

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM OMAHA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

MIXOR REVENUE.

Davis sells glass. "Mr. Riley" 5-cent cigar. Why not smoke the Wh... clear? Leffert, 286 Bly., tests eyes free. Gas fixtures and globes at Bixby's. Fine A. B. C. beer, Neumayer's hotel. Dr. Stephenson, 191 Pearl St., Tel. 359. Schmidt's photos, new and latest styles. You get the best diners at the Vienna. Riley, best photographer, 62 Broadway. Cab, photo \$1.50 doz. Williams, 51 Bly. J. C. & W. Woodward, architects, 201 Bly. W. E. Lewis sells monuments, 201 Bly. Lem's beer, Sweeney Boysen, sole agent. Best beer, Hildebrand, L. Rosenfeld, Ag. Reputable optician at Woolman's, 69 E. way.

MAYOR HOLDS UP ORDINANCE

Declines to Sign Contract with the New Lighting Company.

ACTION EXCITES ADVERSE CRITICISM

Advocates of Cheaper Light Insist That the City Executive is Favoring the Old Company by His Course.

Mayor Jennings has declined to attach his official autograph to the ordinance passed last Monday night by the city council granting the Bluffs City Electric Light and Gas company a franchise to do business in this city. He asserts that the city's interests have not been sufficiently safeguarded in the measure and insists that several amendments be tacked onto it before he will sign it. The mayor's refusal to sign the ordinance has excited more or less criticism, as under this measure and the contract the expense of the city lighting will be reduced from \$81 to \$65.50 per lamp. Those who are urging that the mayor sign the ordinance point to the fact that he did not attach his signature to the ordinance which gave to the Island railroad a portion of one of the city's main thoroughfares without the municipality receiving one dollar in return. There are those who do not hesitate to assert that Mayor Jennings' refusal to sign the ordinance as passed by the city council and approved by the city solicitor is in the interest of the old company, whose contract for lighting the city expired about a year ago, but which is still receiving the same price per lamp as before.

WON'T STAND FOR BAD BRICK.

City Engineer Rejects Many Loads That Are Not Up to Standard.

Owing to a controversy between the city engineer's office and the contractor as to the quality of brick being laid, work on the paving of North Main street was stopped yesterday afternoon. Mahlon Brown and Joe Smith, the two inspectors employed by the city engineer, rejected a load of brick which contractor Wickham was using for the top course. The inspectors insisted that the brick did not come up to the sample on file in the engineer's office and compelled the contractor to take up considerable of the paving that had been laid. Finally, when the inspectors rejected a load of brick which is claimed by the contractor to be as good as any brick manufactured, the latter at once decided to stop the work and the men were all called off. The rejected brick comes from the brickyards of John P. Weaver and he insists that it is exactly the same brick which the members of the city council inspected and approved the day they made a tour of the local brickyards. Regarding the sample on file in the engineer's office, Mr. Weaver said that could not be taken as a test, as if it was, there was not near enough brick in Council Bluffs to do anything near the amount of paving ordered. The brick supplied by him and used by Contractor Wickham on North Main street, he asserted, was good paving brick, in fact, as good brick as could be made anywhere. Mr. Weaver also asserts that the inspectors employed by the city engineer are incompetent and that never having had any experience in making bricks are not competent to judge what constitutes a good paving brick and what does not. City Engineer Elyre, on the other hand, says that both his inspectors have had experience and that they are perfectly justified in rejecting the brick they did. He said: "Filed with the contract between the city and Wickham is a sample brick and it is my duty to see that all the brick laid for the top course is of the same standard. A large quantity of the brick rejected by the inspectors is sidewalk brick and not paving brick. As long as the work has to be done under my supervision and I am responsible for the quality of the paving laid the brick will have to be up to the standard of the sample in my office or else it will be rejected."

WILL BUILD ON STREET SITE.

Board of Education Settles the High School Location Once More.

The Board of Education has decided to purchase the Street property on which to build the new high school and a special meeting held last night secretary Dillon was authorized to accept the deed to the tract, the committee appointed for the purpose having reported that it had examined the title and found it perfect. The property in question is the tract of ground bordered by Bluff street and 15th avenue, which the board selected as the site for the new high school in April of last year. Two days after the selection the board came to the conclusion that the property, owing to its topography, was not adaptable for a building as it contemplated erecting an elevated building. The property was again selected by the board last month after it rescinded its action in choosing the old high school grounds on Glen avenue. The tract is 200x125 feet and is known as part of lot A, Jackson's addition. The owner is Mrs. Mary E. Street. The price to be paid for the property by the school district is \$5,000, being \$50 more than it was offered at the first time. D. W. Otis, agent for Mrs. Street, explained that the additional \$500 was to cover the cost of grading the property, which was done last year. The abstract of title had been examined by Attorney Hazelton for the board and he reported that he had found it clear. Member Stewart also examined the abstract and in his report he called attention to a number of technical defects in the record, but which he stated he did not think impaired the title. Messrs. Cox & Schoeniger, the board's architect, submitted a model of the street tract with a building on it, such as had been planned for the Oakland avenue site. They explained that the original plans would have to be changed materially to conform with the topography of this site and suggested that a building occupying less ground space and four stories high on one-half and three stories on the other half be erected. The architects explained that owing to the tract being so much higher at one corner than the other, it was not at all suitable for such a building as the board had designed to erect on Oakland avenue. This statement by the architects brought forth the remark from Member Stewart, who was presiding in the absence of President Henry, that it would be impossible for the board to build a school building to even build a decent sheep shed on this property. Member Swaine replied to this by saying that the board had the property now and that it would have to build the school house. After more or less discussion the architects were instructed to prepare a rough sketch of such a building as they considered suitable for this lot and to submit next Tuesday night.

WHEELER SUCCEEDS SMITH

Council Bluffs Man is Given a Commission by the Governor.

APPOINTIVE TERM LASTS TILL ELECTION

Candidate for President on the Socialist Ticket Will Not Speak in the Capital City Until Late in the Campaign.

DES MOINES, Aug. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Today Governor Shaw issued a commission to Orville D. Wheeler of Council Bluffs as successor to Judge Walter I. Smith on the district bench in the Fifth judicial district. Wheeler was nominated yesterday and his appointment takes effect tomorrow, September 1, the day Judge Smith's resignation becomes effective. Judge Smith's resignation was made effective tomorrow with the understanding that the governor would appoint the man named by the district as the republican nominee to run at the fall election. The appointive term of Wheeler will last until election. Judge Robinson of the State Board of Control, when asked this morning and developments in the Mount Pleasant fraud case, said that the board was at work on it. He stated that though investigation had been made at Burlington in an effort to locate some of the parties who it was alleged had received shipments of state goods from the Mount Pleasant hospital at Mount Pleasant, so far not a straw of evidence has been found. There has been little to indicate that there was ever a single shipment of goods aside from those sent to Des Moines. The board has been unable to trace any entries by the names which were given them, but will prosecute their search for evidence still further until there is no room for doubt left. Chief of Police Mathis received a letter this morning from Absalom Adams, Kanakake, Ill., which reveals a lamentable condition of affairs in Adams' family. Adams says his wife has run off with a man named Allison and the two are now living in Des Moines as man and wife. This subject is being investigated and it is believed they should be prosecuted for adultery. From what he says it seems Adams does not value the affections of his wife very highly and is not at all anxious to reclaim her. All he desires is change in Debs' Dates.

MAKERS OF THE DEADLIEST POISON EVER

Discovered by Science.

DEATH IS EVER PRESENT.

A factory for the manufacture of some of the deadliest poisons known, reports the Evening Post, is located not far from the heart of New York City near some of the being made there now to annihilate the whole population of the greater city. It is guarded carefully from all intruders and no one passes beyond its portals without a special permit and even employees have to be killed in their work and understand the nature of the risk they take before admittance is granted them. In this factory is manufactured pure anhydrous acid, a drug that is never placed on the market in its pure state, and even in the chemist's laboratory it is handled with all the care of a poisonous reptile. If the fumes of this acid should escape the chemist would never live to tell the tale. The man who discovered it was killed by inhaling its fumes and many another has met a similar death. From 3 to 5 per cent of this acid diluted with water is sufficient to cause the death of a man. Even this fumes would mean instant death and it is never handled except in the factory or in very large responsible laboratories. Probably need in importance to this is the cyanide of potassium, which is manufactured in the same factory, only in another part of the building, where a fire-proof and air-tight wall shuts it off from the rest of the building. The fumes of this are not poisonous and one can work in the room where it is manufactured without fear, except that he must not touch it. The slightest quantity of the poison in its pure state would kill if swallowed. The fumes of cyanide of potassium have a rather pleasant odor and are used in the manufacture of cyanide of silver effect on workers. For all the world the finished poison looks like crystallized sugar and as you gaze on it and smell the fascinating odor there is a strong temptation to taste it. This fascination is probably one of the reasons why it is so often used over a step procedure. Any one who is attracted to taste of the poison is well recognized that a workman is never allowed in the room alone. In the mixing room, where the men toil before a huge cauldron of molten lead, the scene is like that of some old witch's cave, especially if one knows the nature of the terrible poison that the men are brewing.

GRAND JURY DOES LITTLE BUSINESS.

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NEW YORKER FINDS THEM THROUGH BREDS WITH THE PASTEBORDS.

A New York Tribune reporter found five of the best known merchants of Chinatown busy with a quiet game of poker in the private office of one of them. The stakes were small, seldom more than \$5 being involved in a pot, but the game had been running several hours and considerable money had changed hands. "This is a little game," said one of the merchants as he took in a big pot on a full hand which he had secured from a four card raw. "You should see 'Boston' play once."

CHINESE EXPERT AT POKER.

"Who is Boston?" was asked. "Do you mean to say you don't know Li Lung? He's the biggest and best gambler in Chinatown. He runs a half dozen card shops in different parts of the city."

CHINESE EXPERT AT POKER.

"Did you hear how 'Boston' fixed the politicians?" asked a Chinese. One of the players had not, so he continued: "The other night 'Tim' Sullivan, who runs a place on the Bowery, sent word to me that he had fixed a politician. That was a little game that night. There was a judge from Brooklyn and two or three political people who are all well known. They thought they had an easy thing in the Chinese and he knew that he had a regular 'Boston' place in Seventh avenue, but some of them got hungry for a chop suey and came down here to finish the game. Lung had been winning all night from the judge and from Sullivan. He plays straight poker and he was going to 'bluff' the judge. Lung had a good hand and 'went the limit'. The kings were 'good' and Lung drew out \$55. That was a game worth seeing."

CHINESE EXPERT AT POKER.

The Chinese laundries who have places of business in different parts of the city would like to see the police stop gambling in Chinatown. They say that they cannot get Chinese to do their work because there are so many games running. The poor Chinese gambler can live on a pound of rice a day and it costs him only 7 cents, consequently it takes a long streak of bad luck to send him to work. When he does go to work it is only for a week at most. By that time he has saved another "stake" and goes back to Chinatown to again try his luck.

DEATH IS EVER PRESENT.

Makers of the Deadliest Poison Ever Discovered by Science. A factory for the manufacture of some of the deadliest poisons known, reports the Evening Post, is located not far from the heart of New York City near some of the being made there now to annihilate the whole population of the greater city. It is guarded carefully from all intruders and no one passes beyond its portals without a special permit and even employees have to be killed in their work and understand the nature of the risk they take before admittance is granted them. In this factory is manufactured pure anhydrous acid, a drug that is never placed on the market in its pure state, and even in the chemist's laboratory it is handled with all the care of a poisonous reptile. If the fumes of this acid should escape the chemist would never live to tell the tale. The man who discovered it was killed by inhaling its fumes and many another has met a similar death. From 3 to 5 per cent of this acid diluted with water is sufficient to cause the death of a man. Even this fumes would mean instant death and it is never handled except in the factory or in very large responsible laboratories. Probably need in importance to this is the cyanide of potassium, which is manufactured in the same factory, only in another part of the building, where a fire-proof and air-tight wall shuts it off from the rest of the building. The fumes of this are not poisonous and one can work in the room where it is manufactured without fear, except that he must not touch it. The slightest quantity of the poison in its pure state would kill if swallowed. The fumes of cyanide of potassium have a rather pleasant odor and are used in the manufacture of cyanide of silver effect on workers. For all the world the finished poison looks like crystallized sugar and as you gaze on it and smell the fascinating odor there is a strong temptation to taste it. This fascination is probably one of the reasons why it is so often used over a step procedure. Any one who is attracted to taste of the poison is well recognized that a workman is never allowed in the room alone. In the mixing room, where the men toil before a huge cauldron of molten lead, the scene is like that of some old witch's cave, especially if one knows the nature of the terrible poison that the men are brewing.

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