SOUTH OMAHA VOTES COUNT

Ballots Challenged by Bingham Are Admitted by Judge Vinsonhaler.

RETURNS STAND AS MADE AFTER ELECTION

Arguments Being Made on Right of Plaintiff to Amend Petition in Contest with Frank Broadwell.

Judge Vinsonhaler listened to the arguments of counsel in the Bingham-Broadwell election contest, in the county court yesterday with regard to the legality or illegality of the casting and counting of ballots in the Second precinct of the Fourth ward in South Omaha, and at their conclusion rendered a decision to the effect that the count and the vote should stand.

Evidence had been introduced to show that officers of the election had left their posts during its progress to procure and drink intoxicating liquors, that unauthorized persons had been inside the rails while the voting was going on and that other apparent irregularities had taken place. But these irregularities were not such, in the opinion of the court, as to vitiate the election.

"I have read through this act with what thoroughness my limited time would permit," said Judge Vinsonhaler, "to determine if possible if its provisions as applied to the conduct of elections should be construed as mandatory or directory. I recall one section which provides that no voters shall occupy a booth for more than five minutes at a time. Now, I do not believe it is the spirit or intent of the law or its makers to count an election void and disfranchise the voters of any community if a man, through necessity, shall occupy a booth for six or for ten minutes in the preparation of his ballot. Again other sections of the law regulate the distances that the ballot boxes shall be stationed from the rails of the voting place and from the voter as he comes up to cast his ballot. In the precinct where I vote I know that, owing to the small size of the room, these conditions are violated but I still think the will of the voters was not outraged thereby or that the result of the election was in any way changed from what it would have been if it had taken place in a larger room. The law also says there shall be no electioneering within 100 feet of the polling place, but I have in mind one where the electric cars run within thirty or forty feet of the door and it is the custom of the politicians to go up the street some distance and come down upon the car with prospective voters.

Not Condoning Fraud.

"I do not know how you are going to compel these men to get off the car—nor how, under the manifest intent of the law, you can call the election fraudulent and illegal for their not having done so. I do not wish to be understood as in any way condoning or approving the methods and acts of the officers who had charge of the voting booth in the Second precinct of the Fourth ward on the day in question, as shown by the evidence submitted. On the other hand, I think it was outrageous and should be taken up in the proper way by the proper officials and the men punished for what they did. I think the people of Douglas county are entitled to this. But at the same time I do not think the acts committed were such as to make a fraudulent election and disfranchise the voters of the precinct."

Arguments were made by the counsel of the parties yesterday on the rights of the plaintiff to amend his petition.

Mr. Bingham's attorneys attempted to show by the evidence that Murphy and Killear, two of the judges of the election in the Second precinct of the Fourth ward in South Omaha, were intoxicated during the election and that a clerk named A. McLaughlin also was under the influence of liquor. They also claimed that the unauthorized handling of the ballots by James Koutsky and Patrick Connors made the vote in this precinct void.

COSTS MONEY TO THROW ROCKS

Judge Berka Fines South Omahan One Hundred Dollars for Flattening Out Nose.

E. Thompson, the young man who journeyed all the way from South Omaha last Saturday evening to see Omaha by artificial light, was fined $100 and costs by Judge Berka in police court. Thompson wound up his end-of-the-week jollification at the house of Jennie Fox, 903 Capitol avenue, by throwing a five-pound rock through the door, striking the woman on the side of the nose, placing the nasal organ out of commission for some time and putting her right eye and cheek on the casualty list. The Magic City young man then went back for the rock and took a second throw, making work for a glazier, and landing the missile on another inmate of the place, though not inflicting any injury.

In referring to the charge, that of assault with intent to do great bodily injury, and passing the first sentence, three months in the county jail, the judge remarked on the leniency of both, considering the nature of the offense. Thompson then pleaded with the court, saying this was his first offense and urging in extenuation thereof, that he was intoxicated at the time and did not realize the enormity of the act. Miss Fox's nose was then examined, and upon the statement that no bones were broken, the judge changed the sentence to $100 and costs.

FATHER KEEPS BOY FROM NAVY

Arrives Just in Time at the Recruiting Station Which Opens for Business Here.

The United States naval recruiting depot opened for business in the federal grand jury room in the postoffice building yesterday. Up to noon ten or a dozen applicants for enlistment into the navy had presented themselves, including two colored men. Colored men are eligible for service in the navy only in the capacity of coal passers or mess boys and they must show an honorable discharge from the United States army, in addition, before their applications will be considered.

Noncommissioned officers (white) discharged from the army by reason of expiration of enlistment, are eligible to enlistment in the navy as landsmen for the position of master-at-arms, which is equivalent to the ship's policemen, or those having charge of the prisoners on board ship.

The recruiting party came here direct from Kansas City, where it secured sixty enlistments in two weeks.

Some interesting scenes occur about the postoffice building as an incident to the enlistment of minors in the naval service. One young fellow, a minor, the main support of a crippled father and three sisters, presented himself Monday morning for enlistment and, his father hearing of it, came down from Lincoln on an early morning train and, invoking the aid of the United States district attorney, succeeded in heading off the boy's enlistment. The father was nearly broken hearted over the prospect of his boy abandoning him, but the two met in the corridors of the postoffice building and the youngster was finally persuaded to forego enlisting in the navy for a year or two yet.

HOYE SWINGS HIS GOOD AXE

Performs Annual Destruction of Condemned Relics in Weight and Measure Inspector's Office.

Chairman Hoye of the council committee on buildings and property yesterday seized an axe and swung it vigorously at the city hall. He was engaged in a work of destruction and handled the sharp-edged implement with much vigor and small attempt at accuracy or aim. The contractor-councilman worked under the direction of Inspector of Weights and Measures Mahammitt, and when he dropped the axe was ready for a rub-down and shower bath. Twice he pleaded for time to rest, which was allowed.

Hoye was merely fulfilling an annual duty that devolves upon the chairman of the buildings and property committee. It is to destroy all the short measures and weights garnered by the keen-eyed inspector during the preceding year. The crop for 1903 was a big one and included something like 100 would-be baskets and vessels, representing to hold various amounts, but failing to do so. In addition were a large number of ice scales and improper weights. The latter were not exactly chopped up, but were battered until they can be of no future service in the original capacity.

An admiring audience watched Councilman Hoye swing the axe in a janitor's room and congratulated him on his physical condition.

B. & M. OFFICIALS TOUR ROAD

Vice President Willard Makes Maiden Trip, Accompanied by Omaha and Lincoln Men.

A party of officials of the Burlington, including Daniel Willard, second vice president of the entire system; J. D. Besler, assistant to the vice president; George W. Holdrege, general manager of the B. & M.; T. E. Calvert, general superintendent; D. O. Ives, general freight agent; J. Francis, general passenger and ticket agent, and Edward Bignell, superintendent at Lincoln, left Omaha yesterday for an inspection of the lines of the company in Nebraska. The party probably will be absent several days. This is Vice President Willard's first trip over the Nebraska division since he assumed the duties of the position in January. It is his desire to look over the property of the company and become better acquainted with the employes.

Mortality Statistics.

The following births and deaths have been reported to the Board of Health during the forty-eight hours ending at noon Monday:

Births—Lawrence Sorensen, 1521 North Eighteenth, boy; Fred Tibke, 3524 North Twenty-seventh, boy; Patrick Tully, 1712 Hickory, girl; Alois Trejbal, 1915 South Twenty-first, boy; J. B. Gibson, 3165 Larimore avenue, boy.

Deaths—Theodore Jack, 2706 South Twenty-fifth, 1 month; Carrie Gilmore, 1321 Capitol avenue, 22; Patrick McNamara, 1433 South Sixteenth, 61; Robert G. Rawhouser, Methodist hospital, 68; Edwin Tremain, 1417 Vinton, 71; Frank Shambien, Twentieth and L, South Omaha, 24; Jeanette Myers, 717 South Nineteenth, 55; Henry Osthoff, Benson, 53; Maude Gibson, 1412 Davenport, 46.

Marriage Licenses.

Up to noon February 8 the county judge had issued licenses to wed to the following couples:

Name and Residence.	Age.
Frank Gappa, South Omaha	44
Rose Wardyn, South Omaha	22
John S. Weltzer, Omaha	44
May Iler, Omaha	27
Theodore Leasch, East Omaha	25
Alvinia Uhl, East Omaha	19
Lansford Chambers, Bartlett, Ia	55
Lelia A. Cleveland, Omaha	48
Jacob Piper, South Omaha	21
Pearl Longmore, South Omaha	18

Marshal's Office Deserted.

Deputy United States Marshal Henry Homan has gone to the western part of his state on United States court business. Deputy Allan, has gone back to the vicinity of Pender to look after other bootlegging cases to be brought before next week's session of the United States district court. Deputy James Walling has been sick for three or four days past at his home in Lincoln, hence Deputy Marshal J. O. Moore is the only official on duty in the marshal's office now except United States Marshal Matthews.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

John Neeley, traveling agent of the Northwestern, has gone to Chicago.

J. E. Houtz, formerly collector of customs in this city, has been appointed assistant land commissioner of the Union Pacific.

L. E. Hastings of LaPlatte, George A. Richardson of Denison, A. J. Hosline of Osmond and Ed Young of Hastings are at the Arcade.

Dr. J. Carlisle DeVries, assistant surgeon U. S. N., C. A. Diamond of Kansas City, M. R. Irwin of Creighton and Julian Lever of Chadron are at the Iler Grand.

G. W. Langdon of Gretna, W. H. Austin of Franklin, W. F. Ellis of Beaver City, W. M. Madgett, L. C. Erwin of Hastings, J. E. Houtz of Lincoln, C. J. Bolsen and S. A. Woodruff of Holdrege are at the Murray.

L. W. Shurtleff of Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Vance, Mrs. P. E. Melcher of Creighton, R. F. Klake of West Point, H. P. Peterson of Dannebrog, J. S. Nichols of Columbus, B. L. Castor of Wilber, C. A. Lindberg of Wayne and B. S. Emsley of Wisner are at the Millard.

L. J. Davis of Craig, John Damke of Emerson, C. H. LaCroix of Wayne, Pat Stanton of Tilden, S. M. B. Bradley of Ogalalla, G. C. Teich of Bancroft, Charles Kunzmann of Springfield, Jack Corey of Hastings, E. F. Peck of Cedar Rapids and L. P. Orth of Wayne are at the Merchants.

R. B. Schneider of Fremont, national republican committeeman, passed through the city on his way home Sunday evening. Mr. Schneider has been in Chicago with the other members of the national committee looking over the Coliseum there to suggest such changes as may be necessary for the holding of the national republican convention.

P. G. Salt of Wausa, George D. Leach of Bloomfield, E. R. Gurney of Fremont, William Patterson, C. S. Eaton, M. D. Hatch of Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. DeFou of Spokane, C. E. Wantland, J. H. Tingley of Denver, W. H. Green of Creighton, F. F. Robey, C. Y. Hankins of Kearney, J. E. Yates of Salt Lake City and A. C. Kramer of Fort Collins are at the Paxton.

ALL IN BUT NORTHWESTERN

Remainder of Omaha-Chicago Lines Meet Great Western Rate.

CHICAGO MEETING TO PACIFY FACTIONS

Freight Men Say President Stickney Will Stand by Omaha Grain Exchange Despite Influence to Contrary.

The Burlington announced yesterday that the proportional rates on grain announced by the Chicago Great Western to the Mississippi river and Chicago have been met. All lines running east from this city now have met the rates with the exception of the Northwestern, and that line has steadily refused to name proportional rates east in the past, but has persisted in reducing its through rates from Nebraska territory to keep pace with the reductions in proportionals made by other lines.

John A. Kuhn, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Northwestern, was called to Chicago Sunday evening by officials of his line to take part in a meeting which is being held in that city with the object in view of securing a general restoration of grain rates in western territory.

A preliminary meeting with this object in view was held in the offices of Paul Morton, second vice president of the Santa Fe, in Chicago Saturday. It is understood that the executive officials of the various western lines have grown weary of the action of their subordinates and have arrived at the conclusion that something must be done or it will be but a question of time when the rates will be reduced to a point where the roads will secure nothing for carrying the business.

Stickney Will Stand Pat.

The best posted freight officials state there is no hope of inducing President Stickney of the Great Western to abandon the Omaha grain market to its fate. He may, however, be forced to make some concessions from the stand he has taken in order to reach a compromise and secure the desired stability to the rates, which are as necessary to the upbuilding of a local grain market, according to the best posted grain men, as favorable rates are. An effort will be made by Mr. Stickney to induce the interests which are opposing the upbuilding of the market to view the matter in a different light.

It is said that the Northwestern was represented at the Chicago meeting Saturday and that the stand taken by that line in the rate war was made clear for the first time. Just what the explanation made by the Northwestern amounted to was not made public, but it is understood that since the war has been in effect the officials of that line have changed their views materially and are now ready to negotiate terms of peace.

Traffic officials state that while the grain market is good as at present, there would be a large volume of this class of freight move naturally even at high rates of freight and it is playing the part of suicide for the railroads to haul the business at a loss, as they have been doing.

EFFICIENT FIRE PROTECTION

Pumping Station Takes the Place of Many Engines and Cuts Insurance Rates.

Fire fighting has been revolutionized in Philadelphia. Fire engines have been superseded in part of that city, by a plain, massive looking brick building, which guards all the central district. In any part of this district, at a second's notice, it can discharge streams of water to great heights. Suppose a twenty-one-story office building in Philadelphia should take fire. Six lines of large hose could be attached to the nearest fireplug, and from this one fireplug six great streams could be hurled simultaneously over the office building's roof, so the city fathers assert.

The building whence comes this energy is the new pumping station, with its special pipe line eight miles long, that Philadelphia has just completed after three years' work. The station stands at Delaware avenue and Race street. It contains nine pumps, and these pumps are able to discharge, at a pressure of 300 pounds, 16,000,000 gallons of water a day. Before it was completed the station had reduced the Philadelphia insurance rate 15 cents on $100, and now that rate is to be reduced 10 cents more.

The station can throw upon a fire 10,000 gallons of water a minute, 600,000 gallons an hour, 16,000,000 gallons a day. In a minute, that is to say, there can be hurled upon a burning building the contents of a tank 11 feet long, 11 feet wide and 11 feet deep; in an hour, the contents of a tank 66 feet long, 66 feet wide and 66 feet deep; in a day the contents of a tank 200 feet long, 200 feet wide and 200 feet deep. And all this water would have a pressure sufficient to raise it to the top of a column from 575 to 700 feet high. Moreover, the pumping station can discharge simultaneously from the same fireplug, through a three and one-half inch hose, one stream strong enough to tear the iron shutters from the top story windows of a skyscraper, and another stream, through a half-inch hose, gentle enough to bathe a baby in.

John W. Weaver, engineer of the city's high pressure service, superintended the construction of the pumping station. The building is of steel and brick. Its dimensions are 72 by 140 feet. Its total cost was $250,000. With its walls of white enamelled brick, it is light, airy and spacious within. It has nine gas units, or pumps, of the total capacity of 2,400 horsepower, and these great engines, which weigh from twenty-five to thirty-five tons apiece, can be started from a state of absolute immobility into full speed in 18 seconds. Running, pumping 16,000,000 gallons of water a day, they make no more noise than as many sewing machines.

The fuel is composed of six parts of air to one of gas. The sparks for the engines are obtained with electricity, and there are four ways to get a current. Thus, in an emergency, should one way fail, another may be turned to; and should that fail, too, there is a third way and still a fourth.

The pipe line which the pumping station supplies is nine miles long. The pipes, of 16, 12 and 8-inch diameters, were, with all their fittings, made to order. The total weight of these pipes is 6,500,000 pounds and the total weight of the various special fittings is 850,000 pounds. The total cost of the pipe line was $355,000.—New York Tribune.

WAR RUMORS INFLATE PRICES

Reports from East Send Grain Quotations Skyward and Increase Speculation.

UNCERTAINTY HAS VERY BULLISH EFFECT

Vice President McWhorter of Exchange Expects Little Strength, Even Should Russia and Japan Begin Fighting.

For weeks war rumors from the far east have been kiting high the quotations for grain for future delivery and speculation has been fierce. Now that war seems more certain the prices have fallen off.

"This was as I predicted," said S. A. McWhorter, vice president of the Grain exchange. "While the war between Russia and Japan was only talk the speculators on these exchanges bid grain away up, but as soon as the war comes the prices break. The high prices are due to uncertainty. The speculators talk war, war, until everybody is excited, and they get the price high. Then the big fellows sell out when they have made as much out of the news as possible, and the first thing the little fellows know the market has broken and left them to settle for themselves.

"Actual fighting will not, I believe, strengthen the market materially. It seems to be this way always, that while there is uncertainty the prices go up and when fighting begins a feeling of relief is experienced and the market breaks. Of course, if long and hard fighting follows, the prices of grain will again go up. A short war of a few weeks may not materially affect the market."

Walsh Takes Same View.

James Walsh takes the same view of the effect which war will produce.

"For some days now," he said, "I look to see the market lower than it has been. For six months they have been working the price up on rumors, now it will stay down. A long war unquestionably will make provisions and grain higher. But corn will not be in demand because of the war. That is why the market in corn this morning went down so much more than in wheat. Wheat will be used by the soldiers, and in the end those countries will have to draw on the United States. Another thing which should tend toward higher prices after a period, is the fact that Russia is so large a producer of wheat and a big war will stop the export of the country. The last crop would, in a large part, be tied up from shipment until spring because of the ice, and the government may forbid its export, or the conditions of war may make this impossible because of Japanese ships. A long war will take the men from the fields. So American wheat can be expected to go up. Oats, also, may be in demand, as they are used on the continent for fodder."

C. W. Donaldson of the George A. Adams Grain company was one of the first grain men to note the effect of the war rumors on prices.

"It will play mischief," said Mr. Donaldson.

WHERE WOMEN DARE NOT GO

None Will Be Allowed to Enter the City Projected by Celibates.

The "City of Celibates" is to be founded within a few miles of Provo, Utah, and the foundation will be laid within the next few days. That at least is the impression of attaches of the American House, who were on duty early this morning when a picturesque party of foreigners arrived and registered. These men, eight in number, are looked upon as the founders of this new city, which will allow no woman within its walls.

About 2 o'clock this morning a party of men, much resembling Italian brigands as portrayed in comic opera, entered the American House. They had gold rings in their ears, wore shirts of a spectacular hue, corduroy suits and wide brimmed hats. One man, who was civilized up to the chin—that is, clad in modern American fashion—appeared to be in charge. He put the following names on the register, his own being first:

John Bubalo, Peter Yovanovich, Luka Tomaservich, Luke Yovaceric, Luke Yovanovich, Vaso Yovaceric, Miter Luksick and another that was illegible. Bubalo did not say whence the party came, but it was gleaned from his conversation that all had just come from Ellis Island under his guidance.

Bubalo was not inclined to be communicative, but he said enough to foster the impression that he headed a little colony that was going to locate near Provo. The sturdy sons of sunny Italy with him would form the bone and sinew of the colony, and there would be no women allowed within its purlieus. One of the Yovanovich brothers, it seems, had been deceived by a woman back in Italy, and, drawing a number of his friends and relatives about him, decided to go to the New World and found a microcosm where the foot of woman would never be allowed. Nothing was said directly about naming a city of celibates, but from the conversation of the party that was the inference.—Denver Post.

BRAVE SWIM TO SAVE LIFE

New York Policeman Plunges Into the Icy Waters of the Bay and Rescues a Man.

Mike Ragle is of the opinion that the New York policeman is not in immediate need of reform. Ragle came to this opinion after his life was saved by the recklessness and nerve of Policeman Andrew Muldoon of the East Twenty-second street station. Mr. Ragle's opinion is, therefore, prejudiced and of doubtful value so far as reform annals are concerned.

Ragle, who lives at 606 Second avenue, walked into the East river before daylight yesterday morning because he had been thinking too hard.

At the foot of West Twenty-fourth street, where Ragle departed from his train of thought and alighted in the river, there is a bulkhead, which was at the time about eight feet above the water. The fall and the temperature of the water brought to Mr. Ragle's mind the overwhelming necessity of the preservation of life, and he began to yell.

Andy Muldoon, being a policeman, was merely attending to his duty, which was to walk up and down the riverfront and maintain the public peace. He is not a philosopher. He was born in County Kerry, where they do not breed philosophers as much as they breed men of action. He heard the howls, and as these seemed to him to be inconsistent with public order he made in their apparent direction. At last, beneath him, he discovered an object floundering in the broken ice.

Muldoon climbed down the bulkhead timbers. Folks who went to look at the place yesterday felt that they were warranted in advising anyone who wanted to correct the effects of a sedentary life to try climbing up and down bulkheads for a bit of daily exercise.

Down near the surface of the water Muldoon could see that Ragle was trying to climb to the top of pieces of ice which were not large enough to bear the weight of a man. Each time Ragle caught hold of a slab of ice it would turn slowly on edge and let him down, grabbing and scraping with his finger nails, into the water again.

Muldoon called to Ragle to catch hold of his hand. Ragle, who had been too much scared to notice the policeman, reached up and caught Muldoon by the wrist. But the bulkhead logs were very slippery and Ragle was very heavy. Muldoon had nothing to catch hold of, and two minutes later he was in the water with the man whom he was trying to save.

Of course the first thing that Ragle tried to do was to make certain that if he was going down Muldoon should go with him. Drowning men always proceed on that plan with their rescuers. Muldoon, who had Ragle by the neck, held him off as far as possible and then tried to get back to the bulkhead. He was able to get his hands on the slippery surface of the logs, but he could not raise himself or Ragle an inch out of the water without slipping away again.

Some fifty feet away was a pier where there was a float in the water upon which small boats are unloaded. Muldoon began to make his way between the ice cakes toward the float. Ragle was quiet now and was apparently willing to let Muldoon alone. Supporting the man's head above the water Muldoon swam to the float.

He was not nearly as strong when he reached it as he was when he started. He could not raise himself to the top of the float without letting go of Ragle. He did not let go of Ragle. He got the best grasp he could with his arm on the edge of the raft and then began to shout for help as loudly as he could.

"I don't know how long it was," said Muldoon yesterday, when asked how long he shouted, "but it seemed to me like an hour. I guess it was about ten or fifteen minutes."

The pier watchmen, Slattery and Nailor, heard him after a while. They climbed down to the float and pulled in both Muldoon and Ragle. Muldoon was not feeling very strong when he once found himself out of the ice cakes. But he had enough gumption left to suggest that somebody had better send for an ambulance.

Dr. Whitbeck, who came from Bellevue with the ambulance, was quite sure that Muldoon was in as much need of restoratives as Ragle. But Muldoon stood up, slapped himself and looked thoughtful.

"Lemme have a bit more of that, Doc," he said.

The surgeon administered more restoratives.

"Guess I'll go back to the house and change my clothes," said Muldoon.

In spite of the surgeon's protest he did. Ragle was taken to the hospital, and was still unable to get out yesterday.—New York Sun.

Five Days for Throwing Bricks.

John Dailey will be deprived of his liberty for five days, this being the penalty meted out to him in police court. Dailey's particular form of divertisement was to mount the Simpson carriage works, Fourteenth and Dodge streets, and threw bricks below until some one would call, "Where's the mick who trew de brick?"

Ryan on Cincinnati Paper.

John Becan Ryan, a well known newspaper man who left Omaha in the fall, is on the staff of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, of which his brother is one of the editors. When seen several weeks ago by Engineer Benzenburg of the water works appraising board Mr. Ryan was undecided whether or not he would return to the west, where he has oil and mining interests.

LOBSTERS ON THE RAIL

Huge Locomotives Give the Santa Fe Railroad a Lead Over Its Rivals.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad appears to maintain a monopoly of the biggest locomotives. As soon as any other company approaches the Santa Fe's leviathans in size or capacity the Atchison management orders something bigger and stronger. The latest type, the decapod, is a favorite of President Ripley for heavy freighting. Including its loaded tender this locomotive weighs 450,000 pounds and can haul on a level track a train of loaded cars more than one mile long, equal to a weight of over 6,000 tons.

"What is a decapod?" an engineer on the Erie road was asked by a protesting commuter. "President Underwood needs one for his fast express."

"A decapod," replied the faithful employe addressed, "is a lobster."

Whether he was aware of it or not, the answer was absolutely descriptive. The name was derived from those crustaceans which have ten feet and are deliberate of motion. The lobster has ten feet and moves slowly. The decapod locomotive has ten driving wheels and is slow. Isn't it singular that a lobster or crab should give a name to a type of locomotive that is reducing the cost of transportation so materially that even bankrupt roads can pay dividends.—New York Press.

Bargains Wanted.

"Is it true," asked the female of more or less uncertain years, who was preparing to work the leap-year privilege for all it was worth, "that every man has his price?"

"I guess it is," replied the venerable sage, "but no woman who is true to her sex will consider it unless he knocks off 2 cents from the even dollar."—Chicago News.

Sykes with Gruber.

Although no announcement has been made to that effect it is understood at Union Pacific headquarters that Joseph Sykes, who has been chief clerk to E. Buckingham, superintendent of transportation, will shortly assume the duties of chief clerk to J. M. Gruber, the new general superintendent of the company. Mr. Buckingham's offices probably will be moved into the room on the first floor recently vacated by the restaurant, and Mr. Gruber will occupy the offices now used by Mr. Buckingham.