THE OMAHA BEE

COUNCIL BLUFFS. OFFICE, NO. 12 PEARL ST.

f elivered by Carrier in any part of the City W. TILTON. - -

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 12

Night Editor, No. 23.

HINOR MENTION.

Council Bluffs Lumber Co., coal. Craft's chattel loans, 204 Sapp block.

The veteran firemen are preparing for a May pole party on May 1. Regular meeting of the Lodge of Perfec-

tion, A. A. S. R., this evening. Martin Yearington has made application to

be sent to the old soldiers' home at Marshall-A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by Judge Thornell in the case of Flaherty vs

Another evening session was held last evening in the district court room in the dam-age suit of Vaughn vs O'Neitl.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson entertained a large number of their friends last evening at a tea party at their residence, 504 Sixth street. There were several bad cases of the blues

in the fire department yesterday on account of the outcome of Dempsey vs Fitzsimmons. Leonard Everett has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the vestry of St. Paul's church which was caused by the death of the late Horace Everett. Thu report of the city librarian for last

month shows the number of book-takers to have been 3,261. There were 4,850 visitors and 2,969 books taken. A verdict was rendered for the defendant in the \$2,000 damage suit of Graham vs the Northwestern railway, which has been on

trial in superior court. A meeting of the Veteran Firemen's assoctation will be held this evening at Rescue hose house No. 3. Election of officers and other important business will be transacted. A special meeting of Excelsion lodge, No. 259, Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, will be held this evening for work in the degrees. Visiting brothers are conducted the special control of the c

in the degrees. Visiting the dially invited to be present. The three-months-old daught er of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Grimmelman died Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock after a short illness from lung troubles. The funeral occur red yester-day afternoon a 2 o'clock from the residence.

810 Avenue E Thomas Messon, the express driver for Phelps Brothers of Omaha, who run into George W. Lipe's buggy Wednesday, was re-leased by Justice Patton yesterday. His employer crossed the river and settled with Mr. Lipe for the damage his man had done to the

The rise in rates which was ordered for yesterday from the Burlington headquarters at Chicago did not show up to any great ex-tent. An error in the telegram which was sent to the local officials notifying them of the change in the sale of tickets was responsible for the false report.

The Covell electric light case is still dragging along in the superior court, although the attorneys had hoped to finish yesterday. the atterneys had hoped to finish yesteruay.
The defendant was placed upon the stand in
the afterneon and was put through a severe
cross-questioning by Emmet Tinley, which

Louie C. Zoff, the fifteen-year-old son of Mrs. Martha Zoff, died at 10:30 o'clock Mrs. Martha Zoff, died at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night, of paralysis of the brain The death was very sudden, the boy being oparently in good health until but a short me before his death. The funeral will occur at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the family residence, 154 Harrison street.

The appraisers completed their work yesterday afternoon on the stock of H. Eiseman & Co. They estimated the value of the stock at \$71,144. What step will next be taken it is impossible to say, as the attorney in the case claims that he himself doesn't know. No settlement is pending yet, and unless something of that kind turns up in the near future the stock will be sold. near future the stock will be sold.

The guardianship contest over Rosa Holden occupied the day in the district court. The child was put upon the stand yesterday afternoon and questioned concerning her home at Mrs. Gardner's. She stated that she was al-was treated well there and preferred to re-main with Mrs. Gardner rather than with Alexander. The taking of testimony was ompleted and the attorney's arguments begun.

James S. Hays died Wednesday night at St. Bernard's hospital at the age of sixty-five years. The deceased had lived in Council Bluffs over thirty-five years and was well known. He had been receiving treatment for paralysis at the hospital about two years and it was this disease that caused his death. The funeral services will be held at half past o'clock tois morning in St. Xavier's Catho-

Judge R. C. Hubbard, who concluded his Judge R. C. Hubbard, who term of office on Tuesday evening as com-mander of Union Veteran Legion, No. 8, went out of office with the regret of all the went out of office with the regret of all the members of the organization. During the past two years he has been commander of Abe Lincoln post as well as Veteran organ-ization, and so well has he conducted the af-fairs of the orders that not a whisper of criticism has been been been criticism has been heard.

A warrant was issued in Justice Patton's court yesterday for the arrest of Frank Kane on the charge of winfully disturbing a religious congregation. C. B. Howard was the prosecuting witness, he being one of the assaulted ones at the Fifth avenue Methodist church, whon Kane held his seance there on the 16th of last November. After Kane has his trial on the charge of disturbing the peace the new case will confront him.

The report published in the newspapers that the family of Mr. Hammermeister, living at 417 East Washington avenue, were in a destitute condition owing to the enforcement of quarantine rules during the sickness and death of their little child, was entirely without foundation. The family and friends are very much annoyed on account of the publicity given the matter and ask to have it corrected through THE BEE. They are in comfortable circumstances and ask only the sympathy of the public and their friends in the loss of their child, who did not die of diphtheria.

Today is the time set for the inauguration of the strike among the telegraph operators and station agents of the Milwaukee railroad. There are only two men at this point who There are only two men at this point who will be affected by the strike, viz, the day and night operators at the yards. At 7 o'clock this morning they will retire from their posts and give up their places to their successors. The strike grows out of the cut in wages which was instituted some weeks ago all along the line. The committee which was sent east for the purpose of inducing the company to reinstate the old schedule of company to reinstate the old schedule of wages was unsuccessful, and the present strike was agreed upon.

Chairman Casper of the fire committee in Chairman Casper of the fire committee in the council has ordered an investigation into the charges made against Fireman Nicholson by Alderman Smith at the meeting on Wednesday night. In talking about the mat-ter yestsrday Casper expressed the opicion that somebody outside of the fire department "had it in" for several members of the various companies, and intimated that he was not sure that they did not have the same kind not sure that they did not have the same not a feeling for the chairman of the commit-tee. The department seems to be getting along much smoother than some people de-along much smoother than some people de-see it. The investigation will, howbe conducted impartially, and if Fireman Nicholson has been doing wrong he will probably be required to give a very explicit

The best 25c hose in the country is to be found at the Boston Store, Council Bluffs, either in gents half hose, in wool or cotton, all wool or cotton, in misses all wool or cotton. Boston Store, Council Bluffs.

Royal Arcanum.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of Fidelity council, Royal Arcanum, will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Among other important business which is to be transacted installation of the following officers Regent, G. M. Gould; vice regent, Charles Beno; orator, C. L. Felt; secretary, T. E. Cav.n; treasurer, A. W. Rickman; guide, O. D. Haign; warden, H. Anderson; sentry, A. Dalrymple; past regent, F. B. Warner; trus-tees, J. Patterson, T. E. Cavin, W. H. Rob-tmann.

The most complete line of blankets and comforters, hoslery and underwear in the city is at the Boston Store, where good goods, low prices, cash and one price to all rule. Boston Store, Council Bluffs.

THE NEWS IN THE BLUFFS.

Property Owners Threaten to Enjoin Improvements Asked for by Mr. Paul.

THE UNION DEPOT SCHEME STILL ALIVE.

A New Confidence Game-Harris Yields to Fate and Matrimony -To Air the Trotters-Minor Mention.

J. W. Paul, the weil known Omeha real state man, was in the Bluffs vesterday aftersoon with a full sized grievance. He is the wner of a large tract of land in the northvestern part of the city which be purchased for speculative purposes. Among other things he owns all the land on both sides of Twentieth street from avenue G to levee, and the majority of from avenue G south to Broadway. He has been working for some time past to ngineer an ordinance through the council providing for the grading of the entire street from Broadway to the river. He at last succeeded, and the ordinance was passed authorizing the raising of Twentieth street permanent grade as far as Avenue G, and a temporary grade from Avenue G to the river. The contract was let and everything was apparently passing along swimmingly. But when it came to signing the contract and beginning the work, the other men who owned property in that vicinity set up a how! They didn't want to go to the trouble and expense of filling up the street away out there where, as the said, no-body ever went. In fact, they gave it out cold that if any attempt was made toward going on with the work they would have an injunction issued. junction issued.

Mayor Macrae had not yet signed the con-tract, and he consulted City Attorney Stewart in regard to the matter. In accord-ance with Mr. Stewart's advice, he post-poned signing the contract until the attorney should have time to look up legal authorities.

In the meantime the work is at a standstill, and Mr. Paul's only alternative is to put on a smiling face and give the Council Biuffs real estate owners a raking over the coals for trying to stop public improvement.

It is Still Alive. A new tack has been adopted in the conroversy between the citizens and the railway companies over the depot facilities in this city. A petition has been prepared and signed by the mayor and the board of aldermen and will be presented to the state railway commissioners asking them to step in

and compell the railroads to provide decent

places for their passengers to sit while they are waiting for the train. The petition states that Council Bluffs is a city of about thirty-five thousand inhabiants and that nine railroads run into the city, of which six have no passenger depots in the city, and no place provided for the safety, comfort and convenience of the citi zens and the general traveling public. The commissioners are then asked to take the necessary legal steps to compell these six companies, viz, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Coun-cil Bluffs, the Wabash, the Soux City & Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern to crect suitable passenger depots for their sev-

eral roads in this city.

Who drafted the petition is a matter of some doubt, but wheever it was apparently proceeded upon the theory that the union lepot scheme which has caused the business men so many sleepless nights and has been boomed by the newspapers with such des-perate zeal, has fallen through for good and all. The length of time which has elapsed since the public was last informed by the depot committee that the union depot was now a sure thing, probably had something to do oward bringing about the present action.

It was a matter of considerable comment on the streets yesterday that the mayor and addermen should sign a petition which could only be surmised to be pointing toward the consummation of the union depot enterprise. The petition is worded that the erection either of a union depot, or of several local depots, may be what is wanted. It reads, however, as though the local depots would suit just as well, and maybe a little better. It is stated that a similar petition is being pre-nared for general circulation among the busi-

Bargains in blankets and comforters at the Boston store, Council Bluffs, this week.

Horse blankets and lap rooes at cost at Theo. Beckman's, 227 Main street.

The Foy Was Too Sharp for Him. Wednesday afternoon a young man entered Toller's greery store on Lower Main street and ordered a small bill of groceries. His purchases amounted to \$1 and he requested the grocery man to sendenough change with the delivery boy to break a \$20 bill, which was the smallest bill his wife had. He left orders to have the goods sent to No. 219 Bluff street as quickly as possible. The stuff was fixed up and the boy was given \$16 in change and dispatched to the address given. When he arrived there the customer was waiting at the gate. "Give me the change and I will go in and get the \$90 bill " remarked the fellow, as the boy jumped cut of the wagon. The request was so novel that it excited the lad's suspicions and ie refused to part with the cash intii he got hold of the bill that needed to be changed. His suspecious were until not allayed when the fellow protested that they had the diphtheria in the house and his wife could not see anybody and the boy must not go in. Finally the boy asked him to assist in carrying the basket to the rear porch where his wife could hand out the bill without exposing any person. The fellow took hold and helped carry the basket around, still insisting on the boy giving up the change. When the porch was reached mat-ters came to a climax and the fellow broke

and ran. It was simply a new confidence scheme and the caution of the boy prevented it being suc-cessfully carried out. The people living at the house had ordered no groceries and the was an entire stranger, who expected to get the money into his possession upon the pretense of getting the bill changed and then skipping while the boy waited.

J. C. Bixby, steam heating, sanitary en-

Pomona Brand Hearh ound tablets will re lieve your cough. Peniona stamped on each tablet. Ask your druggist or candy dealer Pemona stamped on each for them.

To Air the Tro ters.

A scheme is now on foot which will be of nterest to those who are fond of fast horses and who enjoy trying their speed. Avenue G is to be raised up to grade from Fifteenth to Thirty-second street, provided the consent of adjacent property owners can be obtained and made into a race track. The city now has no place where one can speed his horse with-out fear of molestation by blued-coated ofout tear of molestation by blued-coated of-ficials except West Breadway, and that being paved it is altogether to hard on the animal. The new road will not be paved. Mr. J. W. Paul of Omaha is one of the originators of the plan, but he is backed by a large number of Council Bluffs and Omaha men. The scheme has been considered before, but whenever it has been tried the country in the vienity of the been tried the country in the vicinity of the tract which had been select as the field for operations has built up so rapidly that it had operations as to be abandoned. The names of the property owners are now being secured and every effort will be made to gain their consent to the grading of the street.

The Boston store, Council Bluffs, is showing special value in blankets and comforters for this week.

Special prices on ladies and gents under-wear this week at the Boston Store, Council

He Married the Girl.

Mrs. McComb, whose connection with the George Harris-Maggie McComb affair was oticed in these columns a few days ago, appeared before Justice Patton yesterday mornng and withdrew the charge of sequction which she had made against Harris. The

latter, after skipping from the scene of his troubles on this side of the river, went to Omaha and had been living there in peace until an efficer appeared upon the scene with a warrant for his arrest. When confronted in court he admitted that his claim to have had a marriage certificate was just a joke. He said he had nothing against the girl, and was willing to marry her right then and there if they would only give him time to get a license.

would only give him time to get a license. So the license was obtained and the two hearts that had been one to all outward appearances for so long past were legally united by Judge Heisley.

The Council Bluffs Music Co. will continue its business at 5 to Broadway under the present management of J. C. Lange. Thanking the public for its past patronage we hope to meet our old customers again, as well as many new ones. Council, Bluffs Music Co.

Council I luff's Good Enough for Him. A strange sort of a rumor got into circulation by some means a few days ago that Judd Welis & Co., the heaviest real estate owners and dealers in Council Bluffs, were thinking of closing out there interests here and investing there large capital in Chicago. The rumor had evidently been created by some person unfriendly to the firm. It was generally discredited by the public, it was made a pretext by the But it. was made a protext by the But reporter for a call upon Dr. C. B. Jund, the principal member of the firm and the pioneer boomer of the city. "I have heard that rumor," said he, "but I thought it scarcely worth while to contradict. I can only account for it by the fact that I have opened an office in Chicago for the bandling of my electric belt business, which has grown into immunes magnitude, and solely upon the merits of the articles. There may non the merits of the articles. There may be plenty of gilt-edged Chicago investments available, but we are perfectly satisfied with where the safety is as great as placing your money in government bonds, and infinitely superior to Chicago realty on account of triply superior results.

"We have not touched a piece of property in Court of the count of the co

in Council Bluffs that has not been th of making us money, and we have built homes for hundreds of people in the city who are not only thoroughly satisfied with them in every way but who could sell at an advance tonay that would bring them a better interest on their investments than they could have found in any other direction.

"We have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in Council Bluffs realty in the past few years, and we are so well sat-sfied with the outlook for the future that our arrangements for the coming year provide for much hoavier investments. We have built some of the best residences in Council Bluffs, which we have sold on easy terms and at prices that were far less than the people could have built themselves with the best figures to be obtained from contract-ors and all cash payments. We are enabled to do this for the reason that we are whelesale dealers in lumber and building materials, and furnishing all the material and employing our own men to do the work we can give better figures than any contractor can give. The character of houses we are building are all first class, but we will erect any kind of a house the purchaser may desire, let him farnish the plans, select his lot, and build his house far cheaper than he can do it and give him his own time to pay for it. We are going into the business much more extensively than ever before, and will increase our facilities for the purchase of building material from for the purchase of building material from first hands. We are so well satisfied that Council Bluffs is all right that we are sure we will furnish handsome, modern homes for many more people before the year ends."

The American District Telegraph Co. has been reorganized and is now prepared to give prompt service. Special attention to express and parcel delivery.

Buy your coal and wood of C. B. Fuel Co., 539 Broadway. Telephone 135.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

R. S. Ryan left for Denver last evening. F. J. Chambers has returned from Texas. Frank Stubbs has returned from a western

Henry C. Gieselman has gone to Macon City, Mo., to live. Frank S. Pusey and wife left for Denver

Miss Lenore Garretson of Osceola is visiting Mrs. J. J. Steadman. W. E. Hazen, examiner for the department

Mrs. Woodhurst and Miss Carrie Heinsheimer of Glenwood were in the city yesterday, the guests of Miss Cora Woodbary A. B. Cline returned yesterday from Denison, where he went to attend the sickbed of Mrs. Cline's mother, who died last Tuesday. W. D. Kirkland has returned from Des Moines, where he attended the state conven tion of Modern Woodmen, Mr. C. G.

ders of this city was appointed alternate

delegate to the head camp which meets in

Omaha in 1893. Mr. Johnson R. Carrothers of this city has returned from Des Moines, where he was in attendance at the state camp meeting of the Modern Woodmen. It has heretofore been the custom of the order to appoint deputy head consuls promiscuously, under the new arrangement there will be but one appointed for each congressional district, in each state where the fraternity is represented, Mr. Carrothers has received the appointment for the Ninth congressional district, and while present at the meeting in Des Moines he nad conferred upon him the nonor of being called upon by the head consul to exemplify the secret work of the order to the entire state delegation He has also recently been appointed agent of the Woodmen's Accident association.

The best French cook in western Iowa is at the Hotel Gordon, Council Bluffs.

The Council Bluffs Paint and Oil Co. has pened up under supervision of assignee. Cash patronage solicited.

After the Railroads.

Considerable fault is being found by the wners of property on South Seventh and Eighth streets with the neglect of the Rock Island and Milwaukee railway companies to raise their tracks at their intersection with those streets. An ordinance was on the verge of passing about a year ago compelling these companies to raise their tracks in order that the streets might be brought up to grade. The companies asked the council to wait until spring and they would do it of their own accord. The ordinance was accordingly allowed to rest, and the railroads did the same. The jumping off place of five or six feet still remains where it was then, and there are as yet no signs of it

Reliable goods Fair dealing. Bottom price At C. B. Jacquemin & Co., No. 27 Main street What a Man is Made Of.

Great success.

Huxley's table of weights of the different parts of the average human body, often referred to as a most interesting compilation, has now been largely superseded by a table prepared French chemist, which gives the pounds, ounces and grains of the different ele-

f 154 pounds, It is as follo	tne	aver	ra
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aroon	21	0	
itrogen	3	10	
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alefum	41	2	
olubor	- 2		
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htorine	0	2	
odlum (salt)	0	5	
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A Good Chance for Grave Robbers.

Within a few days past, at Victoria, B. C., an Indian burial has taken place in due and ancient form, and above ground on the reserve. At the head on either side were placed two white flags. Over the top of the wooden cover is spread a gray blanket; on one side of it is a cracked glass, and in front there is a gilt-framed mirror, near it being disposed handkerchiefs and pieces of gay colored chintz.

HOW IT IS RECKONED AND PEDDLED OUT.

You Push a Button and Clocks All Over the Country are Regulated to the Sun's Crossing.

One million dollars' worth of time is old by the Western Union telegraph company every year, says Rene Bache in the Chicago Times. It enjoys what is practically a monopoly in the marketing of this commodity in the United States, and a vigorous protest against it has been addressed to the government. Private astronomical observatories all over the country complain that such business as they would otherwise do in the way of selling time is destroyed by the great corporation. To make all this clear it is necessary to explain that the big naval observatory at Washington considers it an important part of its business to determine and give away to any one who chooses to ask for it absolutely correct time at noon each day. Experts paid by Uncle Sam make the computation and press the button at precisely 12 o'clock, thus communicating the hour to the various departments in the city. The Western Union is permitted to have its instruments in the room whence the message is sent, with an attachment to the button, so that the news is flashed directly from the observatory, without even the aid of an operator, all over the United States; eaching even so distant a point as San Francisco within the space of not more than one-fifth of a second-for such is the utmost twinkling required for the passage of an electric spark through 3,000 miles of wire. To accomplish this the telegraph company is obliged to take all other business off the wires, each day just before 12 o'clock. Three minutes and a half before noon arrives operators in all parts of the country cease sending and receiving messages and devote their attention to attaching wires in such a manner as to establish unbroken connections from Washington with points in every section of the union to which the lines extend their ramificaions. A dozen seconds before the time cell is to strike, a few warning ticks come flashing along, and at the very moment when the sun passes over the seventy-fifth meridian, a current gives a single throb from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, informing an expectant pation of the time of day. Of course there is a difference of three hours between Washington and San Francisco, but that difficulty is got over by dividing the whole country into four perpendicular strips, each strip, setting its clock by the time of the me idian that bisects it from north to south. This strip is always one hour later than the next strip to the east. When you

get to Chicago you put the hands of your watch one hour back; having eached Omaha you set them another hour rearward, and upon arciving in San Francisco, you find ourself still one hour in advance. In this way the noon signals sent out from Washington serve to indicate 11 a. m. for Chicago, 10 a. m. for Omaha, and 9 a. m. for San Francisco. Now, the way in which the telegraph company makes money by distributing the time in this manner, is by selling it to the people all over the United States who, have clockand find it of importance to keep them right. In this manner it keeps cors rected by electricity to absolute solar time no less than 7,000 clocks in the city of New York alone. Each clock is charged for this service \$15 a year, Prof. Hall has named his moons Diemos and Phebos, after the atwhich makes an income of \$105,000 so derived from the metropolis only. tendants of Mars, who are spoken of in book xv., of Homer's Iliad as helping to Doubtless quite \$1,000,000 annually is obtained from the setting of clocks once a accoutre the god of war for conflict. day in the populated centers, small and large in the union. All that the com-His steeds and put his glorious armor on. pany is obliged to pay for the time which it sells for so vast a yearly sum, is the cost of maintaining its instruments at the office in Washington. But it must be remembered that the cost of stopping telegraphic operations for four minutes in the busiest part of each day throughout the entire country is not inconsider able. Nevertheless, the profit is sufficiently great to excite the indignation of the private observatories, which wish to sell time themselves, against the Western Union. They contend that, although they are able to

make and deliver an equally good and accurate time themselves, the pres tige naturally attaching to government time drives their product out of the market and ruins the local trade they might otherwise find profit in. Who is going to buy time of them when the same commodity is to be purchased at a cheap rate from the national astronomer? In response to their protest, addressed to the secretary of the navy, the latter has replied that anyone is welcome to the same privileges enjoyed by the Western Union company in the getting of time free of charge; the Postal telegraph for example, is welcome to put its own instruments in and flash the message of the button whithersoever it listeth. As things stand at present the government is glad to extend in any ashion the courtesies of the hour to 60,-000,000 people and more particularly to secure the accurate dropping of the noon timeballs in all important scaports, in order that mariners may be able to correct their chronometers. This last was from the start the prime object of other the service. So far as the expense of obtaining perfectly accurate time is concerned, the Western Union or any other concern could establish and run an effective plant at a first cost of \$5,000 to \$2,000 a year. The clocks that are set every noon in a thousand cities and towns by a single pressure of the button in Washington are equipped with a peculiar electric contrivance, so that the current passing through them springs the hands of each timepiece simultaneously to the point of 12. The observatory does not reckon its time by the sun, but by the so-called stars which are so far off that their position with relation to the earth does not change appreciably within a few months or years. Star time is the only true time, therefore. The operator looks through a big telescope and watches for a given star that he knows to cross the plane of the meridian. As it crosses he records what moment it does so, 13 shown by a star time clock with a twen-ty-four-hour dial. Then he consults a printed table, that shows him at just what number of hours, minutes and seconds the star in question must actually have crossed the meridian plane. The table is right, and by as much as the star time clock differs from it the latter is wrong. No attempt is made to set the

star clock right, allowance being simply

the error thus discovered, which

amounts only to a fraction of a second in some days. Next the corrected

time, as taken from the star clock, is re-

duced to sun time, which requires some

made in consequent calculations

their wokrs are so far used up that they are no good any longer. The astronomer of the National observatory, Prof. Hall, who made the famous discovery of the moons of Mars not long ago, spoke of those two interesting satelites as being each about the size of a forty-acre lot. Revolving about the planet like two pretty little golden shuttles, one of them presents the phenomenon of traveling around more than three times as fast as Mars himself does. Thus is produced a very surprising appearance of things from the point of view of the Martian inhabitants, who see this rapidly moving moon seemingly rising in the west and setting in the east, while its companion in reality circling in the same direction with it at a speed comparatively slow, rises in the east and sets in In this way both moons are seen in the heavens at once, one going one way and the other the other. are doubtless dead spheres, like the one that pursued its endless journey around the earth, and are not supposed to be made of green cheese. It is an astonishing fact that these two moons of Mars, so recently discovered, were re ferred to with much accuracy of description by both Voltaire and Dean Swift in writings, their satirical anticipating astronomical science, at which their sarcasms were aimed, by a century It was all guess on their part, but assuredly one of the most remarkable guesses ever made. Describing his voyage to Laputa, which was inhabited by a people given over to the science of astronomy, Guiliver says: "They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satelites which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the planet exactly three of its diameters, and the outermost five of its diameters of the planet; the former revolves in the space of ten hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a half hours." Now, the fact is, as discovered only the other day, that Mars really has two moons, an inner and outer one. The diameter of Mars being a little over 4,000 miles, Gulliver's estimate for the distance of the inner moon from the planet was about 12,000 miles, whereas it is actually 10,000 miles away. For the outer moon Gulliver gives 20,000 miles as the distance, which is really only 15,000 miles. So he was only 2,000 miles off the fact as to one moon, and 5,000 miles as to the other. Gulliver mentions the time of revolution for the inner moon as seven and a half hours; it is actually ten hours. The time for the outer moon is set down by the imaginary traveler at twenty and a half hours; in fact, it is a little over thirty hours. Pretty good for a guess at moons that never offered to human observers until a century later the slightest evidence of their existence. Voltaire described the journey of Micromegas, an inhabitant of Sirius, who eft the great dog star for a visit to the solar system. "He traveled," wrote the satirist, "about 100,000,000 of leagues after leaving Jupiter, Coasting by Mars, he saw two moons circling around the planet, which have hitherto escaped the observation of astronomers on the

from the truth having been ascertained

allowance is made for the error in send

ing the noon stroke all over the country.

At the observatory all the chronometer

one of which is supplied with three

first-class chronometers, as well as one

that is half used up, called a "hack," for carrying about and for rough service generally. It takes twenty-one weeks of testing to properly regulate and prove

a chronometer, and part of the trial consists in subjecting the instrument to the action of cold in an ice-box, and to

heat communicated through steam pipes.

Each chronometer, when given out, is

accompanied by a chart telling just how

it will vary under certain temperatures.

A curious exhibit now shown at the observatory includes eight chronometers that went down

in the great gale that swamped a fair part of Uncle Sam's navy at Samoa. Their glasses are broken and

the observatory i

He spake and summoned fear and flight to

Prof Hall says he has little doubt that Mars is inhabited, perhaps by human beings like ourselves. Conditions there are suitable to such life and strengly resemble those found on earth. Its more eccentric orbit takes it at times in its journey around the sun further away from that fireat source of heat, so that its winters must be more severe; but cold is modified by atmosphere, and it is known that Mars has an atmosphere because clouds are frequently seen obscuring its surface. The planet, the diameter of which is one-half that of the earth, is about equally divided as to its area between land and water. Its poles are capped with ice and snow, and these white caps, plainly visible through the telescope, increase in size in winter and diminish in the Martian summer. Prof. Hall has no difficulty in seeing through the mighty telescope at the observatory the wonderful "canals" mapped out by Schiaparelli, the Milan astronomer, on the surface of Mars. These canals, socalled, because they do not look like anything else in particular and also because they seem invariably to connect sea with sea, intersecting every which way, must be several miles in width as well as thousands of miles in length. Whether they are great roads, canals, bridges, or other sort of public works, there is certainly nothing approaching them in this world. But Prof. Hall does not think that they are artificial at all. Though entirely at a loss to explain them, he supposes they are - natural markings on planet. The question whether planets are inhabited always an interesting one. It is certain that the four great outer ones-Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—cannot support animal life. Their density is small and their consistency more or less liquid and gaseous. Jupiter, the biggest of the planets, the diameter of which is more than ten times that of the earth, is a sun not yet quite extinguished and even now giving out heat. From time o time a spot appears upon its surface, which is a black hole in the midst of the fire, big enough to drop the earth into. Saturn is hot too, while Neptune and Uranus are so far off that nothing much can be ascertained about them, beyond the fact that Uranus has four moons and Neptune one. There may be life on Venus and Mercury, though it must be warm, inasmuch as Venus is a third nearer the sun than the earth, and Mercurj is not half so far away. All these planets, together with the sun around which they revolve, are traveling with a velocity inconceivable directly north toward constellation Herculess. less the solar system on this mighty ourney is pursuing the path of a vast orbit around some central point unknown. Once it was thought that this point was Sirius, and againt that it was Alcyone, in the Pleiades; but neither is true. Our sun and its system are but a small affair altogether, anyway. What we call the orb of day is only one eighth

of the size of Sirius. And even this lat

ter giant sun is far surpassed in magni-

tude by ever so many other suns that

are wheeling through the heavens with

their constellations in plain sight. To

figuring, inasmuch as the star year is To Soft Coal Consumers. one day longer than the sun year. A sun time or "standard" time clock stands close by, and the amount that this varies GOING LIKE HOT CAKES. made for the navyare tested and regulated before they are sent out on vessels, each

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make them more beautiful, these suns are of different colors. Vega, in the constellation of the Lyre, has a huge sun of an exquisite blue tint, Sirius is white and Alpha-one of the several giganite suns in Orion-is blazing red.

DISARM THE INDIANS.

A Plea for the Protection of Settlers in Northwest Nebraska. CHADRON, Neb., Jan. 14 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: It is stated in some of the papers that the Indian trouble is likely to be settled without disarming the Indians. The argument in support of this idea is that the In dians need arms in order to protect their person and property against unscrupulous whites. We might ask is not the strong arm of the law sufficient protection for Indians as well as for white men? Does the government encourage the white man to go armed with a Winchester, a revolver, a war club and a hatchet in order to protect his property against lawbreakers, and to insure peace with his neighbors! The fact is a white man would be as promptly and severely run-ished under the law for interfering with the right of an Indian as for violating any other law. The inate spirit of justice prompts men to protect the weak and ignorant against

all who would take undue advantage of their condition. But put arms into the hands of the ignorant and vicious Indians and the notions into their heads that they may use them, and you will at once see all sympathy and the spirit of protection and toleration withdrawn by the whites, and the two classes become enemies, each ever ready to mistrus and take advantage of the other. I have lived in Nebraska near the Indians for twenty years, and know the spirit of the people of the northwest, and I will freely say that the idea of them taking advantage of unarmed Indians, or to molest them in person or property, is false. The Indians have no or property, is false. The indians have not a single grievance against the settler at a single grievance against the settler at this time. The notion held by the officers at Pine Ridge agency, that the Indians need arms to protect themselves against the whites, was born in the agency in time of war, when cowboys and settlers showed a disposition to protect their property which cost them years of toil and privation, and their loved ones against the painted, bloodthirsty robbers who were on the warpath and daily running off their stock and causing hundreds of settlers to abandon their homes, never to return. homes, never to return.

Because the settlers and cowboys show

disposition to get after the Indians and settle this matter before this whole country is de-populated, and all the years of toil they have spent in building their homes is worse than wasted, is no reason for supposing that they would molest the Indians in time of peace. The fact is there is nothing for the Indians to shoot except white men and their stock, and I have a nice chrome for the army officer or government. officer or government official who will give a single reasonable excuse for permitting a large body of suvage Indians, who are wards of the government, to have arms and ammuution in large quantities. It is true the gov ernment owes the Indians just what it agreed to give them, and it is the duty of the government to see to it that the Indians are not robbed by its officials and contractors and theorems blood shed contractors and innocent blood shed as a consequence. And while the government owes the Indians, who live in absolute idleness, much, it also owes something to the bardy pioneer settlers who have pave the way for civilization by taking their lives into their own hands, and built schools, churches and cities on the trackless prairies. All the settlers ask is that the Indians be disarmed, that it be made unlawful to sell them arms or ammunition and that they be totally probibited from hav ing arms of any kind at any time until they have cheaper game to hunt than a

The Indian question will not be settled until the government abandons the policy of keeping large bodies of them together. If they could be distributed throughout the dif-ferent states in small settlements surrounded by white people, with whom they and their children would come in daily contact in a business and social way, they would very soon lose the habits of the savage and in time become self-supporting citizens. The present method of handling the Indian is very unsatisfactory to all parties concerned. The idea of keeping thousands of them together, talking their own language, making no effort at improvement or self-support keeping the savage nature alive by permit ting them to chase and kill their beeves on issue day as they would so many buffalos, would lend a stranger to suppose we were trying to keep them in their natural state as a relic for future generations to behold. Some are educated in the east and then permitted to return and loaf in complete idleness an take on again the habits of the savage. Un less the Indians are disarmed people will eave here by the hundreds, as they will not live in a country adjacent to thousands of well armed savages who are likely to agai break out as soon as the soldiers are removed. The people at Washington seem to have plenty of time to investigate the matter as to whether Sitting Bull was murdered or not, and why a brave officer should not know the difference between a smooth-faced painted buck with a gun in his hand and a blanket over his head, and a squaw in the same uniform, but the don't seem to have tried to investigate the condition of the settlers who have been compelled to abandon their homes and stock on account of the Indian trouble little investigation would reveal the fact that any half way settlement of this trouble will be fatal to the prosperity of the northwest But if the Indians are disarmed and properly supplied with the necessaries of life, this ountry will recover confidence and prosper ity before the summer is come and g

How to Avoid Choking.

The substance which causes choking may either be at the top of the throat, the entrance to the gullet, or lower down. If at the upper part of the throat prompt action will often remove it, either by thrusting the finger and thumb into the mouth and pulling the obstruction away, or, if it cannot be reached so as to pull it away, a piece of whalebone, a quill, or even a penholder—anything at hand-should be seized and pushed down as a probang, so as to the substance down the guilet. Tickling the back of the mouth with a eather, so as to produce sudden retching sometimes dislodge it, or a sudden splashing of cold water in the face, which causes involuntary gasping. should the patient become insensible before relief can be afforded, it must not be assumed for certain that death has aken place, and such remedies as dashng cold water in the face and on the chest and applying ammonia to the nos-trils should be continued until medical aid arrives.

> A Little Boy's Courage. boy seven years old who died of

diphtheria at St. Adele, Que bec, last week, displayed remarkable courage Sitting on a chair near the stove, he

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warned his parents that his end was fast approaching, and then proceeded to dispose of several small articles which beonged to him. To one of his little brothers he gave his pouknife, to another his pocketbook and his new boots, and to his sister a case for pens and pencils. The poor little fellow had scarcely disposed of all his worldly goods when he fell back in his chair and expired.

Beating in Stencil Lettering. A novel stencil is now employed for putting on large lettering on railway cars. The open spaces are convered with brass wire netting of about one eighth inch mesh. A short, stiff brush is used, with which the workman beats the steneil instead of rubbing it, and so gets a good body of thick whitelead upon the ear. This lettering is said to keep bright much longer than that put on

with the ordinary steneil, which cannot

be thoroughly brushed in without dan-

ger of the paint creeping under the