COUNCIL BLUFFS. · OFFICE, NO. 12 PEARL ST.

Delivered by Carrier In any part of the City. TELEPHONES: MANAGER H. W. TILTON.

Business Office, No. 1k Night Editor, No. 21.

MENOR MENTION.

N. Y. P. Co. Council Bluffs Lumber Co., cont.

Work on the new waterworks basin will be commenced today. The funeral of David Troupe was held yes terday afterneon from the residence, No. 1000 Sixth avenue, Rev. T. J. Mackay officiated.

The medals wen by the Council Bluffs boat club at Spirit Lake are exhibited at Moore & They are very handsome souvenirs of the victory won.

The motor people are grading the approaches for their line to the new union depot. The probability is that it will be the first line to reach the site and be ready for operation before the work on the building is com Last evening Mr. William Maloney

Miss Emma Free were happily woulded, the ceremonicy being performed in St. Francis Xavier's church. Both have many friends to extend the usual greetings, but with unusual beartiness. The happy pair left immediately after the erremony for Chicago, where they will remain for a few days only There is an earnest demand for money with

which to make the necessary arrangements for the farmers' national congress which meets here next month. There should be no trouble about securing all the funds necessary for such a purpose. It is a grand opportunity for Council Bind's to show itself, and to entervisitors, who will come from all parts of the United States.

The usual crowd of publishers agents are on hand attending the county normal. They occurs nearly every available corner in the halfs and rotunda with a fine spread of books, pamplifets and about everything suppose I to interest and instruct the educators of the risgeneration. Some of the young gentle who are acting as agents keep in stock full line of choicest smiles with which the eavor to captivate the stony-hearted school marms

city can see in the not far distant future the influeuration of a general movement among all the churches to close them during the heated term each summer and give the members of several of the leading churches are seriously considering the matter at the present time, and it is probable that several ingregations will follow the example of the rest during the present hot weather.

The residence of A. B. Cline, on South Twenty-second street, was entered by burglars on Sunday during the absence of the proprietor and his family from the city. The house was thoroughly ransacked, every drawer and closet forced open, and the locks on all the interfordoors broken. The burglars evidently spent an hour or two in searching forvaluables, but the proprietor has been un-able to discover the loss of anything of value. Mr. Clise neglected to notify the police of his Intention to leave the city, in compliance with the request of the chief, or it might have been possible that the burglars would been enpured and now be safely behind the burs in the county cylinder.

The late rains have made the grape eron in The late rains have made the graps crop in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, and the pros-perts are exceedingly good for the heaviest yield for many years. Many new vineyards are bearing this year for the first, and the nereage is much greater than last year. The the finest fruit ever produced in western vineards. There is a movement on foot among a large grape growers to unite and build a large wine press and convert a large portion of this year's crop into the various kinds of excellent wines the local grapes are known to produce. The prediction was made by a large fruit grower yesterday that tea years hence there would not be a hillside in the vicinity of Council Bluffs that would not be and that the grape industry in the immediate vicinity of the city would be other farm products of the county, would balance all

Parties knowing themselves indebted to the Council Bluffs carpet company will please call and settle at once with cash or by note.

PERSONAL TARAGRAPHS. L. T. Genung of Hastings was in the city most bitter and never ending opposition to

yesterday. Lucius Wells has gone to Peansylvania on Mrs. Alice Converse of Oakland is attend-

Mrs. Willard Smith of Tacoma, Wash., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Laura B. Kirby, on

Sixth avenue. Charles Reno, who has served so efficiently as secretary of the boat club, has been pre-sented with a beautiful badge by the admir-

General Agent Alworth of the Northwestera railway expects to start in a few days for the east and there join his family and take a well earned recreation.

Henry N. Sayre and his sister, Mrs. Ira Grason, left last evening for a month's visit with relatives and friends at their old home near Medoc, Mo.

If you wish to sell your property call on the Judd & Wells Co., C. B. Judd, president, soo Broadway.

A Fine Special Train.

One of the finest openial trains that has en-tered Council Bluffs for a long time will come in over the Burlington this evening at 6:10. It will comprise fourteen cars, gaily decorated and ornamented, drawn by one of the Burlington's largest engines. The train comes from Galena, Ill., and is leaded with the "Boss Shoreling Boards" for farmers' wagons. The entire shipment is consigned to the Weir-Shugart company of this city. There are 600 boards in each car, and every car is filled to its fullest capacity with the beards. The train arrives at Creston at 10:20 and it will be met on the way by a number of Council Bluffs business men railway managers and newspaper reporters who will return and newspaper reporters who will return with it in the evening. They will be direct and royally entertained on the way. Sonvenirs will be distributed at all stations on the line. The following is the time card after leaving Creston:

leaving Creston:

Leave Creston 10:30 n.m., arrive at Corning 11:40 a.m., arrive at Villisca 12:30 p.m., leave Villisca 12:40 p.m., arrive at Red Onk 1:45 p.m., leave Red Onk 1:50 p.m., arrive at Hastings 2:35 p.m., arrive at Malvers 2:55 p.m., arrive at Hillsdale 3:05 p.m., arrive at Pacific Junction 3:25 p.m., leave Pacific Junction 3:40 p.m., arrive at Council Bluffs at 6:10 p.m.

Dr. Bowers' office moved to 20 N. Main.

The Manhattan sporting headquarters, 418

A Job For the Police. The people living in the vicinity of the First Methodist church and the members of the church themselves, complain of the crowds of boys who congregate about the church doors every Sunday evening during service and disturb the congregation and the neighbors by loud talk and boisterous conduct. A complaint has been made to the police, and there will be some arrests made if the misconduct is continued. Among those complained of are a number of young girls. whose parents suppose they are attending church, when they are in the company of some very brash young men. A special officer will be detailed to look atter those young people each Sanday evening, and there is a probability of a good deal of grief in store for some of them in the near future.

Notice to Contractors.

The building committee on the First M. E. church of Council Bluffs, Ia., will receive scaled proposals for the erection of a new church on the site of the present church, corner Broadway and First street, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the offices of the architects, Merriam block, Council Bluffs, on and after Thursday, July 24. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be delivered to the undersigned or W. S. Mayne, 103 Pearl street, Council Bluffs, on or before need of Saturday, the 2d day of August.

F. M. Ellis & Co., Architects.

A good hose reel free with every 100 feet of hose purchased at Bixby's.

THE OMAHA BEE NEWS ABOUT THE BLUFFS.

The Iowa Bailway Commissioners Sustained in an Important Ruling.

No Squatter Sovereignty-Some Congressicoal Candidates-The County

THE SISTERS WILL BUILD AN ASYLUM.

Normal-General and Personal Notes.

Railway Commissioners Right.

Some time ago the railway commissioners of Iowa had to listen to a complaint against the Chiengo, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway concerning the need of an overhead crossing near Herndon, in Guthrie county. The commissioners decided that the company should build this crossing as desired. The company failed to comply with this decision, and so the case was brought in the district court to compet the company to do so, as provided under the peculiar law of this state. Judge Decree heard the case. The chief question involved was whether this crossing was one required by the public need, or whether it was simply needed by the farmer whose land lay along the track at that place. After hav-ing had the matter under consideration for some time a decision was given vesterday by Judge Deemer supporting the railway com-

missioners and requiring the building of the crossing as a public necessity.

Will Build the Insone Asylum. A building permit was taken out by the Sisters of Mercy yesterday for the erection of a three-story brick a Idition to their hospital. The addition is to be a fine building, cesting \$15,000, and the work will be commenced at ence.

The permit was taken out yesterday mora ing and it was not long until it was generally mown nmong the residents of the First ward, who are strongly opposed to the erection of the building if it is to be used for a hospital for the incurable insune, as it is supposed the management contemplate. During the aftersoons number of the prominent property owners living near the hospital, came into the ity derk's office to assure themselves that the permit had been actually asked for and obtained. There were very few who believed the management of the hospital really contemplated roing whead with the work in the face of the strong opposition that was known to exist among the citizens of the ward, but the stub of the clerk's book showing the isseance of the permit satisfied all doubts. A good deal of feeling was manifested in consequence. Said one property owner and citizen: "I have earnestly hoped the sisters would not persist in their determination to build an insane asylum under our noses, and we would be relieved of the unpleasant necessity of going to extremes to prevent them. We are sorry to see them overrade the wishes of so many of the citi-cens who have contribated liberally to the support of their hospital and done all they could to assist them in the great charitable work they have undertaken. But now since they have disregarded our petitions and re-quests and have determined to maintain one of the most objectionable of all unpleasant institutions in our midst, we will exhaust very means within our power to prevent hem carrying out their design so far as they relate to the keeping of a horde of hewling maniaes. We have engaged the best legal talent in the city, and they must expect the most determined and persistent fight that men can wage when they are fighting for what they esteem the protection of their families and their homes. Of course we can families and their homes. Of course we can-not enjoin the erection of the building, and they may go ahead and invest their money, but when they attempt to co-with their contract with the county to comply take the sixty or seventy incurable instale we will take every legal step to prevent it. It was a fool contract the county commissioners made, and I have not talked with one of them who does not frankly admit that he is ashamed of it and wishes he hadn't done it. Their excuse that they will save the county \$2,000 a year has but little force since they realize that the location of the ob-

Dr. H. S. West, porcelain crown and bridge

jectionable institution will damage their fellow citizens to the extent of many thou-

No Squatter Sovereignty, Litigation continues about the accretions

and cut-offs caused by the numerous changes of the fickle Missouri. In the superior court vesterday four squatters were before Judge McGee on a charge of contempt in violating the injunction which restrained them from invading the land claimed by William Siedentopf. The trial of the case revealed the fact that there was a defect in the service of the write of injunction. Three of the defendants concluded that they would not fight the case any further, and agreed to vacate the land before September i. The other will probably do likewise, so the bottom fell out

of the proceedings.
A somewhat similar case was brought to Indee Deemar's attention vesterday. It was dudge Deemer's attention vesterday. It was an application by the East Omaha land company for a writ of injunction restraining James Hanson, Nels Jacobson, S. Clauser and their wives from in any way claiming right or title to properly on Cut-Off island. It will be remembered that during the excitement of the boom there was a rush for this island, and it was regular attack was by these and it was rapidly settled upon by those claiming to take it as government land, There were a number of little houses built, There were a number of little houses built, and Dr. Thomas Jeriers was foremost, building a large house and making sundry improvements. Much litipation followed, and it seems that Dr. Jefferis is the only one who succeeded in settling satisfactorily with the East Omaha hand company. This suit is brought to compel the others to let go. The writ was issued and the defoudants were restrained from decima or platfur any of the strained from deeding or platting any of the

J. G. Tipton, real estate, 527 Broadway.

Yearnin: for Washington.

There are whisperings of political fence building among the democratic camps. Among the interesting reports is one that the congressional nomination is claimed by some to belong by right to Schater Groneweg, who accepted the nomination for state senator when it seemed like a forlorn hope. Having thus won a victory it is urged by his friends that it is no more than right that he should be given a chance to run the race for congressional honors. On the other hand, it is re ported that Tom Bowman wants to make the race, and that to quiet him his name has been urged as just the one to be placed on the demceratic state tisket as treasurer. In a letter to the Dubuque Herald, Mr. Bowman de-clines to have his name considered, for the reason, as stated in his own words, "I fear I would be elected." This rather confirms the theory that he does not purpose to have his ambition for congress the warted by being put off with a nomination for state treasurer how the matter will be adjusted is for the democratic managers to decide.

Mandel & Klein are offering great inducement to housekeepers during these hot days. We are receiving new goods daily and can offer great bargains in carpets, bodding, cook stoves, etc. We wish to make room for our fall stock. We would be pleased to have you figure with us for cash or on the installment plan. We will ship all goods free of charge within a radius of 100 miles. Remember, Manne & Kleis, 230 Broadway.

The County Normal,

The second day of the county normal chool opened yesterday morning with an enrollment of nearly three hundred, more than double the attendance of any previous institute ever held in the county. There are 332 teachers in the county holding certificates to teach, and it is regarded as ex tremely remarkable that so nearly the total number should be present as early as the second day of the normal. It is taken as an evidence of the thorough work of Superin-

District Control

tendent Cooper and one of the good results of his determination to raise the standard of instructors in the public schools of the county. It must also be taken as indicating the hearty desire of the teachers to co-operate with him in his laudable work.

The course of instruction this season will be much more thorough and complete than it has been possible to make it in the past. The day was taken up with the regular routine work, and every one of the five instructors were as busy as beavers. fact there is no chance for any idlenes room for any idlers. The teachers who came here with the expectation of having a languid vacation are awakening to the fact that they have laid out for them three weeks of the

The normal will last three weeks, five days in the week and six hours each day for reci-tations, and about all the remainder of the

time for study. J. C. Bixby, steam heating, sanitary

gineer, 943 Life building, Omaha; 201 Mer riam block, Council Bluffs.

They Ran Him Down. At noon yesterday there was an incipient riot on Middle Broadway in which the principuls were E. E. Cohan and S. Cohan, two bucksters, and three expressmen and their friends. The hucksters were selling vegetables, and had drawn their one-horse wagon up to the curbing, and were measuring out potatoes to a customer when the express wagron drove up. The driver was Frank, alias "Mickey" Smith, and the other two occupants were Harry Grate and a young man named Boyington. Smith turned his team from the center of the street and deliberately ran lato the hucksters' outfit. He

was driving at a lively rate, and when the express wagon struck there was trouble all around. One of the Cohans was hit on the nip by the hub and knocked down, and his rue was injured by the tongue of the express warron. up a small piece of fron, and Grate struck him a violent blow over the head with his whip stock and knocked him down. The other hen made a motion as if to draw a revolver rom his pocket, and the express team drave coldly away, followed by the peddlers shoutig at the top of their voices. The expression were actuated by the well defined belief that the peddler had a revolver, and he was keeping dangerously near the end of the wagon, and they had a vigoreus lash on their The horses attracted a great deal of Later in the day the Cohans filed an in-

bedily Injury, and they were arrested and taken before Justice Schurz. In return they had the Cohans arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Spectators characterized the assault as a

ermation against the expression, charging ion with assault with intent to do great

most bratal and unjustifiable one, and it is very likely to go hard with the expressmen. The case will be tried today.

Was Selling Whisky.

Marshal Zane of Manawa came into town resterday afternoon to obtain legal assistance n suppressing an original package joint that has spring up in the little village in defiance of the wishes of the municipal authorities. He applied to Justice Barnett and secured a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Skinner, r., the offending saloonkeeper. The warrant was served and young Skinner was arraigued. Upon his request life case was continued un-til the 24th inst., and he kept out of jail by putting up a bond of \$100.

TODAY, 8 O'LOCK, SHARP.

Boston Store, Council Bluffs.

The doors of the Boston store, Council Bluds, will open again today for business after being closed all day yesterday marking and muking preparation their second annual clearing sale of spring stock, some of the greatest bargains in dry Bluffs and vicinity will be offered at this Below we quote only a few of the thou-

sunds of bargains that will be offered at this Double fold cashmere and 35-inch check suiting sold for 22c, sale price 1216c. 36-inch stripe suiting brocaded mohairs and all wool flannels, usual price 25c, sale price

54-inch all wool ladies' cloth, all colors, which sold for 58c, sale price 37c.

35-inch brilliantines in blacks and black and whites, worth 50c, sale price 37c.

Faille and gros grain sitis, black and col-

ored, reduced to 75c, former price 95c China silk and colored satins worth 50c for

\$1.75 all wool dress robes, sale price \$3.37. \$7.30 all wool dress robes, sale price \$3.75.

\$15,00 silk and wool dress robes, sale price \$22,00 velvet and silk trimmed dress robes,

sale price \$11.00. The above are all just half price Double fold challice biege cloth worth 7c, sale price alec.

Finglish sateens, egood styles, sold for 15c,

sale price S 1-3c or 12 yards for \$1. French sateens (100 styles), also solid col-ors in Mulhouse goods which sold for 22c, ale price 1250. Fast black French sateen at 19c, we will

ell at 15c, sold elsowhere for 25c. Standard indigo blue colleos, 614c. Fancy colored calico sold for 1214c, sale

rice 64c, just one-half.
All our odds and ends misfits in kid gloves will sell during sale for 19c.

Relding's silk (100 yards) Sc a spool. Linea thread ic a spool (Marshall's.) Jet buttons 5c a dozen. Colored pearls that sold for 19c, sale price

Shirt braids 4c apiece. All our ribbons in this sale, all our corsets, All our wall paper at just one-half; 25c paper 125c, the paper of 75c, 9c paper 45c. BOSTON STORE. FOTHERINGHAM, WHITELAW & CO.,

Council Bluffs, Iowa. UNITED STATES ARMY SERVICE. Some Men Prefer the Life of a Soldier

to All Others. There are many men who live in the army who serve one term after another and are content with no other life than

that of the soldier, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. Here is the record for 1888, which shows how many old soldiers were serving in the army:

Men serving thirty-five years
Men serving thirty years
Men serving the serving twenty years
Men serving twenty years
Men serving fiventy years
Men serving fitteen years
Men serving fitteen years
Men serving five years
Men serving five years
Men receiving re-enlisted pay
Men receiving pay for third year
Men receiving pay for flourth year.
Men receiving pay for flith year

Adjutant General Drum, speaking of this subject said: "An examination of the data " " " shows the continual presence in the ranks of an average of 18,000 men with a service of three years and upward, or 72 per cent of the legal strength of the army. This fact confirms the statement made by me in previous reports, that the larger proportion of deserters were men of less than three years'

There are, of course, various suggestions made to prevent desertions, but with that question this article has nothing to do. The American soldier is well cared for and well paid, but he will con-tinue to be tempted to desert after the novelty of his life has worn off, and until it has become a second nature to him. Descriers are not the unintelligent men. They are the restless, quick-witted and irresponsible rovers who are always look ing out for excitement, and the men who enlist for the purpose of securing transportation to the west, with the intention of deserting.

The burdock plant is one of the best diureties or kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Bitters is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, fiver and blood.

Tickets at lowest rates and superior accommodations via the great Rock Island route- Ticket office, 1602-Sixteenth and Farnam streets, Omaha.

(When)

CONGRESSIONAL-PROCEEDINGS.

The Much Talked of Original Package Finally Defined.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS ARE DEFEATED.

The Senate Bill is Finally Passed-The Usual Weary Round of Discussion in the Seaate-A Talk on

Washington, July 22 .- In the house, imrediately after the reading of the journal, voting began on the original package bill. The first vote was on the Adams amendment substitute defining an original package. It

Cheyenne Indians.

was lost-33 to 115. The house then proceded to vote on the house substitute for the senate bill. The voteresulted: Yeas, 109; nays, 94. Owing to the many changes of votes made

94, it stood-yeas 113, mays 97, as follows: Yeas - Adams, Anderson (Mississippi), Baker, Bontine, Barwig, Baine, Bliss, Boakner, Breckenridge (Kentuky), Bricker, Brookshire, J. B. Brows, Buchanan (Vir-Chewit, Clunic, Comstock, Cooper (Indiana), Cochran, Crisp, Cummings, Davidson, Dibble Dickerson, Dockerey, Dunnell, Dunphy, Ed-munds, Ellis, Farquhar, Flood, Foreman, Forney, Frank, Gest, Goodnight, Grosvenor, Forney, Frank, Gest, Goodnight, Grosvenor, Haughen, Hayes, Haynes, Hempnill, Hennan, Holman, Kinsey, LaFolletto, Laidlow, Lahe, Lawler, Laws, Lehlbach, Lester (Ga.), Lewis, Maish, Martin (Ind.), McAdoo, McCarthy, McClellan, McCord, McCormick, McCreary, McMil-lan, McRae, Moore (N. H.), Mulcher, Oates, O'Ferrell, O'Neill (Ind.), Osborn, Outhwafte, Owen (Ind.), Owens (Oho), Pay-Outhwaite, Owen (Ind.), Owens (Ohio), Parrett, Payne, Paynter, Peel, Pennington, Peice, Quinn, Reed (In.), Reilly, Richardson, Sawyer, Scranton, Scall, Snively, Simonds, Skinner, Stockbridge, Stone (Ky.), Thomas, Tracy, Turner (R. Y.), Van Schaak, Vaux, Wheeler (Ala.), Whitborne, Wike, Wiley, Wilcox, Williams (III.), Wilson (W. Va.), Yardley, Yoder, 113.

Yardley, Yoder, -113, Nays.-Abbott, Allen (Mich.), Atkinson (Pa.), Banks, Belknap, Bergen, Breckin-ridge (Ark.), Brewer, Brusins, Bucherman (N. J.), Candler (Mass.), Cannon, Carter, Catchings, Chipman, Cogrswell, Coleman, Conger, Coeper (Ohio), Craig, Crain, Cul-berson (Tex.), Culbertson (Pa.), Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Dolliver, Elliott, Evans, Featherstone, Finlay, Fithian, Flick, Farn-ston, Gear, Gifford, Greenhalge, Henderson, Lie, Hill, Henderson, Land Colley, Colley stor, Gear, Gifford, Greenhalge, Henderson, (Ia.), Hill, Hitt, Hepkins, Houk, Kelley, Kennedy, Kerr (Ia.), Lacy, Lanham, Martin (Tex.), Mason, McDuffle, McKenna, Miles, Morey Morrill, Morrow, Morse, O'Donnell, O'Neill (Mass.), O'Neill (Pa.) Payson, Perkins, Pickler, Pagsley, Quackenbush, Raines, Ray, Rife, Robertson, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, Savers, Smith (Ill.), Spooner, Stephenson, Stewart (Tex.), Stewart (Vt.), Stivers, Struble, Stunp, Sweeney, Taylor (Ill.), Taylor (Tenn.), E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thompson, Townsend (Colo.), Townsend (Pa.), Turner (Kan.), Vandever, Waddell, Walker, Wallace, Wilson (Ky.), Wilson (Wash.), Wrischt—97.

Mr. Grosvenor of Obio moved a reconsideration and a motion was

reconsideration and a motion was made that the motion be tabled. The motion to table was agreed to—yeas, 118; nays, 95. The vote then recurred on the pas-sage of the senate bill as amended. It was

passed—yeas, 176; nays, 38.

Following is the heuse measure: That
whenever any article of commerce is imported into any state, from any other state, territory or foreign nation, and there held or offered for sale, the sale shall then be subject to the laws of such state; provided that no discrimination shall be made by any state in favor of its citizens against these of other states or territories in respect to the sale of any article of commerce, nor favor of its own products against those of a like character produced in other states and territories; nor shall the transportation of commerce through any state be obstructed except by the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such state. A conference with the senate was asked for and the house then proceeded to the consider-

E. B. Taylor, chairman of the judiciary committee, opened the debate with a speech in favor of the bankruptey bill as one in whose preparation no pains' had been spared to make it just and equitable to all parties. Mr. Culbertson of Texas opposed the bill.

In its general features and scope it was not different from the Lowell bill of the former congress and from the act of 1867, which was repealed in 1878. Referring to the conven-tion held in Minnesota in favor of the meastion held in Minnesota in favor of the measure, he said the bill had been prepared by an attorney for the associated groceries company of St. Louis. He could not understand why there should be such anxiety on the part of money and manufacturing interests for the passage of this measure unless it was that the shadow of legislation of this congress had been cast over them. With the McKinley bill absorbing the wealth of the people in bill absorbing the wealth of the people in order to enrich manufacturers, with the silver bill which lodged in the secretary of the treasury always dominated by Wall street the power to demontize silver after one year with the election bill which struck down at one fell blow the unsurpassed prosperity of the south which had arisen from the ashes of the great war, it might be the convention conceived it necessary to provide a wrecking train to pick up the debris of furtures which would be scattered all over the country which these laws enforced. [Applause on the demo-

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama said the speaker Mr. Wheeler of Alabama said the speaker ordered the bill passed. [Laughter.] He had ordered the election bill passed and it had been passed, and he presumed this bill would. Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey, a member of the judiciary committee said he did not know whether the speaker was in favor of the bill or opposed to it. They had never passed on t. He (Buchanan) was getting tired of in-inuations of this kind. Continuing, Mr. Bu chanan supported the measure, contending it was demanded by the people. There was nothing political or sectional in it. The members of the judiciary committee, who made a careful study of the bill, were satisfied it contained all the safeguards with which it

was possible to surround bill of this character. Mr. Kelly of Kansas inquired whether under the provisions of the bill only lawyers could be appointed referces. Mr. Bucuanan made an affirmative re-

Mr. Kelly suggested it was not right to discriminate against the farmers and business men who were not members of the bar. Mr. Buchanan, speaking, he said, from personal experience, gave an opinion that the worst thing that would befall the farmers was to quit farming and practice law. the fact was the referces had judicial func-

tions to perform.

Mr. Oates of Alabama opposed the bill, and at the same time frankly admitted it was one of the best and most carefully considered bankruptcy measures ever brought before congress. But the act of 1867 had been so completely debauched and malasiministered in the south that the very word "bankruptey" had become a stench in the nostrils of honest men of that section. Mr. Boatner of Louisiana and Mr. Hayes of

lowa gave a modified support to the bill, suggesting certain changes.
Pending further debate the house ad-

Senate. Washington, July 22.—The senate bili giving a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mrs. Jessie Fremont was reported and placed on the calendar. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The paragraph having been reached in regard to the removal of the northern band of Cheyennes to a permanent settlement together upon one of the exisiting reservations in South Dakota, Wyoming or Montana, a motion was made by Mr. Pettigrew to strike out South Dakota. He said there was al-ready 25,000 Indians in that state and no more

Mr. Power remarked that Montana did not want them either.
After further discussion the names of the

three states were struck out and the para-graph made to read:
"For the removal of the said northern band of Cheyenne Indians to a permanent settle-ment upon any of the existing reservations."

the appropriation for subsistence for the Sloux and for the purposes of their civilization from \$850,000 to \$050,000, inverting an item of \$15,000 for one year's interest in advance on \$3,000,000 provided for as a permanent fund in the act of March 2, 1889. Having disposed of half the bill it was laid aside until towards. until tomorrow.

The house bill for the disposal of Fort Ellis as a military reservation under home-stead was passed with amendments. The house then adjourned.

OF INTERES I TO THE FARMER.

A Government Report on the Sugar Beat Industry Nearly Ready.

Bulletin No. 27 of the division of chem Istry of the United States department of agriculture relates to the sugar beet industry and will soon be ready for distribution. The object of the bulletin has been to give as nearly as possible the condition of the sugar beet industry in the United States at the present time; locate approximately those portions of the country which are best suited to the cate the line of work necessary to the the vote as announced by the speaker was successful introduction and extension of not correct. Instead of fixing yeas 109, nays the beet sugar industry in this country. This is not the first publication on the

sugar beet issued by the department of agriculture, but all previous publications being out of print the present bulginia), Bullock, Burton, Bynum, Caldwell, letin is not only reprints such portions Candler (Georgia), Carlton, Caruth, Caswell, of former publications as it is desirable to preserve but contains in addition a large quantity of material gathered during the past year relating to beet sugar both in the United States and other countries-it is therefore about as complete a presentation of the subject as is possible to give at the present time. The history of the sorghum sugar experiments furnish a striking illustration of the possible harm to a new industry, of enthusiasm not guided and re- do, transport for the Missouri river pack strained by reliable information and prudent foresight. This has with it tons of ice free of charge) at 12 been borne in mind in the preparation of the present bulletin, and pains have been taken to furnish all the information possible which would serve as a basis and a guide to those who contemplate the establishment of beet sugar factories. Especial pains have been taken to indicate to the sugar beet producer all the difficulties he will have to contend with in adapting his methods to the necessities of this product. It is extremely desirable that the farmers themselves should understand that the successfu culture of the sugar beat involves in a very high degree the application of scientific methods to agriculture, and that no success is possible where this is neglected; especially is this the case in the providing of sugar beet seed of the proper quality. This is strongly empha-sized by the history of the developmen, of the beet sugar industry in Europet which forms part of the present bulletin. The bulletin contains numerous illus-

trations, including carefully prepared plans for a sugar beet factory. tion for copies of the same should be made to the secretary of agriculture, or to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department, Washington, D. C.

succel at Food For the Stock.

Now that the subject of sheep feeding is fairly before us, great interest will be taken in producing a greater variety of feed for that animal which appreciates so well a bill of fare in which variety is a marked feature. In the early fall the pastures will be less inviting to the ambs than they should be and supple mental feeding rightly conducted will pay handsomely, says the Breeders' Gazette. But can this be accomplished? We have seen sheep and lambs' turned into the cornfield, after the ears - had pushed out, with excellent results. All the lower leaves, a large portion of which are usually wasted, are greedily eaten by the flock, while the ears of corn are high enough to be out of reach. Scattering weeds are also utilized, and the fence corners and borders of the field nicely trimmed out.

But why not go further and sow some crop between the rows of corn to furnish additional feed. At the last cultivation of corn which may be given before the stalks are breast high, grain can be sown broadcast by hand, or from horseback.or with seeders specially prepared for drilling in grain between the rows. Rye is probably the best grain to be sown for this purpose. In some cases the corn will doubtless be so dense that the grain will make little growth until after the corn crop has matured and let in the sunshine, but even then there should be enough fall pasturage to pay large divilends for the labor and expense. Under favorable conditions where the corn is not too thick, the rye should make sufficient growth to prove satisfactory for turning into the field before husking Here is a subject as yet little worked out by our farmers, but it is a promising one and merits more than a a passing notice. Toothsome mutten is now in order, but to produce it we must give a larger variety of feed to the flock and in abundance; to do this in such a manner as to leave a good margin of profit calls for considerate action. Trose who first develop this opening will secure the largest returns.

Girdling Grape Vines.

Dr. Jabez Fisher, in Massachusetts Experiment station bulletin, says: July 5th I girdled one or two bearing arms on each of sixty Concord grape vines, by taking out a ring of back half an inch long near the trunk of the vine, As a result, these grapes showed color August 12th, six days before those on the opposite half of the same vines. They were fit for market September 20th, the berries being then from 30 per cent to 40 per cent larger than the others. October 1st they still were sweeter than those not treated, which latter were then ripe, but the first had a somewhat insipid taste without the refresh-

ing sparkle of the others. The results, so far as they are appar ent from this trial, show a gain of ten days in fitness for market, with largely increased size of berries. The drawbacks are, in a season as wet as the past. a loss of from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the berries by cracking open and the production of berries too soft to bear carriage. Both of these drawbacks would be lessened in a drier season, though not overcome in my experience. and there would be a decided diminution in quality for the connoisseurs. Add to this the harm which may come to the vine from the operation repeated year after year, but which is not settled.

Yields of Fruits.

A writer in the Canadian Horticultur-ist says he reads in the paper that a great deal is said about the man who grows from 5,000 to 10,000 quarts of strawberries (150 to 300 bushels) to the acre, and sells them from 15 to 20 cents a quart; while nothing is said about the man who gets from 1,000 to 2,000 quarts per acre (30 to 60 bushels) and sells them at 5 cents. It is well to give the product obtained by both men, in doing which it is especially requisite to give an account of the mode of cultivation adopted by

While the above is very true, it is also true that the man who uses his best ondeavors and who resorts to the best methods in his work will more nearly approach the large yield. The history of these who fall is never pleasing though their lessons may save the reader Among other amendments reported and though their lessons may save the reader agreed to were the following: Increasing from some of their mistakes. The man

who buys the plants that will soonest cover the ground and choke out the weeds, and who thinks that nature knows more about how fruits ought to grow than he does, is the one we expect to fail and we are seldom disappointed. All cannot produce the crops raised by those having exceptional situation and success, but anyone may, one season with another, make a success of the

Alfalfa for Poultry.

This season we sowed a strip of alfalfa, in order to test it on a small plan, as we were not sure it would thrive, writes the editor of Farm and Fireside, We had never seen it growing before, and knew but little about it. We sowed the seed in April, and by June 1 it was eight Inches high. We also began to feed it In June, cutting it and throwing it over into the poultry yard. As fast as cut off it grows right up again, and becomes thicker. Next year we will have quite a patch of it. Now for the results: We found that the hens will not touch white or red clover if they can get alfalfa. production of the sugar beet and to indi- They eagerly run for it, and clean up a mess of it at once. We believe it to be the best green food for poultry known and suggest that our readers try it next year by sowing a pound of seed by of experiment. Only new seed will answer, and weeds will kill the young alfalfa. We got our seed from Denver as Colorado is the home of alfalfa. is growing on a very light, sandy soil no manure or fertilizer having been riven, but we would advise the use o fine, well-rotted manure, and to sow the seed in rows, so as to keep the weeds down with the hoe until well up.

Discrimination in Raile ad Charg s We are in receipt of a letter from a friend at Omaha, Neb., in which he makes some pertinent suggestions, says the Kunsas Farmer. We have often asked the same questions, but have not received naswers. He writes:

"If the western railroads can, as they cents per hundred weight, why should the freightage of corn be kept at 20 cents? Packing house product is worth \$5 per hundred pounds, whilst corn is worth less than 50 cents per hundred Why should there be a greater freight age on a commodity of less value than one of greater value? When the westera railroads were asked last winter to make the same rate on hard and soft coal, the officials replied that such a request was unreasonable, for the reason that hard coal being a commodity of greater value, it should bear a greater freightage. If western railroads can, as they do, transport packing house product, worth ten times as much as corn, for the packers at 12 cents, why should they not be compelled to carry for the farmer his corn for 12 cents? If a rate of 12 cents on a commodity worth \$5 per hundred pounds is remunerative to railroads, why tax a commodity worth only 40 cents with 20 cents freightage?" Suggestions to Swine Breeders.

We present herewith a few valuable extracts from a letter by M. Leibhart, Marquette, Neb., which is too long for publication in full. Mr. Leibhart is a practical hog raiser, and is very success ful in business, and what he has to say will be found both interesting and useful. Speaking of number of pigs in a litter he says: "Some people say a pure bred sow only has four or five pigs, but it is different with mine. This year they have big, strong litters. I believe the secret is in the management of the breeding and feeding of your brood sows. An exclusive corn diet for brood sows is injurious, as it contains too much fattening substance and not enough muscle and bone forming material. One-half or better two-thirds of their food while with pig should consist of oats or bran makes as good feed for sows as any I ever used. "A brood sow should be one year old

before she has her pigs. I would rather have her eighteen months old before farrowing her pigs, as she will have her growth and will raise a better litter of pigs. I believe one litter a year is all a sow ought to raise. The first must come too early and the second too late, to say nothing of the increased drain on the constitution of the sow. After raising a litter in the spring a sow needs the balance of the year to recruit her energies preparatory to raising another "It should be borne in mind that there

is no kind of farm stock that can be so rapidly improved by judicious selection and crossing as swine; also that there is nothing that will degenerate so rapidly under neglect. Even the best breeds we have will degenerate into worthless scrubs in a few years if care is not exercised in the selection of stock and the infusion of new blood each year. Breed-ing in-and-in tells with fearful effect upon a herd, and the lack of care in the way of food and shelter will help their downward course.

"Have you ever invested any money at interest? If not, your hogs are not quite as good as they might be, invest \$15 or \$20 in a good thoroughbred pig." Agricultural Chemists' Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the association of official agricultural chemists has been called to meet in Washington August 28th, proximo, at 10 a.m. The association will meet in the lecture room of the national museum. The objects of this association are (1) to secure uniformity and accuracy in the methods, results and mode of statements of analysis of fertilizers, soils, cattle foods, dairy products, and other materials connected with agricultural industry; (2) to afford opportunity for the discussion of matters of interest to agricultural chemists. Those eligible to membership are analytical chemists connected with the United States department of agriculture or with any state or national agricultural experiment station or college, or with any state or national institution or body charged with official control of the ma terials named in section I of the constitution, but all analytical chemists are invited to attend the meetings and take part in the discussions without, however, having the right to vote.

TRAINED TO DRIVE IN HARNESS. The King of the Desert Appears in an

Entirely New Roll. The Wild East performance at Earl's court the other afternoon concluded with a feature which created both sensation and satisfaction, says the London News. A large and critical audience had been invited to witness the first performance of Mr. Darling, his Hons, and boarhound. just arrived from a highly successful engagement at the Nouveau Cirque in Paris. Of the marvelous pitch of training to which he has brought his four young lions the fame has been noised abroad during the last five months, and it is claimed that at least one portion of the performance has never been witnessed since the spectacles in the

coliseum of Rome.

In the center of the great space had been created a huge cage of bright red |

metal bars; and when Mr. Darling en tered, carefully fastening himself in, a partition drawn aside from the annex revealed four young lions and a boar hound, who came tumbling out in a most' froliesome manner from the cage within a enge. Like well-trained dogs the Hone leaped upon stools, sat upon their baunches, and looked the picture of happy pets. The master, who were at military-looking dress, gave a sig-nal with his whip, and the lions, joined paws, two and two, making themselves a bridge for the hound to leap over. Other feats of this character were gone through, and then one of the lions mounted a trievele, and was pushed round the cing first by the bourhound and then by one of the feline comrades. Two of them by and by played a game of see saw on a plank balanced across a gate one standing up, the other squat on his haunches, with the hound in the middle to work the business and see fair play. Trainer, lions and dog next lay together in a heap in loving embrace. Fluilly a small Roman chariot was brought in, to which were harnessed the four lions. Mr. Darling got up, took the reins, and, with the boarhound gamboling in front, the strange team galloped, well in hand all the while, round and round the circus, evidently enjoying the scamper,

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