a non-partisan board of commissioners, appointed by the governor, has to suffer the intrusion of sectarian proscription. Instead of applying to the board for appointment to the force, members of the order address themselves to the conference committee. For example of the way in which the transaction is performed, examine this recommendation, No. 30, of an applicant for police honors:

NO. 30—

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 2, '91.—Sub-Committee of Conference Committee—Sirs: The bearer of this, a member of No. 5, desires a position on the police force. It would give me pleasure to have you do what you can in the matter. Very respectfully, etc.,
T. L. VANDORN.

Bearer's Name—John C. Luke.

COUNTY PATRONAGE INCLUDED.

Court House Has Berths for None but Approved Dervishes.

Yet with the burden of the entire city government on its shoulders, the A. P. A. still has audacity to yearn for more worlds to rule. The county government, too, must be completely dominated. Not only are the elective offices insured to good friends through the manipulation of the conventions of all political parties, but the minor places in every office of the county building are also distributed through the A. P. A. clearing house. One patriot who wanted to be chief engineer of the county building, makes his application direct to the conference committee in this language, No. 31:

NO. 31—

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23, 1891.—To the conference committee of the A. P. A.: Gentlemen—I hereby make application to your honorable body for the position of chief engineer at the county court house. I hope that your honorable body will please give me such assistance in securing the position as you may deem proper. Yours truly,
W. E. TUNNICLIFFE.
3928 North Twenty-first Street.

This application is endorsed on the back by George A. Bennett. The signature of Charley Unitt appears, but it is crossed out with a lead pencil.

Instances of other applications for appointment to subordinate positions are found in documents No. 32, No. 33, No. 34 and No. 35.

NO. 32—

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15, 1891.—Gentlemen of the Conference Committee—Dear Sirs: Being an applicant for a position as deputy sheriff, I desire your support and endorsement. I am a democrat and will be endorsed by John C. Thompson. Yours respectfully,
H. F. BONEWITZ.

NO. 33—

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 1, 1891.—Conference Committee, American Protective Association, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sirs and Friends: I am an applicant for a clerkship in the treasurer's office of Douglas county under County Treasurer-elect H. B. Irey. While I do not claim for myself more than I am entitled to and more perhaps than hundreds of other friends are entitled, yet I need not say to you that I have ever been true to the cause we have so earnestly espoused, and I promise you that there shall be no abatement in my zeal. By a combination of circumstances I am reduced financially and need the position to which I aspire. I have reason to believe and do believe that I am in favor with Friend Irey and I come to you most graciously asking your assistance in securing the appointment, promising you that I will use every endeavor in my power to so discharge the duties required of me, in case of my appointment, with credit to myself, Friend Irey and the general cause. Yours very truly in F. P. & P.,
CHARLES E. MILLER.

NO. 34—

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 27, 1891.—Chairman Committee on Appointments—Dear Sir: I hereby make application for clerical position, subject to your approval. One with H. B. Irey preferred. With permission I refer you to A. L. Strang, John C. Thompson, W. J. Harsha, William Fleming, George H. Fitchett and others if desired. Very respectfully,
J. S. WOODBURN.

NO. 35—

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9, 1891.—Friend Redfield: This will introduce to you Mr. Hacker, one of the gentlemen who I told you had sought an endorsement at my hands. He has had experience as county clerk in a frontier county, and I believe is capable of filling any position to which he might be appointed. If the conference can aid him in any way I believe he will not disappoint them. I have suggested to him that he file with you an application for whatever position he desires, and assured him that you would aid him if possible. As I say editorially, I have no pull with the officers-elect, so can do nothing toward securing appointments for my friends. Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. THOMPSON.

The last sentence in this letter is evidently meant for a piece of satire, as it is heavily underscored.

Not to bother our readers with the reproduction of the numerous other specimens of this interesting collection, let us close with this self-sacrificing epistle, No. 36, of a friend so patriotic that he is willing to serve his country for money in almost any capacity:

NO. 36—

OMAHA, Dec. 16, 1891. 423 Walnut street—J. Winspear, Esq.: Hoping I am not trespassing on your valuable time, I wish a favor of you. If you should hear of employment that will pay from $40 to $50 a month I will feel forever grateful if you will remember James Cathroe. I have been in the Union Pacific Railway company as car repairer for over five years. I am now running a grocery store, but my business has failed to give me a decent living, therefore it is compulsory on me to ask the above grant. I have lived in Omaha twelve years, and can give reference as to my honesty and sobriety. I am in no urgent need. Any time within the next two months will do. Please bring this to the notice of Messrs. Anderson and Redfield. Yours truly,
JAMES CATHROE.

FAC - SIMILE OF DOCUMENT NO. 24

Find Whitehouse
Will you put me down for Sidewalk Inspector or a Person of Point and oblige
N Stevens
1908 N 33d St
City

FAC - SIMILE OF DOCUMENT NO. 14

Omaha Nov 10-1895.
Conference Committee A.P.A.
City.

Gentlemen:

I herewith beg leave to call your attention to the fact that I am an applicant for the position of Inspector of Buildings of the City of Omaha and ask the favor of your influence with the Mayor and Council elect toward the securing of my appointment thereto.

Respectfully Yours
T. Macleod

FAC - SIMILE OF DOCUMENT NO. 31

American Order of Steam Engineers.

David Gilbert Council No. 2, Nebraska.

Omaha Nov 23 1891.

To the Conference Committee of the A.P.A.
Gentlemen
I hereby make application to your Honorable body for the position of Chief Engineer at the County Court House.
I hope that your Honorable body ~~that you~~ will place me such assistance in securing the position as you may deem proper.

Yours Truly
W. E. Tunnicliffe
3928 North 21st St.

FAC - SIMILE OF DOCUMENT NO. 32

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS
WE HOLD ALL NATIVE AMERICANS WHO ARE NOT OVER THEIR FIRST ALLEGIANCE TO THE POPE

THE AMERICAN.

Rooms 413 and 414 Sheely Block.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Editor.
M. D. KELLY, Business Manager.
M. L. FOOS, Manager Job Department.

Omaha, Neb., Dec 15th 1891

Gentlemen of the Conf. Comte
Dear Sir:—
Being an applicant for a position as deputy sheriff I desire your support and endorsement. I am a democrat and will be endorsed by John C. Thompson.
Yours Respfly
H. F. Bonewitz

FAC - SIMILE OF DOCUMENT NO. 34

Find Whitehouse
Will you put me down for Sidewalk Inspector or a Person of Point and oblige
N Stevens
1908 N 33d St
City

FAC - SIMILE OF DOCUMENT NO. 36

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SCHURIG FORMULATES A PLAN.

Makes an Estimate on an Electric Light Plant for the City Hall.

City Electrician Schurig has prepared an estimate of the cost of providing an electric plant to run the elevators and to provide electric lights for the city hall, the public library building and No. 3 engine house. The estimate is a comprehensive document, which gives the comparative cost of all the principal appliances now in use and leaves the council to decide which method it prefers. Mr. Schurig concludes that the city can save about $1,000 a year by putting in its own plant.

Estimates are submitted on three different electric generating plants for the electric lights. The first consists of a directly connected machinery arrangement using horizontal high-speed engines and multipolar dynamos. This will cost $4,829 to place in operation. The second estimate is on a similar plant, the only difference being in the use of vertical engines instead of horizontal. The cost of this plant would be $5,700. The third plant designates belted machinery, using medium-speed Corliss engines, and the cost is estimated at $5,880. When the direct connection is used the generator armature shaft is connected directly with the engine shaft without the use of spur gearing or friction pulleys.

There are two estimates on the cost of the hoisting plant for the elevators which amount to $7,000 and $5,000, respectively. The expenditures for wiring are estimated at $1,250 and for lamps $325. The cost of operating the plant, exclusive of employes, is placed at $2,333 per year. Including 6 per cent interest on the cost of the plants, the electrician figures that it will cost the city $5,513 per year to do the work with its own plant.

Under the present system the city pays $2,801.59 for electric light rentals for these buildings. The cost of running the elevators, etc., brought up the total cost in 1894 to $6,517.59, or $1,004.59 more than the estimated cost under the proposed arrangement.

The machinery recommended by the electrician will provide an electric power of about 120,000 volts. It will suply the current for 1,400 incandescent lamps of sixteen-candle power each and run the elevators with a load of 2,500 pounds, exclusive of the cage, at a speed of from 225 to 300 feet per minute.

While it is not likely that any action will be taken toward putting in the plant this year on account of the lack of funds, it is likely that the recommendations of Mr. Schurig will eventually be adopted. There is a very strong sentiment in the council in favor of taking the first step in the line of municipal ownership by acquiring an electric plant in the city hall. There are some objections to the present system, which it is claimed that the proposed plan would overcome and Mr. Schurig believes that the change would not only be an economy, but would give much improved service.

The greatest objection to the present system is the elevator service, which has never been satisfactory. The elevators have been several times overhauled and repaired, but they continue to act like balky horses, and no elevator man can run them satisfactorily until he has become accustomed to their peculiarities. It is a peculiar fact that after a man has mastered the intricacies of one of the city hall elevators, he cannot handle the other any better than before. Mr. Schurig has made a thorough study of the present elevator system and is confident that he can so rearrange the machinery that a much improved service will be afforded.

Plans for Numbering Houses.

There is an ordinance now before the city council which will be commended by those who have occasion to hunt up locations in various parts of the city. One feature of Omaha that has been the subject of much unfavorable comment is the irregularity in house numbers. Many houses are not numbered at all. On others the numbers are not recognizable from the street and in many cases the numbers on different sides of the same block are entirely wrong. The new ordinance is expected to work a radical reform. Every owner of property is required to obtain a number from the city engineer and place it in a prominent position on his house. This will make all the numbers uniform. If one fails to comply with this requirement within thirty days from the date of notice the engineer is required to have the number put on and the expense charged to the property. The cost of obtaining the numbers will be very slight.

Had a Trunk Full of Bricks.

Landlord Reed of the Dellone hotel gave the description of a smooth beat to the police yesterday, who had successfully defrauded the house out of several days' board. The man registered last Saturday as W. H. Leaman, Boston. He had a trunk of large proportions. No questions were asked, nor money required in advance by the proprietor, as Mr. Leaman seemed an excellent gentleman and was very generous with his cigars among the guests with whom he became acquainted. Tuesday he failed to appear at the hotel, and when his baggage was examined, the trunk was found to contai some fine specimens of hard burned brick. It has since been learned that this same party is wanted for the same offense at Oshkosh Wis. Leaman was in that city on October 22, and after staying a few days left without liquidating his bill.

Would Stop Their Fun.

A complaint was lodged at police headquarters yesterday by H. Berghahn and John Rusdorff, at Twenty-ninth and Dorcas streets, against William Ashley, Thomas Grogan and Louis Ruff, charging them with breaking windows, moving sidewalks and making trouble generally with the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of Sheely station. Berghahn says that these three boys are members of an organized gang, and that they are in the habit of holding high carnival nightly in several vacant buildings at Sheely and that they are the terrors of the neighborhood. He would like to have the police interfere with the night festivals of the boys and stop their depredations.

Perhaps They Robbed Graves.

It is thought by Superintendent Craig of Forest Lawn cemetery that some of the members of the Bruton gang, charged with burglarizing Bierling & Kenner's store, are connected with the robbing of graves in that cemetery, which occurred some time ago. Steve Hall and others connected with the gang were working on the grade in Florence at the time the offense was committed and the case will be investigated.

Mixed Up with the Bucket Shops.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—For violation of rules relating to bucket shop business, members of the Board of Trade were summarily dealt with at the directors' meeting last evening. H. H. Bauman was expelled unconditionally and J. R. Willard was suspended for three years and until he can satisfy the directory that he is not associated with bucket shop people.

They Have Nailed Smith.

P. H. Smith, who was arrested Tuesday night on suspicion of being connected with the robbery of Mrs. Kennedy's house, 1225 North Seventeenth street, was identified by Mrs. Kennedy as one of the men whom she saw, and not Gus Brown, as at first supposed.

It Cost Him Sixty.

Chauncey Lipsey, charged with having assaulted Ethel Cherry on October 8 at her home, 1810 Webster, was fined $60 and costs by Judge Berka.

TWO HUNDRED WERE THERE

Largest Citizens' Meeting Yet Held in Southwest Omaha.

INTEREST IN SEVENTH WARD INCREASING

Appeal to the Voters to Unite in Abolishing Rule of an Organization Conniving at Robbery and Embezzlement.

About 200 voters of the Seventh ward met at the hall at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Walnut streets Tuesday evening to listen to a discussion of the issues of the local campaign by speakers who appeared under the auspices of the Citizens' league. It was one of the largest meetings that has been held in that part of the city during the campaign and deep interest was manifested in the matters concerning the local affairs that were presented by the different speakers.

J. J. Points was the first speaker. He addressed his fellow residents of the Seventh ward at some length on the issues in the local contest. He urged the voters of the ward to lay aside their partisanship and support good men for office in the interest of good government and the public welfare.

Mr. Points was followed by J. H. McIntosh, a candidate for the Board of Education, who uttered a scorching denunciation of the methods employed by Judge Scott in the administration of justice or injustice from the district bench. He closed by urging the united support of the voters for the citizens' candidates for the Board of Education, who were pledged to keep politics, sectarianism and favoritism out of the management of the public schools.

Charles A. Coe was called upon and spoke briefly, and was followed by Thomas Swobe, candidate for city treasurer.

W. S. Poppleton made a stirring appeal to the voters of the Seventh ward to unite in turning out the men who have robbed the city treasury, the incompetent officials who have connived at and condoned such robbery, and the extravagant officials who have heaped taxes upon the people above their ability to meet, taxes laid for no other purpose than to furnish sinecures for the friends and relatives of the gang that has misruled the city for the last four years.

APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS.

J. B. Sheean was introduced and spoke as follows:

"In years past the democratic party has demanded retrenchment and reform in municipal and county matters and insisted that religion should not be made a test for public office. Every resource was exhausted to attain these ends, but conditions forbade success. Two years ago the independent republicans voted the democratic ticket and aided in ousting from office such men as Eller and Bennett. They did this without promise of reward, or expectation of favor. The lesson then taught to those in power has been unheeded. Today defalcation and theft are condoned and councilmanic corruption is admitted and excused.

"In the eyes of the nation this city has become the hotbed of religious intolerance and official corruption. Citizens and taxpayers, irrespective of party, asked the co-operation of democrats to free them from these imputations. To have refused such a request would have been to give the lie to our past professions and political works. True to itself, the democratic party responded to the call, and gave them recognition upon the ticket. They asked nothing two years ago, but recognition today is our tribute in part to their services then rendered.

"Fellow democrats: As you love the good name of your city and respect your duty as citizens, so will you support this ticket from beginning to end. Factional differences have been laid aside and democracy has become the synonym for reform and retrenchment. Let each democrat do his duty by supporting this ticket, and strength will come to his party and credit to his citizenship."

THE CANDIDATES COMPARED.

E. Rosewater was called upon and was loudly applauded when he made his appearance. He spoke for thirty minutes and gave his audience an array of facts touching upon the extravagant methods in vogue under the administration of public affairs by Council 125. "There is a great deal," he said, "that concerns the poor man in the election of a clerk of the district court. The district clerk has much to do with the selection of the juries. While the names are drawn by the county commissioners and the county clerk the panels are made by the clerk of the courts. If one of your number is injured and brings his damage suit in the district court it is a matter of vital concern to him whether the jury is selected by Albyn Frank, notoriously favorable to the corporations, or by Charles A. Coe, who has no corporation collar. (Applause.)

"It is important to the poor man and the litigant in general, whether he will import a clerk from the federal court, where it is generally known that justice is frequently a farce, or whether he will make an honest man clerk." Mr. Rosewater then detailed some of the facts concerning the trial of a case in the federal court under the administration of Ben Baker, as prosecuting attorney, in which the machinery of the court was turned into a cost mill for the benefit of the officials of the court and to the outrage on justice and common decency. He reviewed the work of the last legislature and showed that the men who had been elected from Douglas county had been selected by the oathbound order and forced down the throats of the republicans who voted for them for the sake of electing a republican to the United States senate. He discussed the extravagance of the present Fire and Police Board in keeping men on the pay roll who were put on to guard the city during the state fair and for employing carriages for the officers of the force to carry their friends to the polls on election day and force them into voting for Broatch for mayor. He discussed the character of the man nominated for office on the dervish ticket, showed their incapacity and incompetence and their complete domination by the A. P. A. dervish contingent. He explained the numerous cases of extravagance and violation of duty that marked the public career of W. J. Broatch, and closed with an appeal to all good citizens to stand up for the property owners, the wage-earners and the good of the city by voting on November 5 to turn the gang out of office and to put honest men in the places now held by defaulters, embezzlers and incompetents.

Brief addresses were made by P. O. Hawes and J. L. Beveridge, and the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

WESTERN ART ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements for Coming Year as to Exhibitions and Instructors.

The Western Art association has appointed its committees, made arrangements for exhibitions and issued its card of fees for membership and made such preliminary arrangements as are possible at this early date.

It was decided that the tickets for membership should be issued as soon as possible, and they have been placed on sale at $5 each, expiring December 31, 1896. They have begun investigating the field preparatory to furnishing the members with the best speakers obtainable during the winter.

Mr. Parker has made the loan of his European photographs of the pictures of the old masters. These will be framed and placed on exhibition in the art rooms. The committee on art exhibition is J. W. Patrick, Clement Chase and J. Laurie Wallace.

It was decided to have some change made in the articles of incorporation, and Messrs. Patrick and Monell were appointed to attend to that.

The academy has but just opened and promises are very good for a full attendance. The tuition has been lowered about 30 per cent in all classes.

This Will Stop the Boys' Fun.

Chief Sigwart issued an order yesterday to Captains Haze and King to detail extra men to watch the residence portion of the city Hallowe'en night. The men will dress in citizens' clothes, and are instructed to arrest all boys and men caught lifting gates, moving sidewalks, or otherwise damaging property. Considerable destruction of property has been caused in the past, and it is proposed by the chief to stop this sort of amusement this year, or at least arrest all parties caught tampering with other people's possessions.

Edward Rosewater speaks at the citizens' mass meeting at the Coliseum Friday evening, November 1.

REAL ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

OMAHA, Oct. 28, 1895.—To the Editor of The Bee: To my mind the issues involved in the present municipal election are far more important than the interests of any one or all of the candidates. No one can truthfully assail the personal character or fitness for office of such men as Judge Irving Baxter or George Helmrod. The same is true of some others who are named upon the republican ticket, but the movement to overthrow a corrupt and unamerican political organization is stronger and more important than any one man or set of men. The time has come to set the seal of popular disapproval upon Council No. 125 and the desperate gang of political cut-throats who have floated into public notoriety through and alliance with the A. P. A. The good men who are caught in the avalanche will be able to console themselves with the thought that it was no personal antagonism to their ambitions which crushed them, but a grim determination to re-enfranchise all citizens, regardless of race and creed.

My views upon the A. P. A. and A. P. A. domination are so well known that they need not be repeated, and I take considerable pride in the fact that the great public of Omaha is now aroused to the danger with which continued proscription and intolerance are fraught in a free country, perhaps partly through the efforts of my pen and my voice. The movement is bigger than any man or leader of men. It is the voice of American patriotism, and it cannot be drowned by shouting curses at Rosewater or anybody else.

But the determination to put an end to religio-political persecution is only one of the reasons why the Citizens' Reform movement should and will prevail. The people may not be altogether satisfied with all the nominees of the allied conventions. I can frankly admit that several of them are personally weak, but the people of America are again demonstrating their capacity for self-government. From New York to San Francisco good government is the slogan. With this platform Tammany rule in the great metropolis was overthrown, and with this same war cry the corrupt bossism of both parties in San Francisco, backed by the powerful influence of the Southern Pacific company, was ignominiously defeated. In Chicago it has taken another form, and in nearly every city of the union the people whose hearts are honest, and, when they take hold of politics, whose heads are clear, are registering their disapproval of bossism, rings, combines and all the adjuncts of corrupt misrule.

With the people a principle is more than a platfrom declaration. It is a sentiment and a motive for action. It overshadows eloquence, selfish interest and individual popularity. It ignores details and crashes through booms and bubbles, which in times of content and indifference attract attention, and grasps the situation with unerring accuracy and surprising celerity. Principles are more than men, and once the people set about righting a great wrong the individual candidate becomes a mere incident by the way, but never obstructs the onward march of a determined public sentiment.

The day is dawning upon municipal reform. Four years ago, prior to a city election, General Manderson, then United States senator, in a public speech in this city said: "There is no place for partisan politics in municipal elections." He foresaw what every other clear-headed American statesman foresees, the approach of an era when national and state issues, the great controversies between national parties, will not be allowed to influence or interfere with the business of governing municipalities. The politicians are apprehending this condition more slowly, and fighting the inevitable desperately but hopelessly. Omaha will be in line with all the great commercial and population centers of the country. She will insist that when a man asks for the suffrages of her people he shall rely, not upon the national principles of his national party, but upon his personal qualifications.

There are just two issues in this campaign, and the people fully understand them. The individual candidates are not in issue except incidentally. The voters are to determine, first, whether or not religious intolerance and proscription on account of creed are to be allowed, and, second, whether or not the city government shall be managed as a business corporation or as a haven of refuge for partisan politicians and ward hustlers. Shouting imprecations at Rosewater and billingsgate at the Citizens' Reform ticket will not blind anybody. The issues are clear and must be met. T. W. BLACKBURN.

GOSSIP ABOUT WOMEN.

The woman physician no longer finds her path thorny in England. Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M. D., has been writing for the British Journal on the status and qualifications of women practitioners, and she shows that their hardest days are over. Her first statement is that it is as easy at this moment for a woman to get a complete medical education in Great Britain as it is for a man, the course of education and the necessary expenditure being practically the same in both cases; the same examinations must be passed and the same qualifications and diplomas must be obtained by individuals of either sex. Some of the examining bodies, such as the Royal College of Surgeons in England, do not admit women to examination, but even with them there is no direct opposition, and hours are set apart at the museum of the college solely for the convenience of women students. The degrees of the universities of London, Durham, Ireland, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews and the medical colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Ireland, and the licenses of Apothecaries' Hall, are now open to women, who are prepared for examination in many medical schools, some of which are open for women only and some for men and women together. The schools for women are those of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and there are mixed schools in Ireland and one in Newcastle. The course of education is laid down by the examining bodies, and therefore must of necessity be the same in all schools, though more completely carried out in some than in others. A very considerable number of women have passed their qualifying examinations and obtained degrees. Of these upward of fifty are now practicing in London, and several medical charities are worked entirely by their aid.

Mrs. Anderson speaks strongly of the requirements of the woman who wishes to practice medicine. She insists that all these are necessary: A vigorous, healthy constitution, with no tendency to bodily or mental disease or weakness of any kind, a determination to spend five years in arduous study, a sufficient amount of capital to support the student during that period and pay for the expensive education, and surplus enough for maintenance during the establishment of a practice.

Miss Annie S. Peck, well known in Boston as a lecturer on Greek antiquities, who went to Switzerland with the avowed purpose of climbing the Matterhorn, has just accomplished the feat. In a letter written to a friend she describes feats previously performed since her arrival in the land of lakes and mountains. "I have traveled a good deal in the Tyrol and Salzburg," she writes. "On July 4 I climbed the Gross Glockner, 12,460 feet high, and on July 24 reached the top of Monte Cristello, one of the Dolsmites, 10,500 feet—both difficult, and 'for experts only', as Baedeker says. The former is a snow mountain; the latter, which is mostly rock, I did partly as practice for the Matterhorn."

Mrs. Mona Caird, who said the first word toward the new woman movement when she arose and asked her historic conundrum, "Is Marriage a Failure?" lives in the house which Scott immortalized in "Guy Mannering" under the name of "Woodbura." It is in the Scotch county of Kirkeudbright, near the village of Creetown, and is an old square Scottish tower, a remnant of the days when all that coast was overrun by the border chiefs. Mrs. Caird's own study is in the very top of the tower, overlooking the sea. She is a pretty woman, not very strong, and happily married herself. She says that her early studies were discouraged in every way. As a child and as a young girl, she was not allowed to do any work except in the drawing room where the family gathered. The strain told upon her health, and her studies were discouraged more than ever. It was not until after her marriage that she was free to do as she liked; and yet she argues against the institution of our present civilization.

The most striking figure in the socialist congress, recently closed in Berlin, was the duchess of Wurtemberg, who gave up her royal connections to marry Dr. Willim. He shares her pronounced views, and is greatly aided in his practice by her goodness to poor patients.

JEFFERSON NOT SHUT OUT

Its Petition Candidates Will Go on the Ballot.

QUESTION SETTLED BY JUDGE KEYSOR

Held that the Same Signatures on Several Petitions Did Not Make Them Legally Unacceptable by Clerk.

Yesterday Judge Keysor refused to grant the injunction restraining County Clerk Sackett from placing the names of the Jefferson precinct petition candidates on the official election ballots. An application for the order was made before Judge Keysor Tuesday, and he issued a temporary order until the hearing.

The principal ground on which an injunction was asked was that a certain number of voters signed each and every petition. It was argued that this was contrary to that portion of the Australian ballot law which provides that no person shall sign more than one certificate of nomination for any office. It was also alleged that if the names were allowed to go on the ticket, it would tend to demoralize the precinct.

The matter was up for hearing before County Clerk Sackett before it reached the courts. Sackett refused to exclude the candidates from the ticket, and an appeal was at once taken.

The candidates whom it was sought to exclude are John Temperly and Herman Timme, candidates for justice of the peace; Fred Goetsch and John Shelly, candidates for constable; Claus Ott, candidate for assessor; Joshua Pilant, Emil Storm and Henry Logemann, candidates for judges of election, and Charles Eleniger and Julius Goetsch, candidates for clerks of election.

SUING FOR THE INSURANCE.

Widow of Adelbert A. Egbert in the District Court.

The mysterious murder or suicide, whichever it was, of Adelbert A. Egbert, which occurred early on the morning of April 30, was recalled by the filing of a suit yesterday afternoon. The petitioner in the case is the widow, Luthera Egbert, who is seeking to recover a judgment against the Fidelity Insurance and Casualty company of $10,000, the amount of accident insurance Egbert carried on his life in the company.

In the petition it is stated that Egbert held a policy in the company, one of the provisions of which was that in case the holder came to his death by accident, which included a pistol wound, $10,000 would be paid to his heirs. It is alleged that on April 30 Egbert came to his death from two pistol wounds. Demand was made upon the insurance company for the insurance, but it refused to pay it.

The main and only issue which the jury will need to decide is whether Egbert came to his death at his own hands or at the hands of some one else. If it is found that he suicided, as the company will probably allege he did, it will claim that it cannot be compelled to pay the insurance because one of the provisions of the policy renders null all claims in case the holder suicides. If the jury finds he was murdered then the plaintiff can recover. In support of her petition the plaintiff will have the benefit of the verdict of the coroner's jury, which found that Egbert had been murdered.

Egbert came to his death in a very mysterious manner. At 3 o'clock in the morning his wife was awakened by the noise he made when he went out with a revolver in his hand. She waited for his return and in a short time she heard some pistol shots. She rushed outside and found her husband lying on the ground just inside a gate. There were two bullet holes in his breast, one through the heart. The revolver was found thirty feet from the place where the body lay. Two theories were advanced. The general impression was that he had been murdered, because it was argued that it was impossible for a man to walk thirty feet, the distance to the revolver from where he lay, after he shot himself through the heart. It was also considered impossible that he could have thrown the revolver thirty feet after shooting himself through the heart.

Some advanced the theory of suicide from the fact that the two shots were fired from close quarters, as was evidenced by the burning of the night shirt where the bullets entered the body.

TRIAL OF SNYDER COMMENCED.

Entire Morning Session Consumed in Securing a Jury.

The case against Adam Snyder, the ex-county treasurer of Douglas county, was called yesterday before Judge Ferguson. The action was brought by the county to recover from Snyder and his bondsmen $6,977, which it is alleged was the shortage in Snyder's accounts when he left the office.

When the case was call the court room was filled with ex-city and county officials and a number of the present incumbents of the offices of the city and county. There were also in the audience a large number of Snyder's friends. On a table near the counsel was a huge pile of records, out of which it is expected to show the alleged shortages.

The entire morning was occupied in getting a jury. The majority of the jurors appeared to have had relations either with the county or with Snyder and his bondsmen. They were closely questioned by the counsel on both sides and the slightest leaning toward either of the parties to the suit was sufficient to excuse them from duty.

There is every indication that the case will be fought through to the finish vigorously by both sides. The defense is confident that it will be able to prove that if there was any shortage it existed when Snyder went into the office or that he had paid out of the office any shortage that may have occurred. The case will probably last for a week if not longer.

In the afternoon the jury was fully empanneled. In the course of the proceedings the attorney for the defendants made a motion that each of the defendants, Snyder and his two bondsmen, be allowed three challenges. Judge Ferguson said that he had never heard of anything of the kind in a civil proceeding, and overruled the motion. It was argued that if this was permitted the attorneys for the county could ask for three challenges for every citizen in the county, as they were all party plaintiffs.

The case proceeded with the introduction of Snyder's bond as evidence, and this raised a nice legal point, which was argued throughout the afternoon. The defendants argued that the bond was not legal, because it had not been properly endorsed by the Board of County Commissioners, as the statutes require, although on the records it was shown that it had been accepted. The county attorney argued that although the statutes did provide for the endorsement of the board on the back of the bond, it was not intended to be strictly enforced, but was simply a guidance to the commissioners. It was held that even if the endorsement was omitted it did not invalidate the bond, as the records show that it had been accepted by the board. The point was argued all the afternoon until the adjournment.

Bates Has Appealed.

John E. Bates has appealed from that portion of Judge Baxter's decision in the matter of the estate of Martin, of which he was administrator, in which he refused to allow $450 special fees. In a petition which was filed with the clerk of the district court yesterday, Bates asks that these fees be allowed.

When the matter came up for hearing before Judge Baxter, he decided that the fees were excessive, and refused to allow them. He also held Bates accountable for the assets of the estate, which amounted to over $1,500, which Bates wished to turn over in the shape of a note, which at the present time is worthless.

She Wants the Money First.

Effie Bowman, as administrator of the estate of David H. Bowman, refused to turn over to the Society of Russian Israelites a deed to certain property, which the society alleges to have purchased from the deceased, unless she is secured. The society avers that it had an agreement with Bowman to obtain the deed and pay the balance due on the property, $2,600, in installments. Effie Bowman says, however, that she is willing to give the deed if she is paid $500 and given a mortgage for the remainder.

Hardly Got Acquainted.

James Phinney has filed a petition of divorce from his wife, Maud, charging desertion. He alleges that he was married to the woman on July 24, 1893, and that she left him on September 15 of the same year, and that he has not seen her since.

CONTROL OF TELEGRAPHS.

Advantages of Government Management Shown in Great Britain.

Kansas City Times: In 1875 all the telegraph lines in Great Britain were acquired by the government from the private corporations which had previously operated them, and thenceforth the telegraph became an integral part of the postal system of the United Kingdom. The English people owed this measure in their interest, like every other progressive step that country has taken for a generation, to the liberal party, and particularly was the credit due to Mr. Gladstone, who overthrew all opposition from the companies, which were making big profits.

Until then the districts paying best had ample service, though at high rates, while large sections, off the lines of railways, were entirely destitute of telegraphic service. The government at once extended the telegraph to all sections and reduced the rate to 1 cent a word. The following is given as the result: In 1870, under private ownership, 7,000,000 individual messages and 22,000,000 words of press dispatches were annually sent. Now that the telegraph is operated by the government, the annual number of individual messages sent is 70,000,000, and over 600,000,000 words of press dispatches are used.

The press rates have been reduced so low that every weekly country newspaper can afford to print the latest telegraphic dispatches as it goes to press, and a telegraph or telephone is at every country postoffice. In London the telegraph has largely superseded the mail for all the small, necessary details of life to announce that you are going to dine at a certain house or to inform your wife that you are detained on business, while you are enjoying a quiet little game of draw at your club, and the like—over 30,000 telegrams a day being sent in that city alone.

The following is quoted by an exchange from the United States consul's report from Southampton, England:

"The service is performed with the most perfect punctuality. It is calculated that the average time employed today in the transmission of a telegram between two commercial cities in England varies from seven to nine minutes, while in 1870, under private ownership, two or three hours were necessary. The rate of 1 cent a word includes delivery within the postal limits of any town or within one mile of the postoffice in the country. Beyond that limit the charge is 12 cents per mile for delivery of a message. The telegraph, being operated as a constituent part of the postal service, it is not possible to state how much profit the government receives from it, but the English government does not consider that it should be treated as a sorce of revenue. It regards it as a means of information and education for the masses and gives facilities of all kinds for its extension in all directions."

The New Orleans States, in a recent article, says that the average telegraph rate charged in this country, according to the reports to congress, is 31 cents per message—three times the average rate in all other countries under postoffice telegraph service; and it is claimed that our government could probably afford, with the vast increase of business which would certainly accrue, a uniform rate of 5 cents, inasmuch as the average cost of a message is about 3 cents.

According to experts, the telegraphic plants now in use could be superseded by the government with a superior plant at a cost of $15,000,000, while the present corporations are "strangling commerce to earn heavy dividends on a watered stock of over $15,000,000."

Although the Times has never favored the government ownership of the telegraph or railroads, it fully appreciates the great variances existing between the conditions prevailing in Great Britain and the United States, still it desires to print the truth, comprising all sides of all public questions, and it must be confessed that the foregoing figures present a remarkably strong argument in favor of government ownership of the telegraph, even though it would introduce one feature of the pernicious system of paternalism into our institutions.

MARVELS DONE WITH A WHIP.

Austro-Hungarian Who Performs Wonders with a Lash.

A decided sensation has been created in Vienna by a man who probably stands alone in the world in his particular line of performance. This gentleman's name is Piskslug, and he is an Austro-Hungarian by birth. He is an expert—or rather a phenomenal artist—in the use of the gad-whip. Being something totally new in the way of entertainments his appearance has created a decided sensation, and packed houses are the order of the day. Mr. Piskslug is a thick-set, muscular little man, with very keen eyes and swarthy complexion. His wrists, from constant use of the whip, are marvels of strength. There are no frills or fussiness about this man. He has no use for a claw-hammer coat, but comes on the stage in a well worn peajacket, and, after making an uncouth bow to the audience, goes right to work.

The first thing he does is to take a long-lashed, stout-handled whip in each hand, and with orchestra accompaniment proceed to crack or snap them at a terrific rate. The sound made by his whips in this manner is graduated from a noise like a rifle report to the soft click of a billard ball. It makes a curious sort of music, and serves to show how he can regulate the force of each stroke. More interest, however, is evinced when he seizes a vicious-looking gad-whip with an abnormally long lash. It is provided with a very heavy handle of medium length, ending in a crook. This is his favorite, and what he can do with it is really wonderful. He first gives an idea of what fearful force there lies in a whiplash in the hands of an expert. A large frame, over which is stretched a calf or sheep skin, is brought on the stage. This is marked with large polka dots of red paint. The man with the whip steps up and, swinging the lash around his head, lets fly at the calfskin. With every blow he actually pulls a piece right out from the leather, leaving a clean-cut hole. These pieces are distributed among the audience to show that there is no trickery about the performance. After this he takes a frame with three shelves. On these there are a dozen or more of medium-sized apples lying very close together and provided with large numbers. Anyone in the audience may designate what apple he wishes struck, and the unerring lash snatches it out like a flash. A still more difficult number is the snapping of coins from narrow-necked wine bottles. A piece of silver about the size of half a dollar is put over the cork of the bottle which stands on the edge of the table. The whip artist, without even appearing to take any sort of aim, sends the long lash whizzing through the air and picks off the coin without jarring the bottle, much less breaking it. A very cruel and disgusting piece of business to most people is the killing of rats by a blow of this fearful whiplash. The squealing rats are brought on in a sort of low-wire tray, fixed so as to prevent their escape. The man with the whip stands quite a distance from the tray, but every time he strikes the lash hits the victim and kills it instantaneously. Sometimes the head is actually torn from the body of the poor beast, so vicious is the blow and so unerring is the aim.

These are a few of the things that this gentleman does with the aid of his magic whip. He also uses it in the manner of a lasso, and can pick up small objects in an astonishing manner. Like everybody else in Europe, this distinguished foreigner soon expects to start for America to, with the aid of his whip, gather in the mighty dollar.

An Arkansas Land Deal.

Asmus Boyeson has begun suit against A. D. Watkins, the Union National bank, Ellen Howell and others to enforce a specific contract in a real estate transaction. The plaintiff alleges that he purchased a strip of land in Lonoke county, Arkansas, from Ellen Howell. Before obtaining the deed he resold the property to Watkins, but when the deed was finally offered to Watkins, he refused to accept, on the ground that it did not get a clear title. Therefore Boyeson is suing to compel Watkins to accept the deed, and furthermore to obtain possession of $1,874, which Watkins paid for the land, the money being placed in the hands of the Union National bank until the deed was handed over.