

THE SUNDAY BEE. COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. OFFICE, NO. 12 PEARL STREET. Delivered by Carrier in Any Part of the City at Twenty Cents Per Week. H. W. TILTON, MANAGER. TELEPHONE: BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 48. NIGHT EDITOR, NO. 23.

THE MYSTERIOUS "MAJOR." Acquitted Here, He Is Found Guilty in the East. HIS SWORN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. To-morrow's School Election—To-day's Sermons and Services—An Insurance Case Reversed—Clearing the Creek—Personals.

The "Major's" Last Murder. The cold-blooded shooting of Jack Hughes at the old Union Avenue hotel on Broadway, the subsequent arrest and trial of the mysterious Major Williams, will not soon be forgotten in this community. To the surprise of all, Williams was acquitted, eye-witnesses having been either coaxed or frightened away, and the "Major" was set free without even going to the stand to tell his story.

The "major" was known in Troy as James Brown. He and Kelly had some difficulty in the rear room of a saloon, and after it was over and Kelly had started away Williams, or Brown, went out after him, overtook and shot him, killing him almost instantly. When Williams, alias Brown, was so sensationally acquitted here, he was widely and secretly known to be learned as to his past life, but at the trial for the murder at Troy, which has just come to a close, he went upon the stand and told his story. It will be read with much interest here. He testified as follows: "I am forty-four years of age and was born in Troy, I have lived in New York and Chicago. In October last I kept the Sinclair cafe on the corner of Broadway and Michigan. I was in my place, I was not in the habit of carrying a pistol, but on this day my pistol laid in a bureau drawer, and as I was afraid that my little boy would get it out of my pocket and was intending to leave it at my saloon. I went out with a party on Sunday evening, October 10. Miss Towers, an English woman, was with me. The party consisted of Misses Towers, English, Corbett, Keyes, Mr. Powers, Mr. Boardman and myself. I had hold of the arms of Miss Towers and Miss English. Miss Towers said we were going out of the gate. 'Let's go home; we've had enough to-night.' Just then Kelly came out and asked me what I was doing. I told him we were going out of the gate. 'I am not doing anything to the girls.' Kelly handed off to his mother and I struck him in the mouth with my fist. Then he hit me under the ear and knocked me down. As I got up I fired the pistol in the air. I went out of the saloon and I went around to Quirk's where I found the party. I was all covered with dirt and my pants were torn. These are the pants [handed to him by Mr. Peterson,] and there is a rip on the side which was made, occasioned by the fall I received when Kelly struck me. I do not know how I fell, or he hit me so hard that I was covered in blood. I was drinking. I was brushed off in Quirk's, and in about twenty minutes we started to go home. I saw some one going down the alley, but I was afraid of meeting Kelly and I would not go that way. 'Towers, Miss Keyes, Miss English and myself went along Federal street. Powers and Miss Keyes were quite a distance ahead of me—I should say at least fifteen feet. I had known Kelly for five or six months, and I knew him by reputation. I knew him to be a dangerous, bad man. I knew it on the evening in question. We were down Federal street, toward Kelly's, and Miss English was with me. Powers and Keyes had turned the corner, and Kelly came around the corner and toward me. He walked up to me with his hands in his pockets, and taking his left hand out he reached for me and said: 'You don't have got you now!' At the same time drawing his other hand out of the other pocket. I saw something glint in his hand, and I thought it was a pistol. He said: 'Then I'll hit you without, however, intending to kill him. I believe Kelly meant to kill me. I only fired to keep him away from me. I had no reason or intent to kill him; I was so much frightened that I shot him. I do not know who was present when I fired. I put the pistol in my pocket and walked around the corner into River street and down the street. Powers was ahead of me. I made my way back to my brother Eugene, with the exception of one man, I was not in Chicago. I was away another season when I was with Forcup's circus. I have been in Troy since my wife died; I cannot tell how long ago that is. I have been with gamblers in Windsor, Canada. Chicago was the only western place in which I resided. I never resided in Detroit, although I might have been there a week or ten days. I played cards there as a professional gambler. I have followed that occupation all my life. I did not gamble here in Troy, although I learned here when I was tending bar for the Hon. James McKeon on Third street. He is dead now. I may have remained in Detroit one day, and I might have been there three or four times. I was there last about three years ago. I have gambled in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Omaha. Excepting when I was a partner of Fitzsimmons I was gambling. I played any game that there was any money in. I know what a 'sweat board' is but I never played it. I came back to New York in 1877. I borrowed money of my brother Eugene while he was in prison when he was in jail. I came back to Troy and lived with my sister after my wife died. I never by any other name except James Brown. My cousin was called Major Williams. I was also called Henry Johnson, Patrick Williams and Brown. I did not know any of those names. I do not know people by the names I have mentioned, but I did not want to be called them. I think I first told my lawyer that my name was not James Williams, but James Brown, in the district attorney here. I had been there two days. I remained there a year lacking ten or fifteen days. Mr. Parmenter—What was your business there at Council Bluffs? Mr. Parmenter—Subject. They want to show that he was in jail there, and the witness should be instructed that he has a right to decline to answer. Q.—Did you allow the question? If the answer tends to criminate him, he may decline to answer. A.—I did not have any business. I was not known by any name during that year. I did not stop at a hotel, a private house or a charitable institution. Mr. Parmenter—Then where did you take your meals? Mr. Gaubell—We object on the ground that the answer might be productive of great injustice. Q.—Did you allow the question? A.—I did not shoot and kill a man in Council Bluffs. I did not shoot and kill a man in any other place in the state of Iowa. I did

not shoot a woman there either, nor in any other state. I did not shoot a man or woman in Detroit, or in any other part of Michigan. Mr. Parmenter—Were you ever charged with murder? Brown—No, sir. The jury in the case were out nearly three days. It was reported that eleven stood for conviction and but one for acquittal. The verdict was finally reached of manslaughter in the first degree, the penalty being from five to twenty years in the penitentiary. Travelers! Stop at the Bechtels. On the market for over twenty years. Still the most reliable and the most popular sewing machine made. The light running Domestic. Office 105 Main st.

Sunday Subjects. The following are the religious announcements for the day: CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Service to-day as usual. Morning subject: "How to Be Free. Evening: "The Christian's Whole Duty." A corollary invitation is extended. There will be a special musical programme in the evening. FIRST BAPTIST. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for morning: "Christian Holiness." For evening: "Mary the Mother of Jesus." Seats free; all welcome. PRESBYTERIAN. Services as usual, both morning and evening. Preaching by the pastor. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock. Strangers and others cordially invited. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Corner Main and Broadway. Rooms open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m. Religious meetings on Sunday as usual. The evening training class at 9 o'clock in the morning. Meeting for men only at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All men are cordially invited. Strangers made to feel at home. G. D. Baker, general secretary. METHODIST. Rev. George W. Gray, D. D., of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit to-day, preaching at 10:30 a. m., on "The Personality of Christ and His Nature in the Person of Christ." At 7:30 p. m., "Castle in America." W. H. W. Rees, pastor. HARMONY MISSION. Services to-day at 3 o'clock conducted by Mr. St. John. Sabbath school at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, Subject: "Your adversary, the Devil." I. Peter, 5-8. Eight gentlemen and four ladies assisted in making the services interesting last week. Every one invited. THE SALVATION ARMY. Meetings on Sunday in the army barracks as follows: Knee drill, 7 a. m. Holiness, 11 a. m. Free and easy, 3 p. m. Salvation, 8 p. m. At night Captain Little David's subject will be "The Two Folds." Come to the meeting. SAINTS CHURCH. Elder Mark Forscutt will preach at Saint's church this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and 7:30 p. m. The public are cordially invited to come. Money to loan. W. S. Cooper. E. H. Sheafe loans money on chattel security of every description. Private consulting rooms. All business strictly confidential. Office 500 Broadway, corner Main street, up-stairs.

The School Election. To-morrow is to be held a very important election, and yet one in which surprisingly little interest is manifested. The management of the public schools of the city is one of the most responsible official duties, and it involves not only the expenditure of large sums of the taxpayer's money, but there is also involved to a large extent the success of the educational advantages of which the rising generations are to avail themselves. When an alderman is to be elected there is a call for all the bands and all the ward strikers. When a school director is to be elected there is a feeling that it makes little difference who is chosen, anybody will do. Fortunately the nominations this year are an improvement over some made in preceding years, and while it would not be a misfortune if any of those named should be elected, still there is a choice to be made, and that choice should be made in favor of those who are really best fitted for the position. It should be an arousing of public interest in this election, and such men as voters feel best care for this important public trust, should have the hearty active support of the public. The Republicans have nominated Colonel R. C. Hubbard and James Patterson. The Democrats have named George Blaxinn and J. J. Stuart. The voters are also to be called upon to decide whether the old Mills street school house shall be torn down, and a \$40,000 one built in its place. The building is said to be old and ill fitted for school purposes. There are grave doubts entertained by many as to whether it would be better to let it stand, and put up the new building on another lot, but to secure such a lot would probably cost as much as the old building is really worth. There is an imperative need of more room for the schools, have been so crowded the past year as to greatly cripple their efficiency. There are over four hundred more children than a year ago, and the city is growing steadily in numbers. Council Proceedings. The city council met yesterday afternoon in an adjourned session. The mayor and a full board of aldermen were present. Mrs. Dunn appeared in her own behalf asking for a reduction of tax upon her property. It has been assessed at \$450, but now it is fixed at \$1200. The matter is now in the hands of a committee, and will be disposed of at the proper time. Reading of minutes and presentation of petitions laid over till next week. Bills and reports of committees upon them followed the same course. The grade of Broadway extension street was fixed by ordinance, and a resolution was adopted. A resolution which the Omaha & Council Bluffs Bridge company grade 300 feet of Broadway extension street 1,650 feet about their own property. Also the street railway is to be laid upon Fifth avenue and Avenue A, intersecting the Broadway line at Sixteenth street and the line will be in operation by or before September 1, 1888. A resolution was adopted prohibiting the granting of rights to lay any railway or street car line upon lower Broadway. Majority and minority reports were presented upon the ordinance fixing the salaries of the city officers. The minority report changed as follows: City solicitor, \$2,000; city engineer, \$1,500; treasurer, \$1,000. Majority report, solicitor, \$1,800 and other officers the same as now. Minority report lost. Ayes, Lacy, Metcalf, Danforth; nays, Hammer, Wells, Keller. On motion of Ald. Wells the salary of the solicitor was fixed at \$1,800. Alderman Wells moved to amend majority report by changing the salary of

for digging irrigating canals, but I never saw one that worked satisfactorily. The best ditching machine is an Irishman and a wheelbarrow or a plow and a scraper. A ditch ten feet wide and two or three feet deep can ordinarily be made at a cost of \$1,000 per mile. The income from the water in a ditch in a good locality is about 24 per cent per annum on the cost of making. So it will be seen ditching is profitable. The little companies first formed in Colorado had great difficulty in placing their stock, but they threw amazingly and soon men of capital began to look into the matter. The Colorado Loan & Trust company was formed by Mr. T. C. Henry for the purpose of irrigating lands and soon large ditches were under way. This company now controls many ditches and irrigates nearly 1,000,000 acres of land. There are many other companies and I believe all are making money. From Colorado the irrigation system spread into Wyoming and there are now more than one hundred irrigating ditches in this territory. Many of them are owned by Colorado capitalists, which shows that they are going to extend their ditches as rapidly as possible in order to get into the state, but in the adjoining states and territories. That was a curious message sent by the governor of Nebraska to the governor of Colorado, protesting against the irrigation system spread into the South Platte river in Colorado, because it was drying up the Platte river in Nebraska. It was the first message of the kind, I think, ever sent in the west, but it will not be the last one. It shows that the water in the great river will on day be in contest and their distribution on the lands along their banks become a subject of inter-state legislation. The day will come when from irrigation the volume of water in the great Missouri and Mississippi will be materially decreased, and when one may at certain seasons of the year cross over dry shod at the mouth of streams where steamers now float, as at the mouth of the Yellowstone. Nor will the system of irrigation be confined to the west, for it will spread eastward and before many years be brought into general use. When I think of my old father's farm in Pennsylvania and our dread of drought it makes me half angry at our stupidity. Through this farm ran a fine stream of water and we saw the crops die for want of water on its very banks. Had we had sense enough to put a dam in the creek at the top of the farm we could have thrown out its waters on the land and defied the drought. But no one thought of it, or rather we did not know anything about irrigation. Such a thing would not occur there again with the loss of the crop for want of water, and I doubt if it will be long until even the dullest of our farmers come to understand the advantages of irrigation and how to distribute water from adjacent streams upon their lands. EFFECTS OF HASHISH. Remarkable Experience of a Drug Clerk Who Took the Wrong Dose. A few miles from this city lives a man who was once as fine a drug clerk as Manchester (N. H.) Union. His name is Randolph R. Sanford, and he is at present residing with his wife and mother. Sanford is some over forty years of age and is a complete wreck. His hair is as white as snow and his left side has been paralyzed from the crown of his head to his feet. While making chemicals at the law office in Boston, where he worked an unforseen combination ensued and an explosion was the result. This explosion proved most disastrous to Sanford. He was ill for a long time and during his sickness his whole left side was paralyzed, as stated above. Sanford is a most interesting conversationalist, and is full of stories regarding the life of a drug clerk. His experience with hashish is worth reproduction. Hashish is the foundation of the same powerful extract that figures in Monte Cristo. The name by which it goes among druggists is "extractum opii indicum," or the extract of Indian hemp. The liquid preparation resembles ink in appearance—a dark green ink. Its fragrance is of a narcotic odor, and in taste it is slightly warm, bitterish and acid. In Hindooistan, Persia and other parts of the east hashish has been employed as an intoxicating agent. The parts used are the tops of the plant, and a resinous product obtained from it. The plant is cut after flowering and formed into bundles from two or four long by three to four inches in diameter, which are sold in the bazaars by the name of gunjah. The resin obtained is formed into balls by the natives, and is smoked like tobacco, with which it is frequently mixed. An extract is carried forward to the high grounds. It is generally given about half the fall of the river or creek so it soon reaches an elevation far above the natural stream and has the lands between it and the sea below the level of the sea. At certain distances sublaterals are taken out from the main laterals and these sublaterals too have head-gates and water measures. The sublaterals are used by individual farmers. They are driven up the hillside by rain enough to soften the ground the farmer does not resort to his ditch, but if the season is dry he opens his head-gate and saturates the ground. The seeding is then done. The result would be that the result would be that I irrigated in one day per man. Unless water is very plentiful farmers are limited to eighty acres each to be irrigated in one season, but this does not include grass-land. After the crops come up they are irrigated or simply flooded. The quantity of water put on is about equal to what would fall in three days' steady rain. When the crop is half grown it is irrigated again. Irrigations are considered enough for a crop in a season unless the weather is very hot and dry, and then three irrigations may be put on. It will thus be seen that every farmer who has his own hands the means of making a crop when he has irrigating ditches. Root crops can always be kept moist and require five or ten times as much water as cereals. The expense of irrigation when compared with the benefit derived is very slight. Irrigation about doubles crops, and the cost of the water is never over \$2 per acre and often as low as 50 cents per acre per annum. Forty and fifty bushels of wheat per acre are often raised under irrigation. Potatoes frequently grow to five pounds and yield 250 to 500 bushels per acre. Other root crops yield equally well, and barley will yield fifty bushels per acre, and oats will yield 100 bushels per acre. From seventy-seven bushels of oats out on an acre of irrigated land, and myself measured 500 bushels of wheat out from a ten-acre field in Colorado, near Boulder. Wild hay, when well irrigated, will yield 100 bushels per acre. From four to six tons. All kinds of berries, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants and such fruits, grow prolifically under irrigation and yield nearly as much as the acre for small fruits. Ditching machines have been made

sollicitor from \$1,750 to \$1,300. Alderman Lacy moved to amend, by making the treasurer's salary \$800 instead of \$750. On motion of Alderman Keller, the salary of the mayor was changed \$1,200 to \$1,500. The ordinance, as amended, was adopted by unanimous vote. An ordinance was adopted granting to the Northwestern railroad the right to run a single track railway along First avenue to the river. A petition from Thomas A. Ogden to the effect that he has purchased foundry property in this city for \$18,000, and asks that city taxes be remitted for a period of five years, as per resolution now in force. Granted. Reversed the Decision. The case of Hall vs. The Pottawattamie County Farmers Mutual Insurance company, decided in favor of defendants before Judge Conner, has just been reversed in the higher court. Suit was brought to recover about \$2,500 insurance on the Harl dairy, that was burned in April, 1885. The company paid \$600 loss on the barn, but refused to pay the loss on personal property. The defense claimed that the company was not incorporated and a judgment could not be obtained against them. A verdict was rendered in their favor in the fall of 1886, and the decision was reversed on Friday last. The case will probably be tried again before Judge Deemer, during the next term of court, that convenes on the 3rd of April. Personal Paragraphs. C. Flock, of Dornsville, Ia., is in the city. John Greenmeyer, of Hamburg, was at the Kiel house yesterday. William Foley, of Anamosa, is in the city some of his home here. William Townsend, grain dealer, formerly of Mincola, but now of Rockville, Neb., was in the Bluffs yesterday. O. D. Clack, of Gibbon, Neb., was in the city yesterday. He will be a member of the horse team from this city that is to participate in the free-for-all race at the state farmers' tournament, at Clinton in June. He left for Chicago last evening, but will return the latter part of the week. Irrigation in the West. General Erishin in a letter to the New York Tribune writes: There is a new source of wealth growing up in our country almost unobserved but colossal in its nature and extent. I mean the owning of water in the streams and rivers. Formerly only the land was considered valuable, but now in many parts of the country the ownership of land without water is of little account. If one man owns the land and another the water, the man who owns the water has the best of it. The great system of irrigating lands in dry sections for crops is as yet in its infancy, but where tried it has done well and irrigating ditches have yielded a large return to the investors in them. Most of the largest ditches are in Colorado where 3,000,000 acres of land are subject to irrigation. Of this vast body less than 500,000 acres have been irrigated, leaving 2,500,000 to be watered. With his water power construction will water about 1,200,000 of the 2,500,000 acres. This is enormous when we consider that the whole system of irrigation has grown up almost within the last few years. The Los Angeles canal waters about 1,000 acres; State Land canal, 140,000 acres; Citizens' canal, 110,000 acres; and Del Norte and Saguache canal, 150,000 acres, may be mentioned as among the most important. The Federal Government has three canals cover 100,000 acres of government land, 200,000 acres of private land, and 150,000 acres of state land. They will furnish homes for between 3,000 and 4,000 farmers. The acreage of water is taken from the Rio Grande river near the town of Del Norte. The largest canal is 120 feet wide at its head and gradually narrows down to twelve feet. Its depth varies from two to six feet. It carries 100,000 acre feet of water. How do they make irrigating canals? Easy enough and quite rapidly. First is the construction of the main canal. The water is taken from a river or brook, and the head of the canal is carried forward to the high grounds. It is generally given about half the fall of the river or creek so it soon reaches an elevation far above the natural stream and has the lands between it and the sea below the level of the sea. At certain distances sublaterals are taken out from the main laterals and these sublaterals too have head-gates and water measures. The sublaterals are used by individual farmers. They are driven up the hillside by rain enough to soften the ground the farmer does not resort to his ditch, but if the season is dry he opens his head-gate and saturates the ground. The seeding is then done. The result would be that the result would be that I irrigated in one day per man. Unless water is very plentiful farmers are limited to eighty acres each to be irrigated in one season, but this does not include grass-land. After the crops come up they are irrigated or simply flooded. 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CALL AT HARKNESS BROS. AND BUY A NEW DRESS WHILE YOU CAN AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. YOUR FRIENDS ARE THERE. GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK. CARPETS, CURTAIN GOODS, ETC. SKILLED WORKMEN. LOWEST PRICES FOR BEST GOODS. REMEMBER THE PLACE, 401 BROADWAY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

THREE STORIES FULL OF CARPETS. 405 THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE 405 THOROUGH WORKMEN, NO MISFITS. LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN IOWA 405 CARPET HOUSE. THE BEST VALUES THE LEAST MONEY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS CARPET COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1842. INCORPORATED 1878. RUSSELL & CO., MASSILLON, OHIO, MANUFACTURERS. AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINE. Branch House, Council Bluffs, Iowa. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. E. C. HARRIS, Manager.

Special Notice. For Sale at a bargain, 40 acres near stock yards, South Omaha, Neb., Johnson & Christian, Room 36, Chamber of Commerce, Omaha. Lost a pointer pup, 3 months old, lemon and white spotted; will be liberally rewarded by returning to W. D. Hogerson, 616 5th street. Wanted—Girl for general housework. Mrs. J. Mueller, 72 Willow avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Wanted—A good girl. Mrs. M. D. Hardin, 323 5th ave. Wanted—Two good coat makers; must be first-class workmen and of good habits. Call on or address A. Heiler, 310 Broadway. Wanted—A girl to do general housework; small family, convenient kitchen. 619 5th avenue. Wanted—Stocks of merchandise. Have Omaha and Council Bluffs city property, also property in Nebraska, for sale. Call on or address Johnson & Christian, Room 36, Chamber of Commerce, Omaha. Wanted—30,000 acres of lands in exchange for late and valuable invention. Large profits and sells on sight; no experience required. Address Lock Box 152, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Wanted—Steady employment by a young man of good habits, capable and not afraid to work. Wholesale or shipping house preferred. Address Bert, Bee office, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Wanted—First-class cook at Creston house, Council Bluffs, Iowa. OFFICER & PUSEY, BANKERS. 60 Broadway Council Bluffs, Iowa. Established 1857.

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Minor Mention. N. Y. Plumbing Co. New spring goods at Reitor's. Money to loan on improved city property by W. S. Cooper, 130 Main street. Colorado coal at Council Bluffs Lumber Co., 900 Main street, telephone No. 257.

Those concerned in the Union Spy entertainment have worked most faithfully, and merit the thanks of the public.

The jury in the Scheiser case came in yesterday afternoon. They had failed to agree, standing six to six. They were discharged by the court.

The regular meeting of Bluffs division takes place to-morrow evening at Castle hall. All members and visiting Sir Knights are requested to be present.

The Union Pacific "flyer" due at 3:15 o'clock, was two hours late yesterday afternoon, and the evening trains on all the other roads were held to await its arrival.

The big county safe which took a tumble as it was being taken into the new court house, still lies in the street. One of the castings with the roller is broken off, and it is useless to attempt to move the safe until it is put on. Hence the delay.

While getting into a cutter on election day, Auditor Kinnehan snapped the shank of his wooden leg. This is the first case on record of a man breaking a leg in running for election, and is probably the reason why he failed to "get there with both feet."

Every employe of the Union Pacific railroad company at the transfer was yesterday furnished with a printed circular containing a notice of the injunction issued by Judge Dundy restraining the brotherhood men on the road from joining in the strike now in effect on the "Q."

Don't forget that on Monday evening there will be a grand colored masquerade ball at Planter's hall, given by the Pacific house club. Music by Prof. Jul. Thiele's grand orchestra. Tickets \$1 per couple, or 50 cents each.

Found—Opportunities to invest money and make 100 per cent. Inquire of Johnston & Van Patten, 33 Main st.

Clear the Creek. The city marshal is preparing to serve notice on all the railroad companies, ordering them to remove the obstructions in Indian creek caused by the piling of their bridges over the stream. Some of the companies have a row of piling in the center of the creek bed, that catches a great deal of rubbish and eventually forms a dam, that keeps back the water and causes it to overflow the banks, doing considerable damage to the southern part of the city. The city council took the matter under consideration Friday night, and the railroad companies will be ordered to leave a clear space of thirty feet for the passage of the water. This will obviate a recurrence of the trouble lately experienced, as the creek channel, if unobstructed, is large enough to carry off all the water that runs into this creek along its course.

The Strike Ended. It looks now as though the great strike was practically at an end. Chief Arthur and the general managers of all the numerous trunk lines of railway terminating at Council Bluffs held an interesting meeting yesterday in the Palmer house at Chicago, at which it was decided that inasmuch as a large portion of the bread and butter of the past year, purchased homes through J. G. Tipton, the real estate broker at 527 Broadway, Council Bluffs, and were well pleased with their investments, that all of them should do the same, if they could not do so in Chicago. They telegraphed by telegraph what informed them that he could provide comfortable homes for them all on easy payments and thus the matter ended. It is fortunate, indeed, that a matter of such grave importance could be brought to such a happy termination. It beats bloodshed as right smart bit.

Sheafe loans money on real estate. Before the Bar. In the police court yesterday morning, Thomas Lewis and Thomas Delany were each fined \$8.10 for filling up with booze. John Thompson and Tim Hurley, two vagabonds, were turned loose and rushed out of town.

In the afternoon Harry Johnson, a hack driver in the employ of William Martin, was arrested on complaint of O. D. Clack, for charging exorbitant rates as a common carrier. He took Mr. Clack and a companion to the dummy lot to the Ogden house, and charged them 75 cents each. The distance is but six blocks, hence the complaint. As the complainant had to leave for Chicago last evening, the case was continued until next Friday.

Special Glove Sale of H. Eiseeman & Co. A postal card written by a lady to Mr. Eiseeman, of the Peoples' store, is as follows: "Remember—The sale commences at 9 o'clock Monday a. m. and will last for one day only. Be on hand early for your share, and oblige us by not asking for more than two pairs, as we must limit the quantity in order to give all our customers a chance. No fitting done or goods taken back from this sale. Remember the place—Henry Eiseeman & Co.'s Peoples' store, Nos. 314, 316, 318 and 320 Broadway.

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Dr. R. Rice, No. 11 Pearl st., will give compound oxygen treatment at 50 cents each sitting.

Union Abstract Co., 236 Main st.

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