### COUNCIL BLUFFS DEPARTMENT

#### MINOR MENTION.

Mrs. John Nelson is quite ill at her home George Holcomb of Sloux Falls is visiting the family of John N. Baldwin.

George Rudio leaves today for a trip to Deadwood and the Black Hills country. Senator Pusey spent Sunday at home. He will return to Des Molnes this morning. The Lady Maccabees will meet Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Royal Areanum

Another meeting will be held at the Ogden

house next Friday night for the purpose of organizing a bicycle club. Judge Woolson went to Sioux City on Sa urday after the adjournment of court. He

will return this morning. Special meeting Bluffs City Lodge No. 71, F. and A. M., Tuesday, March 24, Work in E. P. degree 7:30 sharp.

The local board will meet tonight to con sider the imue of the bonds for an addition to the Eighth street school building. The Grand hotel, Council Bluffs. High Rates, \$2.50 per day

class in every respect. Rates, \$2.50 per and upward. E. F. Clarke, proprietor. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lynchard were called to Mt. Pleasant, Ia. last night by the serious illness of Mrs. Lynchard's aged mother. The funeral of the late T. H. Stewart, who was killed in Omaha, took place in this city yesterday afternoon under the auspices of

the I. O. O. F. Interment was at Fairview George Metcalf has returned from Sloux City, where he has been for some time, undergoing treatment for throat troubit. He is improved in health, and stood the

journey remarkably well.

The funeral of B. Goldstein was held from the residence on Broadway yesterday afternoon. The burial rites were performed by Rabbi Leo M. Franklin of Omaha. The funeral was attended by a large number of he friends and relatives of the deceased.

The funeral of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Haas took place from the family residence, 715 First avenue yes-terday afternoon. The services were con-ducted by Rev. McDonald in the presence of the relatives and immediate friends of

the stricken family. the stricken family.

Claude Dye, formerly deputy county treasurer and at the recent election a candidate

is going to blame the railroad companies for for city auditor on the democratic ticket State bank of Tabor, Ia., succeeding E. W. Brooks, resigned. He will move his family to Tabor the coming week.

The contract for the brick work on the Odd Fellows' building will be let today. There was some talk among the committee about having the work done under the super-vision of a foreman and by day labor, but this idea has been about given up and all of the work will probably be awarded by con-

The meeting of ladies at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters Friday afternoon for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary attracted quite a large number of the fair sex and the proposed organization was fully discussed. Mrs. Phelps presided and Mrs. Tarkington was chosen secretary. A committee com-posed of Mesdames G. D. Baker, J. G. Lemen and John K. Cooper was appointed on con-

stitution, after which the session was ad-journed until next Thursday at 2 o'clock. Manager Alton's stock company begun its second week's engagement at the New Dohany last night, and despite the fact that there was more snow on the ground and in the air than has been seen here for three years, nearly every seat in the whole house was taken. The company get stronger with each night's performance. Tonight the bill will be that good old drama "Hazel Kirk," that the public never tires of. Strong bills will be given each night during the week. and the second week will be much stronge than the first.

IOWA TEACHERS WILL MEET. Progrom for the Session to Be Held

Bluffs on April 2, 3 an 4, has been The officers are: President, A. B. Warner, Harlan; vice president, A. W. Merrill, Stuart; recording secretary, J. W. Clark Red Oak; railroad secretary, C. L. Crow, Logan; treasurer, C. E. Moore, Missouri Valley. The executive committee is: E. H Eastman of Council Bluffs, chairman; A. B Warner of Harlan, and J. W. Clark of Red Oak. The program follows:

GENERAL ASSOCIATION. GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

Thursday, April 2.—Forenoon and afternoon, visiting the city schools. Evening, 7:30 o'clock, Presbyterian church—Half hour recital by the C. B. H. S. Violin Orchestra and Chorus club. Address of welcome, Dr. John Askin, Council Bluffs, Response, Dr. W. M. Brooks, Tabor. Lecture, "Child Study and Its Practical Results," Prof. G. T. W. Patrick, Iowa State university. Announcements.

Study and its Practical Results, Prof. G. T. W. Patrick, Iowa State university. Announcements.
Friday, April 3, 9 a, m.—Presbyterian Church—President's address, A. B. Warner, Harlan. Paper, "The Teacher's Preparation for Nature Study," A. W. Merrill, Stuart. "The Teaching of Science—In the Country Schools," A. A. Taylor, Greenfield. "In the Grades," G. I. Miller, Boone. "In the High School," W. C. Van Ness, Denison. General discussion of above subjects, led by F. B. Cooper, Des Moines. "Methods of Primary Work, as Taught in Scarrett School, Kansas City," illustrated by phonograph, J. C. Hisey, Kansas City. Friday Afternoon, 1:20 O'clock.—Address, "How to Enrich the Instruction in Country Schools," State Superintendent J. R. Kirk, Missouri. "An Exercise in Nature Study," Netle Morris, Counc I Bluffs. "Snap Shots," O. J. Laylander, Cedar Falls, "The Study of Civics in the High School," W. F. Chevalier, Red Oak, Discussion, W. O. Riddell, Woodbine. "The Bright Side," H. W. Sawyer, Council Bluffs.
Friday Evening, 7:30 O'clock.—Half hour recital by the C. B. H. S. Violin Orchestra and Chorus club. Address, Hon. W. F. Gurley, Omaha.

MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.
Saturday 8:40 a m.—Exhibition drill.

Gurley, Omaha.

MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

Saturday, 8:40 a. m.—Exhibition drill. Presbyterian church auditorium. School officers and city superintendents. C. W. Neal, Stuart, chairman. "The Obligations of the School Board to the Pupil, the Teacher and the Public." C. B. Christy, Malvern. Discussion led by O. E. French. Creston. "The Training of Teachers Algready Employed in the Schools," J. M. Hussey, Shenandoah. "Wise Expenditure of School Funds—Buildings, Teachers, School Supplies." C. W. Neal, Stuart, Discussion led by E. R. Fonda, Council Bluffs. "Class Intervals in Gradeal Schools," H. G. Lamson, Atlantic. Discussion led by C. M. Thompson, Corning.

Rural Schools—First Baptist Church,—I. P. Clark, Corning, chairman. "The Way Out of the Text Hook Question."H. A. Simons, Stiney. Discussion led by Viva Gilliland, Glenwood. "Township against District System." Charles Emerson, Creston. Discussion led by B. P. Holst, Boone. "What Have the Teachers a Right to Demand from the Country Institute?" Alice E. Hopper, Atlantic. Discussion led by C. E. Moore, Missouri Valley. "What Can Be done with Geography in the Rural Schools?" Mary F. Cody, Dunlap. Discussion led by W. B. Buckley, Oakland.

Graded and High Schools—Presbyterian Church Lecture Room—William Bell, Clarinda, chairman. "State Association High School Course of Study." W. F. Cramer, Lowa City. Discussion led by I. S. Condit, Red Oak. "How to Cultivate a Taste for Literature." Kate Mitchell, Hamburg. Discussion led by Mary E. Chadler, Missouri Valley. "The Treatment of Algebra in the High School." G. W. Price, Council Bluffs. Discussion led by W. C. Davis, Avoca. "Why Should John Study Latin?" W. H. Turnbuil, Sioux City.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION. MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

Saturday, 1:30 p. m.—Presbyterian Church—Business, reports of committees, election of officers, etc. Address, State Superintendent Henry Subin, Des Moines, "History—Educative Value and Methods," C. C. Carstens, Creston, Discussion led by Nellie Wood, Atlantic, "The Elector, the Director and the Instructor," T. E. Clark, Clarinda, "Echoes from the Four Corners," ten-minute speeches by the president and the three chalrimen.

lovely little range to be given away to the little girl under 12 mixing up the best batch of biscuit at the exhibit of the Buck's wonderful steel ranges, March 30. Cole & Cole's, 41 Main street.

Fine bedroom suits, enameled beds and subject every new novelty at the Durfee Furniture

REBATES AND OVERCHARGES

Iowa Grainmen to Give the Railroads a Turn in the Courts.

Violation of Interstate Regulations

Alleged by the Shinners, Who Bring the Suit to Recover

Suit will be filed in the United States court in a few days asking the railroads doing business between Council Bluffs and Chicago to go down into their pockets for something like a quarter of a million dollars for the benefit of the grain shippers of western and northwestern Iowa.

This is the outgrowth of a long standing difference between the railroads and the grain shippers of western Iowa. The Iowa shipper has always had to pay an exorbitant price to get his corn hauled to Chicago-that is his allegation at leastand all efforts to get better rates from the railways have been fruitiess. Four years ago the senate of the United States took the marter up and made an investigation, which was a victory for the shipper. The rate on corn from the Missouri river to Chicago Mr. J. M. Ousler was unable to address the men's meeting at the Young Men's Christian association yesterday afternoon. Secretary Baker held a general song and praise service instead of the announced prohad been crawling up for several years, and and a large amount of money, over \$100,000 by one road, was rebated to the shippers who had instigated the investigation and had

seen the losers by the exorbitant charges.
That was only four years ago, and now he rate is up to 20 cents again, and the Northwestern Iowa Grain Shippers' association has decided to bring suit against the Northwestern, Illinois Central and the Milwankee roads for rebate that will amount to about \$300,000 for violation of the interstate commerce commission's regulation of the rates. A number of fine legal points are involved in the proposed litigation, and the outcome will be watched with great interest.

A member of the Shippers' association in

rying to get all they possibly can out of the traffic, and even in face of this interstate regulation which we think they are now violating, it is a paying business for them, You see there are about fifty members of this Shippers' association, and even if the rads have to rebate to us the extra 3 cents charged, they will be shead that amount on the shipments of the thousands of ther com shippers who do not belong to the association, and whose individual losses by he extra charge would not make it worth heir time to go into a law suit. There are always two sides to a law sult, but to us it looks like a cincb. The roads have made no effort to comply with the interstate regula-

tion and it looks like a clear case. "The grain men of western and north-western lows are having a pretty tough time of it," continued the gentleman. "For instance, Manson is one of the best grain centers on the Illinois road. Yet today the buyers at Manson are shut out by Clare and Moorland, two towns that should have the same rate as Manson. Buyers at Clare and Moorland are paying prices that the Manson buyer cannot meet and the only explanation is that the railroad is giving rebates for some reason or another. The Manson grain men met Saturday and decided that they would close down their elevators next Saturday, March 28, unless the railroad made the rates equal to those enjoyed at Moorland and Clare. Of course, it is just possible that the members of the Shippers' association at Manson must be punished. That may account for the difference in rates. The business men of Manson are very much aroused when

are favored by railroads. There will be another slight request for cash made upon some of the railrads in a ogram of the Southwestern Iowa few days. Some time ago a number of ship-association, to be held at Council pers up in the vicinity of Chawa sold a lot of hay in this city or through agencies here. After the shipments had been made it was found that the union hay rate put in by the roads to Council Bluffs was a discrimination against the shippers and suit was commenced y secure a rebate of a large sum. The roads were defeated in the courts and have appealed. A number of other shippers situated Paint, Oll and Glass company, Masonic Temeimilarly to those who fought the first case and won it have filed their claims and will ask for a settlement or a law suit. The amount of this last claim is \$11,000. These suits will be filed in a few days and he case will be put in line for trial at the

October term of court. Y. M. C. A. Convention. The Y. M. C. A. convention for the Council Bluffs district will be held at Villieca on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next. Every association in the district is expected to be represented by a large delegation. Secretary Baker of the local association will attend which a big delegation of members from this broad of chickens. The hen was placed in the convention and from C. G. Sanata the convention on the this city will address the convention on the evening of the second day. Free entertain-

come and response; 8:19 p. m., opening audress by Rev. Stephen Phelps, D.D., Council Bluffs.

Saturday, March 28, Baptist Church—9:09 a.m., prayer service, I. S. Cendit, Red Oak; 9:45 a.m., reports; 19:15 a.m., "Committee Work," G. D. Baker, Council Bluffs; 19:45 a.m., "Bible Study," C. P. Martin, College Springs; 11:15 a.m., "Does it Pay to Attend a State Convention?" H. H. McAdoo and O. E. Phillips, Villisca; 2 p. m., "Testimony Meeting," J. A. McKenzie, Tabor; 2:45 p. m., "Successful Men's Meetings," H. J. Baird, Malvern; 3:15 p. m., "Correspondents" Work," C. T. Cole, Corning; 4 p. m., "Personal Work," Guy E. Leudon, Shenandoah; 4:30 p. m., "Association Finances." I. E. Munger, Waterloo.

Methodist Episcopal Church—7:39 p. m., song service; 8 p. m., college session, 1. E. Munger, presiding; addresses by college students; address by Hon, C. G. Saunders, Council Bluffs.

Sunday, March 29, Young Men's Christian Association Rooms—9:00 a. m., "Quiet Hour," doors closed at 9:15, W. A. Magee, Presbyterian Church—2:30 p. m. men's mass meeting; 7:30 p. m. union services in Christian and Methodist Episcopal churches; 9 p. m., farewell service, Methodist Episcopal church, 1. E. Munger.

I want to rent a modern 7 or 8-room

I want to rent a modern 7 or 8-room house. Location must be desirable and terms right. Address A. M. P., Bee office.

Butchers and the Ice- Men. The Butchers' union will meet tonight a Drako's place, 310 West Broadway, to transact some important business. Among the matters for consideration will be the ice question, and what to do with it in ho

weather.

The butchers have taken the bull by the horns and fixed themselves for ice during the coming summer. They wanted to get some kind of contracts or promises or anything like an assurance from local ice men that there would be a remonable sup-ply of cooling material on hand next sum-mer. They got nothing but the frozen face and so decided to act on their own account. Some ice houses out at Harlem were ice cated and captured. One house with 800 tons of cooling crystals was bought and tons of cooling crystals was bought and marked for future reference, and a like amount has been or is being shipped in and stored at Wheeler & Hereid's ice house on Upper Broadway. The butchers state that they now have all the ice they will need, and that they will not be affected by the local shortage or local prices. The meeting together will be for the purpose of setting the night will be for the purpose of getting the

ice deal closed up properly. Farm for Rent—130 acres of plow land, 15 acres of r.cadow, with house, barn, or-chard, etc. Seven miles from Council Bluffs on Missouri river high bottom, not subject to overflow, Address Ben Marks, Council Bluffs.

WANTED-Girl for general housework Davis, only drug (tore with registered clerk. 2132 Avenue B.

BURGLARS MAKE SEVERAL VISITS.

Clothing and Other Articles Taken. Burglars made two attempts to enter the residence of Vic Keller on Lincoln avenue on Saturday night. The first attempt was made early in the evening. A daughter of Mr. Watts, who lives next door, saw a man QUARTER OF A MILLION IS INVOLVED peeping in the window of the Keller residence, and notified her father. Mr. Watts went out and found two men on the sidewalk, just leaving the yard. He inquired lato their business and one of the men said they were looking for Mr. Johnson's resi-

"Mr Johnson doesn't live on this street, and you know it," replied Mr. Watts, and the men started away. A few minutes later Mrs. Keller saw the men again in the yard near the house and blew the police whistle which belonged to her husband. The men other Iowa cities on the Missouri River and left again, but appeared on the scene again just before midnight, and when Mr. Keller reached home, his wife was looking for help. She said she was certain that one of the men was either in the house or was trying

The men were both bundled up with their could not be recognized.

John G. Wiatt, a dairyman, living at 2419

could not be recognized.

John G. Wiatt, a dairyman, living at 2410
Fourth avenue had an experience with burglars Saturday night; that is, the burglars had the experience. Mr. Wiatt slept through the fun and knew nothing of it until he went to dress yesterday morning, and found that some stranger had been trying on his clothing. A coat and vest that had been hanging near Mr. Wiatt's hed were banging near Mr. Wiatt's hed were larger and clarke held the council with the Indians in 1804. It says:

That this council was actually held on the present site of Fort Calhoun is now generally conceded, though the early settlers of Council Bluffs, Ia., endeavored to show that it was where their city now stands. In 1819 the government established Fort Atkinson, afterwards Fort Calhoun is now generally conceded. Though the early settlers of Council Bluffs, Ia., endeavored to show that it was where their city now stands. In 1819 the government established Fort Atkinson, afterwards Fort Calhoun is now generally conceded. Though the early set-lets of Council Bluffs, Ia., endeavored to show that it was where their city now stands. In 1819 the government established Fort Atkinson, afterwards Fort Calhoun is now generally conceded. Though the early set-lets of Council Bluffs, Ia., endeavored to show that it was where their city now stands. In 1819 the government established for the council with the Indians in 1804. It says: been hanging near Mr. Wiatt's bed were found out in the back yard, and all the pockets were facing the wrong way. Mr. Wiatt had taken the precaution to put his pants, containing \$50 in cash, under his head, and the thieves made no effort to get that plant. The house was pretty thoroughly ransacked, and a few articles of value taken. Mr. Wiatt is satisfied to have escaped so lightly

under the circumstances.

John C. Gibson, a traveling man, stoping at the Ogden, had a grip stolen from him some time Saturday night. The grip was left in the hotel office, and when Mr. Gibson wanted it it was not to be found. The matter was reported to the police yes-terday morning. A milkman reported the finding of the grip at the roots of a tree back of John Oliver's residence on Park avenue. Chief Scanlan went after the grip and found the grass around the tree covered with contracts, blanks, bills of lading, pictures of sulky plows and other identification marks of a traveler for an agricultural implement house. The property was restored to Gibson, who stated that he missed nothing but a revolver, and was glad enough to part with that instead of the papers, which were of considerable value.

During the past week there have been a who have been living in a vacant house on Union Pacific, and several other offenses have been traced to members of the same

OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS WHEEL-MEN. If you pay for a high grade bicycle, for goodness sake get one. THE COLUMBIA is today the only strictly high grade wheel in

America, because all of the five grea improvements brought out in the '95 Columbia are imitated by some wheel, but no other wheel has yet IMITATED THEM ALL in one wheel. Cole & Cole, exclusive agents, Council Bluffs.

We offer you only clean, crisp, snow white laundry work and best delivery service at Eagle laudry, 721 Breadway. Telephone 157. Council Meeting Tonight. There will be an adjourned meeting of the

city council togight. A number of minor A chief of the fire department may be elected and a street supervisor must be selected some time before the second Monday in April. Mayor Carson may make his ap-

meeting on Monday, April 6. Hot Bed Sash We have 1,000 hot bed sash which we are going to close out. They won't last long. How many do you want? We will make you a price that cant' be duplicated. C.

ple, Council Bluffs, Have you seen the new gas heating stoves

at the company's office? STORY OF A PARROT.

It Cared for a Motherless Brood of Chickens. A really remarkable parrot story comes

directly from the owner of the bird, says the New York Times. "Last spring," says the veracious woman whose home is in the suburbs, "my children

city. Dr. Phelps, of the First Presbyterian the usual slatted box on the sunny lawn at church, will deliver the opening address at the rear of the house, and the little animated the convention and Hon. C. G. Saunders of balls of yellow down ran about at will in ment for delegates is pledged by the Villisca on the same patch of turf. One day, by an members of the association. The program of the three days' session is as follows: Friday, March 27, Christian Church—7:30 the unfortunate mother caught in such a p.m., song service; 8 p. m., address of welcome and response; 8:15 p. m., opening address by Rev. Stephen Phelps, D.D., Council Blufs. hood, but when, not long after the happen-ing, she was removed and the coop set up again, it evidently had no attractions for

> were rather concerned what to do with the little chicks, thus deprived of their natural protector, but we need not have been. When they found no one to answer the dis consolate 'peep, peep!' at the same place they looked about for another home. The open door of Jim's cage attracted them, and presently one of the boldest, after coquet-ting about the door for several minutes, ventured in. Jim, on his perch, watched the intruder with a slanting eye that we distrusted, but we did the bird a great injustice. He remained motionless, as if fearful to cause alarm while the chick pecked at various bits of food littering the floor of the cage. Encouraged by the evident success of this pioneer work, the other chicks approached, and at last every one of them got inoide, finishing every eatable scrap they found. Jim, meanwhile, sat like a malachite statue on his perch, apparently unconscious of what was going on, though we could see that nothing escaped that watchful, oblique giance. When the chicks had devoured all they could find, they went leisurely out. We took the hint, and put water and food for them in Jim's cage, and all the afternoon they made themselves entirely at home. noon they made themselves entirely at home. Jim got over his rigidity and seemd to enjoy the invasion of his castle. He called them several times with a perfect imitation of the clucking of a hen, and the chicks invariably responded. As night approached they went contentedly to the cage and crouched down on the floor to sleep. Jim didn't quite know what was expected of him then, but he acted according to his lights. He but he acted according to his lights. He settled himself on his lowest perch and coaxed two or three chicke up beside him, encouraging them in their effects to roost. In a few, night he had the whole brod roosting in the cage as contentedly as they had ever done under their mother's wing. From this time until they were well grown Jim's quarters were theirs, and though he never went out to scratch food for them, he saw his larder daily eaten bare by his vora-cious adopted family without a protest.

"When they were big, long-legged chickens evidently decided one day that the time for protection and hospitality was past. They were bigger than himself and quite able to look after themselves, and he forcibly intimated that they must do s), by driving them out of the cage and refusing thereafter to permit one of them to cross its threshold. To prove that his previous conduct had been voluntary and not invested by voluntary, and not inspired by any sense of his inability to cope with the invading army, not a mouthful of food or a sip of water could these chickense get from his domain after he had undertaken to prevent them. Altogether, we regarded it as a very curious and interesting experience."

Council of the Lewis and Clarke OMAHA, March 20.—To the Belitor of The Bee: A few weeks since the writer sent you communication, which you were good enough to print, about the early history of this region, and especially, as to Council Bluffs. Attention was called to the fact that as early as 1819, under the admilhistration of President Monroe, and when John C. Calfrom was secretary of war, this territory, then newly acquired, was taken possession then newly acquired, was takin possession of by the location of two army posts—one at the mouth of the St. Peters, nearly opposite where St. Paul now stands, and the other at "the Council Bluffs," the supposition being that the fort was located where the city of Council Bluffs new stands. It seems, however, that in the early days the general terms of "the Council Bluffs" was applied to the range of hills for a considerable distance up and down the river, and on either side. The object of the communica-tion was to call out some information from those better posted as to this early fort, and incidentally as to the early history of the Bluffs, and the location of the council with the Indians, from which they take their

In the large illustrated History of Nebraska (Chicago, the Western Historical company, 1882), under the head of Washington county, to get in. A search of the place failed to p. 1463-64, a statement is given as to the locate any one. The men were both bundled up with their cates it on the same spot, it is claimed, on the same spot, it is claimed, on which Lewis and Clarke held the council could not be recognized.

In proof, a letter is submitted, dated December 9, 1867, from Father de Smet to the Historical society of St. Louis. Father de Smet states that he resided in this region in 1838 and 1839, and adds:

in 1838 and 1839, and adds:

In 1839 I stood on the bluff on which the old fort was built in 1819. Some rubbish and remains of the old fort were then visible, and some remaining roots of asparagus were still growing in the old garden. Fort Atkinson was located where now stands the town of Fort Calhoun, Nebraska territory, about sixteen miles in a straight line above the city of Omaha, and forty miles by river. Mr. Cabanne's trading post was six miles by land below Fort Atkinson, and ten miles by land above where now stands Omaha City. I met Captains Joseph and John La Barge and proposed the question of the former site of Fort Atkinson, in order to test the accuracy of my memory, and they confirmed it in every particular.

This seems to establish very clearly the site of the old fort. The location of the council was on the same (Nebraska) side of the river, and very close to it, though there seems to be no way of exactly locating it. As is well known, the expedition under the leadership of Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke was sent out by President Jefferson for the United States government, to explore the country between the Mississippi and the large number of cases of petty thieving re-ported to the police. It is thought to be ing the years 1804, 1805 and 1806. It con-the work of a local gang of young hoodlums, sisted, besides the leaders, of nine young nen from Kentucky, fourteen soldiers of the the bottoms and carrying on their depreda-tions. It was from this gang that young Ringer was taken for stealing hides from the belonging to Captain Clarke. A small sup-plementary force accompanied them as far as the country of the Mandans, on the upper Missouri. The party followed the lines of the water courses, and embarked in three boats-the first a large keel boat, fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, and with a large square sail and twenty-two oars; the others, ordinary rowboats, with oars only. The party started from the mouth of the Missouri, near St. Louis, on the 14th of May, 1804, wintered at Fort Mandan, and enetrated to the Pacific, at the mouth of the olumbia, during November, 1805, a distance 3,555 miles. Returning; they reached St. ouis again on the 23d of September, 1806, "where," they say, "we received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the whole village."

During the whole of the trip, Lewis and Clarke kept a journal and an itinerary of city council tenight. A number of minor matters will be up for consideration and the decks cleared for future action.

all principal points, showing their distance from each other and from the Mississippi. That part of it bordering on Nebraska is of special interest to us, especially as most of the names are still preserved, and below will be found the table of distances, commencing at the Kansas river (now Kansas City) and extending to the Big Sloux river Sioux City.):

> Kanzas River
> Little Platte River
> First Old Kanzas Village
> Independence Creek, a mile below
> the second old Kanzas village
> St. Michael's Prairie
> Nodawa River the security of the security o Tarkio
> Neeshnabatona River
> Little Nemaha River
> Little Nemaha River
> Bald-pated Prairie, the Neeshna
> batona, within 150 yards of th
> Missouri Missouri
> Weeping Water Creek
> River Platte, or Shoal River...
> Butterfly, or Papillion, Creek
> Moscheto Creek
> Ancient village of the Ottoes
> Ancient \*Ayaways' village, below
> a bluft, on the northeast side...
> Bowyer's River
> Ceuncil Bluffs (establishment).
> Soldier's River
> Eaneahwaudepon, or Little Sioux
> River

On the 21st of July they reached the Grea River Platte (Plattsmouth). On the 22d they encamped ten miles above on the north (east side, for the purpose of making observations and waited there until the 27th, when they proceeded ten and a half miles further. This should have brought them almost exactly to the present location of Omaha, "an village of the Ottoes," and here is what they found:

what they found:

At ten and a half miles from our encampment, says the journalist, we saw and
examined a curious collection of graves or
mounds, on the south side of the river.

Not far from a low piece of land, and a
pond, is a tract of about 200 acres in circumference, which is covered with mounds
of different heights, shapes and sizes, some
of send and some of both earth and sand,
the largest being nearest the river. These
mounds indicate the position of the ancient village of the Ottoes, before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees.

On July 30th they reached the point on the On July 30th they reached the point on the west side of the river, recorded as "Council Bluffs (Establishment)," where the celebrated

council was subsequently held. Here is a

council was subsequently held. Here is a description of it:

July 30. We went early in the morning three and a quarter miles, and encamped on the south, in order to wait for the Ottoes. The land here consists of a plain, above the high water level, the soil of which is fertile, and covered with a grass from tive to eight feet high, interspersed with copses of large plums, and a currant like those of the United States. \*\* Back of this plain is a woody ridge about seventy feet above it, at the edge of which we formed our camp. This ridge separates the lower from a higher prairie, of a good quality, with grass of ten or twelve inches in height, and extending back about a mile to another elevation of eighty or ninety feet, beyond which is one continued plain. Near our camp we enjoy from the bluffs a most beautiful view of the river and the adjoining country. At a distance, varying from four to ten miles, and of a height between seventy and 300 feet, two parallel ranges of high land afford a passage to the Missouri, which cariches the low grounds between them. In its, wiading course it nourishes the willow islands, the scattered cottonwood, elm, sycamore, lynn and ash, and the groves are inferspersed with blok-ory, walnut, coffeenut tand oak.

Below is a complete account of the council held Angent 3 1804. description of it:

Below is a complete account of the council, held August 3, 1804; cil, held August 3, 1804;

The Indians, with their six chiefs, were all assembled under an awning formed with the mainsail, in the presence of all our party, paraded for the occasion. A speech was then made, announcing to them the change in the government, our promises of protection, and advice as to their future conduct. All the six chiefs replied to our speech, each in his turn, according to

QUAKER OATS The Child Loves It. The Dyspeptic Demands It. The Epicare Dotes on It.

DO YOU EAT IT?

rank. They expressed their joy at the change in the government; their hopes that we would recommend them to their Great Father (the president), that they might obtain trade and necessaries; they wanted arms, as we'l for hunting as for defense, and asked our mediation between them and the Mahns (Omahas), with whom they are now at war. We promised to do so, and wished some of them to accompany us to that nation, which they declined, for fear of being killed by them. We then proceeded to distribute our presents. The grand chief of the nation not being of the party, we sent him a flag, a medal and some ornaments for clothing. To the six chiefs who were present we gave a medal of the second grade to one Ottoe chief and one Missouri chief; a medal of the third grade to two inferior chiefs of each nation, the customary mode of recognizing a chief being to place a medal around his neck, which is considered among his tribe as a proof of his consideration abroad. Each of these medals was accompanied by a present of paint, garters and cloth ornamenis of dress, and to this we added a canister of powder, a bottle of whisky, and a few presents to the whole, which appeared to make them perfectly satisfied. The alrgun, too, was fired, and astoniehed them greatly. The absent grand chief was an Ottoe, named Weahrushhah, which, in English, degenderates into Little Thief. The two principal chieftains present were Shongotongo, or Big Harse, and Wethea, or Hopitality; also Shosguscan, or White Horse, an Ottoe; the first an Ottoe, the second a Missouri. The incidents just related induced us to give to this place the name of the Council Bluffs. The situation of it is exceedingly favorable for a fort and trading factory, as the soil is well calculated for bricks, and there is an abundance of wood in the neighborhood, and the air being pure and healthy. It is also central to the chief resorts of the Indians—one day's journey to Santa Fe. The ceremonies of the council being concluded, we set sail in the afternoon, and encamped at the dis

It will be noticed that the table of dis-

tances would bring the place of the council meeting very close to the subsequent location of Fort Calhoun, and it is in every way probable that it was in this same place, as the government would doubtless bear in mind Lewis and Clarke's recommendation in select-Lewis and Clarke's recommendation in selecting a spot for the new fort. It may be, also, that there is something in the topography that will identify it. The itinerary is misleading in this—that the word, "Establishment" is mentioned, meaning in those days a frontier trading post—without any refera frontler trading post-without any reference to such a post in the journal itself. It is evident that Lewis and Clarke merely made the notation, to indicate that it was a good place for a trading post, and this idea is rendered most certain by the record on their totals. their teturn. "September 8, 1806. We out early," they say in the journal, "and stopped a short time at Council Bluffs to examine the situation of the place, when we were confirmed in our belief that it would be a very eligible spot for a trading establish ment."

W. H. WYMAN.

Roentgen Rays.

TABOR, Ia., March 21 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Although a large number of people have been experimenting with these rays for some weeks, practically nothing more is known about them now than was announced at first by Prof. Roentgen. Several claims have been made that they can be obtained from the sunlight and from ordinary artificial light, but in nearly all such cases the experimenters have not taken sufficient care to exclude ordinary rays, which, with a sufficiently long exposure, will filter through any ordinary screen or cardboard, hard rubber or other organic substance, and affect a sensitive

Emmens' discoveries, reported in The Bee last Thursday, are evidently of this character. The fact that the names the visiting cards appeared distinctly in the photograph, and that there was evi-dence of reflection of the rays from the edges of the cards, shows conclusively that Dr. Emmens was dealing with rays of or-dinary light and not with Roentgen rays. A little book To the Roentgen rays ordinary ink is as transparent as paper, and the transparency by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. cardboard may be inferred from the fact that a shadowgraph was taken through a

that a shadowgraph was taken through a volume of 1,000 pages.

Many people see in Roentgen rays a chance for notoriety by furnishing to the daily press reports of faulty experiments or hasty conclusions that would not be accepted by any reputable scientific journal.

A sensitive plate may receive an image by remaining in contact with a piece of metal or a photograph for twenty to thirty hours, even in perfect darkness. It is not known what kind of rays—if rays at all— make the impressions. Experiments are now going on to determine this point. It is pos-sible that the effect may be due to Roentgen rays. It is more probable that the effect is produced by the "dark light" that, it is well known, is constantly passing between all bodies, and which is ordinarily unnoticed bodies, and which is ordinarily unnoticed except by its heating effect. Prof. Roentgen's discovery is not that a photograph can be taken in an apparently dark room. That was known long before. But it is the discovery of a kind of rry that is essentially different than the contract of t from ordinary light rays in not being re-flected or bent from its course like ordinary rays, and in not at all following the ordinary

conditions of transparency.

The rays are probably ether waves, in which the vibration is in the direction of the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE NEW DOHANY ELLIOTT ALTON, Mgr.

The ALTON-HUN STOCK COMPANY. TONIGHT — "HAZEL KIRK." ordinary light. T. PROCTOR HALL

Ondricek. OMAHA, March 21 .- To the Editor of the Bee: In yesterday's Bee there is an item in personal paragraphs which is not quite correct. It is stated there that Frank Ondricek, a violinist of some prominence, was in the city for a few hours, Allow me to state that this was not quite correct. It was his manager, Mr. Honry Wolfshon of New York who was en the custbound train last Thursday, while the great-maxer himself is still in San Francisco, creating unbounded enthusiasm by his matchless playing.

There is no doubt of his being a violinist of "some" prominence if we consider for one moment the criticism which was accorded to him by the leading papers of the east. The New York Herald says of him: Ondricek is incomparably the most gifted and accomplished violinist we have had among us since Wilhelmj. His tone is singuand accomplished violinist larly pure, superb technique, genuine musical authority and a master of the art of bow

The Chicago Record says: "It will be a long time before Chicago gets a chance t hear more verile violin playing than that of

The New York Commercial Advertises rays: "Ondricek the greatest—Sauret played. He is the fourth violinist who has come to us out of France this season. There are no means of comparing him with Ondricek." Ondricek is on his first musical tour in the United States and I trust that before he will close the same, he will be properly placed in the front row of the most celebrated violinists of the present as well as the past times. His art is known and the past times. His art is known the appreciated over the largest part of Europe, and the better he is known, the larger grows his fame. It is almost to be original Skin Food, price \$1.50 and \$2.00. At all drug stores, wondered at that the very large number of music loving people of Omaha have not prevailed upon some of our local managers lalist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State St. concerts. The latest and greatest master of the violin, as his great success in the east indicates, would surely draw a big JOHN ROSICKY house here also.

THE CAUSE OF LAGRIPPE. Now Admitted to Be From Deranged

Digestion. Careful observation in many cases of La Grippe extending over several years have gradually developed the fact that it is very generally caused from dietetic errors. In other words, during the prevalence of LaGrippe persons who suffer from indigestio

or etomach troubles are almost invariably victims of the epidemic. This can be readily understood when you remember that the germs of any disease cannot gain a foothold in the system of a man or woman blessed with perfect diges-tion, because perfect digestion means perfect health, and such persons can bid deflance to La Grippe or to any other prevailing epi-

For this reason physicians have recently introduced into their practice the new preparation known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as an almost certain preventative of La Grippe, as this remedy, by giving perfect digestion and assimilation of the food so fortifies the system against disease that all dan-ger from this epidemic is reduced to a mini-

So popular have Stuart's Dyspesia Tablets become that it is claimed that within one month after being made known to the pub-lic one hundred and nine-three druggists in Detroit, Mich., akine were selling it, and today they pronounce it the most satisfactory remedy they are selling for all forms of stomach derangement. The price at druggists is but 50 cents for full sized package.

It is not a cure-all, but is recommended as a cure for Dyspepsia and stomach A little book on Strmach Diseases sent free

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