THE OMAHA BEE

COUNCIL BLUFFS.
OFFICE, NO. 12 PEARL ST.

Delivered by Carrier in any part of the City.
H. W. TILTON, - - - MANAGER

TELEPHONES:
Business Office, No. 43.
Night Editor, No. 23.

MINOR MENTION.

N. Y. P. Co.

Council Bluffs Lumber Co., coal.

The city council meets this evening.

The Acme club will entertain a social this evening at the residence of Mrs. Simon Eiseman.

Permit to wed was yesterday given to Alfred A. Bybee and Cora B. Robinson, both of Honey Creek.

Anyone wanting to buy cheap a fine team of large mules, together with harness and wagon, should call at Fred Davis' stables on Fourth street.

The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union will hold their regular meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at their rooms in the Merriam block. All interested in the work invited.

The funeral of Horace Everett will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Saint Paul's church. Seats will be reserved for the members of the vestry, the trustees of the public library and the city officials.

Articles of incorporation of the Oddfellows Hall association were filed yesterday. The capital stock is fixed at $50,000 divided into shares of $10 each. The highest amount of indebtedness which can be incurred is $30,000. It is expected that the Oddfellows will at an early date erect a fine building.

A telegram was received from Judge Boulton last evening announcing the death of his daughter Myrtle, aged twenty-one years. She died yesterday afternoon at Charles City, Ia., after a short illness from congestion of the brain. Judge Boulton, who left on Sunday evening in answer to a telegram announcing her serious illness, was at her bedside when she died. She was a lovely and accomplished young lady, and her father and friends are heartbroken over her untimely death.

L. A. Bergman, familiarly known as "Gus," was having a rather dreary birthday on account of a severe cold and was coddling himself by the fire when a company of friends marched in on him and in behalf of the Maennerchor society presented him with an elegant gold-headed cane, duly inscribed and indicating his age by the years 1850 and 1890. Captain Kirscht made the presentation speech, short, nappy and to the point. The recipient of the cane was also given by friends an elegant easy chair. His cold is better.

The meeting of the ladies of the Womens Christian Temperance Union will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in their room in the Merriam block. It will be of special interest to all members and they should attend. Mrs. Dr. Montgomery will give an account of the state convention at Des Moines, which she attended as delegate from this union. Other literary entertainment will be afforded. The artistic transformation of the room effected by the artists who have subrented it for a studio, adds greatly to the attractiveness of the temperance worker's headquarters.

Charles F. Bray has been awarded an extensive grading contract on the Northwestern railroad, and is at the present time finding employment for a small army numbering about five hundred and thirty men and sixty teams, and is still wanting more. The Northwestern is building a double track on the main line from Chicago, and Mr. Bray has a contract to grade twenty-two miles of the new road bed between Clinton and Lisbon, Ia. Charlie received his instructions as a railroad builder under such able tutors as J. J. Brown and Gen. G. M. Dodge, and there is no doubt that he will get through with his present contract in good shape.

Tickets for Gillett's lecture at Corner book store and Crockwell's. Aid the Broadway church.

Chas. T. Bray wants to ship a lot of railroad laborers and teamsters to eastern Iowa. See his advertisement in want column.

1891.

Now is the time to order yours ledgers, journals, etc., at Morehouse & Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Owing to my loss by fire on October 27, I am compelled to ask all parties indebted to me to pay up at once. J. SULLIVAN.

Killed by a Gravel Train.

Louie Fiertinio, an Italian laborer, was killed by a gravel train on the Milwaukee railroad yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, or received injuries at that hour from which he died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The accident occurred just east of the Milwaukee yards near the Omaha and Council Bluffs Chautauqua grounds. Fiertinio has been in the employ of the company for some time, and was working yesterday with a lot of other laborers on a gravel train. The train was being switched after a load of gravel had been dumped. Fiertinio was on a section that contained a flat car and the caboose, which had been pushed down the track by the engine. It had reached the point where it was desired to stop, and the Italian endeavored to set the brake. In some unaccountable manner his hands slipped from the brake wheel and he fell headlong on the track in front of the moving cars. He endeavored to save himself and got partly off the track, when the wheels caught him. His head and body were on the outside of the rail, but the gravel car and the caboose passed over his legs, mangling them in a horrible manner from the hips downward.

He was picked up and taken to the company's yard office and a telephone message sent for an ambulance. He was conveyed in it the St. Bernard's hospital. Dr. Macrae, the company's surgeon, was summoned. An examination showed that amputation of both legs would be necessary, but the injured man was so prostrated by the shock that the operation could not be performed at once. Stimulants were administered, and every effort made to revive him, but he never rallied enough to permit to performance of the operation, but kept sinking gradually until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when death ended his sufferings.

The body was taken to Lunkley & Porter's undertaking establishment and the coroner notified. It was decided to hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning.

So far as could be learned Fiertinio had no relatives in this country except a second cousin living in Omaha, whose name could not be learned. He was unmarried and about thirty years of age.

The Manhattan sporting headquarters, 418 Broadway.

J. C. Bixby, steam heating, sanitary engineer, 943 Life building, Omaha; 203 Merriam block, Council Bluffs.

A fresh invoice of fine cheviot suits for young men, just received at Model Clothing Co.

Honoring Horace Everett.

The vestry of St. Paul's church held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking proper action on the death of Horace Everett. Resolutions were adopted expressing the sorrow and regret of the officers of the church in which he has been so long an active worker and member, and ordering the usual observances.

The board of trustees of the public library, where he has built his most enduring monument, will meet this morning for the same purpose.

In the city council tonight similar resolutions will be presented and adopted.

There are many expressions of sorrow and universally kind words for the dead man. He was a man of sterling honor and integrity and never tried to shirk a responsibility or failed to meet an obligation His word was as good as his bond, and if he promised to pay a man $10,000 at 3 o'clock on a certain day he would be at the appointed place several minutes in advance of the time. His punctuality and hatred of cruelty were among the strong points of his character.

The finest hotel in Council Bluffs today is the Gordon.

Miss Grace Osborne will organize classes for study of the German language and literature. Class work to begin November 5. For further information enquire at 630 First ave.

THE NEWS IN THE BLUFFS.

Democrats Probably Elect Both the City and County Tickets.

AN ITALIAN LABORER KILLED.

Louie Fiertinio Crushed by a Milwaukee Gravel Train—Prisoners Taken to the Penitentiary —Minor Mention.

"Awfully quiet, isn't it?"

"Yes, how is it in the other wards?"

"The same thing. Never saw it any more quiet."

That was the talk heard over and over at each of the polling places. There was the usual number of ticket peddlers, wagons with banners, bands of music and all that, but during the day there were few crowds, little loud talk and no disturbances serious enough to be so named. The voting progressed rather slowly in most of the precincts, and the indications were against there being any where near a full vote.

It having been predicted that there would be many attempts to run in fraudulent votes, much vigilance was exercised. A number of citizens had been sworn in as deputy United States marshals, and the mayor had also put on an extra police force. These officials found little to do. In the second ward yesterday afternoon one man was noticed, who had voted once, and was again in line ready to cast another vote, using some absentee's name. It was whispered in his ear that he had not better try it, and although at first he made a bluff denial of his having voted before, he concluded to retire. A few such instances occurred during the day, but the presence of vigilant watchers seemed to be effective in preventing this kind of work being done to any extent.

The polls were kept open until 8 o'clock, with the exception of the Fourth and Fifth wards, where the necessary proclamation not being made at the opening of the polls, the voting stopped at 6 o'clock. At the polls kept open after dark, there was a little better opportunity for illegal voting, but it is not thought that there was any great number cast.

This city and county being strongly democratic the question of the local result was one mainly of majority. The accurate figures could not be obtained last night, and only shrewd guesses could be made.

The polls closed without an exciting event having transpired during the entire day. Only one arrest for illegal voting was made, and that was a colored man named Fred Stone. He was arrested upon complaint of Democratic Challenger R. N. Whittlesey at the Second ward. It was known that he intended to cast a republican ticket and had neglected to qualify himself by registering at the proper time and had procured the necessary affidavit to swear in his vote and had come to the polls to cast it. Whittlesey had been informed that the darkey was in the city on Saturday and had been taken before the registrars by Colonel Jones, but had refused to register. He was locked up in the station and will have a hearing today.

The total vote in this city was much smaller than was anticipated, and was but a little over two-thirds of the registry. The first ward cast 681 votes; the second, 638; third, 589; fourth, first precinct, 392; fourth, second precinct, 162; fifth, 564; sixth, first precinct, 240; second precinct, 104.

The ballots were terribly scratched, and there was little prospect that the count in the heavier populated wards would be completed before daylight this morning. At 10:30 the count was finished on the head of the ticket in the first precinct of the fourth ward. It gave Reed 200, and Bowman 183.

At midnight the indications were that Bowman would run ahead of his ticket, but to what extent was merely matter of speculation. The chairman of the democratic county central committee was claiming his election by 2,700 in the district.

One feature of the day was the universal scratching of G. W. Cullison, democratic candidate for district judge, and the substitution of the name of Walter I. Smith, the republican. At 4 o'clock W. H. Ware, Smith's opponent in Council Bluffs, conceded Smith's election and ceased to make any further effort.

Only a few of the country precincts reported before midnight, Belknap township gave Reed, 161; Bowman, 92, a net republican gain over the vote last year for Governor Boies of 22. Carson gave Reed, 114; Bowman, 92, republican gain of 6. Kane, outside of city, Reed, 16; Bowman, 3. Knox, Reed, 165; Bowman, 283. Minden, Reed, 20; Bowman, 162. Garner, Reed, 96; Bowman, 139. Pleasant, Reed, 25; Bowman, 106.

For stout men's clothing call at Model Clothing Co., L. H. Mossler, Mgr.

See Gillett's view of the Holy Land to thoroughly understand Talmage's sermons. Masonic temple, Thursday evening. Tickets, Corner book store and Crockwell's.

BOSTON STORE.

Council Bluffs.

The cold weather is fast approaching. Now is the time to lay in your winter supply. We bought an immense stock of winter goods of every description long before the high tariff was spoken of, and for cash, giving us every benefit. We give our customers the full benefit of our purchases, read the following low prices and judge for yourselves, but better still, call and compare our goods and prices with those of other markets and the saving can plainly be seen.

BLANKETS.

We have just received another large invoice of blankets, including white, scarlet, natural wool and sheeps gray, which will be placed on sale Monday morning at the following low prices:

10-4 white blanket, 69c (special).
10-4 white blanket, $1.00, was $1.19.
10-4 white blanket, $1.75, was $2.25.
10-4 white blanket, $2.00, was $2.34.
10-4 all wool blanket, $3.50, was $4.25.
11-4 white blanket, $4.25, was $5.00.
11-4 all wool blanket, $5.00, was $5.75, which we guarantee all wool, full size, and best $5.00 blanket in the markets. California blankets in beautiful colored borders, heavy weight and large size at $7.50, $9.00 and $12.00.
10-4 gray blanket $1.19, was $1.33.
10-4 gray blanket $1.45, was $1.75.
11-4 gray blanket $1.75, was $2.25.
11-4 gray blanket $2.75, was $3.39.
12-4 all wool, extra large blanket $4.25, was $5.00.

We handle a full line of Dr. Price's sanitary, all wool blankets, which we can recommend to be made from pure natural wool, and come in four different mixtures of natural wool, sanitary, sheeps, gray and blue grays, at the following low prices:

10-4 blankets $4.50, 11-4 blankets $5, 12-4 blankets $5.75. We also show extra value in scarlet blankets at $2.50, all wool blankets $3, $3.50, $4.25, $5 and $7.

Notwithstanding the combination on comfortables we own our goods 10 per cent better than last season's prices and are prepared to save you the same on all purchases.

Examine bargains at 75c, $1, $1.19, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75 to $4.75. BOSTON STORE,

Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.,
Leaders and promoters of low prices,
401, 403 and 405 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.

The McKinley Bill

Has not affected the prices at the People's installment house. Everything goes at the same old figures that have made our patrons glad all summer, defied competition and made it possible to furnish a house from top to bottom at little expense. Our specialties this week will be the Peninsular heating stoves, cheapest, neatest, most economical stove in the world. Mandel & Klein, 330 Broadway

Dr. A. H. Gillett of Chautauqua fame will give his lecture on Palestine, with stereoptic illustrations, at 7:30 p. m. Thursday, November 6, at Masonic Temple. The lecture is under the auspices of the M. M. A. and the proceeds will be devoted to the new M. E. church. Admission 25 cents.

Taken to the Pen.

Sheriff O'Neil has returned from Fort Madison, where he took five prisoners, sentenced to terms in the penitentiary. They were: Wilson, one year; Grandy, eight years; Davis, six years; Fox, ten years, and Williamson, three years.

The trip was devoid of any startling incidents. Fox, who blubbered so freely on receiving his sentence, and who seemed to be so badly shaken by the thought that he, an innocent man, should thus be treated as a criminal, was quite as cheerful as any, and wasted no tears. He was yoked with the colored man, "Slippery Sam" Davis, who was running over with his negro drollery. Davis made Fox a constant target for his fun, and tormented him continually, to the amusement of all except Fox himself. At the depot, while waiting for the train, a company of show people seemed much interested in learning the history of the man in irons, and one gentleman, who seemed to be the manager of the troupe, interrogated Davis, who gave the desired information, while the ladies in the party gathered closer to satisfy their curiosity as to the nature of the crimes which these men had committed. This one had committed forgery; that one had stolen a horse and buggy; another had committed burglary, and so on until Davis came to Fox. He began to tell in the plainest of English what Fox had been guilty of, but the ladies scattered in quick haste, and there seemed no further desire to satisfy their curiosity.

On reaching the penitentiary Davis was recognized at once by McGee, the colored man who is serving a fifteen years sentence for shooting another darkey at the Ogden house a few years ago.

Cuff Johnson, also colored, who was sent from here a few years ago for murder, is said to be one of the hardest working and best behaved prisoners in the penitentiary. A short time ago fire broke out in the shops, and Cuff was mainly instrumental in putting it out. His action on this occasion has won for him much good feeling.

Sheriff O'Neill carefully avoids giving any publicity as to when he proposes starting away with prisoners. When a day is thus publicly announced there are too many friends who gather at the jail and depot to say their goodbys, and this is bothersome and annoying, as it requires extra vigilance to prevent articles being passed to the prisoners, and there is too much talk to suit the sheriff. Hence he generally slips away quietly with them, and often nothing is known among their friends about their departure until they are safe in the penitentiary.

Experts and families who have used the tea in the imported Japanese tea-pots sold by Lund brothers, pronounce it the best to be obtained in the city. It is direct from the custom house, freshly packed, hermetrically sealed. The tea-pot alone retails from $1 to $2, but you get a pound of the best tea and a handsome, highly beautified tea pot for $1. They are going fast. 25 Main street.

J. G. Tipton, real estate, 527 Broadway.

For boys' and children's suits durably made and at lowest prices, call at the Model Clothing Co.

An elegant line of Melton overcoats at reduced rates at Model Clothing Co.

Dr. Seybert. Res. Ogden house. Tel. 140.

Gents' underwear in great variety at prices to suit all at Model Clothing Co., L. H Mossler, Mgr.

Buy your coal and wood of C. B. Fuel Co., 537 Broadway. Telephone 136.

The City Council.

Fourteen members of the council were present at a brief session of that body last night.

A communication from Vice President Holcombe, asking a permit for the Union Pacific railway company to use the sidewalk space on the south side of Jones street east of Ninth, was referred to the committee on viaducts and railways.

A resolution was adopted giving the street railway company permission to narrow the curb line on Thirty-second avenue, to give room for a double car track outside the drive-way.

Chairman O'Connor of the streets and alleys committe was granted further time to prepare a report on the claims of the street sweeping contractor for September and October.

The regular appropriation ordinance, amounting to $252,809.90, was passed and the council adjourned until Thursday evening.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

C. E. Babcock and daughter left yesterday for New York, to be gone a week or more.

Mrs. E. Rosewater returned yesterday from a four weeks' visit with relatives in Cleveland, O.

DR. TALMAGE'S FIRST CIGAR.

How it Tasted and How He Felt After Smoking it.

The time had come in our boyhood which we thought demanded of us a capacity to smoke, writes Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in the Ladies' Home Journal. The old people of the household could abide neither the sight nor the smell of the Virginia weed. When ministers came there, not by positive injunction but by a sort of instinct as to what would be safest, they whiffed their pipes on the back step. If the house could not stand sanctified smoke, you may know how little chance there was for adolescent cigar-puffing.

By some rare good fortune which put in our hands three cents, we found access to a tobacco store. As the lid of the long, narrow fragrant box opened, and for the first time we owned a cigar, our feelings of elation, manliness, superiority and anticipation can scarcely be imagined, save by those who have had the same sensation. Our first ride on horseback, though we fell off before we got to the barn, and our first pair of new boots (real squeakers) we thought could never be surpassed in interest, but when we put the cigar to our lips and stuck the lucifer match to the end of the weed, and commenced to pull with an energy that brought every facial muscle to its utmost tension our satisfaction with this world was so great our temptation was never to want to leave it.

The cigar did not burn well; it required an amount of suction that tasked our determination to the utmost. You see that our worldly means had limited us to a quality that cost only 3 cents. But we had been taught that nothing great was accomplished without effort, and so we pulled away. Indeed, we had heard our older brothers in their Latin essons say, omnia vincet labor; which translated means, if you want to make anything go, you must scratch for it.

With these sentiments, we passed down the village street and out toward our country home. Our head did not feel exactly right, and the street began to rock from side to side, so that it was uncertain to us which side of the street we were on So we crossed over, but found ourself on the same side we were on before we crossed over. Indeed, we immagined that we were on both sides at the same time, and several fast teams driving between. We met another boy who asked us why we looked so pale, and we told him we did not look pale, but that he was pale himself. We sat down under the bridge and began to reflect on the prospect of early decease, and on the uncertainty of earthly expectations. We had determined to smoke the cigar all up and thus get the worth of our money, but were obliged to throw three-fourths of it away, yet knew just where we threw it in case we felt better the next day.

Getting home the old people were frightened and demanded that we state what kept us so late and what was the matter with us. Not feeling that we were called to go into particulars, and not wishing to increase our parents' apprehension that we were going to turn out badly, we summed up the case with the statement that we felt miserable at the pit of the stomach. We had mustard plasters administered and careful watching for several hours, when we fell asleep and forgot our disappointment and humiliation in being obliged to throw away three-fourths of our first cigar.

The Rate of Reading.

An average reader gets through 400 words a minute.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.

Soon to Be the Most Prosperous Class in the Land.

THE HARD TIMES ARE NEARLY OVER.

Director Collier of the New York Experiment Station Says that the Agricultural Millentum is Now Close Upon Us.

Dr. Peter Collier, director of the New York agricultural experiment station, in a recent address at Ovid upon "The Future of Agriculture in the United States," presented facts and opinions which have a vital interest not only to agriculturists, but to everybody who eats bread and meat, says the New York Sun. Dr. Collier believes that hard times for farmers are almost at an end, and that soon they will become the most prosperous class in the land. He makes this broad prophecy:

"That agriculture of late years and at present has failed to bring the pecuniary returns which it might all must admit, but that the prospects for the future of agriculture in this state, and in his country are forbidding I do not believe. In fact, at the risk of being thought optimistic, I wish to be placed on record as predicting that to the best of my knowledge and belief we are about entering upon an era of agricultural prosperity the like of which as a people we have never known, and which prosperity is to be permanent."

In presenting the reasons for his opinion, Dr. Collier deals with some significant facts grouped in an interesting way. He says:

"First let us seek to learn the cause or causes of the present agricultural depression, since obviously if it or they can be removed the depression must cease We find upon investigation that in this state of New York, at least such depression is not due to a diminution in the fertility of our lands. If we take the average yield of our leading farm crops, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay for the past quarter of a century and divide this period into those from 1862 to '70, 1871 to '79, and 1880 to '88, we find that the average acreage yield of these five crops, the aggregate value of which is 92 per cent of the total value of our leading farm crops, had fallen off but 1.6 per cent during the second period from the average yield during the first period; and the average yield of the third period was within 8-6 per cent of what it was during the first; and this diminished yield is perhaps due in great measure to less careful cultivation which the low prices of farm products seemed in many cases to excuse, if they did not justify.

"On the other hand the average market value of these five crops was, during the second period mentioned, only 75.6 per cent of what it was in the first, and during the third period dropped to an average of only 66.9 per cent of what these crops upon an average sold for during the first period. In view of this great falling off in prices it appears to me needless to seek further for causes of the recent and present depression, and I think no one can doubt that with a restoration of prices to something approximating what they were, a revival in agriculture would speedily follow. I cannot accept either the explanation wholiv of 'over-production' nor the conclusion that it is long to continue. To me it seems that this over-production is relative rather than actual, that it is determined rather by the ability to purchase than by the actual needs of the consumer. To take for illustration our manufactures, certainly there is of these products of labor an enormous supply, but does this in fact surpass or as yet even equal the reasonable desires or legitimate needs of our people?

"Now, during the decade before the present century, from 1790 to 1890, the annual per capita consumption of sugar in the United States was less than ten pounds (9.65.) In 1840 it had increased to only 15 pounds. It doubled during the next 20 years, being 31 in 1850, and during the past 30 years it has again nearly doubled, since the present annual per capita consumption of sugar in this country is nearly or quite sixty pounds. Can any one believe that with such a record there is reason to question the general prosperity of the country?

"As with sugar, so is it with many another article of consumption by our people. It is estimated that the per capita consumption of breadstuffs amounts annually to an equivalent of fully 8 bushels of grain, mainly wheat and corn, 'making the fullest bread ration of any nation in the world,' as the statistician of the Department of Agriculture declares. Indeed it is proverbial that as a people we are almost prodigal in our expenditures for food supplies. But I wish to call attention to the several points which to me appear to prove that we are upon the eve of what I believe will prove the golden age of our agriculture.

"1. The population of the country is very rapidly increasing; from 1860 to 1870 it increased 23 per cent., and from 1870 to 1880, 30 per cent.; so that, if the same increase is continued, as there appears no reason to doubt, the present census will show a population of 65,200,000; but the increase of those living in cities has been more rapid. There were in 1880 nearly 13 times as many people in the United States as in 1790, but over 86 times as many living in cities in 1880 as in 1890. The increase of population was from 1860 to 1870, 23 per cent.; of those living in cities, 59 per cent.; the increase of population from 1770 to 1880 was 30 per cent., but of those living in cities 40 per cent; from 1860 to 1880 the increase in population was 60 per cent., but of those living in cities, 123 per cent. Nearly one-fourth of all our people live in cities, and since then the number has vastly increased, and I think relatively so. We see, then, that agriculturally the consumers are increasing far more rapidly than the producers.

"2. The number of farms in the United States has nearly doubled (96 per cent increase) from 1860 to 1880; while the average acreage in the farms has diminished during this same period 33 per cent; both facts of very great significance as evidence that the area of arable land was diminishing relative to the increase in the number of those who desire to engage in agriculture.

"3. While the area in farms increased from 1860 to 1880, 32 per cent the improved land in farms increased 75 per cent, showing that increase of tillable lands was mainly secured by improving lands already occupied.

"4. The average crop-producing capacity of our soils is diminishing.

5. From 1866 to 1886 the area devoted to our leading crops increased 127 per cent, while our population increased during this period 69 per cent, and while everything points to the fact that our arable land is largely occupied—as witness the haste to possess Oklahoma, and the efforts to reclaim by irrigation the arid regions of the west—there appears to be no evidence that our population will not steadily increase.

"At present 90 per cent of our products are consumed at home, or 95 per cent not counting tobacco and cotton. It scarcely appears as a hazardous prediction that within five years and perhaps even sooner, the home demand may fully equal the supply of our agricultural products, and then, if they are wise, the farmers of the country will be the masters of the situation, and those words of Napoleon that 'Agriculture is the basis and strength of all national prosperity,' will be recognized as sober truth.

"Awaiting, then, as I think we may, in confident hope the good time so near at hand, what, we may stop to inquire, are the duties of the hour; and I would say first, study economy in production. Let me indicate the possibilities, yes, the probabilities which lie in this direction for the intelligent farmer. Two of our leading New York dairymen secure practically the same average product in butter from their herds, and their results are nearly three times the average results secured in the state. But one of these feeds a ration costing 14 cents daily per cow, the other, getting no better result, feeds his cow a ration costing exactly double, 28 cents per day. But one cent a day saved upon the dairy cows of this state means a saving of over $16,000 a day, a saving of nearly $6,000,000 a year. This is one of the practical problems upon which your experiment station is engaged.

"But I wish to say a word as to what seems to me the wisest policy to pursue for the immediate future. We have seen that if there is any over production it must obviously be of those products which are exported, and they are very few in number; corn, wheat, meats, and cotton constituting as I have said 92 per cent of our exports. On the other hand, we import annually over $300,000,000 worth of agricultural products, many of which may be, I am sure, profitably produced in this country, for example, sugar and molasses, wool, hides, barley, fibers and horses, these alone aggregating $170,000,000 in value, or 65 per cent of our imported agricultural products. To me it would seem wise to diminish by a little the production of these products which are in excess of our wants, and seek to produce those products for which the demand exceeds the home supply.

"Let me mention only the matter of sugar and molasses, for which we annually expend about $100,000,000. I have a sample of sugar in my possession representing the result of an extended experiment with several hundred tons of cane, which I have no doubt can be produced at an expense not exceeding one cent a pound; and, within twenty-five miles of where we now are was produced at a great profit a sample of syrup as good or better than any sold in the state of New York."

RICH COLORED MEN.

Examples of Ex-Slaves in the South Who Have Grown Wealthy.

It will probably be surprising to know that in Galveston there is a colored man, who is worth over $350,000, says the Chicago Tribune. His name is Sylvester, and he has a fine mansion in the most desirable residence portion of the city; and, what will most surprise Chicago people, his wife employs nothing but white servants. How did Sylvester get rich? Well, he got a start in politics, then ran a saloon and gambling house for colored people for a few years, then went into real estate and speculated. He is shrewd and successful.

One of the most successful and wealthiest real estate men of Houston is a colored man. His name is Milton Sterrett. He owns a fine residence surrounded by immense grounds, all terraced off and planted in the finest flowers and shrubbery, and keeps a landscape gardener to attend it. He was a waiter on the boats between Galveston and Houston before and during all the war, and made everything he has in real estate deals during the last twenty years. He owns several large plantations and is worth at least $400,000.

Then take Senator C. N. Burton, of Fort Bend county. When the war closed and he was freed, he lived on a plantation belonging to his mistress, whose husband and two sons were killed, leaving her alone in the world. She had given him a good elementary education; he was shrewd. By attention to business he soon acquired a good farm. In a few years he added to it, and bought in the plantation formerly owned by his mistress, and had two other large ones on the Brazos in ten years more.

His old mistress being reduced to poverty, he undertook to care for her. He said when he was elected to the state senate that he owed all he was to her kindness, and that he felt it his duty to care for her. And he sent her back to her native state—Virginia—and regularly remits to her, and has done so for fifteen years, $150 every month. He is popular with whites and blacks, democrats and republicans, and studied law so that he could depend upon himself to manage his immense plantation and ranch interests. Senator Burton is worth over $500,000.

Then Henry Black, the sheep and cattle ranchman of Tom Green and Pecos counties, is worth nearly $500,000. He has made it all in less than fifteen years. Are these men southern negroes? Yes, every one of them.

But the largest plantation owner and the heaviest farm land tax payer in the rich county of Lemar was a light colored mulatto named Harvey. He died a few weeks ago and left a widow, who will be able to pull through, probably, as her husband left four large plantations, a fine stock farm, some city property in Paris and a big bank account. Besides this, he left her a snug little insurance policy on his life sor $18,000.

A Heroic Southern Girl.

Judge James P. McTeer, a member of the bar of Virginia, and who happened to be on the Louisville & Nashville train coming to New Orleans the other night, furnishes the following to a correspondent for the New York Times:

"I was a passenger today on the Louisville & Nashville train, which was five hours late. Before reaching the long bridge beyond Biloxi the engineer, running at full speed, observed a negro on the trestlework near the north end. The negro, observing the approaching train and hearing the warning signals, turned aside and clung for a moment to a telegraph pole. He then left his place of safety and ran for the next pole, in his excitement forgetting to jump to the water, a distance of perhaps fifteen feet. Despite the engineer's warning signals, he stopped; bowed his head and the pilot of the engine crushed his skull and knocked him into the water, where he floundered and struggled for some minutes. The water was two and a half feet deep, and five or six big, stalwart negroes stood by and refused to run in and try to save the unfortunate man's life.

"From a house near by a beautiful girl of some eighteen summers was seen to run with all possible speed. She dashed into the water and pulled the dying man to the shore, where he died in a few moments. This daring, heroic deed was observed by a train full of passengers, who, from their position on the bridge, were unable to render help."

BANISH THE NOVELS.

Otherwise, Dr. Talmage Says, the Fate of Pompeii Awaits Gotham.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered in New York the other night the first of a series on the holy land and surrounding countries. The text was part of the thirty-second verse of the 104th Psalm: "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

The congregation were carried in fancy to the scenes in the museums at Naples and at the entrance to the buried city of Pompeii. "From the pictures to be seen on the walls in these museums," said the lecturer, "the City of Pompeii was not fit to live.

"Therefore God touched the hill at the back of that city on August 4, in the year 79, and wiped the wickedest city on earth out of existence." He argued that science and revelation did not disagree in regard to the ancient history of this world. "We will hold on to our bibles a little longer," he said. "All the brains of this country and of the world are coming out on the side of the bible. Washington was a believer. Gladstone is a believer. Raphael, Handel, Haydn, Beethoven and Mozart were all believers.

"God employs volcanoes for the destruction of cities characterized by one particular sin. Of the seven cities which have been destroyed by volcanic action the sin was always the same, and if the Russian, French and American literature of a particular demoralizing sort is not banished from our newsstands and the ladies' parlors in this country God will let loose some of the monsters which he has chained up in the center of the earth by touching the hills about our cities. There is also a volcano in political life, as well as domestic and social, and purifying is needed or the volcano will burst forth."

English Farms Vacant.

An enormous number of farms have become vacant this Michaelmas, and all over England it appears to be extremely probable that land owners will have them thrown upon their hands, as in most counties there are half a dozen vacant holdings for every eligible applicant, says the London World. In Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, and other counties, where the principal land owners already have thousands of acres unoccupied, the prospect is really very serious. It is nearly impossible to let arable farms on any terms, and even good grazing farms will only find tenants at reduced rentals. The Kent hop farms are reported to be difficult to let even at half the present rents.

Church Service by Telephone.

Church service is now supplied to the public by telephone in Birmingham, England. Transmitters are set up in the church, so that subscribers to the telephone can hear the service and the sermon at their private residence, if desired. At the end of the choir stalls, on the top of the lectern and the reading desk of the pulpit the small metallic-cased transmitters are placed, and they are so regulated that the sound is gathered in without requiring the voice to be directed especially to them.

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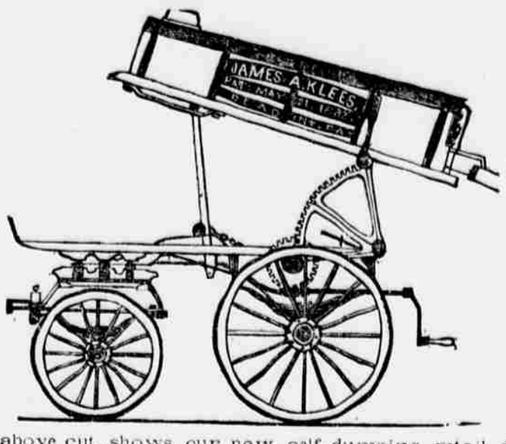

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MY GRAY GOOSE.

"What shall I do on Christmas day,
If my gray goose should run away?"

We don't expect our gray goose to run away, but we shall allow the following to get away on Christmas day:
1 barrel granulated sugar.
50 lbs Mocca and Java coffee.
200 lbs R. T. Davis' No. 10 flour.
10 bushels of potatoes.
5 lbs. best tea.
The above goods will get away, and if you can capture any of them you are welcome to them. If you want to know further particulars ask any of our salesmen, and at the same time save yourself 35 per cent.
We buy for cash and sell for cash, and are able to save our customers 35 per cent.
HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR CASH:

15 lbs. granulated sugar for	$1 00
16 lbs. extra C sugar	1 00
17 lbs. C sugar	1 00
7 bars of White Russian soap for	25c
2 bars of good laundry soap	5c
Large bottle bluing	5c
California hams per pound	9c
Boneless hams per pound	11c
Cream Cheese per pound	15c
Potatoes per bushel	10c
Good Broom	15c
Jelly per pound	5c
Navy beans per pound	5c
Crackers per pound	5c
Three lion coffee bread for	10c
Mustard Sardines, per can	7c
Oil Sardines, per can	7c
Potted ham, per can	5c
Deviled ham, per can	5c
Two oz. bottle lemon extract	5c
Two oz. bottle vanilla extract	5c
Vinegar, per gallon	15c
Coal oil, per gallon	10c
Five gallons gasoline	65c

We are Headquarters on Flour.

R. T. Davis' No. 10, per sack	$1 60
R. T. Davis', Blue D, per sack	1 35
Gold medal, per sack	1 50
Bage, Norton & Co's Buffalo Flour	1 40
A. Rattler, try it, per sack	1 00

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SPECIAL NOTICES.
COUNCIL BLUFFS.

50 laborers wanted. R. R. men for work in eastern Iowa. $1.50 per day. 25 teamsters, $26.00 and board per month. Free transportation. Apply to C. T. Bray, No. 12 Scott st. Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WANTED—A girl, 15 or 16 years old, for light housework. Address, Mrs. S. J. Swanson, 129 Glen avenue.

FOR SALE or Trade—Large black jack, sixteen months old. A. Schulter, 816-818 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply at 527 Fifth ave.

FOR RENT—The McMahan three-story brick block, No. 35 S. Main st, with elevator J. W. Squire.

FOR RENT—A choice piece of garden land near Council Bluffs, with good new building. Immediate possession if desired. J. W. Squires.

WANTED—By a married man, position in store in country town; 12 years' experience; A No. 1 references; good bookkeeper. K 29, Bee office, Council Bluffs.

FOR RENT—Good five-room house; $10.