MONDAY'S SALE

Figured China Silks [Colored Brilliantines,]

For one day, Monday only, choice of 50 pieces handsome figured China Silks formerly sold at \$1, choice, Monday only, 48e yard.

Checked Surahs,

Here they go. Elegant goods. Good staple colors, and you cannot buy them anywhere less than 75c, our price Monday 48c yard.

Brocade Silks,

Monday, choice of 18 pieces handsome Brocade Silks in light colors such as pink, light blue, cream, scarlet, tans, etc., just the thing for a handsome sash and don't cost you much money. Remember, one day only at 29c yard.

Black Silk Grenadines,

A good one: regular iron frame black Silk Grenadines worth at least \$1.50, you can get it of us next week at \$1 yard; and we can give you a fine black Silk satin stripe Grenadine at \$1.50 yard, sold in the east at \$2.50.

Silk Mitts,

Monday only, a lot of fine Silk Mitts in blacks and tans, worth 35c, they go Monday at 18c pair.

Monday we offer choice of 18 pieces 42-inch fine Brilliantines, in all the new spring shades, never sold before less than 75c; come in Monday and get a dress pattern at 46c yard.

Colored Beiges,

These go for Monday; they are all wool, 42 inches wide, in fancy mixtures, etc., all the new spring shades, an im-ported cloth called a Himaleagh Beige, and worth \$1. We have too many and et them out with the rest at 49c yard.

Ladies' white Mull Ties 10c.

Fancy Black Brilliantines,

About 30 pieces black brocade fancy hecks and stripes Brilliantines, 42 in wide, elegant finish, best of qualities, worth \$1 to \$1.25; they go Monday with he rest at 75c a yard.

Blouse Waists,

20 dozen ladies French flannel Blouse Waists in all the new designs of stripes and figures, Monday \$2.75 each, worth \$4.00.

Baby Cloaks 98c each.

Carpets. Carpets.

Great saie of Carpets all next week same as advertised last week. Cut prices brings the crowds, and our Carpet department was crowded all last veek. Come on, we can and will save you money on Carpets, Curtains, Por-

BENNISON BROS BENNISON BROS. BENNISON BROS



Monday we offer 50 Paby Carriages, some as cut above, at the low price of \$1.50 each. The rush on baby carriages still continues. Don't buy until you have seen our line. We can save you fully 35 to 50 per cent. See our fine baby carriages, at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 \$12 \$15 and \$18, all upholstered in fine sik plush. They are simply World Beaters. You can't match them anywhere else it the prices we quote.

Summer Corsets

75c

Every pair warranted. The genuine Thistle summer corsets, improved, just as good as any \$1.25 corset. Our price is only 75c pair. Everybody keep cool.

Ladies' Night Gowns 75c

25 dozen ladies' night gowns, with solid embroidered, tucked yoke, full mother hubbard, at 75c and 85c each. Our regular \$1 and \$1.25 gown. Try one.

Baby Carriages \$1.50

Ladies' Fast Black Hose 35C

100 dozen ladies' very fine gauge fast black hose, only 35c pair, warranted fast black. They are cheap at 50c.

Children's Bonnets 35C

A great clearing up sale of fine lace bonnets Monday all 50c and 75c bonnets go at 35c each. Also a new let of children's black bonnets, Monday at 98c each; worth \$1.30. BOYS' PANTS ARE DOWN

Ladies' Lace Caps \$6.50

Monday, one day only, all our \$10 ladies' ace shoulder capes at \$6.50 each; never old before less than \$10.

Beaded Wraps \$5.00

Monday choice of our entire stock of beaded wraps, formerly sold at \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15. Monday, your choice \$5 each. You want one.

French Satines,

STREET MUS AUGU A TY ARETA & A LEWIS CO.

They must go, we are overloaded. All the new cashmere ombra effects and finest qualities of French Satines, all nice and clean, none damaged by fire or water, but the price is busted for Monday to 23c a yard. Don't miss this

Standard Prints,

5,000 yards standard dress Prints Monday Se vard.

Outing Flannels,

1 case 50 pieces fine quality Outing Flannel in fancy stripes; this lot we closed out at a low figure, they are theap at 15c. Ask to see them Monday it 8c yard.

Children's Muslin Drawers 15c.

American Satines,

Monday we want to close a little lot of about 25 pieces fine quality American Satines in light grounds with handsome figures, usually retailed at 18c to 20c they go for sale Monday at 9c yard.

GENTS'

Ribbed Underwear

Did you get a suit? No? Well don't miss it: they are actually the best thing ever offered, a fine quality gents' jer sey ribbed regular made undershirts and drawers for summer, worth \$1, our price to close them quick 50c each.

BENNISON BROS

Silk Ribbons,

Just arrived, another lot of 1,000 pieces all Silk Ribbons all wide numbers and all the very best colors; they go Monday at 10s yard, not one-fourth price.

Shoulder Capes,

Ladies' fine black Broadcloth 4 row

Shoulder Capes Monday \$3, worth \$5. Children's Bonnets 10c.

BLACK

Cashmere Shawls,

Monday we offer 100 fine black Cashmere Shawls with wool fringes at \$2 each, worth \$3.50; also others with silk fringe at \$5, worth \$7.50.

India Linens,

75 pieces fine white India Linens at 5c yard not 1 price; other numbers at 81c and 10c yard that beat the world.

Check Nainsooks,

100 pieces white check Nainsooks just for fun Monday 5c yard; also 8½ and 10c yard, not + price.

Black Lace Organdy

20 pieces handsome black lace stripe Organdies at 12½c yard, worth 25c.

Bargains.

LAWN.MOWERS, \$4.50, \$6.50 AND \$6,98. GIRLS' TRICYCLES, \$4.50 AND \$5.98 EACH. BOYS' VELOCIPEDES, \$1,75, \$1.98 AND \$2.98.

DOLL BUGGIES, 39C AND 95C EACH. BOYS' TOY CARTS, 15C EACH. BOYS' 4-WHEEL WAGONS, 25C EACH. 1,000 LARGE IRON AXLE WAGONS, 55C, BRASS BIRD CAGES, 75C EACH. 8-BALL CROQUET SETS, \$1.35.

PAPER PAILS, 19C EACH. WASH TUBS, 44C, 69C AND 85C EACH. GENUINE MEXICAN HAMMOCKS \$1 AND \$1.25 EACH.

FOLDING IRONING BOARDS, \$1 EACH. STEEL GARDEN RAKES, 18C AND 25C EACH. STEEL GARDEN HOES, 19C AND 23C EACH. STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES, 59C. COPPER BOTTOM BOILERS, 59C. DECORATED SLOP PAILS, 39C. TWO BURNER GASOLINE STOVES, \$4.98. SUPERIOR CLOTHES WRINGER, \$1 50. NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGER, \$1.98.

1,000 PINT TIN CUPS, 1C EACH. TOILET PAPER; 5C ROLL. GILT PICTURE FRAMES, 98C, BAMBOO EASELS, 98C.

SPRINKLERS, 19C, 25C AND 45C. ICE TONGS, 15C. 6 DOZEN CLOTHES PINS FOR 5C.

WOOD LEMON SQUEEZERS, 4C. 2 QUART COVERED PAILS, 8C. LAWN HOSE, 10C FOOT, WARRANTED. LAWN FOUNTAINS, \$1.98. SCRUB BRUSHES, 5C, 10C AND 15C. SCALLOPED CAKE TINS, 3C. HAND LAMPS, 15C, 19C AND 25C.

LARGE HATCHETS, 20C EACH. FLAT IRONS, 25C EACH. DECORATED CHAMBER SETS. \$2 SET. HAND SAWS, 25C.

BED ROOM MIRRORS, 25C AND 39C. WALL PAPER AT HALF COST.

BENNISON BROS BENNISON BROS

Further Arguments in Favor of the Policy of Municipal Control.

A SAVING OF FIFTY PER CENT

Striking Contrast Presented by Two Neighboring Massachusetts Towns -Monopoly Prices are Not Gov-

erned by Cost of Production.

Mr. Victor Rosewater contributes to the New York Independent the following article on "Public Control of Electric Lightning,"

dated Johns Hopkins university: The question of municipal control of public electric lightning involves two opposing interests. The individual, as a stockholder in a corporation disposing of its product to a city, is influenced by a policy different from that of the individual in his capacity as a citizen and a taxpayer. The former seeks to obtain the greatest possible return upon his investment; the latter is interested in keeping the cost of street illumination at its lowest limit. For the general public, then, the most important part of the discussion must revolve about the point of comparative cost

under the two systems. The business of electric lightning is now usually considered as monopolistic in its nature, and only to be engaged in after a franchise has been secured from a local authority. This privilege immediately assumes a local market value, and if the plant be sold the tranchise becomes an article of commerce. Why should a community grant a privilege,

valuable to others, when that privilege has the same, if not a greater value to itself. The statistics published by the common council of Scranton, Pa., show that in ninety-one cities, illuminated by private electric lighting corporations, the average annual price for each are light is \$105.13, while in seventeen cities supplying their own service, the averege annual cost is but \$52,1214 per lamp. The same economic phenomena may be illustrated by comparing the cost of illumination to the taxpayers of two neighboring cities in Massachusetts. Danvers and Franklin have each 1-200 candle power lamps burning every dark night until midnight. Danvers, owning its own plant, pays annually \$45.37 per light; Franklin pays rporation \$80 per light yearly. ut one of the defenders of monopoly, in

criticising these figures, says: "The cost price given for all-night lighting in nine cibles owning their own plants averages \$33-80 per lamp per year. It is ordinarily estimated that one are light, requiring about forty-five volts and nine amperes, consumes forty-five volts and nine amperes, consumes one horse power at the engine. In an article in the Buffaio Express, April 3, it is stated that a horse power of steam costs 550 per year in Rochester, N. Y., \$46 in Lockport, N. Y., and \$15 in Baltimore, Md., making an average of \$43.33 per year. At this cost for steam power the cost is \$10.47, to cover all other expenses of operating the electric light plants in the nine alties named. The carbons cost \$5.40 per lamp per year. This will leave those cities but \$6.07 per lamp per year for all other expenses, including depreciation and interest on other investments.

This calculation, so far as it is a mere assertion, may pass for what it is worth in conservation.

sertion, may pass for what it is worth in con-tradiction to statistics compiled by official authority of the Scranton council. But it is evertheless a fact that the Brush electric lighting company, a corporation conducted with a view to large dividends to its stockholders, recently made a bid to do the public lighting of Cincinnati at \$52.40 a year for each lamp, and this is less by \$1.40 than the average cost in those nine cities. Even though the Brush company, seeing an oppor tunity to obtain a larger remuneration, with drew its bid later, a bond for \$50,000 was

posited at the time as an assurance that the offer was originally made in good faith.

Again it is complained that cities operating their own electric lighting plants, use build-ings erected for different purposes, such as gas supply or waterworks; that their employes put in a portion of their time at other | good to any team.

CITIES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS | labor; that the superintendent is engaged in the supervision of other departments. It is sought to use these facts to impeach statistics showing the expense of these operations. But the effect is quite the reverse; for this is one of the strongest arguments in favor of municipal management of electric lighting. It shows one of the legitimate advantages which accrue from such control. Elective lighting is but one of those monopolles of service, so closely allied in character and management. lied in character and management, that their union not only promotes economy but also satisfactory service. Such industries may be conducted much more cheaply upon a large than upon a small scale. This peculiarity of natural monopolies is even being recog-nized by the private corporations controlling them. Gas companies are everywhere invest-ing in electric light plants. It is but an indi-cation of the strong tendency urging menopolies to combine. An instance may be cited. The Cincinnati electric lighting comgany has just purchased a controlling interest in the five other companies located in that city. This corporation is in turn owned by the Cincinnati gas company. All that is still neces-sary to complete the industrial evolution is that the municipality itself should now step n and unite all under a city management. It may be easily seen that the prices in this idustry are not governed by the cost of production. The great difference between the average cost to cities illuminated by contract and to those furnishing their own light gives good ground for this inference. But how strongly is that confirmed by the wide range n which prices charged by private corpora-ions vary. As mentioned before, a bid was tions vary. As mentioned before, a bid was made to light the streets of Cincinnati for \$52.40 annually per are light. Peabody, Mass. pays \$200 for the same service. Salem, Mass., but a few miles distant is charged \$164.25. Here is a difference of price equal to \$147.60, almost 300 per cent of the lowest offer. The spread and prepagation of these facts

are rapidly bringing about the natural result The number of cities making use of their power to supply themselves with electric light cheaply and conomically is increasing with astonishing quickness. So far as known the list of cities which have already operated the list of cities which have already operated their own electric-lighting plants for a year or more comprises: Aurora, Ill.; Bangor, Me.; Bay City, Mich.; Champaign, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Danvers, Mass.; Decatur, Ill.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Easton, Pa.; Frederick, Md.; Grand Lodge, Mich.; Hannibal, Mo.; Huntington, Ind.; Lewiston, Me.; Little Rock, Ark.; Lyons, Ia.; Madison, Ind.; Martinsville, Ind.; Meadville, Pa.; Michigan City, Ind.; Painesville, O.; Paris, Ill.; Portsmouth, O.; Topeka, Kan.; Xenia, O.; Ypsilant, Mich.

Fopeka, Kan.; Xenia, O.; Ypsilanti, Mich. Many more have taken steps in this direction or are preparing to enter the field During the year 1889 some twenty municipal ities purchased or took measures for the pur chase of their own electric-lighting stations Within the last few months Pcabody, Mass.; Sioux City, Ia., and St. Charles, Mo., have voted in favor of municipal plants; a committee of the council in Oberlin, O., made report advocating public control; Fort Worth Tex., voted bends to the amount \$125,000 for the establishment of city plant. Chicago is extending its stem, while Milwaukee, not to be outdone her rival sister, has decided to invest \$20,000 in apparatus for the manufacture of electricity. A committee of the select councils of Philadelphia was so highly pleased that the municipal gas works are not only paying expenses under its new management, but actually earning a profit, that it reported an appropriation of \$300,000 for the en an appropriation of \$500,000 for the entension of their public lighting system to the field of electricity. It was only owing to the influ-ence of the electric lighting corporations that this system was stricken off the appropriation bill. This is but one of the many in-stances in which corporations, claiming to be ever out of politics, have turned their indus

trial power to use as a political force.

All these facts and figures assist in show ing that monopoly is the field for public ac-tivity. Monopolistic industries, when given over to the control of private corporations, serve only to oppress and burden the citizen. This is particularly true of street-illumina-tion. Municipial management of public electric lighting tends to purify politics, and brings the citizen a cheaper service, better service, more satisfactory service.

"Old Cy" Duryea, who has cost Cincinnati a little fortune, is being hit all over the lot these days. Old Cy jumped to the brother-hood this spring, but getting his terms with Cincinnati, jumped back again. Pity he was'nt allowed to remain with the wreckers. Ball players of the Duryes stamp are no

Harriet Prescott Spofford Talks of the Blessedness of Bridehood.

WHAT DOES THE WEDDING MEAN?

Is Its Deep Significance Generally Understood by the Modern Girl?-How Life Can Be Made One Long Bridal.

(Copyrumt, 1890.) It is one of the coincidences of nature that when the high tide of life flushes every bough, when the earth is all afoam with blossom, and sunshine is at the full in the heavens, that life is at high tide also in the human heart, and that then, as if he remembered the first lovers in the garden of Eden, the lover most often chooses June as the season in

which to lead home his bride. June with its sunbeams, its south winds its garlands, its green woods, is the country through which the bride goes to take posses sion of her kingdom in her lover's heart and life. The earth offers a velvet sward for her feet to tread; the apple tree spreads wide its

brooding boughs LIKE HOVERING MOTHER WINGS. and drops the rosy snow of flower petals in a veil about her; the wine of joy is at her lips and she goes forth into her new life, to the estate of a happiness surpassing speech, to the sweetest and most honored name of wife, to reign and to serve, to lose her life and find it in another's, to be, although now she may not dream of it, as entirely other from her old self as the earth is other than the maiden

We look at her as she "shadows her beauty in white veils" and moves along with her court, with her blushes and her smiles, the the glisten of her silken robes, the glimmer of her lace, as if she were but the feature of a lovely pageant, as if she were a pictorial effect for the pleasure of our eyes. We do not realize the solemnity, the sweet awfulness of the sight, and that we behold a sacrament in which the Lord of Life himself bears part as much as when essential force first evolved visible shape and spirit took on mat-

Does the young bride, among her cloud of maidens, realize all this herself! Are her thoughts with

THE GREAT MYSTERY which is about to absorb her life into another's! Or do the weighty matters of her paraphernalia, of her wedding gifts, or of her train, of the church processional, the tithe of mint and anise and cummin, exclude perception of the way into that new sphere just closing about her, in which she shall walk to all outside view the same, but in reality another being, although she may never be aware of it till she has reached the farther boundary? Has she, as Maria Mitchell used to say, allowed the infinitesi-mals to shat out the infinite! Is she losing the great meaning of marriage, that type of all perfection, that state and condition which is a cosmos in itself, through which the vast currents of life move ever upward and keep the individual in relation not only to the race, but to all the universe of being, from the first sponge that ever built its frame to

the last and finest of humanity? Let us believe that the bride most like a atterfly among them all understands something of the great miracle. It can only be then with the reverence due the celebration of some mystery of old, where one draws near the ancient of ancients, that THE BRIDE APPROACHES THE ALTAR, whether it be the altar of the church or the equally consecrated altar of her father's

en with the white flame of all pure love and devotion and gladness, or else on which is to be offered the bleeding sacrifice of broken Full often consciousness of this betrays it-

use and home—an altar that burns to heav-

self by the trembling tones in the vow that invokes invisible powers to witness the bridal; and quite often as the consciousness of it is so ap alling that all the nervous strength is summoned to carry off the hour triumphantly, and hide the emotion from the curious crowd that custom calls into the sol-emn acts of lives, to the brid d and the burial

rites, the two moments when feeling

nost intense and should be sacred and un Yet because the occasion is supreme it does not follow that the beautiful frippery with which we are wont to surround it is frivolous or out of place. It would have its use if i were for nothing else than to draw the fire of eyes from tremors and tears and self-revela-tion. Yet since time began the wedding has

A THING OF SPLENDOR. "He has covered me with the robe of right eousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments and as a bride adorneth herself with her joveis," says the Hebrew poet, whose name for the bride is "the perfected one," and with whom the word signifying the bridegroom's ornaments signifies also the "garments for glory and beauty" worn by the high priest when robes of white linen were worn by all priests. It is fitting that everything that can symbolize innocence and purity and add to grace and loveliness and lustre should be about the bride; that she should wear the multitudinous lilae, the ever-flowering orange; that the altar should be wreathed with the apple-boughs that droop about the loors of home: that she should pass splendic desired for the offering; but the lover, the ympathizer, and all they who believe in the seasity of holiness, in the joy of sacrifice, in

UNDER-HEAVEN OF MARRIED LOVE, UNDER-HEAVEN OF MARKED LOVE, in the vital union with God there, saying as the altar itself is dressed in flames and flowers and snowy drapery, as any monarch is approached in robes of state, as all noble reproached in robes of state, as an inone ceremonial is made pictorial and beautiful. If in her soul there is another altar where the sacrifice fire is ever burn-ing; if she has said to her beloved, meaning it as one means an oath, matching her truth with her hope of his truth, "Set me as a seal upon thine heart, a a seal upon thine arm, for love is strong as death;" if she has remembered also that "Jealousy is cruel as the grave;" if she has aworn absolute self-surrender and abnegation and loss in her beloved: if she gives thanks for strength and fineness and fire and tender ness in him, thanks that so great a fate has been given her as that of entering into the circle of his days, into the loftiness of his spirit, into the beauty of his being, then let what will come in all her length of days,

LIFE WILL BE ONE LONG BRIDAL for her, and though bitter waters of affliction pass over her head, she will know that many pass over her head, she will know that many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it; she will feel that neither teasing trouble, nor want, nor pain, nor weariness, sharp thrusts or heavy blows, shall signify to her, that she can defy death and fate itself, for love is eternal.

Come, then, it is nearly June! Let all our file measure they worke bridges he hanny! Let

fair prospective young brides be happy! Let the air be full of the sweet jungle of wed-ding bells! Listen to the sweeter music that over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is beard in our land; the fig-type putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell. Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away ! HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOPFORD.

The Snake Chased Little Mary. Little Mary Buckman, the fifteen-year-

old daughter of Hiram Buckman, a wello-do farmer, had an exciting experience with a huge snake says a York, Pa., dispatch to the Philadelphia Record. While gathering dandelions a large white wood snake darted at her from the trunk of a fallen tree. She screamed and ran towards the house, with the writhing serpent in hot pursuit. big family buildog heard the child scream, and jumped the yard fence to her rescue. The snake fastened its fangs in the dog's hind leg and coiled ength around his body. The strangling dog succeeded in getting the snake around the neck, and the fight was soon over. The snake when measured was over eight feet long, and thicker than a man's arm around the body.

Uncle Sam Wants to Know Who and What You Are.

AND HE PROPOSES TO FIND OUT. The Men Who Will Conduct the Cen-

sus Enumeration-The Questions

to be Answered-Salaries

and Penalties. One week from tomorrow fifty-six voluble rentlemen will be turned loose by Uncle Sam

to inquire into the life, past and present, and the business and domestic relations of the citizens of Omaha. The questions, a great many of them at east, are of a remarkably personal nature, but men who have bluffed newspaper reporters and have given assessors the laugh will find that the framers and askers of these questions are sheltered under the authority of Uncle Sam and are secured against resent

ment by cortain boys which will enable them

to get the desired answers. The purpose of the questions is all right, as t is the means of collecting the census of the United States, and the one redeeming feature of the whole business is that the questions have to be answered only once in ten years. Supervisor Tom Cook has divided Omaha into fifty-six census districts, each of which will be presided over by one enumerator who resides in the district in which he is to labor. The work will be commenced on Monday June 2, and will probably be completed by

good character, physical activity, aptitude, neatness and accuracy in writing, and a knowledge of figuring. There are printed blanks for a formal appliation, and the applicant is directed to make a brief statement in his own handwriting a to place of birth, present legal residence, the principal facts bearing on his education and rofessional or business experience, including a statement of all offices ever held by him and the place and nature of his present occu pation. He must then make oath to his state ment and attach to it two letters of recom pation. nendation from citizens of reputable charaer. His application is filed, and the supervisor exercises his own discretion in accepting or rejecting it. Before he is ac-cepted, however, the supervisor has a per-sonal interview with him.

When the applicant has been accepted he receives a formal notice from the supervisor enclosing a card on which he must signify hi final acceptance or declination. If he has concluded to run all risks he will receive an-

other circular reciting these facts: The law prescribing the manner of takin the eleventh census in next June, approve March 1, 1889, provides for the appointment of supervisors for every state and territory of the United States, with power to select conerators who must possess the proper abilities. The number of inhabitants in any enumeration district is limited to 4,000. The enumeration will commence on the first Mod day of June, and must be completed, in citie having over 10,000 inhabitants, within two weeks from that date, and in all other dis-tricts on or before the first day of July next thereafter. It will be necessary for each numerator, before entering upon his to receive a commission under the hand of the supervisor of the district to which he be-loars, and to take an oath that he will perform his duties faithfully and "will not discuss-any information contained in the scheduales, on or persons, except to my superior offi

He is also informed that he will receive in He is also informed that he was receive to compensation for his services 3 cents for each name reported, 2 cents for each death, 15 cents for each farm, 20 cents for each establishment of productive indus-try, and 5 cents for each surviving soldier, sallor or marine, or widow of a soldier, sailor or marine, enumerated or returned. Except in extreme cases, no claim for mileage or traveling expenses will be allowed to any enumerator, and then only when authority

has been previously granted by the superintendent of census.
"It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his sub-division, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of such family, or of the member thereof deemed most creditable and worthy

trust, of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information, and all the particulars required of the act, as of date, June 1, 1890. And in case no such person shall be found competent to answer the in-quiries, then it shall be lawful for the cou-

merator to obtain the required information. as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families, or person or persons, living nearest to such place of abode. There are a good many other things not so important that the enumerator will also have to store away in his head, and if he should prove neglectful he would come under this

provision: Any supervisor or enumerator, who, having taken and subscribed the oath required by this act, shall, without justifiable cause neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or shall, without the authority of the superintendent, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same, any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not exceeding \$500; or, if he shall wilfully and knowingly swear or affim falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, and shall be insed not exceeding \$500; of if he shall wilfully and knowingly make false certificates or fiether the sturns, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not exceeding \$500.

Supervisor Cook says that under the pres-Any supervisor or enumerator, who, having

Supervisor Cook says that under the pres-ent districting of Omaha the work can be done in two weeks and will not each enumerator probably \$60 to \$70 for the work. The enumerator is required to ask the following questions of the occupants of each ouse in his district:

Christian name in full and initial of middle Whether a soldier, sailer or marine during

idow of such person.
Retationship to head of family.
Whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon ctoroon, Chinese or Japanese, or Indian. Age at the nearest pirthday. If under one rear give age in months.
Whether single, married, widowed or di-Whether married during the census year

June I, 1889, to May 31, 1896. Mother of how many children, and number of these children living. Place of birth. Place of birth of father and mother. Number of years in the United States. Whether naturalized.

Whether naturalization papers have been aken out. Profession, trade or occupation. Months unemployed during the census year. Attendance at school during the census

Able to read; able to write.
Able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.
Whether suffering from acute or chronic lisease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted.
Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech, or whether cripied, mained or deformed, with name and defect.
Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child or pauper.

r pauper. Is the house you live in hired, or is it owned y the head or by a number of the family? If owned by the head or a member of fam-y, is the house free from mortgage or enum-

rance? If the house is owned by head or member of faulty and mortgaged, what is postoffice ad-Flach enumerator is supplied with blanks Each enumerator is supplied with blanks bearing these printed questions with spaces for answers. He must fill out one for each family, or, in case of unmarried persons, for each individual. In filing out his returns the enumerator must give the number of the house, the number of families in it, the number of persons in it, and the number of persons in each family in the order of his visitation. In cities where there is an official region. ion. In cities where there is an official reg stration of the deaths, the superintendent of he census may in his discretion withhold the mortality schedule from the regular enumer-ateors and obtain the statistics through official records. He may also employ experts

ng and other industries.

A ROAMING ROMEO.

John Welch of Kansas Consumes His Sole in Love's Pursuit. Eight hundred long miles intervened

between the residence of Johnnie Welch and that of his sweetheart, and the young man was penniless. This was the state of affairs about three months ago when he lived with his father on a farm four miles from Parsons, Kan. Eleven years previous the Welch family were residents of New Washing-

ton, a small village just west of Jeffersonville, Ind. They owned a nice farm and Miss Nancy Davis was a charming little maiden who lived on an adjoining place. She was Johnnie's sweetheart, and

when the Welch family moved to Kansas the parting between the sweethearts was an affecting one. Although they were children, each promised to remain true to the other. Ever since they have corresponded faithfully, but while his parents were well-to-do in their new home, the young

man had accumulated no property and was consequently not in a position to provide for a wife. During all this time, however, he had longed to see her, and when he drove into Parsons, Kun, with a load of corn. about three months ago, he made a sud-

ien resolve to visit his old home in far away Indiana. He had not a cent in his pocket and was clad in a rough suit of homespun. but his determination was taken in spite of these obstacles. Hitching his horse-to a rack near the depot he left them and started easward on the railroad track. He had never been away from home before and was consequently unacquainted with the knack of beating his

way on trains. After walking continuously for fover two months he at length arrived at New Washington. But his clothes hung in tatters upon him, his shoes were sole less and he had the general appearance of a much-abused tramp.

Realizing his sorry plight and that a man looking as he did was not at all likely to prove an attraction in the society of ladies, he concluded to come on to Jeffersonville, where he hoped to secure work. Accordingly, without acquainting any one with his presence in he village, he resumed his tramp. Arriving in Jeffersonville about a week ago he immediately secured a position in the wood-machine shop the car works, under Foreman Ed. Mc

Dermott. Yesterday afternoon his uncle, James Colvin, arrived in the city from New Washington on a visit to his old friend, Colonel Wash Blocker. In showing him over the city the colonel took him to the car works, and, among other places, they

visited the wool machine shop.

There, to his surprise, Mr. Colvin saw employed the nephew whom he thought was working on a farm 800 miles away Explanations followed, and Mr. Colvin ast night brought his nephew over to this city, where he provided him with a respectable suit of clothes and obtained for him a good position in a wagon works at Elizabethtown, in Bartholomew

county, Indiana. Gladly the young man accepted the proposition, and, after writing a letter to the young lady acquainting her of the facts, he made arrangements to leave to-night for Elizabethtown. To a reporter for the Courier-Journal he stated when his circumstances would permit he would return to New Washington and marry the maiden whom he had loved since childhood days.

Dave Rowe is now talking of cinches. Ho says the Denver team has a corner on em. The flag is theirs, but they are welcome to it if they can find any better use for it than Omaha has put it to. Up to date the local fans have failed to see the color of the rag.