THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1893-TWENTY PAGES.

RAILROAD MEN CONFIDENT

They Expect to Ultimately Defeat the Eate Bill.

EITHER BY VETO OR IN THE COURTS

Mr. Holdrege Says Rates on Grain Will Be Put Up, as the Tariff is Not Now All the Traffic Will Stand on Corn-

The probability that the maximum rate bill will soon abecome a law is a thorn in the side of the vailroad officials which is giving them a great deal of trouble. Their comments are couched in language more emphatic than polite, and they denounce the legislation as something that will eventually work material injury to the best interests of the state.

The utmost pressure is being brought to bear upon Governor Crounse not to his signature to the bill sppend: and as the governor has expressed a desire to give the railroads a hearing, delegation after delegation will wait upon him during the next few days in the interest of the neveral trunk lines in the state, and every effort will be made to show him that to sign the bill means au era of depression in the common wealth

Some of the shrewdest of the rallroad managers do not hesitate to say that there is a fighting chance that the governor will not sign the bill for give as their reason this belief the unconstitutionality of the measure, as shown by the attorneys for the Missouri Pacific and Burlington. Should the governor sign it then the several railroads affected will begin actions in the courts to determine its constitutionality and in the meantime advance rates on certain commodities in which the farmers are most interested.

Practically the bill will be totally ignored should the governor sign it and every obstacle will be placed in the way of its enstacie will be placed in the way of its en-forcement by the railroads. Having com-menced the fight to maintain the present rates the railroads will never let go until the last peg has been knocked down upon which they

had hung high hopes of beating the bill. Mr. George W. Holdrege, general manager Mr. George W. Holdroge, general manager of the Burlington, has probably been more deeply interested in the bill than any of the other resident railroad managers. Speaking of the merits of the bill Mr. Holdrege said "It is merely a scheme on the part of its, promotors for the cultivation of votes. If the governor should approve the bill and the courts should enforce it, the discovery will be made that the railroad discovery will be made that the railroad companies will make more by advancing their rates upon farm products than they will lose by the enforced reductions upon silk, dry goods, etc. The farmers of Ne-braska will discover that their unprincipled defenders in the present legislature have inflicted a loss upon them of \$10 for every \$1 Shveq.

Speaking upon the legal phases of the bill Mr. Holdrege said: "I have very little fear but that if the gov-ernor approves the act the courts will de-demonstrate the courts will declare it unconstitutional. As to the methods to be pursued in bringing the matter to the attention of the courts our lawyers may take one of several remedies. There is time to consider these questions after the gov-ernor signs the bill."

"Will you advance rates pending the hear-ing of the case in the courts" asked the representative of THE BEE.

The present rates on corn from the far western part of the state were made when corn was 28 cents at Chicago, present price of that product is ab The cents, and in consequence the rates from the western half of the state are too low to yield any profit to the railroad companies and the probabilities are that the rates on grain and particularly on corn, will be advanced whether the bill becomes a law or not."

WILL NOT PUT ON A FAST TRAIN. Arrangements by Which the Burlington's

Scheme is Disposed Of. Chicago, Ill., April 8 .- At a meeting of

peration in the city. Ample power is fur-tished for all the enterprises that will need notive power here for some time to come Hotels that have been closed during the winter are being thrown open one by one, and an active season seems fully assured. Since it is apparent that the legislature failed to materially change the divorce laws, this industry has opened up with renewed activity, and seekers for severance of nuptia

knots are daily arriving--incidentally for pleasure or their health. Court convenes here the 11th inst. Judge

Gardner presiding. DOWN BY THE KAW.

structed there, and the system is already in

A Stranger's Impression of Kansas City-Importance of Fine Union Depots. KANSAS CITT, Mo., April 6.-[Special Cor-

respondence. -On Saturday last I left Omaha upon a somewhat extended tour which I propose making through the south and southwest. As the trip combines both business and pleasure I give BEE readers a few impressions of rural and urban life, taking Omnha and Nebraska as a standard bservation

Kansas City is pre-eminently a city of hills Kansas City is pre-eminently a city of hills and hollows, and therefore of necessity a city of cuta and fills. It is also a city of bridges and viaducts. Compared with Omaia its streets in its older and more thickly settled parts are quite irregular in their courses. This shows a want of system or plan on the part of those who had charge of it at the time of its founding. Its streets of it at the time of its founding. Its streets are much narrower. Nobody may be to blame for this. It may have been caused by a scarrity of "mother earth." Taken in its entiroty, it has not to exceed a fifth or sixth of the poles for supporting wires upon and along its streets. This is due in a measure to the fact that most of its street railways are coverted by an underscreen measure to the fact that most of its street railways are operated by an underground cable. This circumstance does not fully ac-count for the difference. It might also be accounted for in part on the supposition that it has less telegraphic and telephonic com-munication than Omaha. Its street car serv-ice is better. As to this statement I be-lieve all persons would agree who have re-cently seen the two circs. It is natural it

cently seen the two cities. It is natural it should be, as competition is much greater. It has three or four street railway companies. Omaha has only one. One of Kansas City's advantages over Omaha lies in its union depot arrangements. Its several lines of street railway converge and meet together in one common center. where they discharge and receive all their passengers. This tends to give an exagger-

ated idea of its population and of the num ber of people who go and leave there. Again its excellent depot buildings make a favorable impression on strangers and give them confidence in the stability of the city at large. The practical value of large, sightly and com nodius depot buildings to any young city is Amost incalculable. Every visitor sees such buildings. He can't avoid it. They are the buildings. He can't avoid it. They are the first thing he sees on coming and the last he beholds on going. They impress him favor-ably or unfavorably. If the impression they make be good he may never see enough of the city to change it. If it be bad he may never see enough to remove it. Besides, im-pressions are often more easily made than rotten rid. First impressions head gotten rid of. First impressions should therefore be given some attention. There is no one thing that operates more to the detriment of Omnha in her comparison with other cities than her want of depot ildings commensurate with her needs. Nothing else so much retards her growth or blocks her wheels of prosperity. It humili-ates her people at home and elicits adverse iticism abroad. The World's fair will send housands of persons all through this western country—Omaha people should arouse themselves. They should in some way pro-cure for their city a first-class depot building, worthy of her past and equal to the de-mands of her future. This done every visi-tor would behold a structure challenging his attention and commanding his admiration.

Kansas City is, to some extent, cursed with a few streets which have been paved with a worthless kind of wooden blocks. In this particular it is not unlike Omaha. They extract but few lessons of wisdom from the follies of others. It seems they must first practice folly themselves before they can be brought to a realizing sense of its evils. Such however, has always been the history of mankind, considered either as in-dividuals or as members of corporate bodies, J. T. MORIARTY.

MR. OWNEY AND HIS TRAVELS. The Noted Canine Tourist Paid a Visit to

Omaha Yesterday. One of the most distinguished travelers and unique individuals in the United States visited the Omaha postoffice yesterday. He

WOULD LIKE TO BE ANNEXED What an Omaha Tourist Saw in the Isle of Cuba. TIRED OF SPANISH RULE AND TAXES

Interesting Comment on the Island and Its Inhabitants-Their Customs, Politics, Manners and Religion-Eager for a Change.

The report that a revolution is near at hand in Cuba lends a peculiar interest at this time to any news pertaining to this Spanish dependency. It has always been impatient under Spanish rule and has made numerous attempts to throw off the Spanish yoke, but thus far without success. What the result of the impending struggle will be

cannot, of course, be predicted, though it is awaited with interest by many both in the United States and other countries, who sympathize with any movement which will throw off oppressive government. Cuba is a colony of Spain and the largest island of the West Indies, being about 800 miles long and from twenty-one to 111 miles wide, and is situated 130 miles south of Florida. Its area is about that of the state of New York. Along the const the land is low, but in the interior it is high.

a range of mountains extending the entire length of the island, some of whose peaks have an altitude of over 7,000 feet. Its surface is heavily timbered with such valuable woods as mahogany, rosewood and cedar. Much of this timber was formerly used foa shipbuilding at Havana, an industry which was discontinued because of complaints that t took work away from the laborers of Spain. The island is traversed by 1,000 miles of railroad and 2.810 miles of telegraph. The climate is mild and equable, the mean annual temperature being from 70 ° to Fahrenheit, the hottest averages about
si², and the coldest about 70².
The first recorded fall of snow

upon the Island was in 1856, but hail and hoar frost are not uncommon. There are two sensons, the rainy and the dry. The rainy senson lasts from May to November, and the dry from November to May. Politically the island is divided into six provinces, each of which has at its head a governor appointed by the crown and over whom there is resident in Cuba a governor general and council. Fourteen senators and thirty representatives are allowed to the

ubans in the Spanish Parliament. The island has a population of over 1.600, 000 two-thirds of whom are white and one-third colored and Chinese. Roman Catholicism predominates, but all religions are tolerated. Only one-third of the white peo-ple and one-eighth of the colored people can read and write. Of an annual income to the inhabitants of \$80,000,000 the sum of \$43,000. 000 goes for the payment of taxes. There is a regular army of 19,000 men and a volunteer force of 63,115. Sixty-eight gunboats cruise about the coast.

The chief exports of the island are sugar During 1888 over 656,000 tons and tobacco. of sugar and 157,000 tons of molasses and 300,000 bales of tobacco were produced. In the same year 182,636 bales of tobacco and 220,000,000 clears were exported from Havana. The island is wonderfully fertile producing all the fruits of the tropics and many of those found in the temperate zones. But one-tenth of the surface is cultivated. There is considerable mineral wealth, tho its extent has never been developed. phalt abounds and marble quarries have been opened. In 1889 the United States imen opened. ported from Cuba products valued at over \$50,000,000 and sold to Cuba goods valued at

Mr. George W. Lininger of this city, who has but recently returned from a visit to Cuba was seen a few evenings since and asked concerning the report that a revolu-tion was impending upon the island. "Yes." he said, "the people seem to be living over a volcano, though 1 was not aware that any-thing immediate had been determined upon

There is no stability to the govern-ment and it is only a question of time when a revolution will take place. The officials are all Spaniards and this is one of the conditions which is detestable to the Cubans. The Cubans are very patriotic

that the country belongs to them and that

made several attempts to throw off the Spanish yoke, but have failed because of in-

adequate forces. They have a very warn spot in their hearts for the United States and would be perfectly happy if they could become a part of us. Annexation is talked very generally, and the inhabitants watched

with great earnestness the progress of the

ospects would be excellent. I think we

ight to have Cuba and its fine harbors.

ulty in getting along for he will find at any

the hotels a guide to help him out. Hayana is a city of 250,000 people. There

n progress. It began each evening at 5 'clock and continued for three days. Every

one who could obtain a vehicle, dressed up in a fantastic costume, masking his face, and drove through the streets at break-neck

speed. In the procession, which was five miles long, the whole town seemed to be

represented. The ladies especially were given many privileges. Many of those upon the street would walk up to some gentlemin

and give him a good slap- on the face. He was obliged to take it. In the evening three

great select balls were given. These are

conducted by three clubs, each of which has erected a club building covering a block of ground and three stories high. We were

ortunate enough to obtain an invitation to one of these places and saw a thousand peo-

ple upon the floor dancing at one time to the notes of forty instruments. It was a beauti-

"The island is luxuriant in vege-tation. Things are growing the year

around. There is a profusion of flowers and fruits and pine apples are cultivated by the thousands of acres.

The people have from the beginning to the end of the year any abundance of tropical fruits and flowers. We were there in February and found dry July weather. Every one was attired in summer clothes.

ful spectacle.

flowers

With a good navy there our whole southern

ituation.

yet gives one some idea as to the extent of invation. Spain runs in a tax on almost everything. Living is also high and it is no wonder the people groan under the load. In Havana the social crill is widespread. The streets to which this driss of business is con-fined seem to be miles in length and they are at night actually crowded. Many of the sidewalks being but eighteen inches wide, the passers by are obliged to walk near the doors and windows of these places. This nearness gives the women an excellent chance to solicit. They sit within these hitle rooms, or stand at their doors and windows, attired in their fluest, and how to this one, speak to another and stop a how to this one, speak to another and stop a third and engage him in conversation. Al-though this evil is whilespread, yet Havana shows many evidences of refinement and morality. The better class of people are as

"As to Florida, we found that it was the great winter resort for New Yorkers, few others going there. We stopped at Suther-land, the town owned by Omaha poeple, and land, the town owned by Omaha poeple, and found the hotels well patronized. Atlanta was one of the best cities we were in, but I wouldn't give much for the state in which it is situated. We visited New Orleans and also Hot Springs, Ark. At the latter place we found thirty or forty Omaha people. On the whole the trip was very agreeable. There were six of us in the party and reading the theorem. To party and we didn't become lonesome, many people Cuba seens a long distance many people Cuba seens a long distance off. But one can go there in about two days and a half. The boat ride from the southern-most point of Florida is only seven hours, and it can be taken at night while one sleeps. Yes, Cuba is a very pretty country, and one is well renaid in making it a visit. One should not make the trip, however, unless he has three or four weeks to remain, for there is much to be seen."

for there is much to be seen.

STILL IN SUSPENSE.

Stuht's Injunction Suit Still Hangs Fire in District Court.

The historic suit of Earnest Stuht against the city, which has proved a stumbling block in the way of the erection of the new Union depot for the past two years, was called before Judge Ferguson yesterday, but by agreement of the attorneys the hearing was postponed until next Wedvesday. The interested parties were ordered to appear before the court in order that the city should have an opportunity to ask for such a modification of the injunction as would ad-mit of the enforcement of the ordinance that

was passed a few works ago. The court complained that Saturday was motion day and that if the case was taken up it would throw the whole legal machinery out of order. Mr. John D. Howe surgested that the argument be postponed until Wednesday, and as the city attorney had no objections the idea was agreed to. It is understood that Studits attorneys will re-sist any modification of the order, preferring to let the matter rest until the final decision of the court.

Love and Law.

Judge Ferguson today decided the case of Nels Larson against Lars Auderson and others and set uside the deed to a tract of land that was the bone of contention. Like some other lawsuits, this one had a funny side. The tale as told by the papers in the case is to the effect that long years ago there was bond, on which Anderson was the survey le owed Larson some money, and to get out f paying the d.bt, as the story goes, he deeded the land to Mary Munson, she to pay \$200 if she gave him her hand in marriage and \$3,000 if she threw him overboard. The marriage contract was carried out and in the due course of time Miss Munson became Mrs. Anderson Right then Larson com-menced his suit and attached the land as the property of Anderson. In passing upon the case the court held that the transfer was without consideration and that consequently it was void

District Court Notes

Constable John Diagman is the defendant in a suit for \$3,000, brought by Rosina C. Gerock. The plaintiff claims to have been damaged to that extent by Dingman's seizure of her marble works on Cuming street.

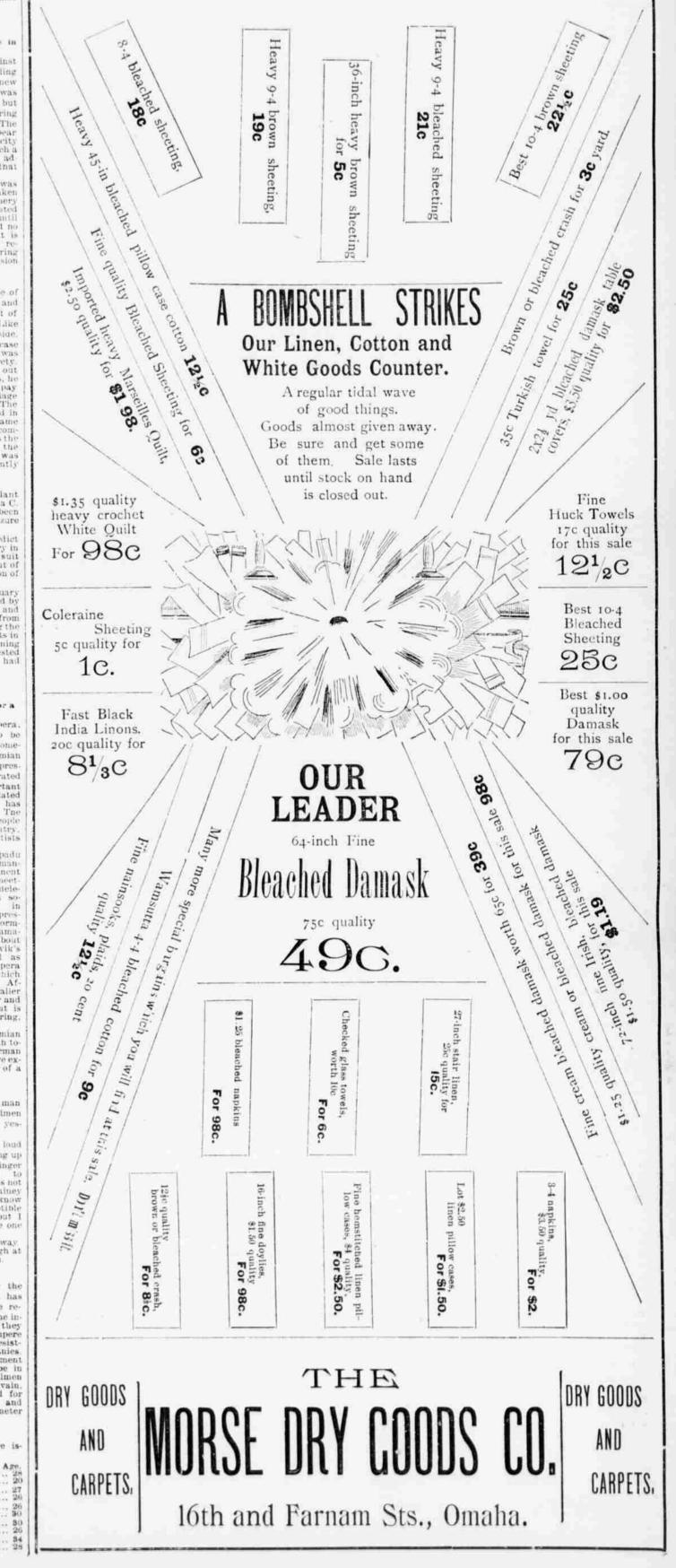
William F. Sweezy was awarded a verdict of \$1,0%4 against Earnest Stuht by a jury in Judge Hopewell's court yesterday. The suit arose from a difference over the payment of Stuht's share of the cost of construction of the north wall of the Brunswick hotel.

The dismissal docket for the February term of the district court was called by berm of the district court was caused by Judge Hopewell yesterday afternoon and 100 cases disposed of by being stricken from the court records of the county. Among the cases there were twolve divorce suils in which issue had been joined at the beginning of the term, and in which the interested parties had settled their differences and had

ANOTHER BOMBSHELL

This time it strike our linen, cotton and white goods counters We have been giving the public some phenomenal values lately. We propose to keep it up all the time, We are determined to push our sales to \$2,000,000 this year.

Our hosiery sale was a big success, and we want to repeat the record in linens, cottons and white goods. In order to pupularize this new part of the store we are induced to hold this big sale, to continue until goods are closed out.



to the Missouri river and to the northwest night and will leave for the Black held today it was determined to lengthen Hills this morning. He said not the time schedule between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Denver, and Chicago and Kansas City. The running will, in all cases, be increased by one hour. The fastest running time between Chicago and St. Paul is at the present time sixteen hours and twenty minutes. This will be decreased to fourteen hours and twenty minutes, which will be the minimum time allowed, although each road will be allowed to run as slow as they choose. The same rules apply be-tween the other cities. The proposed fast train on the Burlington, which was to reduce the time between Chicago and St. Paul to twelve hours, is to be done away with the Burlington joining in with all the other roads in the new agreement. The new time schedule, which goes into

effect May 7, is adopted for the purpose of allowing all the roads to pull heavier trains during the time of the World's fair, as it is contended that on each train, with slower time, they can put on from three to six extra cars, and this will be a greater accommo-dation to the public than the lopping off of an hour from the time. This arrangement also practically settles the agreement of the Western Passenger association as to the withdrawal of the fast train on the Burlington and removes the principal cause of dis-pute and minor matters will be settled at a meeting on Monday.

Still Far from an Agreement.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 8 .- The members of the Western Freight association and repreentatives of the Transcontinental lines, who have been in session nearly all week on the percentages to be allowed on through traffic to California and Pacific coast points, have not reached any agreement and there is no probability that they will. The Southern Pacific stands so firmly on its demands that the Western Traffic association roads take less than the percentages which they have been receiving heretofore. The association roads have practically decided to adjust their business without paying attention to the Southern Pacific.

Local Bailway Notes.

J. R. Buchanan of the Elkhorn has re-turned from Chicago.

John H. Green, late general agent at Des Moines for the Northwestern, is in the city. Mrs. M. J. Dowling, wife of the city ticket agent of the Burlington, Colonel Jack Dowling eaves for San Francisco today, where she will spend six or eight weeks.

George Gould, C. G. Warner and probably George Smith of the Missouri Pacific sys-tem, will be in Omaha on Monday on a tour over the entire system.

HOT SPRINGS' ATTRACTIONS.

Many Visitors Arriving to Take Advantage of the Scenery. Etc.

Hor SPHINOS, S. D., April 7.-[Special to THE BEE]-The season has fully opened at this delightful resort and many visitors are arriving on every train.

The end of Lent was happily celebrated Monday night by an open air concert and grand ball on the veranda of Hotel Evans. It was a magnificent affair and the first out-door ball of the season, although the weather would have permitted it fully three weeks

The magnificent Stewart bath house has been thrown open to the public. Work upon the city hall is progressing rapidly, and the contract for the new \$22,000

high school building will be let next week. Extensive improvements are going on in various portions of the city, and this season promises to outdo all other records.

finest water power in the northwest The linest water power in the northwest has just been put into shape for utilizing. F. T. Evans his built a flume to carry water from the creek, four miles below the city to a point below the old falls, where he ob-tained a fall of 110 feet, with eighteen cubic inches of water, giving him 325 horse power An electric light plant has been con

the general managers of all the lines running remained there during the day and last the Spanlards have usurped an authority over them which is not only unjust but un-bearable as well. As you know, they have a word during his sojourn among the employes of the office, and even when he entered Postmaster Clarkson's private office he was as mum as an oyster, but he probably received as much attention during his stay as would one of the high officials in the postal service, or even the postmaster general himself.

Hawaiian scheme, believing that if the Hawaiian islands were annexed Cuba's The individual was Mr. Owney, the socalled "tramp dog," that has traveled through the length and breadth of the counwith a good bary there our whole southern and part of our eastern seaboard would be perfectly secure. Should the island ever fall into the hands of a powerful enemy, however, it would give us great trouble, be-cause it is the key to the whole southern try in railway mail cars until he has become so much attached to the service and the mail clerks that it is next to impossible to drive him away from a mail car or a postoffice unless he sees a chance to ride on a mail wagon. Owney seems to be a cross between Scotch terrier and a mongrel of some sort He is not a handsome dog, by any means, but is of a philosophic, happy disposition. To be connected with the mail service and get

situation. "In Cuba there is an assemilation of sev-eral races. And the people there are of various shades and colors, because they have been mixing for 400 years. Spanish is universally spoken. I heard less English in Havana than I did in Paris or Berlin. One who cannot speak Spanish has little diffi-culty in cetting along for he will find at any good, decent food to eat seems to fill the cup f his canine joy. He walked about and inspected the interior of the Omaha office much the same as an official specimen of the genus homo might have done. He was evidently well pleased is much wealth, style and refinement there. One sees the latest Parisian costumes and had provided him with a dinner that would elegant equipages. The residences are all built with a court, similar to those one finds in Italy. The Cubans are opposed to buil have tempted many a hungry man. Toward evening Owney began to grow restless and wanted to mount every mail wagon that left fighting, although, of course the Span-iards are not. While we were there a celebration similar to the Mardi Gras was the office for the depots. He seemed to feel that his work in Omaha was finished and he

ight to be moving on to other fields of use-The dog has been on the road for nearly a

year and, judging from the bangles and tars that he wears, it is evident that he has seen nearly every part of the United States. His home and starting place has evidently been Albany, N. Y., where some kind friend placed upon his neck a strong leather collar with a nickel plate on it, giving his name and home address. But this is not the only jewel the canine wears. He has at least thirty tags and souvenirs of various sizes and descriptious

Mr. J. R. McLean of the Cincinnati In-quirer has contributed to his stock of bangles by placing a handsome tag on the collar, Mr. Owney displays the fact that he has been to Sioux City by the presence on his neck band of a fine souvenir badge of the Corn Palace exposition. Mobile, Ala., has contributed to the collection of jeweiry, and many other towns and cities where the traveler has called have followed suit. The collar will soon be articale followed with ollar will soon be entirely filled with Owney left for the Black Hills this morn-

ing on the mail train via the Fremont & Elkhorn road. He will probably be taken through to the coast when he has seen the Black Hills country.

Death of an Oid Citizen.

This was quite a change for us, because we had come from a place where the ther-mometer registered zero. Another changes Mr. John Dwyer, whose death occurred was from three to two meals a day. Break-fast is served there between 10 and 12 and supper at 6. We found the people well be-April 6, had been in Omaha sixteen years. He was a native of Ireland and at the age of 30 went to Australia, where he learned the haved and temperate. Wine is the customary drink. People drive out in the morning and evening and stay in during the middle of the drug business. After seven years' residence there he came to America, and finally located in Omaha, taking a position in a local drug store. He soon formed a partnership with W. J. Whitehouse at Sixteenth and Webster streets, where he remained two years. He then started in business for bingerf at Sixteenth and Burt evening and stay in during the middle of the day. Every body rides; and nearly every one can, because cab hire is only 25 cents. The island has not as yet outgrown the horse car. The streets in Havana are very narrow. They are purposely made so to shut out the sun. Our stay was only too short; we should have remained a month longer business for himself at Sixteenth and Burt streets where he remained two years longer. Selling out here on account of illness, he afterward purchased a property at Twenty-"The Cubans do not take much stock in ninth and Hamilton streets, where he fol-lowed the drug business until last Christ-mas. For the past two years he has been

Catholicism, nor in church matters gener-ally, because Spain wants them to. On gen-eral principles whatever Spain wants Cuba doesn't want, and this feeling seems to per-vade everything. The people are taxed to death and it is this load which probably more than anything else makes the Cubans restless. One finds a government stamp on troubled with rheumatism but was improving when pneumonia set in three weeks ago. In 1881 he married Mary White, an Omaha girl, to whom seven children have been born. The widow and five children survive him estless. the hotel register, and on every show bill posted up. Every one who puts up a sign over his door must pay a tax on every letter used. The expression is common down there that every blade of grass is taxed. While this is of course not literally true, it

gone to living together again.

"THE SOLD BRIDE."

Omina Boltemian Sociation Arranging for a Dramatic Season in June.

The bright and classical Bobemian opera. "The Sold Bride," by Smetana, is to be given in this city at Boyd's sometime in June by Ludvik's Bohemian Dramatic company, which is at present engaged in Chicago. This celebrated play has been seen on all the important stages throughout Europe, and translated into German, French and Russian and has been well received wherever gives. The company, composed of twenty-two people year touring this country, said to consist of artists very sense of the word. this

Mr. J. R. Jielnski of the Pokrok Zapadu has been in correspondence with their manager for some time on behalf of prominent Bohemians of Omaha, and last hight a meetng was held at National hall at which dele gates from the different Bohemian so-cieties and others interested in seeing the opera here in Omaha were presin ent. It was decided that several perform-ances should be given in May by local amateur societies to raise sufficient funds (about \$300) to cover the cost of the trip of Ludvik's 8500) to cover the cost of the trip of Ludvik's company from Chicago here, as well as to pay for the use of the opera-house and for a banquet, which is to be given to them on their arrival. Af-ter a stay of a full week in this city, smaller cities in Nebraska, such as Schuyler and others, wherever the Bohemian element is sufficiently large to warrant its appearing, will be visited. will be visited.

The Tei Jed Sokal Omaha (Bohemian gymnastic society) goes to Plattsmouth today where, in conjunction with the German Gymnastic society there, they will give ex-hibitions on the occasion of the opening of a Bohemian turn hall.

Dainey Wasn't There.

"Hello, Dainey," exclaimed a young man n an undertone to a tough looking specimen of the female sex on Fourteenth street yesterday

"Now, see here, sir," said she in a loud tone of voice, at the same time coming up before him and shaking her finger under his nose, with want you to inder his nose, 12*4 want you to inderstand distinctly that my name is not Dainey, and that if you call me Dainey again I'll make it warm for you. I know our record, and you are too contemptible o deserve any attention from me; but I on't want my friends to think you are one with this she walked triumphantly away

leaving the crowd to enjoy a hearty laugh at the expense of the indiscreet young man.

To Test Wires and Lights.

The order for the instruments for the laboratory of City Electrician Cowgill has been placed, and most of them will be received next week. There are twenty-one instruments, costing about \$1,250, and they will be used for testing voltage, the ampere current, conductivity and insulating resistance of the wires of the electrical companies. The most important and valuable instrument is not included in the list, but it will be in time-just as soon as some of the councilment become convinced that resistance is in vain and that the arc lights should be tested for candle power. When that time comes, and it may be Tuesday evening, a photometer will be purchased.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Judge Eller yesterday. Name and address. Irvin H. Blake, Waterloo, Neb. Annie Realdel, Yorktown, Ill Henry Rusckist, Omaha Bertba Duerrochter, Omaha

