petty thieving going on here for a short time past. Complaints come to the notice of the police force almost every day. Some of them are serious. Valuable articles have been stolen. Arrests have been made from time to time but proof in many cases has been insufficient to hold them, and the court has been compelled to discharge them. Some of the dens investigated have brought forth fruit; some stolen articles have been recovered, but in a majority of cases it has been impossible to recover them. The thieves have done their work usually well. But the arrest to-day of Eugene Hughes and Richard Doran, charged with stealing clothing from I. R. Isenhart, is thought to be an important one, as they are believed to be leaders of a thoroughly organized gang that infest the city. Hughes is a graduate of the reform school and an ex-convict. It is to be hoped that the right parties are in the toils, and that the band of thieves that has been so successful in evading officers of the law will all come to grief.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

District court will be called again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, Judge Chapman will preside. He failed to materialize this morning. The reason is unknown.

The officers elected by the Lincoln Typographical union yesterday are as follows: President, Will Sullivan; vice president, W. W. Robertson; secretary, J. M. Thompson; treasurer, A. H. Warren; executive committee, J. E. Howe, J. H. Corrick, J. R. Bain, C. M. Jones, A. C. Young; sergeant-at-arms, C. Morath.

The annual diocese and convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held next Sunday at the Episcopal church. The convention will continue over two days. Order of services will be as follows: Holy communion at the Church of the Holy Comforters at 8 a. m. Confirmation services and sermon to the brotherhood by Bishop Worthington at 10:30 a. m. at the Masonic temple. Business meeting at 3 p. m. at the Church of the Holy Comforters. Evening services and address by Dean Gardner at the same place at 8 p. m.

A Committee Upon Legislation.

The president of the board of trade has appointed the following gentlemen to act as a committee upon legislation. They will be empowered to confer with the Douglas county representation in the state legislature upon matters of importance to Omaha and the county generally. Their first meeting will be held next Wednesday at 3:30 p. m. This committee will continue to meet from time to time at the call of the chairman. Possibly a dozen meetings will be held between to-day and the meeting of the legislature. The gentlemen appointed are: Messrs. John Evans, D. W. Lininger, C. H. Brown, John B. Fury, F. W. Gray, W. J. Connell and John A. Horbach.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted yesterday:

Lorin V. Shomway, Omaha	20
Mary Cootes, Lyons, Neb.	18
Fred. Kudrna, Omaha	27
Fannie Blaha, Omaha	18

Human Bones Discovered.

Workman employed on excavating on Cuming street yesterday near Twenty-seventh, discovered a skull and other bones of the human system. In the absence of the coroner Sheriff Coburn repaired to the scene, but found nothing that would warrant an investigation. Just how the bones came there is a mystery.

THE American people are quick to appreciate a good article, which accounts for their consuming over twenty millions of cakes of IVORY SOAP the past year. Its sterling merits and moderate cost establish it permanently in every household where once tried.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and [illegible] qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting [illegible]

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