

THE DAILY BEE. COUNCIL BLUFFS. MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28. OFFICE: No. 12 Pearl Street.

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city at twenty cents per week. In Advance, \$1.00. Manager, H. W. TILSON.

MINOR MENTION.

New Jerseys at the Peoples' Store. Reiter, merchant tailor, for fine goods. See the new cloaks at the Peoples' Store.

Immense bargains in cloaks at Eisenman, Rodda & Co's. Eisenman, Rodda & Co's Peoples' Store is the only complete store in the west.

Attend the great cloak sale at Eisenman, Rodda & Co's Peoples' Store this week. The Acme club of young ladies are to give a social in Ben's hall next Friday evening.

Additional lines of dress goods received every day at great bargains at the Peoples' Store.

Sam. Ford has sold out his business here and expects to start soon on a visit to his old home in Maine.

There were in the police station yesterday three plain drunks who will be disposed of in court this morning.

Mrs. is to appear at the opera house to-morrow evening in Richelieu, and on Wednesday evening in Macbeth.

The Athletics have returned from Freeman, rather crest fallen, having been defeated in three games by a total of 74 to 21.

The city council is to meet at 8 o'clock this afternoon to consider the Vincent contract, and the new sewer ditch improvement.

The new special delivery stamps will be put on sale at the postoffice here today, so that the service may be in full effect on the first.

John Beno & Co. have received from the east the counters for their new stores, and just as soon as they can get fixed up will open up branch shops.

Services of special interest were held in the Baptist church yesterday, the being of a "harvest home" nature. The church was handsomely decorated.

The breaking down of a freight car near Villisca was the cause of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy incoming passenger train being late yesterday morning.

Snyder & Leaman, of the commission house, next door neighbors to the Bee, were on the jump Saturday. Besides being late they received seven carloads of flour.

Now is your time for getting prepared for winter. Coal stoves and other needs can be secured at A. J. Mandel's, No. 325 Broadway, at remarkably low prices.

William Lewis, the hack and baggage man, has just lost one of his best horses, in fact one of the best hacks horses in the west. Inflammation of the lungs is the supposed cause of death. The animal was valued at \$200.

The Union Pacific has bought of Mrs. Ballard eighty-three acres of land just north of the present "dump," which gives confirmation to the statement that the bridge plan is not merely one on paper, but will be put through to practical completion.

Dr. Palmer, better known as "Lone Wolf," has been away for some time attending to business out on the road, but will remain in the city to-day and tomorrow, answering the qualifications of the applicants for their positions, and for other things at the medical institute which bears his name.

A team attached to a farm wagon, and owned by Mr. Johnson, who lives near the institution for the deaf and dumb, took a lively run up Main street yesterday morning, colliding with a tree at Bayless park because divorced from the wagon, making something of a wreck of the vehicle.

The mayor raises a great howl about penalizing home-made cigars, but when it comes to putting a tax upon an early hour Sunday morning that seems as if he really thought a good deal, after all, of foreign institutions. Perhaps it is because it is a tax instrument. The mayor is great on words.

Postmaster Armour has appointed as special delivery carriers, Ben Webber, John Reider and Fred Hoogland. In making the selections it appears that he considers the qualifications of the applicants for their positions, and for other things at the medical institute which bears his name.

J. R. Davidson has settled up with his creditors, one hundred and thirty dollars, and is still able to hold intact his real estate interests here. The closing out of his business and his settling squarely and fully has been a great sacrifice, but he is able to look the world squarely in the face, and is now watching and waiting for some good opportunity to engage in some other line of business here, intending to make Council Bluffs his home.

Do You Smoke? If you want to see the finest showing of genuine meerschaum goods ever brought into this city drop in at H. D. King & Co's opening to-day, No. 543 Broadway. A great variety of line pipes, cigar holders and smokers' articles. New goods, and beautiful.

Fall and winter clothing to order. Noren & Landstrom, 205 Main street.

Grand Hat Carnival. The Woman's exchange will hold a hat carnival, Wednesday night, October 7, at the skating rink, during the exposition. To the lady wearing the most original hat (or bonnet), Eisenman, Rodda & Co. kindly offer a fine Russian leather traveling bag. To the successful gentleman Metcalf Bros. offer a present of an elegant silk hat. These firms will display their presents in their show windows. It will be left to five judges (three ladies and two gentlemen), to decide who are deserving of the prizes. Let everyone put on his "thinking cap" immediately, and plan to wear a comic or novel hat on this occasion. The judges will be announced later. There is but little more than a week to design your hats, so do not delay. Exercise your ingenuity, and do not be particular about the beauty of your head-dress, but let it be novel.

Substantial abstracts of title and real estate loans, J. W. & E. L. Squire, 102 Pearl street.

If you wish to make legitimately from Ten to Fifty dollars per day write to Judd & Smith, No. 34 Fourth street, Council Bluffs.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES. The Talk About Who Will be What on the Coming County Ticket.

An Outlook on the Prospective Nominations—Those of the Uninterested Who are Willing to Fill County Positions.

The democrats held their caucus Saturday evening to select delegates to the county convention which meets here to-morrow. The following is the result:

FIRST WARD. G. H. Jackson, chairman, and R. N. Whitley, secretary. Delegates—G. A. Holmes, George H. Jackson, John Linder, Robert Rahn, William Nohles, H. C. Oliver, Conrad Geise, Nick O'Brien.

Committee—F. M. Hunter. SECOND WARD. William Groneweg, chairman, and Ira Houtz, secretary. Delegates—Wm. Groneweg, J. L. Templeton, Wm. Lay, I. F. Hendricks, M. E. Rohrer, E. R. Bates, Wm. Maloney, J. W. Mikosell, W. D. Hardin, Geo. Graves, N. Schlutz.

Committee—M. F. Rohrer. THIRD WARD. John Dohany, chairman. Delegates—John Green, D. F. Eicher, A. C. Graham, Ed. Britton, John Dohany, H. Eisenman, John Huntington.

Committee—A. C. Graham. FOURTH WARD. John Scholting, chairman; J. J. Fraim, secretary. Delegates—W. H. M. Pusey, James Porterfield, J. A. Murphy, John Scholting, James Madden, J. G. Tipton, E. A. Becker, John Lutz, J. J. Fraimey, O. P. Weidman, Brock Reed.

From telephonic specials to the Bee it is learned that there was quite a struggle in the caucus at Neola, but Mayor Lovell, who wants the nomination for sheriff, came off victorious, and was given the privilege to name his own delegates, the following being selected: H. Mendel, J. H. Watkins, T. A. Foley and Albert J. Rose.

At Norwalk, J. Amy, A. Kloppling and John Downs were chosen as delegates. Minden has chosen Dr. J. M. Wyland, William Spears, J. A. Dresser and Charles Sutherland.

The air full of flying rumors as to what will be the outcome of the convention. The democrats realize that the republicans have put up one of the strongest tickets yet on account of the preliminary question, they feel that this is a good year in which to snatch a victory, especially on the legislative ticket.

For representatives it is generally thought they will win, and on the judicial ticket, Mayor Dietrich, of Avoca, it is understood that W. H. Ware has some ambition in that direction, but probably more ambition than strength. Some of G. A. Holmes' friends are urging his name with much enthusiasm.

Two names are prominent for county treasurer, John Plummer and M. F. Rohrer. For county auditor the name called for is Mr. Gallagher, a young man who was defeated by Street in a race for county clerk, has been mentioned, but there seems little talk about this place on the ticket, it being considered a forlorn hope to defeat Kirkland.

The nomination for sheriff worries the democratic mind greatly. The republicans having nominated Phil Armour, it behooves the democracy to put its best man forward. If they expect to make any sort of a showing in the race, there seems to be a general desire to have Perry Roel roll, but it is said to be doubtful whether he will do so, unless some such unanimous and urgent demand is made upon him as was made in the republican convention on Col. Sapp. His personal preferences are against it, but many in the party feel that he must accept. Healy, of Avoca, is said to be anxious to make the race and has some strong support. Mayor Lovell, of Neola, will come into the convention with several instructed delegations from that vicinity.

Members of the city council in the field of office, and has been working zealously. J. A. Churchill is looked on as a dark horse, and possible winner.

The nominations for supervisors have not been taken over much in the city. The name of Sam Underwood has been given many favorable comments among the city democrats, as he has always shown much interest in Council Bluffs, and has not fought the city as some others have.

For coroner, Henry Faul, who has held that office before, is liable to be placed on the ticket.

A BLACK BURGLAR. His Fourth Attempt to Rob the Landlady of a Boarding House.

The boarding house of Mrs. Anderson, No. 15 north Main street, was visited again by a burglar Saturday night, or rather early yesterday morning. She was awakened between 1 and 2 o'clock, and by the light of the moon discovered a man at the foot of her bed, evidently hunting through her clothing for money.

As she raised up in bed, he dropped down on the floor, trying to get out of sight, but she grabbed him by the arm, and tried to hold him until she could get help, but he broke from her grasp and hurried out. Examination showed he had gained an entrance through a window, first cutting the wire screen with his knife, which was found holding the window up. He took with him in his light cloak, which Mrs. Anderson had lately purchased of Burhorn, the jewelry. The man was colored, and he was heard from in an early hour of the day morning trying to sell or pawn the cloak. His pocket knife is in the possession of the officers, and with these clues, it seems that the police should be able to soon get him in custody.

Mrs. Anderson is quite certain that she would be able to identify the man if she would see him, for he has visited the place on several occasions, or at least there have been four such burglarious attempts within the past three months, and as this colored man has been seen on two of the occasions, he is naturally thought to have been guilty of all.

The first time, a pocketbook containing three dollars was taken from the dress pocket of Mrs. Anderson. The next time, an attempt was made to force open a cigar case in the public dining room. A short time ago a third visit was made, and on this occasion the girl's room was visited, and she was awakened, and discovered a colored man was entering her pillow, doubtless expecting to find her money hidden there. She screamed, and he ran out. Now comes the fourth attempt, and by a man answering the same description. Mrs. Anderson is a widow lady, living alone, and as she is supposed to take in more or less money from her boarders, especially Saturday evening, the fellow seemed determined to get hold of it. The police now having a clue will probably place him where he will not be able to bother her more, for a time at least.

CLOSING THE TERM. The Supreme Court Renders a Batch of Legal Decisions and Adjourns.

The supreme court of the State, which has been in session here the past week,

BEFORE ADJOURNING, THE FOLLOWING DECISIONS WERE RENDERED.

Geo. I. Redwell and A. K. Greenlee, appellants, vs. John Giphart, from Wapello circuit court. Affirmed.

W. H. Meadows vs. the Hawkeye Insurance company, appellant, from Ringgold district court. Affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. Alex Wallace et al., appellants, from Buchanan district court. Reversed.

Thomas Christy, appellant, vs. H. A. Whitmore; from Van Buren circuit court. An action of mandamus to compel the defendant, who is a township trustee, to use certain real estate as a public cemetery. The petition was dismissed and plaintiff affirmed.

Martha K. Allison, vs. R. C. Graham et al., appellants, from Madison circuit court. Reversed.

Frank L. Pease et al., appellants, vs. James H. Thompson, from Jasper circuit court. Reversed.

J. S. Herrick vs. Abbie J. Musgrove, appellant, from Poweshiek district court. Affirmed.

John McAndrew vs. the county of Madison, from Madison district court. Reversed.

E. R. Clapp vs. A. M. Forrester, appellants, from Polk circuit court. Affirmed.

Agnes Lane vs. John Lane, appellant, from Appanoose circuit court. Reversed.

Ewing Jewett & Chandler vs. J. G. Folsom et al., appellants, from Polk circuit court. Reversed.

P. P. Argensinger & Co., appellants, vs. John A. Benson, from Guthrie circuit court. Affirmed.

Lamps cheap at Homer's, 23 Main St.

Prize for Farmers. A premium for the longest ear of corn from this year's crop. For particulars call on or address J. V. Fuller, buyer and shipper of wheat, corn and oats, No. 29 Pearl street, Council Bluffs.

Or Even Smaller. [Bribe Index.] Oh, a ton of coal. Is a wonderful thing—about like a woman's kisses, when you buy it you think it very large.

When you get it it looks like this.

Railway Time Table. COUNCIL BLUFFS.

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

Table with columns for direction (Chicago & North-Western, Chicago & Rock Island, Chicago & Missouri Pacific, Chicago & St. Paul, Chicago & Iowa, Chicago & Nebraska, Chicago & Kansas, Chicago & Oklahoma, Chicago & Texas, Chicago & Louisiana, Chicago & Arkansas, Chicago & Mississippi, Chicago & Alabama, Chicago & Georgia, Chicago & Florida, Chicago & South Carolina, Chicago & North Carolina, Chicago & Virginia, Chicago & West Virginia, Chicago & Kentucky, Chicago & Tennessee, Chicago & Mississippi, Chicago & Louisiana, Chicago & Arkansas, Chicago & Texas, Chicago & Oklahoma, Chicago & Kansas, Chicago & Nebraska, Chicago & Missouri Pacific, Chicago & Rock Island, Chicago & North-Western).

HAIR GOODS. Waves, Frizzes, Switches, Etc.

HAIR GOODS. SHAMPOONING. HAIR DRESSING. AND CUTTING.

HAIR GOODS. Rings out Pampadour, Langtry or Other Styles.

HAIR GOODS. MRS. C. L. GILLETTE, 29 Main St., Council Bluffs.

ONLY HOTEL IN Council Bluffs HOTEL

Fire Escape. All modern improvements, call bells, fire alarm bells, etc. In the

CRESTON HOUSE! Nos. 215, 217 and 219, Main Street, MAX MOHN, Proprietor.

N. J. SWANSON. C. E. SWANSON. SWANSON MUSIC CO., 229 Broadway, Council Bluffs.

Pianos and Organs. Sold on Monthly Payments. All kinds of repairing on musical instruments a specialty.

JACOB SIMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, COUNCIL BLUFFS. Thorough Instruction on the Piano and Organ. VOICE CULTURE AND THEORY.

EARLY DAYS OF NEW YORK. The Wonderful Struggle of the Metropolis in the Present Century.

The Changes wrought by Vigorous Business Men—The California Fever—Interesting Reminiscences.

A centenarian died in a little Pennsylvania city last Monday, says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, who was born on a farm in the limits of this metropolis, a little below Union Square, and who had used in the war of 1812 the same musket that his father had carried in 1776 as a soldier at the battles of Harlem Plains and Fort Washington. This is a brief record of 100 years of life, but it carries the salient periods of the story of our nation and city. When this man was born the future metropolis had a population of but 20,000, and was much smaller and much less important than Philadelphia. The inhabited portion of the city reached only to Chambers street on Broadway, and the latter thoroughfare was mainly occupied by small frame dwellings. British ships still sailed up the harbor, and the port for the order to leave, and it was not until the next year that James Duane, a native-born citizen, who had returned to his farm at Gramercy Park, to find his local government in a state of anarchy, was appointed mayor, and began to restore order out of chaos.

New York was but the rubbish of a metropolis then, and was not until 1790 that the first sidewalks of brick and stone were laid on Broadway, and were followed by the erection of first-class residences. The public gallows, signs of the city's immaturity, stood on the present City Hall site, and the city was flanked by the Bridewell and the almshouse. The Collect pond, deep, clear, and sparkling, fifty acres in extent—occupied the ground where the City Hall stands, with its neighborhood of crime and misery. Its waters furnished food for the angler, and were even said to be drunk by the natives, who, in the days of the revolution, which had carried off the British soldier during the revolution. With the re-annexation of the city a company proposed to buy up the lands about the pond, and, providing the water in their private hands, to lay out a portion of the grounds as a public park, and realize a profit from adjacent property. Want of capital prevented the carrying out of a plan which would have put the city on a level sea in the heart of the city—a natural feature shared by no rival. The boy who did his first fishing in these waters, who played in country roads all the way from the pond to the city, and who, in the Union Square, who saw Washington, the first president, a familiar figure on the streets, lived to hear that the homes of nearly three million people could be seen from the pond, and that the water, which had carried off the British soldier during the revolution, which had carried off the British soldier during the revolution.

The gold fever also benefited another line of New York trade and manufacture, which was called the "Alden process," by which condensed milk is made of vegetables and meats are dried and preserved.

Charles Alden, the inventor of these processes, was a remarkable man, one of the few New York aldermen who have really made a name for himself and good for something outside of politics.

Alden was a Yankee by birth, and went to sea when a boy, reamed all over the world, saw life, made a little money, and then he came back to New York, and his proper line of inventing things. He made money hand over fist by his inventions, came to New York, went into the wholesale shoe business and politics together, succeeded in raising money, and, finally did the big thing of his life—invented condensed milk. Fortunes have been made in this condensed milk, but at first it didn't promise well. People didn't take to it kindly. There wasn't anything like the traveling and knocking round the world then that there is now, and so there wasn't any special need for condensed milk till the California fever broke out. Then this condensed milk loomed up as the one thing needful. Everybody who went to California was a customer for this condensed milk, which enabled him to have coffee and coffee independent of milk, sugar and the cow. The rush from New York and the north to the gold diggings was like an "everlasting and almighty" flood, as it has been described, and meaning any irreverence, and for the provisions of this picnic the excursionists had to depend upon New York, and supplies from it sent by the around Cape Horn, as the Union Pacific railroad was not then undreamed of. Consequently Alden got any quantity of standing contracts from California firms to supply them with condensed milk. On the strength of these he started a condensed milk factory near Ploughmeek, and from the profits of these California contracts he got the start which made him rich, and which has made condensed milk known all the world over.

California also laid the foundations of success for the business of making billiard tables here in New York, and the gold fever near Frisco gave Mike Phelan his start as a New York manufacturer.

For many years the career of Mike Phelan was that of a man waiting for a chance to carry it out, and getting the chance at last, not in his own city but outside of it, and by an accidental episode. Mike Phelan's father was a billiard maker in New York, and several millions in New York. Mike drifted into the same line of business as his father and became quite popular.

From the first he had an eye for mechanics, and he saw that the great want of billiard at the start was first-class billiard tables. He felt this more and more as he progressed in the sport, and finally it got to be the great object of his life to become maker of the best billiard tables. But to carry out this object required cash, so he set to work to make all the cash he could keeping saloons.

He opened a very nice place in New York City and ran it on a very "high toned" principle. He shut down on "sharp" and "gambling" and "billiard" and "kept open only for gentlemen" as he said. This pleased a number of people and the best people, but it offended a lot more of the toughs and sports, and so Mike, though he deserved to succeed, didn't.

Then he tried high toned saloon keep'g somewhere else, with like results, then tried it for a third time, but with the same results. So he was almost in despair when the gold fever of '49 broke out. Mike saw his chance and seized it. He went to California with the rest of the rush and opened a splendid saloon in Frisco, the finest on the Pacific coast. He soon made a fortune and a popularity which would have made him anything he wanted to be in California.

But he didn't want to be anything in California, he wanted to start a billiard table factory in New York City, and so soon as he had made his pile in Frisco, he brought it to New York and opened a manufactory of billiard tables here, which made him quickly rich and famous.

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THE MAN WHO IS GETTIN' READY FOR IT AND LOOKIN' OUT FOR IT.

Some of our New York manufacturer's industries date far prior to the discovery of California and resemble some London houses in the pioneer plow manufacture of the United States, and like a good many other pioneers, has never had half the credit he deserved since he died, just as he never had half the cash he deserved while he lived.

Wood's plow was in its day, the most popular in existence, and did more than any other towards driving out the clumsy, old-fashioned plows, and yet, so cheap did it become that it was almost introduced them, and so many improvements did he put into them, that he hardly made a dollar. In fact, it was said that he even gave away the plow, and yet all that the great state of New York has ever done towards recognizing the philanthropic services of this really great and good man, whose name ought to be familiar to every New York schoolboy, and who ought to have a monument in the great park, has been to appropriate the enormous (\$2) sum of \$2,000 to his needy heirs. New Yorkers have got statues in their parks in honor of almost everybody else, but the memory of good old Peter Wood, the philanthropic plow manufacturer of old New York, has been forgotten.

Wood's plow a great improvement upon the plow just before it. Newbold's plow, in its time quite an improvement on the Jefferson plow, which was the favorite invention of no less a man than Thomas Jefferson himself, who was quite proud of being the first inventor of the plow in this country. Then in course of time came the Webster plow, the invention of Daniel Webster, which was a great improvement upon previous plows and was ahead of all other plows in all the New York, or Wood plows, have been the greatest American contribution to agricultural implements.

Perhaps it is a pity that to be mentioned also at the place in which the invaluable idea of cast iron buildings was first practically realized. One would hardly believe it now, but the first cast iron building put up here was under protest, with great fear and trembling, lest it should "burst." A learned local pundit, some "expert" in buildings, wrote a long letter to the papers, warning the citizens against the dangers of the new structures, which in case of fire, he said, would surely explode and kill the firemen.

Perhaps if it hadn't been for the rush to California, these would have been any cast iron buildings in New York city for years and years later. But the California craze, the gold fever, led up to the cast iron buildings in this fashion. You had to get a bigger and bigger building for the stores, and so on, but they didn't have time to put them up in California. They had to be sent on from the more civilized and settled parts of the world, and as they were so scarce, they got down there. So iron houses, to be hastily put together, got to be in great demand. And then it was found by practical experience that the cast iron houses sent from New York could be put up in two days, while the wrought iron house shipped from England required from two to three weeks. So as time was everything to the gold diggers, the cast iron houses got the preference, and when it was found that they worked so well in California, then people began to have more confidence in them in New York. So at last New York, indorsed by California, began to take stock in the gold fever, and when it was found that they worked so well in California, then people began to have more confidence in them in New York.

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