THE DAILY

COUNCIL BLUFTS

OFFICE: NO. 12 PEARL STREET

Delivered by energier to any part of the city H. W. TILTON, - MANAGER TELEPHONES | Business Office...... No. 43

MINOR MENTION.

N. V. Plumbing Co

Boston Store for sun umbrellas Judson, pasturage, 929 Sixth avenue.

Miltonberger is the hatter, 502 Broadway The Mayne Real Estate Co., 621 Broadway, A collection was taken at the Presbyterian church yesterday morning for the aid of the

cyclone sufferers.

This is the last day for the discount on the water tax. Water works office open until 8:30 this evening.

The Red Men will entertain their brothers of Omaha and South Omaha tomorrow evening at their hall. A fine program has been prepared for the occasion.

The fine weather of yesterday brought the people out of doors in throngs and both Manawa and Fairmount park were well patronized all day. There were no especial forms of entertainment provided at either place, but the leafy shade of the park and the fishing, boating and bathing at the take served to keep the crowds in good humor at both places. Both motor lines did a big

A man giving his name as John Kelly is A man giving his name as John Kelly is occupying a cell in the county jail, having been arrested in Omaha on suspicion of being the fellow who robbed Mrs. C. Watts of her pocketbook a few days ago. He was arrested while trying to dispose of some rings, just as he was when calling on Mrs. Watts. He answers the description perfectly, and Mrs. Watts picked him out yesterday morning from among all the prisoners without a moment's hesitation.

George Williamson, Don Beno, W. D. Carrothers, R. H. Nichols, H. E. Grimm, Ed Duquette, C. E. Parsons, Richard Belt, R. W. Bixby and H. E. Tagger of the Ganymedes went to Omala yesterday and joined the Qmaha Wheel club lin a joint run to Calhoun. Some of the party also took a trip to Blair, among them Grimm, who was unfortunate enough to ireach his whoel and had to tunate enough to break his wheel and had to come back by the railroad.

Complaints have been coming in frequently during the past two or three days of depreda-tions committed by tramps on the outskirts of town. The police are making strenuous of town. The police are making strenuous efforts toward cleaning them up, and nearly twenty-five trainps are now in the city jail as the result. Many of them are toughlooking characters, and the citizens in the outlying districts will do well to keep their eyes in good working order, while they are around. Railroad men on southbound trains say that they have to stop their trains after passing the Wabash crossing every trip and clean off the fellows who get on board to steal rides.

There was some fear expressed Saturday night by the workmen at the new interstate bridge lest the trestle work should go out again during the night. An immense log, fifty feet or more long and with big bushy roots, came floating down stream and collided with the piling which supported the trestle. It hung there for several hours before it could be dislodged. The structure is not intended for very hard usage, and having already gone out twice during the last six months the fears were well grounded. The men who expected another disaster of the same kind, however, were disappointed, as the trestle was still in place last evening and was apparently as strong as ever.

BOSTON STORE.

Monday Evening from 7 to 10. 75 pieces beautiful pattern challies 20c, a dress pattern of 10 yards.

100 dozen, extra quality, summer cor-sets, worth 75c. Monday evening from 7 to 10 for 25c a pair. 75 dozen 50c towels for 25c each Mon-

day evening. 100 pieces figured Swiss mull goods. worth 25 cents, for Monday evening, 121 cents a yard. The last chance at ginghams Monday evening; 121 cent ging hams for 5 cents a yard. Don't miss the above chances. Be on hand and secure your share of bargains, only to be found at the Boston store. Fotheringham,

Whitelaw & Co., leaders of low prices. The Grand Hotel.

Council Bluffs. The most elegant in Iowa. Dining room on seventh floor. Rate, \$3.00 and \$5.00 a day. E. F. Clark,

Carbon Coal Co., wholesale and retail coal. Removed from 10 Pearl to 34 Pearl street, Grand Hotel building.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Keller leave today for Claude Dye and his brother Will Dye of

Macedonia have gone to Chicago. Rev. C. L. Zorbaugh preached yesterday at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mandel expect to move this month to Cleveland, O., where they will

make their home. Ed Rohr, formerly in the abstracting business in this city, now of Sloux City, is visit-ing his friends here.

Mrs. F. S. Stelling arrived in the city from Chicago yesterday to spend three weeks visiting her mother, Mrs. J. M. Palmer, on Fourth avenue.

Mrs. Wyant, matron of the Women's Christian association hospital, has gone to assist in caring for the cyclone sufferers in the northern part of the state.

H. B. Shillington left a couple of months ago for the west in search of health. He had been a victim of consumption and hoped that a change of climate would benefit him. He has returned home without meeting with the hoped-for improvement and his physi-cian gives him but little encouragement to look for recovery.

Picnic trains, until further notice, will leave for that great fishing resort, Ray's Landing and Manawa park, Mineral Springs, German shooting grounds, Manhattan beach and Manawa opera house (where two performances will be given during the season daily at 4 and 8:30 o'clock p. m.) as follows: Nine and 11 a. m. and 1 and 2 p. m., and every thirty minutes thereafter until 12:30 at night. Last train will leave Manawa for Council Bluffs at 11:55 p. m.

Domestic soap outlasts cheap soap Ask your grocer for Domestic soap.

Another improvement to the popular Schubert piano. Swanson Music Co

Will Hold an Inquest. An inquest over the remains of Frank

Saunders will be held this afternoon at Estep's undertaking rooms. The father, brother and brother-in-law of the dead man arrived in the city yesterday from Manilla, and in company with C. G. Saunders of this city, and W. C. Estep, left for home last evening with the body in charge. All the members of the family of the deceased are almost crazed with grief, as he was a favor-ite with them all. The sympathy of their friends here go out to them in this hour of

There is nothing in this country like the fruit kept in Wheeler, Hereld & Co.'s cold storage. No matter what the weather is it reaches the customer in perfect condition. Another car lead of lemons was put in Saturday.

Greenshields, Nicholson & Co., real estate and rentals, 600 Broadway. Tel. 151. Stop at the Ogden, Council Bluffs, the best \$2.00 house in Iowa.

Williamson & Co., 106 Main street, largest and best bicycle stock in city. Cook you " meals this summer on a gas range. At cost at the Gas company.

Use Domestic soap.

Evidence of a Desire to Let the Five-Cent Fare Go by Default.

WHAT THE COMMITTEES ARE DOING Some Members of the Council Said to Be

Opposed to the Reduction-Some of the Features of the Case.

A meeting of the committees appointed by the city councils of Council Bluffs and Omaha, with the representatives of the motor company was announced for last Friday at the council chamber in this city. Friday came and went and no meeting was heid, and considerable curiosity was expressed as to the reason for the failure to get together. Inquiry from Mayor Lawrence develops the fact that the matter is in the hands of the chairman of the Omaha committee. When last Monday's meeting in Omaha adjourced it was with the under-Omaha adjourned, it was with the understanding that the next meeting would be held in this city on Friday. The motor officials had agreed to be present on Monday, but failed to show up, so that there was no other alternative but to adjourn until ch time as they would be likely to be on

After the adjournment a day or two the chairman of the committee called on the members of the committee from this city and stated that it had been thought best that a little more time should be given the motor officials, and that he would notify the representatives of Council Biuffs of the time that should be selected for holding the adjourned meeting. Nothing has been heard from him since and the members of the committee are as much in the dark as any one concerning the future movements of the managers of the 5-cent

The suggestion has been made, and it seems to be rather warranted by the recent devel-opments, that it is the intention of some one who stands in the light of godfather to the scheme, to let it die a-bornin'. The members of the Omaha council have never showed the enthusiasm in dealing with it that the people on this side of the river looked for. It has also looked to a man who climbed into a tree to watch their movements that the aldermen of Council Bluffs would have to be prodded frequently if there was any expec-tation of getting them to do anything. It is reported on good authority that two of the three members of the Omilia committee are opposed to a 5-cent fare, and will vote against it whenever it comes before them. With the Council Bluffs council in a state of indifference the outlook for any reduction of

fare does not seem to be at all fiattering.

There is now an ordinance before the council Bluffs city council, providing for a reduction of motor fare in the city limits to 3 cents. It was introduced by Alderman White, referred at once to a committee, which has so far failed to make any report. In reply to a question as to what was the reason for this delay, Mayor Lawrence states that there are some very intricate law questions involved, and the city attorney wants plenty of time to study up on them before he makes any suggestions. The Omahacouncil has it in its power to bring matters to a speedy focus by forbidding the motor company to operate on the streets of that city, as it has no right of way there and has been allowed to run around the loup merely by suffrance, but there seems to be no inclination to take advantage of this power.

George F. Wright, one of the stockholders of the motor company, has said several times in the course of published interviews that all that the motor company was waiting for was for some one who had the proper authority to come to the directors and tell them just what was wanted, when their requests would receive immediate attention. The directors have find the formal notice that they desire but have utterly failed to corroborate Mr. Wright's statement, and have even failed to cep the engagements they made to meet the committees in conference.

Domestic soap is the best.

What Is Expected of This Interesting and and Useful Functionary.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

A consul is expected to learn the language, laws, customs and commerce of the country in which he resides. Having spent pernaps years in doing this, should he be required on a change of administration to give way to a new officer who, after learning the consular duties and accomplishments will himself be put out by another new beginner? The rotation system may be democratic, but it is injurious to our foreign service.

The duties of a consul are often important, requiring training and experience says Youth's Companion. If Americans die abroad and away from their families he must look after their property and estates, accounting for the same to the representative of the deceased person or

to the United States treasury. It is his duty to be present at and certify to the department the legality of marriages of United States citizens, though the marriage ceremony itself must be solemnized by a civil or church official of the land where it occurs.

Passports are vised or certified to by the consul, and it is his duty to settle the disputes, which are endless, between American shipmasters and seamen. He must protect and advise citizens of his country who have been wrongfully ar-rested, or whose business rights or interests under any treaty have been interfered with.

If he is zealous and patriotic he will his countrymen in introducing United States manufactures into other lands. It is a part of his duties to make frequent reports to the department on subjects, except politics, that he may be of special value or interest to our people.

These communications are usually published by the state department, for distribution, in monthly pamphlets, un-der the title "Consular Reports." They frequently contain information of great

value.
The United States imports every year more than \$800.000,000 worth of goods from abroad. The duty collected on them, in spite of the fact that many are on the free list, amounts to nearly \$300,-

All invoices of these immense shipments of goods must, first of all, be pre sented to the consul for examination as to their cost and value. Without the consul's official declaration that the facts have been stated in the invoice, not one dollar's worth of the goods is permitted to enter at the American custom houses, In this examination and legalization of the invoices, the consul becomes a close agent and aid of the custom houses and the department of the treasury, with both of which he is in constant communication. Unfitness for his duty,

cost the treasury and the people large sums of money.

Every invoice legalized costs the shipper \$2.50, and the fees so collected more than support the whole consular system.

from neglect or lack of training, may

United States have altogether some 250 consular posts scattered over the world. Many of these, however, are but subordinate consulates or agencies under the control of the nearest consul. Some of them, even as consulships, are, owing to want of commerce, unimportant and not self-sustaining.

Usually at the capital of each foreign state a consulate general is established, whose chief officer, in aedition to the duties at that post, has a certain limited control of the other consulates in his dis-

The line between the duties of diplo matic officers and consuls is not pre-cisely defined, but in general the diplomats are politicar, the consuls commercial agents of their country. The diplo-

BEE NEWS FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS matic posts are usually filled by ministers and envoys, who look especially after the political interests and treaties between nations. In some instances, as at Cairo, Athens, Lisbon, Teheran and elsewhere, the offices of United States minister resident and consul general are

GAME COCK AND RATTLER.

The Reptile no Match for the Sharp-Spurred Bird.

One day last week, writes the Scranton correspondent of the New York Sun, a tom turkey belonging to Mr. Arnold S. Ormsby, a Krinkle Root Ridge, Pa., farmer, gobbled so long and noisily in the dooryard just before dinner time that Mrs. Ormsby hastily wiped her hands on her apron and ran out to see what the gobbler meant by making such a racket. She soon discovered that the turkey's noise was caused by a rattlesnake that lay coiled on the grass, and that the gobbler was dancing around the snake in a state of anger that made his wattles look flery red. The snake was as cool as a cucumber, Mrs. Ormsby said, but as the maddened fowl strutted and gobbled around it the rep-tile wagged the tip of its tail as though it was getting mad also, blinked devilishly at the noisy bird, and repeatedly ran out its tongue as if it was trying to say to the turkey, "Don't you come an inch nearer, old fellow!"

Mrs. Ormsby grabbed the gobbler by the tail and flung him over the fence. The rattlesnake bowed its thanks to her. drew in its tongue, stopped wagging its tail, and tried to look as innocent and harmless as an angle worm; but its modest manners did not deceive Mrs. Ormsby a particle, and she immediately trotted into the house and got a kettle of boiling water, intending to give the intruding reptile a hot shower bath. Just as she reached the doorstep the

tom turkey and one of Mr. Ormsby's game cocks flew over the dooryard fence and fluttered toward the rattlesnake. The turkey gobbled angrily, and the silent rooster stretched out his neck and glared at the coiled reptile pugnaciously, acting as if he was about to give battle to a creature of his own race. Mrs. Ormsby put down the kettle, got a broom, and undertook to shoo the rooster away, but she wasn't quick enough, for the snake instantly struck at the rooster, and the alert game cock evaded the deadly fangs by jumping up and rapping the rattler on each side of its head with both spurs. The snake recoiled and struck again with a vengeance, and the agile rooster flew over its head, wheeled like a flash, and jabbed his spurs deep into the back of the rattler's neck just as the snake had coiled for the third time, following it up with another sav age thrust, before the astonished reptile had a chance to act. The wounded rattler was unable to coil itself again- It began to writhe so violently that the plucky game cock failed to reach its neck, although he jumped at it three or four times, and it finally jammed its fangs into its own sides repeatedly, and tore about so flercely that the rooster backed off and eyed it for a moment. The tom turkey continued to gobble threateningly, and the game rooster, seeing that he had completely disabled the rattler, flew upon an oleander bush and crowed lustily. Then Mrs. Ormsby marched out with her kettle, but she didn't waste the hot water, for the snake had stretched out and was lifeless.

FACILE MULTIPLICATION.

Noteworthy Instances of Obedience of Scriptural Injunction.

In searching the annals of the world for material that will attest the appropriateness and peculiar fitness of the above title, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic, I find that Mmc. de la Riva of Florence, Italy, gave birth to eight children on September 9, 1507. Mme. Frescobaldi, another Florentine lady, who died in 1570, was the mother of lifty-two children, no fewer than three being born at any one time, four and five at a single birth being nothing unusual with the madame, and at one time six In Aubrey's "Natural History of Wiltshire" (England) we find an account of the Bonham family, Thomas and Edith. Edith had twins and triplets on numerous occasions, and finally astonished all Wiltshire by giving birth to seven children at one time. "There is a tradition" (I quote frem Aubrey), "which is recorded in the parish register, that all the seven children were brought to-gether to the font of the church and

there baptized." The Gentleman's Magazine for March 17, 1798, is authority for the staatement that the wife of Pierre Duisian of Verchoq. Department Pas-de-Calais, France, was the mother of six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom were born at a single birth. "A lady" (name not given—see "Statistician," for 1889, page 505), at Penia, O., in the year 1850, gave birth to five children at one time. Mrs. James McElmore, who lived at Texarkana, Ark., in the year 1888, had become the mother of a family of nine children, all within the short space of three years, the last arrival being a trio of girls. Mrs. Phœbe Lynch, who was living at Seymour, Ind., in the same year (1888), hod seven children at two births, eighteen months apart. last four, two boys and two girls, were born on April 30, 1888.

But the palm for multiple child-bear properly belongs to Mrs. Ellsworth Mil-ler of Cold Springs, N. Y., who has been married less than ten years, but who within that short space of time has become the mother of seventeen children. The last addition to this family so remarkable in the line of fecundity was a set of triplets born on March 12 of this year. Mrs. Miller was married on October 10, 1883, and since that time has given birth to this numerous family, which is divided as follows: Three sets of triplets (9), three sets of twins (6) and two singles (2). Mrs. Miller is not yet 31 years of age,

Signals by Mirrors.

As long ago as 333 years before Christ Alexander the Great employed mirrors to convey signals by the light of the sun. Since the time of the great warrior the idea has been reduced to a science and called "heliography." The heliostat, an instrument invented in Hollane early in the eighteenth century, and the helfograph, invented by Manse in 1875, have both been used by the British army in their eastern campaigns. The instruments mentioned differ somewhat in construction, but the results are the same no matter which instrument is used. In both signals are produced by causing a reflected ray of the sun to appear and disappear alternately at a distant point, the intervals of appearance and obscura-tion being carried in lengths so as to produce the combination of long and short signals known as the Morse alphabet. In these instruments the reflecting body is a glass mirror, which varies in rize according to the distance to which it is desired to signal. A five-inch mir-ror has given under favorable atmosconditions distant signals that could be read sixty miles away. The heliograph has also been found to be of great service in defining distant points of large surveys, and was used to a fine advantage for verifying the are of the meridian by the astronomers at the Cape of Good Hope a few years ago.

F or that "out o' sorts" feeling Take Bromo-Seltzer-trial bottle 10c

TOUGH ON FORCH BEARERS

Phat of the Land Steadily Growing Smaller and Beautifully Less.

DOMAIN SPOILS

That Which Belongs to the Victor Steadily Contracted by the Rigid Rules of Civil Service-Increase of Offices in the Public Service.

The civil service of the United States is now five times as great as the whole force of the army and navy combined. Of the 175,-435 officers and employes within the civil or public service throughout the United States, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald, 63,865 are postmasters, 40,-518 serve in other capacities in the postal service and 21,788 are laborers or workmen. The remainder are employed in a great diversity of duties in the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government. These include the president and vice president, cabinet officers and heads of bureaus, judges, attorneys and marshals, representatives and senators, department clerks and federal officials generally. Of the entire service one-fourth in point of numbers and more than onehalf in point of salaries and in importance are classifled under the civil service act and rules. Their tenure of office is reasonably permanent. A congressman may be retired at the end of two years, the president and his cabinet may last only four and a senator may hold on for six, but the obscure and unobtrusive government clerk or other employe under the protection of the civil service law and rules may re main in office for the entire period of his natural life provided he attends strictly to his business. Comparatively few clerical places may now be obtained by political in-fluence. An examination under the rules of the civil service is necessary, and then the candidate may have to submit to a long period of waiting on the "ciigiple list," with a chance that his services may never be required at all.

How the Service Has Grown. In 1817 the whole number of employes in the public service was 5,608, including 3,502 deputy postmasters and 154 assistants or clerks. In 1850 there were 32,592 employes of the government. In 1867 the official register contained over 60,000 names. In 1877 the number had increased to 85,880 and two years later it was 96 140. In the last fouryears later it was 96,140. In the last four teen years the number has nearly doubled. In the departments in Washington there were only 332 persons in 1818 and as late as 1853 it had increased to only 722. In 1885 there were 12,717 government employes at the capital; in 1880 the number was 16,25; it was 23,144 in 1891, and it is now estimated at not less than 25,000. According to statistics in possession of the civil service commission the percentage of persons in the public service enumerated in the register for 1881 to population under the census of 1880 is .24

to population under the census of 1880 is .24 or about one employe to 402 of population and for 1891, under the census of 1890, it was about one employe to 341 of population.

The percentage of increase of the service from 1881 to 1891 was 47.21. The percentage of increase of population from 1880 to 1890 was only 24.86. Thus the percentage of increase of the civil service in the ten years has been nearly double that of the population. The civil service law went into effect in 1883, about 14,000 employes or 10 per cent of the entire civil service being included of the entire civil service being included within its provisions. In 1891 the classified service embraced about 34,000 places, a little more than 18 per cent of the entire public service. The classified service is now probably more than 21 per cent of the entire public service. The growth of the entire public service during the last ten years has been a little more than 50 per cent, while for the same period the growth of the classified service has been 200 per cent. If this increase keeps up there will soon be little left for the office secker, who depends solely upon political influence. ably more than 21 per cent of the entire pub

Classification of Employes. What is known as the classified service is divided into five branches: The departmental service at Washington, the customs service, the postal service, the railway mail service and the Indian service. Certain of he places within the classified service are excepted from examination by the civil service rules and may be filled, in the discretion of the appointing officers, without examina-tion. A few other places are filled by noncompetitive examination, the appointing officer selecting the person to be examined and the civil service commission passing upon the candidate's fitness for the office. Most of the places, however, are filled by competitive examination.

The classified departmental service includes The classified departmental service includes the eight executive departments, the Civil Service commission, the Department of Labor and the United States Fish commission, and embraces nearly all their officers' clerks and other employes except those appointed by the president and those employed merely as messengers, watchmen, workmen or labor-ers. A few places are filled by the depart-ment heads or bureau chiefs. The places within this service are all at Washington except that the classification of the War dement embraces the offices of the several depot quartermasters; that of the Postoffice department, postoffice inspectors and the department, postonice inspectors and the agents and employes of postal note, postage stamp, postal card and envelope agencies; that of the interior department, pension examiners; that of the Department of Agriculture, the observers in the weather service; that of the Navy department, the assistants at branch hydrographic offices, and that of the Labor de-

partment, special agents.
The classified customs service embraces the following customs districts, in each of which the number of employes exceeds fifty: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Burlington, Vt., Portland, Me., Detroit and Port Huron, Mich. All the officers, clerks Port Huron, Mich. All the officers, clerks and employes in these districts, not appointed directly by the president, or not employed merely as workmen or laborers, whose pay is \$500 or more a year, are subject to the civil service law and rules.

The classified postal service includes all employes below postmaster, including postal clerks, money order clerks, substitute clerks, regular and substitute carriers at all offices.

regular and substitute carriers at all offices where the free delivery system has been es tablished. The classified railway mail service em-braces superintendents, their assistants, chief clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents local agents, route messengers and all other employes except the general super-intendent, his assistant, porters engaged in handling pouches, clerks on steamboats and

transfer cierks at junction points.

The classified Indian service includes all physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, teachers and matrons.

Details of the Mail Service. Of the 63,865 postmasters 6,285 are women. The president appoints postmasters at all offices the salaries of which are \$1,000 or more a year. The rest are appointed by the postmaster general upon the recommendation of his fourth assistant. Besides the postmasters there are in the general posta postmasters there are in the general postal service of the country 12,729 postoffice clerks, 6,910 mail messengers, 11,941 letter carriers, 118 inspectors, 1,530 special mail employes, 6,042 railway service employes, thrity-nine clerks to inspectors, and on ocean steamers twenty-seven employes at stamp, envelope and postal agencies, and 474 employes of the aixth auditor's office, making a total of 104,363. In the government service outside of the general ernment service outside of the general postal branch there are employed in Washinton 17,039 men and 6.105 women, and outside of Washington 45,824 men and 2,104 women, making a total of 71,072. All but a comparatively few of them are appointed under the civil service rules, and their pay ranges from \$600 to \$1,800 a year. The women in the classified service are paid just as high salaries as the men.

The appointments in the classified service

The appointments in the classified service are made according to states and territories. each being allowed a quota based upon its population as compared with the popula-tion of the whole country. Under the cen-sus of 1890 the population of the United States is 62.622.250. This number is divided by 2,000, taken as a convenient basis of representation for future appointments. The average number of appointments made each year is about 400. On a basis of 2,000 appointments made

every 81,240 of population is entitled to one appointment. This ratio is applied in suc-cession to the population of each state. The difference between the aggregate of the whole number thus obtained and the ratio of representation is made up by assigning to the states having the largest fractions addi-tional numbers, the assignment ceasing when the total number of 2,000 is taken up. For a long ti ne the District of Columbia had more than its share of places, but no examination, have been held here for resident applicants for nearly four years, and the proper ratio has about been reached.

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

Reunion of Brothers Separated by the Cholera Plague in 1852.

Here is one of those strange stories of the reuniting of families after long separation, which are read of many times between the covers of a novel, but which are not often brought to light in real life, which actually happened. It is a story of long separation related by the Rochester (N. Y.) Herald, and final re-union of two brothers of a family of nine who lived in Rochester over forty years ago and who have supposed each other and all other kith and kin dead. In the year 1845 John Driscoll was born in the city of Rochester. Four years later James Driscoll was born. To their parents five other children were born in the old homestead on Trowbridge street. The dreaded cholera in 1852 caused the death of the father of these seven children. He died on September 9, 1852. The mother died on September 11—two days later-and the oldest sister died on September 14. Thus the six remaining children were left almost without friends. The youngest was 6 months old and the oldest of the children only 16 years old. John and Timothy Driscoll were sent first to Lancaster and then to Limestone Hill Orphan asylum on the outskirts of Buffalo. The two girls were sent to St. Patrick's Orphan asylum in Rochester, while James and Dennis, being old enough, were left to paddle their own canoe in Rochester. Driscoll stayed at Limestone Hill about hree years and then was bound out, as was the custom in those days, to a farmer who lived near Buffaio. After staying with the farmer five years he deserted, s the farmer was a hard man to work under, and went to Pennsylvania, where he lived for three years, working on a farm. Timothy Driscoll remained at the asylum some years and then died the asylum some years and then died.

John entered the army after living in

Pennsylvania and stayed until the end of the war and then enlisted in the regular army and his company, the Sixty-fourth cavalry, Company G was stationed in New Mexico. After staying in the southwest for over five years he removed to Nebraska and has since engaged in the market business and real estate. Five years ago he established a bank in

James Driscoll, after the death of his parents, supported himself by selling papers, and at the age of 17 enlisted in the army in the Fourth United States artillery. The other brother, Dennis, also entered the army and was killed in a charge against a block house in Gum swamp in North Carolina. John and James had not heard of each other since the death of their parents, and neither had the slightest idea that the other was in the army. During the summer John received a letter from the colonel commanding James' regi-ment, saying that his brother had had his leg shot off in a battle and had bled to death. John received a wound also and was sent home. He had a suspicion that there was no founda tion to the letter that the colonel o James' regiment had written him an. advertised in the papers for his brother After advertising for a long time and receiving no information he gave up and went west, where he has lived ever

James was not dead, however, though ad never seen any of his advertisements for him. After serving out his time in his regiment he went to Rochester and has been engaged for many years in getting a very comfortable competence from a cigar store at No. 186 Plymouth avenue. Last year John, who wanted to hear something from his long-lost brother, wrote to one of the Sisters of Charity at the orphan asylum at Buffalo, who found that there was a James Driscoll in Rochester. Letters were exchanged and John came east and the brothers met for the first time in forty years. John is now visiting his brother on Plymouth avenue.

HOUSEKELPING AIDS.

Modern Appliance Which Our Grandmothers Had to Do Without.

There is something so marvelous in the way life is made agreeable to us in household matters, in comparison with the way our grandmothers had to take their duties, that one feels as if it were really intended to help out great ends. says Harper's Bazar, not to speak of the obsolete arts of spinning and weaving at home, of the cheese making and sausage making, the trying out of the lard, the running of tallow candles, the stringing of apples to dry, the preparation of savory herbs, and all that followed in such train and made the housewife's life a long labor, which have been taken from the house hold and given into the hands of associated labor outside the gates-not to speak of these, in yet other things has the way been made smooth for us in almost miraculous manner, things of which we never dreamed of complaining. There are the various grains, for instance, that used to require so many hours' boiling, and then were not especially palatable. Now they are pre-pared in most appetizing fashion and already more than two-thirds cooked, so that a tew minutes over the fire finds a breakfast dish ready that is fit-not, let us say, for gods, but for men.

Then who dees not know the conster-

nation of the housekeeper of old, with a heart set on some elegance, who saw company at the door and knew she had no soup for dinner? Now a dozen firms stand ready to obviate any such calamity with their soups of every description, needing only two or three minutes on the range. While as for the other canned preparations, fruit and meats and vegetables and jellies, they are only limited to the number of things to be canned, and they give one a midsummer's dinner in midwinter, and save the housekeeper, anxious to vary her table, from a world of anxiety. The housekeeper in the south, too, has reason to be grateful for the way in which she can now procure that once unprocurable luxury of ice, and she, more than any other, can thank the inventor of the gas stove, of the oil and spirt arrangement for cookery, where nothing is heated but the food, not even the cook's temper, and where all the gasses and odors of cook-ery that once filled the house and surrounded it with a mephitic odor that might warn off strangers, like the black atmosphere surrounding enchanted castles in fableland, are burned with the gas or oil. Perhaps, after all, this is the greatest application of science to comfort that has been made.

A Problem Solved. Harper's Weetly.

Pray, what is the use of this striving for good, If all ends in woc and distress? Why work in vain hope, when 'tis well under-There's no such thing as success?

The answer is simple when I am concerned— I've studied the case through and through The lesson I've found to be easily learned; The "if" and the "when" are not true.

TACKLED A GANG OF TOUGHS

Two Policemen Attempt Arrest with Rather

Bloody Results.

STABBED AND SLUGGED WITHOUT MERCY Experience of Officers Wiatt and Trafts Near Courtland Beach-Bottles Were

Flying Through the Air-Escape

of the Rowsies.

Officers Wiatt and Trafts of the Council Bluffs police force, who are on duty at Courtland beach and in that vicinity, were badly beaten about 10 o'clock last night by a gang of toughs whom they attempted to arrest.

The officers were called upon to arrest a small coterie of rowdles who had gone out to one of the prohibition joints near the east end of the Ames Avenue bridge and were creating a disturbance. These toughs seemed bent on creating a disturbance and picking quarrels with every one who was unfortunate enough to come in contact with As soon as the officers approached they

were assaulted and so overwhelmed that they could not use their guns or clubs. The assailants used stones, bottles, clubs and knives. Officer Trafts is wounded severely about the head. He thinks he was hit with a beer bottle. Wiatt was stabbed twice in the back and was clubbed and kicked until he became unconscious.

After rendering the officers helpless the roughs made their escape. Officers were searching for the miscreants last night, but at a late hour had recorded no arrests. The fellows took the guns and clubs belonging to

Wintt Has Not Reported.

Officer Trafts reported are affair to the chief in Council Bluffs, out Wiatt did not turn up and it is not known how badly he is injured. Trafts is of the opinion that the leaders of the toughs had a grudge against him and took this opportunity to get even with him. He is regarded as a good officer and has been on duty at the beach for several months. Since then he has arrested several rowdies out there, and he recognized one or two of them in the crowd which assaulted him.

An officer was sent out to look for Wintt.

It is thought that the latter went to a neigh-boring house to have his wounds dressed and is too badly hurt to report at headquarters. The officers claim they recognized several of their assailants and their arrest will shortly occur, as they are known in police circles

The Omalia police were telephoned the facts, but aside from watching for some of the offenders last night, they took no action, as the case is out of their jurisdiction. Trafts will soon recover, but he will have several scars as mementoes of his expe

BOTHERED BY KANGAROOS.

Australian Squatters Gradually Exterminating the Pest.

The kangaroo plague has always been a great nuisance to the Australian squatters, for on an average these animals consume as much grass as a sheep It is stated by Science Gossip that on a sheep run of 60,000 to 80,000 acres 10,000 kangaroos were killed annually for six years, and yet their numbers remained very formidable in the locality. In the colony of South Australia hundreds of thousands of kangaroos are slaughtered annually for their skins, and the bonus offered by the authorities. The numper of these marsupials in New South Wales in 1889 was estimated to be over 4,000,000, and yet about 500,000 kangaroos and 650,000 wallables were de stroyed in the colony in that year. A bonus of 16 cents for each kangaroo killed is offered in Australia, hence the these native animals. Over half a million skins are gradually shipped to England and a large number to America, to be converted into leather The macropidæ include several kinds of kangaroos and wallables. The progress of settlement in Australia has driven these animals from the more densely populated parts of the Australian continent, but in the country and unsettled districts they are still numerous enough to cause considerable damage to the natural grasses. So serious has been the injury thus wrought that the colon-

ial governments and runholders pay a small sum per head for the destruction of the kangaroos.

Where Horses Wear Vetts. The oddest things to be seen in the streets of Colorado Springs are horses decked with veils, says the National We have grown accustomed to Issue. the jaunty little hats worn by many horses in our towns to protect them from the heat of the sun. We can even see an umbrella fastened over their heads without surprise, but a veil gives to the noble beast a dandyish look that is very droll. Some of these veils, belonging to fine saddles, are mere fringes of fine strips of leather that hang before the eyes; others are pieces of mosquito netting drawn tightly back and fastened like a woman's nose veil; but the mos stylish and altogether effective are of netting drawn over a hoop which holds it away from the eyes, yet completely protects them. These exaggerated gog-gles gives the gravest horse a waggish

The veils are not worn for fashion's sake. They are, indeed, a stern necessity, and the comfort, if not even the life, of the horse demands it. Colorado, with all its great antractions, has one plague—the plague of flies. Flies of all sizes, from the least up to the enormous blue-bottle, are everywhere. Most parts

CRIME IN HIGH PLACES! It is

not strange that some people do wrong through ignorance, others from a failure to investigate as to the right or wrong of a matter. But it is strange, that individuals and firms, who are fully aware of the rights of others, will persist in perpetrating frauds upon them. High-toned, wealthy manufrcturing firms will offer and sell to retail merchants, articles which they know to be infringements on the rights of proprietors, and imitations of well known goods We want to sound a note of warning to the retailers to beware of such imita-tions and simulations of "CARTER'S LIT-TLE LIVER PILLS." When they are offered to you, refuse them; you do not want to do wrong, and you don't want to lay yourself liable to a lawsuit. Ben Franklin said "Honesty is the best policy"; it is just as true that "Honesty is the best principle."

of his body the horse can himself pro-tect if not deprived of his tail, but his eyes he cannot, and these delevate organs are special objects of attack by the fly tribe. It is the least a man can do to provide a protecting veil for his

most faithful servant. Senator Stanford and His Horses. In employing men to work at Palo Alto, the late senator gave them strict orders, says the San Francisco Examiner. They were told never to strike, kick, or whip a horse, and his instructions to his men were: "Always do a thing a little better than anybody else, and you will succeed. When you handle a horse, treat him a little better than any one

else. When you breed a horse, breed him to a little better stock each time." It was in this way that Stanford revolutionized the horse-breeding of the country. He never allowed one of his men to ill-use a horse, and they knew it. There are never moise or blows around the Paio Alto stables, and the horses are never frightened. To show his feeling toward his horses, the late Henry Vrooman once told of an occurrence when he was dining with Senator Stanford. Just after the dinner one of the drivers, insisted that he must see the senator. He was ushered in, with blood over his face, which was badly cut. "John knocked me down," explained the man, referring to one of the

trainers. What did you do?" asked the senator.

"Nothing," replied the man. "But you must have done something; want the truth," persisted the senator.
"I kicked a horse, and John knocked me down," said the man.

"Those were John's instructions, and

I think he did just right," said the

A Epidemie of Polsoning.

The beginning of the eighteenth century witnessed an epidemic of poisioning in France as well as Italy. The business was begun in France by two Ita'ion poisoners named Exili and Glaser. poisoners were discovered by the aid of the clergy. Exili and Glaser were sent to the Bastile, where they both died. The latter living long enough, however, to communicate the secrets of his business to the infamous St. Croix, who became the teacher of the equally infa-mous Mme. Brinvilliers. St. Croix was instrumental in the death of a large number of persons, and finally was himself found dead in his labaratory, where he had been overcome by the noxious vapors of the poisyns he was distilling.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma.

A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, enza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asiama. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

MYNSTER SPRINCS WA BOTTLERS OF

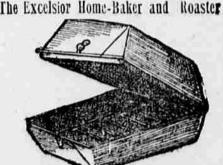
Mynster Springs **MINERAL WATER**

Improved Hire's Root Beer. Private familles farnished with Pare Drink-ing Water, fresh every morning, at \$1.50 per

month.
Patronize Home Industry and get pub water and who esome summer drinks. Mynster Springs Water Co.,

Council Bluffs, Ia. The best paying investment for a housewife is

E. E. WARD, 3013 AVENUE II,



Bakes bread tasty, leaves it moist; meat will be julcy and rich, saves one-third nutritious elements. It also had can do without it after having tried it. Write for circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

CHARLES SCHULTHEISS.

Council Bluffs, Iowa. Sims&Bainfilt; Attorneys at lrw. Practice in the state and federal courts Rooms 203-7-8-8. Shugart block, Council sluffs. Ia.

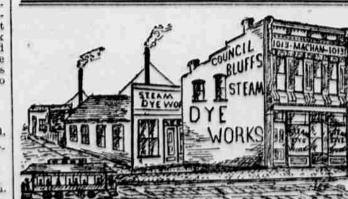
Special Notices.

COUNCIL BLUFFS. A BSTRACTS and loans. Farm and city property bought and sold. Passey & Thomas, Council Biuffs

480-acre good, improved farm in sec. 27-32-41 480-acre good, Neb., for sale at \$1,000.00. This is away below its value. Johnston & Van Patton. FOR EXCHANGE, nice lot on bottom for horse, and buggy. Greenshields, Nicholson & Co.

FOR SALE at a bargain if taken at once, 165 feel by 264 feet on Park avenue, or will sell to smaller parcels if desired. E. H. Sheafe, Broadway and Main street.

FOR SALE—All furnishings of my home, used fonly three months; parlor, bedroom, dining set kitchen, carpets, stoves, etc. All must be sold, as an about to leave the city. A. J. Mandel, 700 Graham avenue, corner S 1st street. Take Fairmoun park motor.



COUNCIL BLUFFS STEAM DYE WORKS

All kinds of Dyelng and Cleaning done in the highest style of the art Fated and stained fabrics made to look as good as new. Work promptly done and delivered in all parts of the country. Seni for price list.

C. A. MACHAN, Proprietor. Breadway, near North Western Depot Telephone 322