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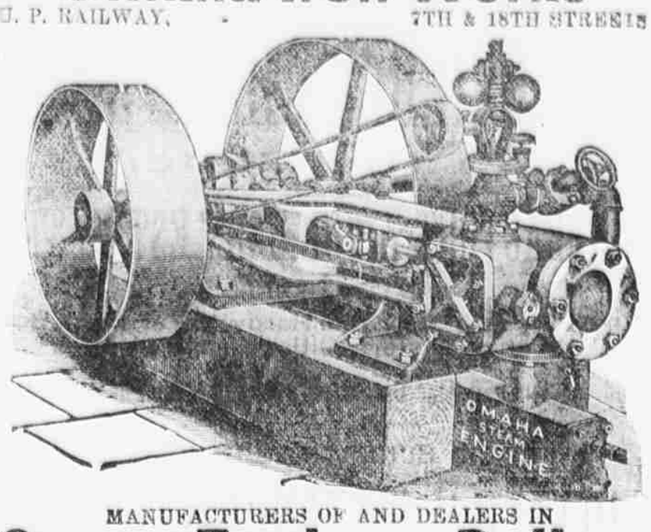

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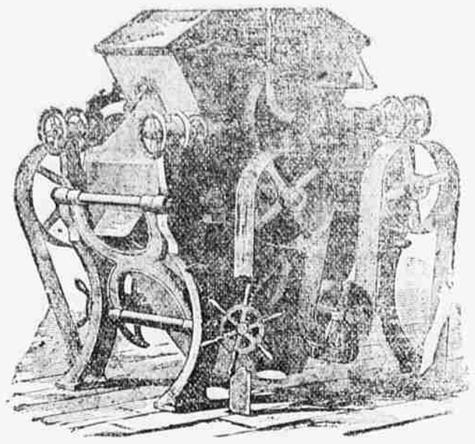

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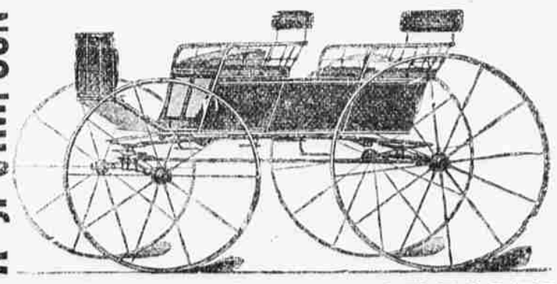

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EMERSON PIANO CO.—GENTLEMEN—Your instruments, Grand, Square and Upright, are really noble instruments and unrivalled for beauty of tone and finish. Allow me to congratulate you on your sterling success. GUSTAVE SATTER,

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COUNCIL BLUFFS

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The City Council Holds a Short and Sweet Session.

A meeting of the council was held yesterday afternoon at which Mayor Vaughan and Aldermen Siedentopf, Geise, Mynster, and James were present.

Ald. Mynster reported that he had purchased of Harry Birkinbine two rollers for street work, paying two and one-half cents per pound, or $150, for the two rollers.

On motion of Ald. James the clerk was instructed to readvertise for filling Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Ald. Mynster moved the commitee on sewerage remove the catch-baisins at corners of streets and provide stronger and better ones. It was decided to do so and also to change the location of these catch-baisins, making them nearer the curbing.

Notice was served on the council that the waterworks company had cut off supply from city fountains during the winter.

Notice was also served from Mitchell Vincent that he had arranged with Mr. Holbrook, of Missuri Valley, to draw moneys due him on his contract, Holbrook having advanced him money with which to do the work.

The city engineer reported on certain matters in regard to the Indian creek sewer, or Fourteenth street ditch. He gave it as his opinion that the washing of banks would be confined to the boundaries of the right of way as now defined, and that the direct route as now proposed would be most feasible. The report was filed.

A petition of citizens was presented asking that the police force be increased to twelve. Referred to the police committee.

Notice was served of a suit commenced by J. W. Squires against the city and various property owners, for special assessment certificates issued February 1, 1884, amounting to $1,450, for filling Third avenue from Union avenue to the creek.

The council adjourned until next Monday evening.

Charles E. Taylor and wife celebrated their tin wedding last evening at their residence, No. 906 Sixth Street. A jolly company of friends were gathered there and a merry time was had. There were a large number of appropriate presents, many of them useful, some ornamental, and some decidedly novel. Among the gifts was a tin cradle.

PERSONAL.

Robert Huntington is reported as on the sick list.

H. L. Miller left yesterday for a trip into Dakota, in the interests of the roller skate he is representing.

Mrs. P. Daniels and Mrs. Russ, of Marion, Iowa, are at the Ogden house as the guests of Mrs. Mark Duryee.

Wm. Altman, of Little Sioux, was in the city yesterday. He is one of the leading business men of that place.

Mayor Vaughan left last evening for Fort Madison to attend a planting of a grove of Druids and to deliver the address.

L. Mooney, wife and children, of St. Joe, came up to attend the tin wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Taylor, last night.

Attorney Sears has gone to Wahoo, Neb., but will return in time to look after his chances for judge of the superior court.

R. W. Clayton, who has become engaged in the lumber business in Omaha, yesterday moved over the river, and will take up his permanent residence there. Council Bluffs thus loses a valuable citizen and successful business man.

Mr. John B. Gray and his two daughters, Misses Dora and Effie, are very sick. The young ladies are in care of their brother-in-law, A. B. Thornell, both being scarcely able to travel. Mr. Gray's condition is somewhat improved.—Hamburg Times.

John Gilman is stopping at the Ogden house. Mr. Gilman is publisher of the United States Farm Register at Worcester, Mass., founder of Gilman City, Idaho, and one of the most prominent railroad land agents in the United States. He owns a farm of 1,500 acres in Idaho and is now engaged in building a railroad from Hailey on the Oregon Short line to Gilman and the great bullion mining camp, a short line of seven miles.

Burglarizing Freight.

Yesterday morning it was discovered that during the night a freight car in the yard of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company had been broken open by thieves who had made away with several cases of merchandise. The quantity of goods taken and their bulk indicated that there must have been more than one thief, and they must have had some sort of a conveyance near at hand. Thus far no clue has been obtained to the property.

BRAZIL AND ITS RESOURCES.

Coffee and Rubber the Two Main-Stays—The Decline of These Interests—Trade With the United States—Brazilian Slavery and Plantation Life.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

LIMA, Peru, October, 1884.—You in the United States should have a good opinion of Brazil, for that country is a neighbor that must not be snubbed, and one that has a very pleasant commercial intercourse with you. One-third of the $200,000,000 foreign commerce of Brazil is with the United States, and of this, $60,000,000 is of such staple exports as coffee and rubber, while $7,000,000 represents your imports. So you see that it is fine idea for you to improve on the acquaintance on the basis of information about this great South American empire. Perhaps you are a political economist—a disciple of Prof. Perry or of some other American Adam Smith—and you begin to say right here, "This is not a balance of trade by any means!" No, but the excess of imports is no proof of poor trade. Remember that Brazil has no great capacity for commercial developments because of her unfavorable situation and unwieldy territorial extent. Her ten million people are scattered over a region more than two thirds as large as the United States and are burdened by the financial embarrassments that promise slow improvement. I would say that to encourage trade might be worth while. Just think, you buy $30,000,000 worth of Rio coffee annually, free of duty, while France, for instance, taxes coffee 14 cents per pound. But Brazil imposes a heavy duty on most of our imports, and your "balance of trade" dwarfs before this notable absence of reciprocity. Brazil imports 1,000,000 barrels of your flour, (worth there $10 75 a barrel,) your kerosene, railway rolling stock, lumber and lard. She wants more still. For example, she asks for your butter. Nearly all of the butter consumed in the cities of the empire comes from Denmark and costs 60 cents a pound. She wants your furniture, crockery, musical instruments, woolens, cottons, and shoes. And as C. C. Andrews, an American gentleman resident at Rio, remarks, "Why not grant these wants?" The oletin de Alfrandega de Rio de Janeiro fairly begs for such recognition for the people.

But why cannot Brazil support herself? At a superficial view it looks as though she might do so, but really she cannot. Imprimis, her agriculture is of no radical account. The land lies so that it can scarcely be plowed, and the universal implement for field work is the hoe,—a great heavy grub hoe. When land is hoed ready for planting the farmer cannot grow any small grains, potatoes and some of our best vegetables. Instead, he cultivates the mandioca, maize, rice and beans. The sugar plantations are mostly in Pernambuco and San Paulo, but the product is hardly more than 800 million pounds. Cotton is another staple, and averages 50 million pounds a year as the product. Tobacco grows well in Bahia and other parts of the state, and while some is exported, it is largely consumed locally. The government, provinces and municipalities tax it heavily. All of these crops together are not a tithe of the consequence of coffee and rubber, of which Brazil is justly proud, and on which she depends for all of the self-support that she claims. Those two products are ahead of all others on the continent, but the sad and sober fact is that half of the coffee plantations are mortgaged, and over 30 per cent of these are beyond redemption. Slaves cultivate the coffee, working fifteen hours a days, and when the estancieral is mortgaged, they are mortgaged with it. The Indians take charge of the rubber industry, and if the negro tillage of coffee is wasteful, the attention to rubber production by the savages is much more so. To meet the matter of coffee mortgage can be pointed out the fact that millions of rubber trees have been destroyed by the excessive, ill-advised system of tapping.

The bare fact is that these two, the country's only rich resources, are in the way of a serious if not fatal decline. Is this because of the solution of the slavery problem? The system of abolition there is very slow. The emancipation provided that all children born of slave mothers after September 28, 1871, shall be free on attaining the age of 21. This left the great mass of slaves in bondage; but some have been privately freed and some have died, so that there are only about a million of slaves in the empire at present. These are tenaciously held, and the thraldom is only relaxed against the 200,000 youth born since the emancipation. The slave is lazy, of course. He will cultivate perhaps 2,500 coffee trees or two acres of sugar cane, while the free workingman, who averages a wages of 43 cents a day, cultivates nearly or quite twice as much. So you see slavery governs all. Socially, the slave and freeman are almost equals. They smoke and drink together, dance to the same music, pitch quoits in the same game, mingle in communities, and subsist on the same mandioca, rice, beans and pork. The matter of food does not bother the slave, while the very least at which the freeman can live is 43 cents (a millreis) a day. The slave is not clothed very much by his owner, while the freeman's garb is a black felt hat, blue cotton pants and a homespun shirt, with a woolen suit at home to wear to mass or on holidays. The slave is good for field work only, while the freeman can compete with the Portuguese as mechanical laborers at $1.30 to $2.70 a day. Naturally it the slave is a failure as a workman, the Indian of the Amszonas is much more so, and consequently you have no difficulty in coming to at the fact that the coffee and rubber industries do not tend to promise much in the way of advance. Brazil is not destined to improve through intestine efforts, but if the other commercial nations will grant her an encouragement of trade, she will be a state to honor.

Possibly you ask how I, a resident in Peru, know this of Brazil. Though not on the ground, the Peruvian is but a few days from Para, or Rio. Several steamers navigate the Amazon. In ten days you are from New York to Para and in twenty more you are at the foot of the Andes. If I wish to taste imperial air, I embark at Iqutos or Tabatuiga, and enjoy for a fare of $80 a 2,000-mile ride to Para; or I can go by the Purus from Anajas for the same price. The voyage is a grand pleasure, and it is on the wonderful and only Amazon. But I will not describe what others have better done; suffice that on the trip I can read from nature much of the glory of Brazil. Peru can "get at" her imperial neighbor easily, but Bolivia cannot. Steam navigation from Para by the Amazon and Madeira is had to San Antonio Falls. From there into Bolivia is the proposed route of the unfortunate Madeira and Marmore railway, now again in progress, though a half-million of the money of Col. Church and the Reading railroad company are buried in that unhappy misadventure.

Apropos, let me say that though I have never been to the tomb of Henry Meiggs to gain inspiration, I have noticed with pleasure that Brazil follows the example of Peru, and is opening hundreds of miles of new road every year. It is hard to build lines there, but the state guarantees the payment of interest on railroad capital. Rails, locomotives and coal are all imported; but the government is liberal toward railroad enterprises, and through the services of several American civil engineers, the country can boast of nearly 5,000 miles of operated railway. The railway service is in the hands of Brazilians, and no inducements are held forth to Americans. In fact, immigration does not set toward Brazil. The state expends more than a million a year to promote immigration and support immigrants, but the whole number arriving during a year does not exceed 30,000, of whom 10,000 are Portuguese, 10,000 are Italians, and most of the rest are Germans and Spaniards. The Chinese refuse to go there, and no other Americans like Brazil. The government will not donate land to settlers, and this prodigality of land in the great obstacle to the progress of the country. The greater part of the uncultivated land is not, however, held by the state, but by individuals. But it is not taxed, is uninhabited, undeveloped. Yet if the owner sells an all of it to an immigrant, he must pay a tax of 6 per cent on the purchase money, making virtually a premium on a wilderness. If the owners were only required to pay a land tax, they would be obliged to sell some of their land to imigrants. But such a tax could not be collected, an attempt of that kind some years ago produced a revolution. New land, can however, be bought for $2 40 an acre in the fertile Espirito Santo, San Francisco valley, Minas Gerais and other promising sections; but no railways open up these districts, and trade will not smile on agriculture.

What can be done with such lands if they can be acquired? you may ask. I cannot say. They are not adapted to coffee culture, and if they were the average German or other immigrant cannot afford to buy slaves or to pay a freeman wages. To tell the truth a man might not do a more foolish thing than to go to Brazil. If he goes there he must have money. How much? A small capital for coffee, sugar or cattle is $5,000. Much has been written of stock raising in Brazil, and you may like some facts. In the first place the herds' proprietor must have $5,000 to $15,000 at least, for a small herd will become absorbed into larger ones, and he should have a large herd. His ranch must be in the Rio Grans de Sulregion, among jealous natives who aim to control the business, and where he must live in primitive simplicity on meat, mandioca and mate, content to be in the society of slaves or peons. His stock is cows, yearlings and bulls; and the current prices per head average but $6 to $13, one with the other. Means of transport are very inferior, and during the weeks of the rainy season the cattle cannot be driven. Sales are most commonly made at the camps, but frequently the breeder sends 200 to 300 animals from his herd to Pelotas for public sale. At Pelotas 300,000 cattle are slaughtered annually; and, to be careful of the truth, I might say that it is the saladeros (butcher) who makes most out of the industry. There is no encouragement in the matter, and if one has the cattle-raising fever he had better go to Colorado or Mexico.

I would like to give you a picture of Brazilian farm life. Some months ago I was five days on an Anajas coffee plantation. The proprietor had owned it nine years. He had bought it for $7,000 of your money, and had paid for it in coffee, grown on land that in 1857 was a virgin forest. Last year's crop netted him 14,000 arrobas, and as we walked over his rich fields he told me that this year he should do better still. He does not depend altogether on coffee, but took me into corn-fields equal in growth to those of Illinois, through grass-fields green with heavy growth, and among fruit trees that made glad my heart. The corn was planted, so he told me, by slaves who would drop the kernels into holes in the soil made by their toes and covered by their heels. On the table were many luxuries served on plate, and partaken of by as intelligent a family as I ever saw. The slaves were at their lazy field work by day, and by the time of evening they would gather on the lawn to hear the master read prayers, after which they would go happily to comfortable cabins. The whole plantation life was one of prosperity and primitive peace, and in the power of a sweet christian spirit. But sad to say, that plantation was an exceptionally good one. As a rule, though Brazil is nominally an agricultural country, the agriculture of your acquaintance does not flourish there.

But what of her cities? I will not say a word of Rio, but look at Petropolis, the Newport of the empire. From November to June the capital resident finds his home there. The city lies on three streams, in a valley, with shade-trees, green terraces and macadamized streets, making a fine town. Several conical hills with ever-verdent, variegated trees crowning them, are in the city, and the grounds about the pretty houses make a beautiful place. Not only is it the resort of the hot season, but being near Rio, some business men use it as a home. If you ever go to Brazil, by all means visit Petropolis. But the Brazilian city of an important future is Para. Situated at the gateway of the Amazon trade, it asks for and receives the prosperity of the north provinces. In two years last past all of the principal streets have been paved with granite blocks and sewered. Sidewalks (something unusual in Brazil) have been flagged and curbed. Covered wharves have been built. Expensive waterworks have been laid; hundreds of houses have been built, and to use the expression of Consul Prindle, "Para is literally gridironed with street railroads." Six years ago there were but two American stores there. Now there are as many American establishments as there English or French, and this leaven from the United States has so worked on the Portuguese nerves that it seems reasonable to believe that Para has a good deal to thank her northern neighbor for. Permit me to suggest that if you put a little more Torula cerevisial, or vim, into that leaven you can leaven the whole Brazilian lump!

DURKEE'S COLD MEAT SAUCE & SALAD DRESSING, ready made, nutritious, economical, delicious. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and it is invariably popular both at home and abroad.

Henry Villard is now living quietly with his family in Paris.

Good Health and Long Life.

The two do not always go together, but they ought to, for it is a sad sight to see an old gentleman or an aged lady dragging out a painful existence of disease, debility, and misery. Much misery can be avoided by elderly people who keep up the proper proportion of iron in their blood by taking Brown's Iron Bitters. This is not a stimulant, but the best and truest iron tonic in the world.

Philadelphia has a dog barber shop, where fashionable dames with pet poodles and swells who affect pugs or Skye terriers resort daily to have their favorites shampooed and combed.

DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING & COLD MEAT SAUCE is made from the freshest, purest and choicest condiments obtainable. In using it, waste, labor, anxiety, and disappointment are prevented.

In France the sale of proprietary medicines is only permitted after the formula has been communicated to the Academy of Medicine. In Germany the sale of all such articles is strictly prohibited.

Stereopticon Exhibition.

An illuminated view of a dyspeptic's stomach would be a frightful sight and a dreadful warning. A view of the interior of a healthy stomach is not unpleasant, but, on the contrary, is a very interesting sight. There is nothing like Brown's Iron Bitters to keep the stomach healthy or to restore it when demoralized by the effects of indigestion. Miss Ida Shivers, Ellicott City, Md., says, "I suffered from dyspepsia and general prostration. Brown's Iron Bitters improved me from the start."

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

FURNITURE

AT

DEWEY & STONE'S,

One of the best and largest Stocks in the United States to select from.

NO STAIRS TO CLIME.

ELEGANT PASSENGER ELEVATOR

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A Diploma of Honor, Medal of Merit,

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THESE INSTRUMENTS POSSESS

THE HIGHEST EXCELLENCE

—IN—

Power, Richness and Sympathetic Quality of Tone, Elegance and Durability of Workmanship.

Pronounced by the Artists and the Press, both at home and in Europe, as the

Sweetest Toned Piano Ever Made.

MAX MEYER & BRO.,

General Western Agents:

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Special advertisements, such as Lost, Found, To Loan, For Sale, To Rent, Wants, Boarding, etc., will be inserted in this column at the low rate of TEN CENTS PER LINE for the first insertion and FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each subsequent insertion. Leave advertisements at our office, No. Pearl Street near Broadway

WANTS.

COAL AND WOOD—George Benton, 628 Broadway, sells coal and wood at reasonable prices, gives 2,000 lbs. for a ton, and 128 cubic for a cord. Try him.

FOR SALE—Piano, H. E. Seaman, Paper, Books and Stationery, Council Bluffs.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Orvis Packing house and machinery, located in this city. Capacity 150 hogs per day. Odell & Day.

WANTED—Every body in Council Bluffs to take THE BEE. Delivered by carrier at only twenty cents a week.

OLD PAPERS—For sale at Bee office, at 25 cents a hundred

ROLLER Skating Rink!

ADMISSION—Gents 15c—Ladies 10c.

SKATES—Gents 15c. Ladies 10c

Admission Free to Ladies each morning and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Use of Skates 15 cents.

A. F. SCHANCK, Manager H. MARTENS, Proprietor

Railway Time Table.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The following are the times of the arrival and departure of trains by central standard time, at the local depots. Trains leave transfer depot ten minutes earlier and arrive ten minutes later.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
5:35 p m	Chicago Express	9:00 a m
9:40 a m	Fast Mail.	7:00 p m
7:10 a m	[*Mail and Express,	7:?? p m
12:20 p m	Accommodation.	2:50 p m
	*At local depot only.	

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

10:05 a m	Mail and Express,	6:05 p m
8:15 p m	Pacific Express,	5:45 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

5:25 p m	Express,	9:05 a m
9:25 a m	Express,	6:5? p m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

5:?? p m	Atlantic Express,	9:05 a m
9:?? a m	Day Express,	6:?? p m
7:?? a m	*Des Moines Accommodation,	6:10 p m
	*At local depot only.	

*WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

5:10 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m
1:?? p m	Louis Express	3:?? p m
4:50 p m	Chicago Express	12:?? a m
	*At Transfer only	

CHICAGO and NORTHWESTERN.

5:10 p m	Express,	8:50 p m
9:?? a m	Pacific Express	9:05 a m

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

7:40 p m	St. Paul Express,	9:00 a m
7:10 a m	Day Express	7:05 p m
	*UNION PACIFIC.	
8:00 p m	Western Express,	8:50 a m
12:00 a m	Pacific Express,	4:40 p m
12:10 a m	Lincoln Express,	1:?? p m
	*At Transfer only.	

DUMMY TRAINS TO OMAHA.

Leave—7:?? 8:30 9:30 10:30 11:40 a. m. 1:?? 2:?

8:30 4:30 5:30 6:30 11:05 p. m. Sunday—7:?? 8:?? 9:30 11:40 a. m. 1:?? 3:?? 5:?? 6:?? 11:?? p. m.

Arrive 10 minutes before leaving time.

*Pass transfer only.

Dr. W. H. Sherraden

DENTIST,

Masonic Temple,

Council Bluffs - - Iowa.

Mrs. H. J. Hilton, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Council Bluffs.

Lamps Lamps, Lamps.. BIG DRIVE. AT HOMER'S.

3 Main Street - - Council Bluffs.

J P FILBERT,

209 Upper Broadway, again to the Front.

Study, reflect and come and Examine, and see for ourselves what you can buy for Cash in my place. quote you as follows:

13 lbs granulated sugar for	$1 00
16 lbs Sugar for	1 00
15 lbs White ex C sugar for	1 00
20 bars Kirk's white Russian soap for	1 00
22 bars Palma, equal to Kirk's Russian soap for	1 00
20 bars Kirk's blue India soap for	1 00
Dupont's best powder per lb	20
18 boxes of matches for	25
Strup California honey drips, per gal	50
Syrup, warranted strictly pure Vermont maple per gal	1 00
Sorghum per gal	50
A No. 1 English currants 14 lbs for	1 00
1 cake Lye, genuine 10 ounces for	1 00
Canned blackberries, preserved, cans for	1 00
Canned 3 lb yellow peaches in white syrup 2 for	1 00
Canned 3 lb 1st quality Tomatoes 10 for	1 00
A No. 1 white fish, per kit	70
Tobacco, Lorillard Climax, per pound	50
T. T. T.—I can sell you according to quality, from 15c to 70c per lb.	

Flour—We sell the celebrated Patent Fancy per cwt, at $3.00.

We keep everything usually kept in a First Class Grocery, and warrant everything we sell. Goods delivered free in any part of the city. I also handle Gloves and Mittens, Dry goods and Notions, Boots and Shoes, and a good assortment of Tinware. Remember; I will not only be not undersold on any goods, but will sell 20 per cent below any Competition in the city. We are now receiving an Invoice of Dolls, in which we can give the greatest bargains ever offered in the city. My expenses are very light, with no Rents to pay. I am unsalted and will Sell cheap for CASH. Call when you want the best Bargains in my line,

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Manufacture Billiard and Pool Tables and material also

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Four story brick, just erected on O. street, between 7th and 8th streets. Finest furnished, best and most reasonable priced house at the capital. Near all depots. MRS. KATE COAKLEY, Proprietor.

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