

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM COUNCIL BLIFFS.

BATTLE WITH SMALLPOX

Epidemic Reported Among the Colored People Demand Attention.

FOUR PLACES NOW UNDER QUARANTINE

Some of Those Endangered Leave the City to Escape the Confinement Under Regulations of Health Department.

Smallpox has broken out among the colored people of the city and the health authorities yesterday were called upon to quarantine four houses. Those placed under quarantine were: Albert and William Clarke, 301 Avenue D; Charles Burke, 1114 Broadway; Ed Burke, 1413 Broadway; and Miss Nealy, daughter of Andrew Nealy, 19 Benton street.

Charles Burke is city poundmaster. Ed Burke conducts a barber shop at 1013 Broadway, where the colored men of the city are accustomed to congregate, and the health authorities are fearful that a number of them have been exposed to the disease. The barber shop was ordered to quarantine four houses. Those placed under quarantine were: Albert and William Clarke, 301 Avenue D; Charles Burke, 1114 Broadway; Ed Burke, 1413 Broadway; and Miss Nealy, daughter of Andrew Nealy, 19 Benton street.

A man employed in a bridge gang on the Northwestern railway at Carroll, W. Va., was brought to Council Bluffs Saturday night and supposed to be suffering from typhoid fever, was found early yesterday morning to have smallpox. He was removed to the pesthouse, where he will be cared for by James Autrey, an inmate. Autrey was formerly captain in the fire department at the Lower Broadway house.

Draws roofing, A. H. Road, 541 Broadway.

GRAVEL PISTOL ON WOMAN

Cattleman Arrested Says He Felt a Strange Hand at His Money Pocket.

M. Gard, a cattleman from Wyoming, was arrested last evening, charged with drawing a large six-shooter on Mrs. William Blackburn, a colored woman. According to Mrs. Blackburn's story, Gard just came against her on the street and she enjoined him to be careful and look where he was going. Gard resented the injunction by drawing his revolver and threatening to fill her full of bullets.

Gard's version of the trouble to Detective Ward, he arrested him, was that he was looking in a store window when he felt somebody's hand other than his own in his pocket where he had his money. Turning suddenly around he discovered Mrs. Blackburn. Gard was booked for carrying concealed weapons.

Alumni Give Banquet.

Alumni of Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., gave a banquet Saturday night at the residence of Frank C. Holloway on Third street in celebration of the 11th anniversary of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, founder of the college, the first college for the deaf in America. The guests included visitors from St. Louis, Duluth, Akron and Shenandoah, Ia., and numbered twenty-eight. Prof. Waldo H. Rother of Omaha was toastmaster. Those participating in the program were: Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab of Chicago, Frank C. Holloway of Council Bluffs, who gave the toast on "Our Association and Chapter"; Rev. J. H. Clend, "The President and Faculty of Gallaudet College"; Jay C. Howard of Duluth, "The Jolly Old Boys"; Miss Laura McMill, "Our Prim and Modest Laureate"; W. O. O'Connor, "The Normal Fellow"; Superintendent R. E. Stearns of the Nebraska school for the deaf, "The Connecting Link"; John W. Barrett, "Sour Grapes"; Miss Olie Crawford of Omaha, "The Gay Girls at College"; Superintendent Henry W. Rother of the Iowa School for the Deaf, "Gallaudet College"; and Dr. E. J. Schuyler, "Our Journey." Prof. J. Schuyler Long, "Our Sunny Side."

Plaintiff Takes Exception.

James Doyle, plaintiff in the big mining suit in the district court, and his counsel take exception to a statement made yesterday morning in one of the newspapers concerning J. N. Wolff, one of the jurors in the former trial of the case. The statement was to the effect that Wolff was sitting Saturday during the trial at the table with Mr. Doyle's attorneys and in conversation with them. Mr. Doyle and his counsel state that Mr. Wolff, falling to secure a seat outside the rolling owing to the crowded condition of the courtroom, procured a chair back of them, which other persons not connected with the case have frequently done. They deny any connection whatsoever with Mr. Wolff, whose interest in the case, as far as they know, is not more than that of one of the large number of people present daily in the courtroom as spectators.

Funeral of Mrs. F. G. Mikoloff.

The funeral services of Mrs. F. G. Mikoloff were yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 2309 Avenue C. Rev. George Edward Walk, rector of St. Paul's church, of which deceased was a member, officiated. A number of beautiful floral tributes were contributed by sympathetic friends of the family. During the services several select solos were rendered by Miss Bessie Simmons. Interment was at Walnut Hill. The following old friends and neighbors acted as pall bearers: A. C. Harding, A. Thornton, G. E. Clatterbuck, H. Hough, W. F. Thorne and H. O. Runk. Deceased was an old resident of Council Bluffs, having made this city her continuous home for the last twenty-seven years, removing here with her husband, who survives her, in the spring of 1874 from Marion county, Iowa.

Trustee Held will again bring up the matter of fire escapes for the Merriam building, in which the public library is located, at the meeting of the board this afternoon.

The city council has done nothing to carry out the request of the board that the ordinance governing the matter of fire escapes be amended.

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Funeral Director (Successor to W. C. Farnes) 58 PEARL STREET, Phone 97.

FARM LOANS 5c PER ANNUM

Registered in Kansas at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Loans made on farm property. Apply to J. W. C. Farnes, 58 Pearl St., Council Bluffs.

MEN OF SCIENCE TO MEET

Iowa Academy of Sciences Convenes to Consider Interesting Topics.

GRAIN AND FRUIT CONVENTIONS

Meetings This Week with Good Programs-Cummins Will Head Candidates for Office-Death of Man Who Was Consul at Genoa.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Dec. 8.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, to be held in this city in the rooms of the academy in the state capitol, will consider the report of a special committee appointed a year ago to prepare a bill for securing pure food in Iowa, not merely covering one point, but all matters of the kind. The committee was appointed at the meeting a year ago and it is expected that a measure will be presented which will cover the entire ground and the legislative committee of the academy will push the measure before the legislature. The academy has given its hearty endorsement to the movement to create a national standardizing bureau and also for the creation of new forest reserves. This year the academy will also consider the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the establishment of a psycho-physical laboratory in the Department of Psychology at Washington for the practical application of the physiological psychology to sociological data, especially as found in institutions, schools, clinics, pauper and defective classes, and in hospitals, and also as may be observed in schools and other institutions.

Contents of Program. The program for the annual meeting this year, which begins December 28, includes a number of papers of general interest and many that are technical and scientific.

Prof. Charles E. Keyes has three papers on zoologic subjects; T. J. Van Brunt, a Fitzpatrick has several papers, including one on new and interesting species of the flora of Iowa; L. H. Pammel has several papers, including a discussion of the distribution of plants in western Iowa; A. C. Allen has a paper on "A Study in Heredity," and the papers on the "Pawnee Finger Patterns." Maurice Ricker will tell of the biological station of the University of Montana, and there will be papers by J. B. Weems, A. S. Hitchcock, H. E. Summers, Fred Clark, N. P. Smith, Nicholas Knight, Charlotte M. King, H. H. Hume and others.

Agricultural Meetings. The annual meeting of the State Farmers' Institute begins Monday evening and will be followed by the state agricultural convention, and during the week the State Horticultural society will also be in session. The program for the convention includes a number of papers, including one on "The Farm as a Field for Ambition Young Men." The agricultural convention has to do with the state fair and opens Wednesday morning. The Board of Agriculture meets on Thursday.

Horticultural Society. The Horticultural society meets Tuesday and continues in session four days. A larger number of women are on the program than usual in the past. The most interesting matter anticipated will be that of reports from the experiment stations.

Park and Forestry. The State Park and Forestry association also holds a meeting during the week. This is a part of the work of the Horticultural society.

Will Consider Appointments. Governor-elect Cummins has returned from a trip to Winnipeg, which he took after going to Crookston, Minn., as one of a party interested in extensive land holdings in the Red River valley. He will devote the next two weeks of his time largely to listening to the applicants for positions and the reading of thousands of endorsements of candidates. He has already disapproved several appointments, including that of private secretary, which went to John Briar, and requisition clerk, which goes to Rufus Harvey, both of this city. A difficult question for him to decide will be in relation to adjutant general, for which there are several candidates, including M. S. Byers, the former captain of the Capital Thrift of Dubuque, Captain Gault of Sioux City and Colonel Langstaff of Dubuque. There are also several candidates for pardon secretary and for other positions within the gift of the governor. Mr. Cummins has promised to take these up and dispose of them as soon as possible. He will defer consideration of other appointments, which may be put off until April 1, such as places on boards and commissions.

Had Long Been Consul. When the death was announced of James Fletcher, consul at Genoa, Italy, with the statement that he was an Iowa man, but few were able to locate him. Mr. Fletcher lived in Waverly, and was editor of the Republican, but in 1882 was appointed by President Arthur to be consul at Genoa. He was always very kind to Americans traveling in that country, and his special kindness to Frances Folsom enabled him to hold his position through the two administrations of President Cleveland. He was reappointed by President McKinley. Consul Fletcher's wife died in Genoa some years ago and he leaves a married daughter living in Vienna.

May Rebuild Starch Factory. It is expected that the president of the National Starch company will be here in a few days to consider the question of rebuilding the starch factory. He has stated, however, that he cannot decide the question of rebuilding, which must be referred to the board of directors. The fact that the company has several factories which are not being operated, has led to the belief that the company may decide not to build again in Des Moines. But the property of the company, aside from the buildings, is quite valuable here. The fire throws out of employment about 400 persons, about half being women and children who depended on the factory for support of families.

Editor and Ex-Candidate. As the result of the recent personal encounter between Editor R. H. Moore of Ottumwa and T. J. Phillips, late candidate of the democratic party for governor, the editor has instituted a damage suit for \$5,000 against the manager of the White Press. Phillips claims that he was injured to that extent by the assault of Phillips.

Lawrence Kirsner commenced suit against Charles F. Keeling for \$6,000 damages. His petition is divided into three counts. The first count alleges that on October 8, 1901, assaulted him by shaking him violently and finally knocking him down. As a result he claims that he has been "laid up" ever since and has been unable to do any work. On this count he asks damages in the sum of \$1,000. The second count he claims that as a result of the assault he suffered great mental anguish and humiliation, for which he demands \$2,000. He further states that while a case between the two parties was on trial October 11, Keeling, in the presence of witnesses, accused him of stealing corn, and since that time has circulated such reports concerning him. For the damage to his reputation alleged to have been sustained by reason of these reports Kirsner asks \$3,000.

Two Mahaska county women, Mrs. Hiram Alexander and her daughter, count themselves fortunate that they were accompanied by a dog of exceptional intelligence in their flight from White Oak township on Saturday night.

A stranger who had been driving behind them suddenly whipped up his team and drove around them, and at a lonely place on the road got out and stopped the two women. He commanded Miss Alexander, who was driving, to get out of the car, and she did so. He then told her to get out of the car, and she did so. He then told her to get out of the car, and she did so. He then told her to get out of the car, and she did so.

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IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Rebellion Against the Sweating Process in Chicago's Telephone Business.

SAMPLE CASE OF CORPORATE EXPANSION

The Trolley as an Agent in the Redistribution of Population—Electrical Utilities Promote Suburban Growth.

An organized fight for better service and more reasonable rates is on in Chicago against the telephone company, which enjoys a monopoly. According to local accounts the concern is at present operated on the principle of taking all the traffic will bear and giving an indifferent equivalent. A few years back the service was satisfactory, the rates reasonable, and the holders of telephone stock raked in as high as 10 per cent in dividends. But they were not satisfied with their profits. They banked for Standard Oil "melons" to the tune of a reorganization was effected, a new manager installed and ordered to push dividends several notches higher. The Chicago Tribune says the new manager showed wonderful genius in curtailing privileges and "sweating" telephone patrons. The result was practically completed early in September and "the show has been in progress more than a month."

The great significance of these experiments is obvious. If an electric motor car, taking its current from overhead wires and running upon an ordinary standard gauge track, can travel at a speed of fifty to sixty miles an hour with safety, it is evident that the next few years will see the means of travel between many cities and districts practically revolutionized.

Of course many problems are involved. Experts have realized that speed of eighty miles an hour with a single car involves questions of air resistance, weight, form and balance of vehicle, electrical transmission at high voltage with easy conversion to lower potentiality and other equally important points. These have not yet been settled in actual practice. The study of all these questions is involved in the experiments on the German road.

The track, 14.25 miles in length, extends from Marienfelde, a suburb of Berlin, to Zossen, and is standard gauge. It is nearly straight, there being but one curve with a radius of 1,100 yards. Track, ties and ballasting were put into the best possible condition before the experiments began. The conductors are ordinary copper wires, the insulators are of porcelain. The trolley is of steel, with a contact shoe made of brass. The contact shoe is 1/4 inch thick, and is held in contact with the overhead wire by means of a spring.

We are likely to hear any day that higher speed has been attained. The program provides that, if the experiments justify the undertaking, a speed of from 120 to 135 miles an hour shall be attempted. This was, therefore, to make the electrical apparatus sufficiently strong and heavy to achieve an extreme speed of 150 miles an hour without danger of overheating. The passenger cars were built with a special view to very high speed. Each of the four cars carries four motors, which are attached to the front and rear axles of each track, the middle pair of wheels running free. The ends of the cars are pointed to minimize wind resistance. The wheels are provided with pneumatic tires. The cars are, therefore, quite different from any others in use.

MONUMENT TO VALOR. Locomotive Belle of the Civil War a Permanent Memorial.

The famous engine, "General," which played such an important part in the civil war, has been sent to Chattanooga by the Union Pacific, and given a prominent place in the Union depot there. It will remain as a permanent monument to America's valor.

On the morning of April 12, 1862, Captain Robert E. Lee's army of 15,000 men, through the window saw the engine, which was the "General," and the train. The engine was in the hands of the Union Pacific, and the train was headed by Captain Robert E. Lee. The engine was the "General," and the train was headed by Captain Robert E. Lee.

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STONE MASONS IN INDIA.

The Art of Cutting and Polishing Highly Developed.

Long centuries before the western world had awakened to the import of civilization—when the ancient empires of Greece and Rome were yet unknown, when the stones that form the pyramids were still deft fingers of Indian workmen were hewing the solid rock of granite and dolerite massive blocks of eastern granite.

At the time of the cutting of the stones, the art of cutting and polishing first were mastered, and even yet human ingenuity has improved since. The work of the stone cutters and craftsmen. So, however, it was in the olden civilization that passed away, when the native tribesmen, but visitors from foreign lands, regarded those granite temples and statues as the handwork of the gods.

It is noticeable to those who study the statistics of the census, says the Electrical Review, that the rate of increase of our larger cities is becoming less, and, while the ratio of urban population is larger than it ever was before in the history of the country, yet if one puts aside the false statistics due to the enlargement of city boundaries, the rate of increase of population in the denser centers has become less.

The reason for this is found in the greater extension of two applications of electricity, which have played no inconsiderable part. The trolley car has been perhaps the largest agent in the redistribution of population, making it possible for the people who live in the crowded districts of cities to live at considerable distances away and enjoy the very great advantages of suburban life. This is particularly noticeable in cities of the intermediate size. Twenty years ago cities of the second class were much condensed in area, for the reason that practically every one lived near his place of work, and for this reason the residence areas crowded upon the business districts as closely as possible. The horse car of those days was at best a poor thing, and it was not until the coming of the swifter trolley that it was possible for the ordinary man of business or laborer to live more than half a mile, or such a matter, from the scene of his daily task. Today all this is changed, and as a consequence the residence district in all such cities has vastly extended, and the population of the business district is reduced to twenty miles away from their places of business.

To double the radius of a city means to increase its area four times. The trolley, by its duplication and triplication of the city radius, has enabled very large territories to be included in the suburban districts of towns, with the result that houses have plenty of room around them, the people are no longer compelled to live close together, and to this degree a very important social revolution has been wrought. It is still in process of extension. No one can deny the benefits of a freer life and the immense social, sanitary and other advantages which have followed the introduction of the trolley car, and the consequent extension of residence neighborhoods.

But another agency has not been idle. The principal objection to country life has been its loneliness and the absence of those conveniences which differentiate the city house from the country residence. The trolley car, which is meant to bring the intercourse with neighbors, has been in a great degree removed by the telephone. Perhaps the best work that the independent telephone movement has accomplished has been the popularization of the telephone and its introduction at low rates into sparsely settled neighborhoods, thus removing the barrier of isolation which has been so long a complaint of the rural resident. But the telephone has done more for those living in the country and in the sparsely settled districts surrounding cities than to furnish them a means for social conversation. It has proved itself a very practical and valuable addition to the farmer's means for making a living. By putting him in immediate touch with his markets, whether for seed or for buying, it enables him to conduct his business in a much more businesslike way than formerly, when the isolated gardener or truckman loaded his vehicle in the early hours of the morning and drove to town without the slightest idea as to what he would receive for it or whether he could sell it at all.

With the telephone nullifying the isolation of the country districts and the trolley car providing quick and inexpensive means of transit, the suburbs have become, in a sense, part of the town. It is no longer a case of the city in the country, but rather the reverse, for the town has gone into the country and carried with it those two important agencies, while not far behind comes the electric light, making as once more pleasant and more safe the highways and lanes of the country districts.

While isolation was annoying under the older regime, it also had its dangers on account of the exposure of valuable property

in suburban districts to the attacks of those who prevail by night. Everybody knows that one who is light is as good as two policemen and thus the extension of electric light in the suburban districts has made them better places of residence in two distinct ways.

It is unnecessary to seek further the reasons for the decentralization of population in the increasing number of cities and the practical disappearance of cities as places of abode are concerned. And yet it is conceivable that we have seen only the beginning of the changes which inevitably will follow the extension of electrical utilities and the increasing number of cities as places of abode are concerned. And yet it is conceivable that we have seen only the beginning of the changes which inevitably will follow the extension of electrical utilities and the increasing number of cities as places of abode are concerned.

Both popular and scientific attention in Germany have been closely centered in the preparation for the present experiments. The preparation of a practically completed early in September and "the show has been in progress more than a month."

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