

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

KINDNESS RUDELY REBUFFED

Associated Charities and Police Are Tamed Down Emphatically.

SEEK TO AID THE TENT DWELLERS

Wonder that They Have Not Frozen to Death, but Spokeswoman Says They Can Care for Them-selves.

The police and the Associated Charities combined yesterday in an effort to bring relief to a party of women and children living in a tent on Twenty-first street near Broadway, but the offer of assistance was met with a rebuff. The party consists of an aged woman, a younger woman and her two children. It was the police that first called attention to the tent...

GASOLINE LAMP EXPLODES

Atlantic Man Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Dec. 15.—Monday night Mumsby & Harrison, tailors in this place, went through an experience they will not care to repeat very soon. Mr. Mumsby had just come from supper and was taking off his overcoat when a large gasoline lamp exploded. The force of the explosion blew out the partition between the main part of the store and the back room. A fine overcoat and some of the utensils of the shop were burned. Mr. Harrison was burned, one hand being quite badly blistered, his hair, mustache and eyebrows were also singed.

Death of George Keeline.

George Keeline, an old resident of this city, died at the age of 70 years, at his home at 1133 East Pierce street at 6:30 yesterday afternoon, after an illness of a year. He was born at Westerbach, Germany. He came to Council Bluffs in 1850, and here he lived for the remainder of his life. He leaves four sons and two daughters, as follows: George A. Keeline, Oscar Keeline, William S. Keeline, Harry W. Keeline, Mrs. Spencer Smith and Mrs. C. R. Peit. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Keeline. Mr. Keeline was a member of the Masonic order and the Masonic ritual will be used at his burial, the ceremonies being in charge of George Lininger of Omaha. In pursuance of the expressed wish of the deceased there will be no flowers.

Davis sells glass

Closing the Mining Case.

The arguments of counsel in the Doyle-Burns case will be resumed on the reconvening of the district court this morning. C. J. Hughes, who began his argument for Doyle Saturday, will take up his address to the jury where he left off at the over-Sunday adjournment and will likely consume some little time. Following Mr. Hughes, Congressman Walter I. Smith will argue for Burns. Mr. Smith will undoubtedly talk for several hours and possibly for a full day. Then will come the further argument for Mr. Burns by Senator Patterson and the closing for Mr. Doyle by Mr. Baldwin. The case will probably not be submitted to the jury before Thursday.

Davis sells paint.

Another Case of Smallpox.

An additional case of smallpox was reported to the police yesterday afternoon. The patient is Charles Sales, who is said to have taken up his abode at 1523 Avenue C after the disease had already developed there. This conduct on his part is held by the authorities to be without excuse, and he will be hurried off to the isolation hospital this morning.

Monday evening, Dec. 16, Santa Claus

will be at the Boston Store, Council Bluffs, and will give away to the children visiting that store after 6 o'clock p. m. 500 sacks of candy; 25 of these sacks will contain an order from Santa Claus on Whitely & Gardner for \$1.00 in merchandise, to be traded in their Toy department.

Abolition Post Offices.

The Lincoln post No. 29, Grand Army of the Republic, elected last Saturday night, Commander, George B. Miles, senior vice commander, S. H. Craig, junior vice commander, Theodore Guttar, quartermaster, Samuel Johnson, surgeon, J. C. DeHaven, chaplain, C. W. Foster, officer of the day, William Rogers, officer of the guard, J. P. Williams, inner sentinel, W. McFadden, trustee for three years, G. T. Miller, delegate to department campment, Theodore Guttar, alternate, G. T. Miller. The officers will be installed January 4, jointly with the Woman's Relief corps.

Gravel roofing, A. B. Read, 641 Broadway.

Rev. Dr. Frisbie Preaches.

Rev. Dr. Frisbie, pastor of the First Congregational church in Des Moines, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church in this city yesterday morning. Dr. Frisbie has been at the head of his present charge in Des Moines thirty years. The society of the local church has made no move to re-secure a pastor to succeed Rev. J. W. Wilson, recently resigned. Dr. Frisbie's visit was in no sense that of a candidate. He simply came to supply the pulpit for one Sunday, and while in the city is a guest at the home of W. W. Wallace.

Death of Mrs. Fuller.

Mrs. Nancy Fuller, aged 82 years, died at St. Bernard's hospital at 12 o'clock Saturday night, after an illness of a week. Mrs. Fuller had been at St. Bernard's for

LEWIS OUTLER

Funeral Director (Successor to W. C. Hatt) 28 PEARL STREET, Phone 37.

FARM LOANS 6c

Negotiated in Eastern Nebraska and Iowa, James N. Meady, Jr., 28 Main St., Council Bluffs.

WILL VETO THIS BARGAIN

Mayor of Des Moines Puts His Foot Down on Misuse of Public Funds.

CHECK TO PLANS FOR AN ARMY POST

Complications Which Will Get Into City Politics—Crop Reporters and the State Fair—Temporary Hospital for Indians.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—The city of Des Moines is confronted with about the hardest proposition ever presented to a city, and it is in connection with the efforts which have been made the last three or four years to have the government build an army post near Des Moines. The latest phase of the case is likely to bring the matter into city politics to a degree in a manner to cause much bitterness in the campaign. The government has insisted on the local committee's living up to its agreement to have city water supplied at the army post. The water company, which is now owned by capitalists in the east, has refused to lay the water main into the country for the poor chance of selling enough water to the government to pay for the same. The army post committee finally induced the water company to agree to put the mains out on certain conditions and in accordance with this agreement the city council was induced to pass a resolution which provides that the city loan the water company an amount, not exceeding \$50,000; that the city is to pay the water company the usual \$30 per mile for the mains. It is proposed to take \$50,000 now held in the water fund and use it for this loan and to do this it will be necessary to secure permission from the legislature.

Mayor Strongly Opposes.

The resolution was got through the council by a bare majority and now the mayor has given it out that he will veto the resolution. He believes the whole transaction is illegal; that the city has no right to make money raised for the purpose of buying or building a waterworks for the city and lending it to the present corporation with which to do business, and he holds that the terms of the contract, even if legal, are decidedly unfair to the city. The desire to do anything and everything to secure the army post is so great that prominent and reputable citizens have been signing petitions to urge the resolution and go before the legislature to legalize the deal, but he is resolute and will not sign. It begins to look as though this method of providing for the army post extension of the water mains would fail and the committee will have to look to the present corporation as a democrat, but elected as an independent largely by republican votes. He is supposed to be willing to become a candidate in the spring for re-election, and if so this will bring the whole waterworks controversy into city politics.

Crop Reporters' Free Pass.

The board of directors of the state department of agriculture has restored to the voluntary crop reporters of Iowa their prerogative of a free pass to the State Fair. The board is unanimous in asserting that the free pass is a benefit to the fair and to the state. There are 200 of these crop reporters.

Will Hear of Germany.

The Grant club of this city has arranged for an address before it next Thursday evening by John S. Nollan, a distinguished

Student and scholar, on the subject of William II and the Germany of Today.

Mr. Nollan is expected to deliver a thoughtful address practically on present-day European politics. The Grant club is a well republican club with a handsome clubhouse.

Appointments Are Due.

It is given out that the appointments which Governor-elect Cummins will make at the beginning of his term, will be decided upon this week and be given out about Christmas day. Two of the leading appointments are already known, and the politicians have become satisfied as to who will get two others of his best jobs. They are private secretary and registration clerk, which go to John Briar and Rufus Harvey; and adjutant general, likely to be given the present incumbent, Melvin H. Byers, and pardon secretary, which is believed to be for G. C. Newman, present assistant adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Knights of Columbia.

A state council of the Knights of Columbia will be held in Dubuque February 6 next, at which time will be formed a state council of the order.

Caring for the Indians.

There would have been intense suffering among the sick Indians on the Tama reservation this cold weather but for the fact that the authorities in charge last week built a temporary hospital of boards, in which they could place the sick and provide warmth for the Indians. The government from smallpox. It is believed the expense of carrying for the Indian smallpox patients will amount to about \$7,000.

NIGHT ON AN OCEAN LINER.

Perils that Passengers Are Called Upon to Pass Through.

The dangers of an ocean voyage are many and were it not for the extraordinary precautions taken by the steamship companies they would be far greater and more numerous. Those who have not traveled on such vessels know nothing whatever about the manner in which passengers are protected from peril. Chief Officer Armstrong of Celtic, which is the largest ship afloat, gives an interesting account of how the work of watching is carried on. Each of the 313 men who compose the crew has his special duty to perform. The burden of responsibility is felt keenly by the men on the stem head, or foremost point in the bow of the ship; in the "crow's nest," on the bridge and in the engine room. On the stem head in ordinary weather there are usually two men. When it is heavy weather, misty or hazy three men are there. In the "crow's nest" there are also two men. These men are practically the eyes of the ship. They are selected with special care and receive more pay than ordinary seamen.

Success of Elaborate Tests at New Orleans.

After many months of costly experiment at New Orleans, competent engineers have just announced that the thick muddy waters of the Mississippi river, through filtration by a new and comparatively inexpensive method, may be transformed into clear water, serviceable for all purposes and purer than the water now supplied to almost any city in the world. There is no limit to the quantity of pure water that may be thus obtained, and the engineers are unanimous in asserting that the disease-breeding germ life to be found in this water after it has been so treated is too insignificant to be taken into consideration. As a direct result of these experiments, relates a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, New Orleans will in a very short while begin the construction of one of the finest waterworks plants in the world, and the system when completed will be superior to that of any other city on the continent, for the reason that, in addition to the high quality of water supplied, the line system of the mains and laterals, alone covering nearly 500 miles of streets, will be based upon the present and future requirements of the city as a whole, every foot of which will have been laid after the growth of the city had been attained. All other systems are more or less irregular in layout, and were added to and extended as the population and settled area increased.

Meantime the New Orleans Water Works

company entered into a contract with a filter company for a mechanical filter plant, and after construction at great cost, proved a failure in every way so far as practicality was concerned. Coagulant in excessive and costly quantities added to such waters just before filtration brings the fine particles together so that they are caught in the filter, but do not diminish; rather increasing the amount of solid matter that must be removed from the filter bed by hand from slow filters and by washing back with filtered water in mechanical filters. This was the method under which the New Orleans company attempted to do the work at New Orleans. Conditions which would lead to successful results on the river were found by investigation to be: 1. A certain period of plain subsidence, which eliminates the heavier particles. 2. The distance between the filter and the amount of suspended matter still remaining in the water. 3. A period of auxiliary subsidence, allowing the larger aggregates of suspended matter brought together by the coagulant to separate to go to the bottom. 4. Filtration by either the slow or rapid system.

When New Orleans undertook, a year ago,

to investigate the purification of Mississippi water, it was entirely certain to her advisers that the task could be successfully accomplished along the above lines, and that, too, within reasonable cost. Cincinnati and Louisville investigations had absolutely proven that much. Extreme conditions, however, were encountered at New Orleans, and the project was abandoned. It was the most successful first cost of operation and excellence of results being all important—had to be ascertained, and both the sewerage and water board and the public had to have ocular demonstration of the practicability of the project.

General Superintendent Earl of the New Orleans sewerage and water board, and his

colleagues advised that the experiment be made, and planned the same on an elaborate scale. There was, accordingly, erected a complete laboratory and four small but perfect water purification systems, with the necessary pump and boiler capacity to operate them. These four systems were operated continuously from December, 1900, to August, 1901, and the exact condition of the water, both chemically and biologically, as it entered each system, and at every stage of its passage through, and again as it left, each system, was carefully recorded. Records were also kept of the periods of subsidence, of the amount of coagulant used, of the length of service of each filter and the amount of water handled at each period, of the depth of scrapings and conditions of

PURE RIVER WATER

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and layer on slow filters, and of the amount of wash water, etc., on the rapid filters. Periods of plain subsidence from three to six days were tried with slow filtration, unaided by coagulation, but the filter operating with water so treated never gave a perfectly clarified effluent, and from the start was practically out of the race, though every effort was made to bring it into successful operation.

System No. 2 operated continuously with

9,000 gallons of water, and was arranged to give forty-eight hours to plain subsidence, and then for slow filtration of a rate of one inch per day. Systems Nos. 3 and 4 were arranged to give time between plain subsidence and auxiliary subsidence after coagulation at the will of the operator and for filtration. Each yielded continuously a perfectly clarified and bacterially satisfactory effluent. This water was in every respect as good a water as any citizens of New Orleans now buy at 6 cents a gallon, and at that rate the output of this small plant would have been worth \$4,850 a day.

Perfect and entirely satisfactory results

were obtained by giving twelve hours each of plain and of auxiliary subsidence after coagulation, and then rapid filtration through sand, after which the water is to pass directly into the high-lift pumps, which will send it into the city distributing system, or to reserve clear water reservoirs.

Mr. Robert S. Weston of Boston was resident

expert in charge of the investigations. Mr. Fuller of the board of advisory engineers has been in close correspondence with Mr. Weston in regard to this work, while General Superintendent George G. Earl of the sewerage and water board, who first suggested the necessity of the investigation, watched the progress made with the keenest of attention, for success or failure meant, probably, more to him than to any other man in New Orleans.

With the notes of these tests before him

Mr. Earl says that a water purification and pumping station for New Orleans, designed to purify and deliver into the city distributing system 40,000,000 gallons of water a day, will cost but little more than \$1,500,000. The amount of mud taken from this water will be something like 100 cart loads a day. The new water works system, therefore, will cost little more than \$4,000,000, which includes even service pipes to the property lines of every building and residence in the city, and a system of fire plugs unequalled anywhere in the world. The cost of maintaining the purification plant will be \$200,000 per annum. Furthermore, while New Orleans is to have, probably, the best water service in the country at a remarkably low cost, Mr. Earl proposes, at an expense of \$50,000, through additional laws and investigations, to reduce the operating expenses a least 5 per cent. Not least among the many benefits to be derived by New Orleans through such a water supply will be a greatly diminished fire waste, the damage to property through the use of muddy water by the fire department, now almost equaling that caused by fire direct, and this will mean lower insurance rates.

The cost of the pure water on entering

the mains, not including pipe line maintenance, will be only about 6 cents per thousand gallons.

PIANOS

At Lowest Living Prices

And if anybody rather buy an instrument at some sort of a

SALE We will arrange for any kind of a sale ticket that he wants. As is customary we'll double the price and cut it in half for him

WHILE HE WAITS

We respectfully request a careful examination of our high grade pianos and all other Musical Instruments.

BOURBONICUS

335 BROADWAY

Where the organ stands upon the building

duty and four off. They earn about \$4 per month.

The next place forward—where lookout work is combined with other duties—is the bridge. In fair weather two officers are always on duty on the bridge; in foul weather three. The captain often stays on the bridge for hours when there is any danger.

One of the most important places on ship-board is at the wheel. In ordinary weather, but one man is actually at the wheel steering. Though one man is at the wheel there are always two on hand. These men are known as quartermasters. One stands at the wheel while the other is at call on a moment's notice. Usually the quartermaster not steering is outside the pilot house within sound of the wheelman's voice. Quartermasters have four hours on duty and four hours off when the ship is at sea.

In busy weather a special man is detailed to blow the boat's whistle at given intervals. The crews assigned to each life-boat on board examine their boats each night and report that they are in good condition.

FAMOUS NAPOLEON CLOCK.

Historical Timepiece Doing Business in a Cleveland Home.

Timepieces are always interesting, and more especially so if there is a historical connection with them. Standing in the hallway of the residence of Mr. Harvey D. Goulder of this city, related in Cleveland Leader, and majestically ticking the hours away, is a clock once owned by the great Napoleon. When it is heavy weather, misty or hazy three men are there. In the "crow's nest" there are also two men. These men are practically the eyes of the ship. They are selected with special care and receive more pay than ordinary seamen.

Chief Officer Armstrong of Celtic, which is the largest ship afloat, gives an interesting account of how the work of watching is carried on. Each of the 313 men who compose the crew has his special duty to perform. The burden of responsibility is felt keenly by the men on the stem head, or foremost point in the bow of the ship; in the "crow's nest," on the bridge and in the engine room. On the stem head in ordinary weather there are usually two men. When it is heavy weather, misty or hazy three men are there. In the "crow's nest" there are also two men. These men are practically the eyes of the ship. They are selected with special care and receive more pay than ordinary seamen.

Lookout men on the stem head have a telephone close at hand, by means of which they may communicate with the officers on the bridge. Lookouts have two hours on

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"OUTING" ART CALENDAR 1902.

WE offer this week the second in our series of beautiful art calendars for 1902. The first, our "Century Girl", may still be had; the second is now ready for distribution. For want of a better name we have decided to call this one "Outing", because that title seems most appropriate to the dainty and artistic drawings. Each plate is from a water color painting by Miss Maude Stumm, and all the delicate shades and artistic atmosphere of the originals have been faithfully reproduced. There is no advertising upon these calendars. We have secured a large number of these calendars, but the demand is steadily increasing and it will be well to send in your orders as early as possible. They will make attractive and inexpensive Christmas gifts and are most appropriate at this season of the year. You cannot secure such calendars at the art stores for several times the price at which these are offered.

"The Hunt for Happiness" "Landing a Speckled Beauty" "Bruin's Fate"

THE above titles give but a faint idea of the new "Outing" calendar for 1902. The designs are in Miss Stumm's happiest mood, and rather than attempt a description we have given each a name which will convey to you some idea of these clever sketches.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Present at Bee Office or mail with 15c and get this beautiful Art Calendar. When ordered by mail add 4 cents for postage.

ART DEPARTMENT, THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., OMAHA, NEB.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original Worcestershire SAUCE. It is highly approved for the delicious flavor which it imparts to Soups, Fish, Game, Meats, Salads, Welsh Rarebits, etc.

To Dealers—You tickle us, We tickle you.

You Send Us Your Orders, We Ship You CANDY

That Sells and Pleases Your Trade. JOHN Q. WOODWARD & CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

BETWEEN Supper AND Breakfast

Every Reader of The Bee certainly has something he wants to sell.

Iron Mountain Route

The way to get rich is to sell anything you have and cannot use, and buy what you need, at the best price possible.

Lv. St. Louis - 8:00 P. M. Ar. Hot Springs, Ark. 8:03 A. M.

The way to accomplish both is to make your wants known through our cheap "classified" ads. They go directly to 20,000 families, and for a few cents you get into communication with the man you want and who wants you.

For Pamphlets Apply to Agents.

These columns are here for the convenience of subscribers; try them and see what a great convenience they are.

H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS MO.

Look about you and note some of the things you are anxious to dispose of; some new things; turn them into cash.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Writes out a brief ad and mail or bring it to The Bee advertising department.

At the University of Pennsylvania it has been decided to increase the dental course from three to four years, beginning with the session 1902-1903.

Rates, 15c a word first insertion, 10c a word thereafter. Nothing taken for less than 25c for the first insertion. These advertisements must be run consecutively. Today is the best time to attend to it.

TAKE PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

For indigestion, Constipation, Kidney Troubles, IT CURES.