THE DAILY BEE

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12.

OFFICE, NO. 12, PEARL STREET.

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city at twenty cents per week.

H. W. TILTON, - - - Manager.

TELEPHONES:
BUSINESS OFFICE, No. 43.
NIGHT EDITOR, No. 23.

MINOR MENTION.

Stubbs, the hatter.

New spring goods at Reiter's.

The brick yards are starting up.

Beautiful Easter cards at Bushnell's.

Handsomest Easter cards in the city, at Bushnell's.

Work on the new county court house will be resumed to-day.

Additional Council Bluffs news will be found on the fifth page.

John H. Lozier addressed the G. A. R.'s at Woodbine on Friday night last.

The board of trade meets to-morrow evening in the rooms, No. 103 Pearl street.

J. S. Turner is booked at the police headquarters as "an impudent and suspicious character."

The funeral of Peter Berwein was held yesterday afternoon from the residence on Graham avenue.

George Sanford will have a chance to explain this morning why he got drunk and fell asleep by the Methodist church.

The county auditor and chairman of the board of supervisors have been authorized to sell $120,000 more of the county court house bonds.

Permit to wed has been granted John Mitchell and Miss Mary Doodal, of this city; Oliver Harding and Miss Mary Matthews, of Cresent City.

The board of supervisors has at last settled with Dr. Seybert for attendance upon small pox cases over a year ago, the board allowing him $500.

Supervisors Graham and Underwood have been appointed a committee to aid the supervising architect in looking after the construction of the new court house.

Ed La Mott and By Billings, two boys, were found by the police asleep in some boxes near Smith's store on Broadway. They were released with a warning yesterday.

John Linehan, Peter Krabes and Mike Linehan were thrown into the bastile Saturday night for being noisy drunk. They soon gave security for their appearance this morning, and were released.

J. M. Smith, the tailor, No. 226 Broadway, has purchased the stock of Norene & Landstrom, and has engaged the services of Mr. Norene, who is probably one of the best known cutters in this part of the west.

Mrs. Mary Staub has been granted a temporary writ of injunction restraining Fremont Benjamin from selling her property, he having secured control of it, under the agreement to use the rents in paying off certain judgments against her.

Miss Mary Michelson, teacher of the school at the Orphan's Christian Home, will give an entertainment by the children of the home school at the Scandinavian Baptist church next Thursday evening. The tickets are twenty-five cents, and the proceeds are for the support of the school.

Chief Matthews, of the police force, came very near being removed from office Saturday night. While asleep at home, coal gas escaping from a stove during the night, gave him and his wife a pretty strong dose of asphyxia, but the window of their room being open saved them. As it was they were quite seriously affected.

Miss Poppleton will close her course on Shakespeare on Thursday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock, at the Baptist church, corner First avenue and Sixth street. The subject of the lecture will be Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," illustrated by readings from the play. Those who have attended the afternoon lectures will please notice the change. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale now at Bushnell's.

The body of the man found in Honey creek was buried there by directions of the coroner, but it seems that the party who undertook the duty only dug a hole about two feet in the ground, put the body in and placed two boards over it, and then covered it with dirt. The coroner on learning the facts at once went out there, took the body and brought it to this city, where it has been now buried in Fairview cemetery. This ends all occasion for such criticism as was given in yesterday's Nonpareil.

Yesterday afternoon there was a joyous wedding at the Rock Island house in this city, the happy man being John H. Mitchell, and the bride Miss Mary A. Droge. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock, Rev. J. G. Lemen officiating. A bountiful repast was spread, and the gathering of friends who were present were most hospitably cared for. The young folks who have thus joined their lives and fortunes have many friends here whose best wishes are theirs. They have both lived in this city for some time, but are now planning on soon removing to Nebraska, where Mr. Mitchell has a farm, upon which they will make their home.

The fair to be given for the benefit of the sisters of St. Francis academy will open April 26. The opening evening will consist of an operetta presented by about a hundred of the pupils, and will be given in the opera house. The next evening will be devoted to the attractions of the fair proper, which is to be held in music hall. On another evening about twenty young ladies will present a charade. On the next evening the ladies expect to entertain the delegates attending the state gathering of the Land League, a banquet and a quadrille party being arranged for. The following evening there will be a grand concert, the programme to be interspersed with recitations and readings. Thus the whole week will be pretty well filled, and it is expected that a handsome amount will be realized for the worthy cause in whose interest the enterprise has been planned.

Money to loan by Forrest Smith.

Money to loan on city and farm property at 6 and 7 per cent interest, by F. J. Day, successor to Odell & Day, No. 39 Pearl street, Council Bluffs.

Dr. McLeod, oculist and aurist, No. 502 Broadway, Council Bluffs.

For the latest style of dressmaking see Miss Gleason, No. 34 Pearl street.

Substantial abstracts of titles and real estate loans. J. W. & E. L. Squire, 101 Pearl street, Council Bluffs.

The Injunction Cases.

The saloon injunction cases came up again Saturday before Judge Conner, at Denison. The question argued was whether the recent appeal from the decision of Judge Love to the supreme court of the United States prevented any further consideration of the cases in Judge Conner's court. The attorney for the saloon men, John N. Baldwin, claimed that the appeal stayed further proceedings, while Jacob Sims, as attorney for the prohibitionists, took an opposite position. The arguments were heard, and the question taken under advisement. It will be several days probably before a decision is rendered by Judge Conner.

THE PULPIT AND THE PEWS.

Rev. Dr. Cooley's Views On the Causes and Cures of Labor Agitation.

ROBBED WHILE SOUND ASLEEP.

Much Money Found In a Dead Man's Stocking—Harkness Bros.' Brilliant Opening—The Saloon Injunctions—Railway Racket.

Capital and Labor.

Last evening at the Baptist church Rev. Dr. Cooley delivered the second of his discourses on the above topic. He modestly disclaimed any belief that he could present a satisfactory solution to the problem, which had puzzled the wisest for years, but believed that by studying the question in the light of Him who was the light of the world, some truths might appear plainer.

He believed that one of the causes of the restlessness and agitation in regard to labor and its compensation was the intense life of the world. The Patagonian might be content so long as he secured the coarsest food, but as man was lifted in the scale of civilization there was more discontent, and his wants were greater. He drew from history several illustrations of this fact, and claimed that this awakening and restlessness was due largely to christianity. Every system of oppression and wrong sooner or later was encountered and made to give way to the progress of religion and humanity. In heathen lands these agitations were not so common. Christianity would awaken these lands from their deathly sleep, and create demands for freedom from servitude and for political equality.

The speaker then traced along through history the various struggles from that between the plebians and patricians of Rome down to the struggles for political rights which have characterized the present century. He declared that if Gladstone was defeated now the question would not down, and agitation would never cease until full justice was granted unhappy Ireland. The labor agitation had also come to stay, and would be kept up until a satisfactory solution was found. Impartial, even handed justice would alone still this restlessness and meet the demand of the people. To the laborer must be granted his rights. If he asked for more he but prejudiced his cause.

Another cause of the agitation was the unsettled condition of the working classes, caused by the numerous inventions of the last hundred years. These had disturbed and changed the relationships of employer and employed. The laborer might for the time suffer on this account, but eventually inventions were bound to benefit. Wages had become higher, and the purchasing power of money greater. The common laborer had more comforts now than ever before. The invention of the sewing machine was thought to threaten the occupation of seamstresses, but it had not done so. Dresses were now more highly ornamented, and the seamstress was kept as busy as ever.

Still, with all the advantages from inventions, some suffering was felt on account of the disturbance of labor which has thus been caused. Society had not adapted itself to the new relationships which they had made. Without the inventive skill the great monopolies which had tyrannized labor could not have taken place. With transportation by wagons no Vanderbilt or Gould could monopolize freights. Capital was ever quick to seize advantages, while labor was necessarily slower in its movements, and had seriously suffered. Labor had been benefitted by machinery, but capital much more so. The laborer had received but a small per cent of the increased wealth of the country, and this fact was one of the causes of dissatisfaction. The laboring classes claimed a larger distribution of the profits of their labor and skill. How these adjustments were to take place was a question the future alone could determine.

Another cause of agitation was the presence of many hot-headed conscienceless adventurers from Europe. Driven from their own countries, they come here to sow communism and give vent to revolutionary utterances. They had proclaimed "all property to be theft." They would reproduce in this county a revolution like that of 1768 in France, if they could. These noisy communists were no help to the cause of labor.

Another cause was the selfishness of the human heart, found alike in the capitalist and laborer. Everybody wanted the best of the bargain. The greatest oppressors of labor were originally laborers. Hoxie was once hostler in a hotel stable near Des Moines. Gould earned his first money as a map peddler. Selfishness caused the strong to seize the weak. The laborer often cared little for the employer's interests, especially if that employer was a corporation, while on the other hand, the workmen were often treated as of less acount than the product of his labor. The watch word of all classes was "my rights and your duties," when it should be "my duties and your rights."

The last reason named for the agitation was that labor was not properly rewarded. Capital was too apt to claim the lion's share. Street car men, where labor was exhausting and dangerous, were oppressed. The sewing girls in large cities were especially oppressed. From reports of labor commissioners it appeared that some of these were working at about three cents an hour.

The remedies for these troubles were various. One was time. No oppression could be destroyed in a day. The public conscience must be aroused. Capital and labor must learn that each is dependent upon the other, and must realize that each receives benefits from the other.

Another remedy is for the workmen to cultivate frugality, self-control, pluck, temperance and persistence.

Another remedy was for the employer to cherish a warmer sympathy and more cordial interest in his workmen. Employes are too often looked upon as mere machines. Many of the heads of great manufactories and railways have no social interests in common with their employes. They seem to think they are a different class of beings. The recognition of the brotherhood of man must be given. In illustration of this the speaker cited the case of the recent marriage of Miss Crozer, whose father is a large manufacturer near Philadelphia. At her wedding 3,000 operatives of her father were present and welcome guests. Every one knew her as his friend. Mr. Crozer himself was also a man, as the speaker well knew, who took a personal interest in the welfare of his employes. He was a man of wealth, and a princely contributor to various benevolent causes, but this was his crowning glory, that he had a practical care for his employes, which called forth from them such a recognition. Such treatment of labor would soon cause troubles to cease.

Another remedy was the forming of industrial partnerships between labor and capital. Various successful co-operative enterprises were cited by the speaker as illustrative of the success which had attended such efforts to wed money and muscle. Labor should be given a share in the profits of enterprises, and made to feel that the more they worked, and the more successful their efforts, the more reward would be theirs.

As to whether strikes were justifiable or not, the speaker declared that it depended largely on how conducted, and whether they had sufficient cause. His sympathy was with labor, rather than capital, but strikes were justifiable only as a last resort, and when there was a good prospect of success. Strikes, like wars and revolutions, were injurious in themselves, and should be undertaken only when imperative reasons arose, and when there were also strong probabilities of victory. The object of labor could be much better be secured by agitation and arbitration. Those countries which were being continually racked by revolutions were far from being the most prosperous and happy. If strikes should become prevalent in this country its prosperity would be greatly hindered, labor would be more poorly rewarded, and capital would hide itself.

If the Knights of Labor would only prove true to their professions they would be a great blessing, but if they were to allow a reckless, disappointed man to jeopardize all the industrial interests of the country to gratify a foolish pique, their days were numbered. The tyranny of capital was no worse than the tyranny of labor organizations. Rational means must be used to settle these questions, for one wrong never righted another.

Labor should organize. It was right for a man, if dissatisfied, to refuse to work for an employer, and if right for one, then it was right for any number of men to refuse to work, but when they went beyond this, and undertook to dictate to others what they should do, or not do, then laborers became tyrants. Neither capital or labor could reach final success until each accords to the other the fullest justice. Better be oppressed than oppressing. That class would succeed in the end which strove to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them, and who loved their neighbors as themselves.

Municipal Matters.

The city council had its daily grind of business Saturday. As a board of equalization several complaints were considered, and adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock this morning.

As a council a variety of municipal matters were attended to.

In the matter of the grade on Worth street, the city attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance, the city engineer to furnish him the necessary data.

The city attorney reported favorable to acceptance of the recent proposal of Mitchell Vincent in regard to the extension of the new sewer ditch. After some discussion the matter was laid over.

Supervisor Graham informed the council that a contract had been let for the building of a fifty-foot bridge on Sixteenth street, and asked that the engineer give the necessary grades. Request granted.

The matter of the paving of Madison street was referred to the committee on streets.

Alderman Shugart stated that the Rock Island Railway company was willing to furnish all the material necessary for constructing a road from its depot on Sixteenth avenue to Tenth avenue, and construct the road without expense to the city. The city engineer was instructed to prepare a statement for the company showing the amount of material needed.

A number of cross-walks were ordered in different parts of the city, and the street commissioner instructed to repair defective sidewalks.

The new ordinance referring to the powers of the city weighmaster was given a second reading, and referred to the judiciary committee.

The bids for feeding city prisoners were opened as follows: Mrs. Dorland 15 cents per meal, cash; Mrs. Bradbury 12 cents cash, 15 cents warrants; T. Woolsey 20 cents cash; J. Snodderly 20 cents warrants; Mrs. J. G. Brooks 15 cents warrants. The bids were referred to the committee on police.

The council then adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Dressmaking, cutting and fitting by Miss Gleason, No. 34 Pearl street.

Threatened Railway War.

There was a little railway war here yesterday, a sort of skirmish rather than a pitched battle. Thomas White, an old citizen, who has a little property on Tenth avenue, has for some time complained because a sidetrack for the Chicago Lumber company had been run along the alley adjacent to his property, the sidetrack having been put in by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Recently the track was taken up, while the alley was being filled. The other day White went before the city council to get that body to take some action to prevent the relaying of the track, or to force the railway company to make good the damage caused his property. The matter was referred to a committee. Yesterday morning the railway folks concluded to lay the track, there being no chance to stop the work on Sunday by an injunction. White was mad all through, and arming himself, he proposed to make it decidedly dangerous for the tracklayers if they proceeded. The men naturally sympathizing with White, and being duly careful about exposing their own health, were easily frightened off the work. Then it became noised about that the railway company would have another and stronger force in the afternoon, and would lay the track at all hazards. White's friends began gathering with a view of helping him stay the work, and it looked as if there might be a battle. Chief Matthews, of the police force, finally served as arbitrator, and got the parties to agree to come to some understanding as to what damages should be paid the old man, before they went on with the work, and that there should be no force used on either side. A compromise was reached, and the track will probably go down to-day. The old gentleman has worked hard to accumulate a little property, and he claims that the track damages it, and causes it to be more difficult to rent it. He will doubtless be satisfied now with a financial balm for his injuries.

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. 12 Pearl street, near Broadway, Council Bluffs.

WANTS.

WANTED—Two good tinners. Cooper & McGee, No. 41 Main street, Council Bluffs.

WANTED—A good girl to do house work No. 711 Seventh street, Council Bluffs.

FOR SALE—Old papers, in quantities to suit, at Bee office, No. 12 Pearl street.

FOR RENT—Five room cottage. Inquire at 120 Fourth street, or of McMicken, 316 Platner street.

SWAN & WALKER, No. 38 Main street, (under Citizen's Bank), real estate and merchandise exchange brokers. Our books are full of special bargains, but it is impossible to publish a reliable list from the fact of so many daily changes. What we ask is: If you want to sell or trade anything in our line, write us and we will send you a pile of bargains to select from. Lands improved or unimproved, city or town property, stocks of goods of any kind in any place, if such you have or such you want let us hear from you. Swan & Walker, Council Bluffs.

Railway Time Table.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The following is the time of 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:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.
	CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.	
9:20 A. M.	Mail and Express	6:50 P. M.
12:40 P. M.	Accommodation	4:50 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	Express	9:05 A. M.
	CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.	
9:20 A. M.	Mail and Express	6:50 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Accommodation	5:45 P. M.
6:10 P. M.	Express	9:05 A. M.
	CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.	
9:20 A. M.	Mail and Express	6:50 P. M.
6:10 P. M.	Express	9:05 A. M.
	CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.	
9:40 A. M.	Mail and Express	6:50 P.
6:00 P. M.	Express	9:05
	WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.	
2:15 P. M.	Local St. Louis Express	Local
3:00 P. M.	Transfer St. Louis Ex.	Transfer 3:30 P. M
	KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS	
10:10 A. M.	Mail and Express	5:30 P. M.
9:05 P. M.	Express	6:25 A. M.
	SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.	
7:15 A. M.	Sioux City Mail	8:30 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	St. Paul Express	8:25 A. M.
	UNION PACIFIC.	
10:35 A. M.	Denver Express	5:45 P. M.
2:13 P. M.	Lincoln Pass., Om. & R. V.	2:05 P. M.
7:50 P. M.	Overland Express	6:15 A. M.

DUMMY TRAINS TO OMAHA.

Leave Council Bluffs—7:05—8:08—9:30—10:30—11:30 a. m.; 1:30—2:30—3:30—4:30—5:25—6:30—8:45—11:45 p. m. Sundays—7:05—9:30—11:30—a. m.; 2:30—3:30—5:25—6:30—11:45 p. m. Leave Omaha—6:35—7:35—8:50—10:00—11:00 a. m.; 1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00;—6:05—8:15—11:10 p. m. Sundays—8:35—7:50—8:4 —11:00 a. m.; 2:00—3:00—5:00—6:05—8:15—11:10 p. m.