MINOR MENTION.

Cameras and photo supplies, 12 Pearl st. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman left for Los Angeles yesterday evening to spend a month Mr. and Mrs. Harry V. Burkley of Omaha spent Christmas day with relatives in this

Horman Ogden, formerly of Council Bluffe but now of Sioux City, is here for the holi-

The burglar paused as he reached for Regi-paid's diamond stud, speechless, in admira-tion of his beautiful shirt front, recently

laundered at the "Eagle," 724 B'way. Prof. Hayden went to Marshalltown last evening to spend Sunday with his friends. He will go from thence to Des Moines to at-tend the meeting of the State Teachers' as-sociation, which meets Monday and continues for two days.

Three excellent entertainments have been arranged by Manager Bowen of the Dohany, commencing with "Alabama" this evening. Augustus Thomas' well-known masterpiece has lost nothing of its delightful interest. On Sunday and Monday the Boston Comte Opera company will be here. Sunday night will be presented by an excellent cast.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. George S Damon died suddenly yesterday at the residence, 185 Damon street. The little fellow was attacked twelve hours previous with congestion of the lungs. The progress of congestion of the lungs. The progress of the disease was phenomenally rapid. He was 2 years and 19 months old. The fune-ral will occur at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The body will be buried in Fairview. Rev. L. P. McDonald will officiate.

Frank Froom, a reporter for the Nonpareil, colebrated Christmas by having a nar-row escape from being killed. He attempted to board a rapidly moving motor train on Pearl street, and was knocked down and dragged a distance of fifty feet. Part of the time his body was across the track, but he heroically held to the car until the train-was stopped. He was considerably bruised and shaken up, but was able to continue his duties last night.

E. B. Stevenson, assistant superintendent of the American Sunday-school union for the western district, comprising Illinois Iowa, North and South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, will speak in the Broadway Methodist church on Wednesday evening. Mr. Stevenson is one of the foremost Sunday-school men of his time, and his address will be of great interest to all engaged in the work. Wednesday evening is the regular prayer meeting night in nearly all of the churches, but the majority of them have an-nounced the postponement of their meetings for the purpose of permitting their members to hear Dr. Stevenson.

C. B. Viavi Co., female remedy. Medical consultation free Wednesdays. Health book furnished, 309 Merriam block.

N. Y. Plumbing company. Tel. 250. Fine livery for parties and dances. Ogden

Livery, 158 Broadway, Telephone 83, Diamond rings at Wollman's.

Only one more week of the Durfee Furniture company's great removal sale. Bar

VENTURES WHERE ICE IS TOO THIN

Small Boy's Life Saved by the Cournge of a Railroad Man. Carl Jensen, a 12-year-old boy, had a nar-

row escape from drowning yesterday afternoon while skating on Spoon lake near the Union Pacific transfer. For about a quarter of an hour he was in deep water before aid could be brought to him. But for the bravery of Mike Melvin, a Union Pacific hostler, he would undoubtedly have been drowned. The cold snap has not been sufficient to make the ice thick enough to sustain much weight. Especially was the ice thin on the larger part of the lake. Only the smaller boys ventured out on the large Spoon and Jensen was one of them. He was skating about near the center of the wide part of the lake when he broke through. He could swim a little and managed to grasp hold of the edge of the ice. This kept continually break-ing under his weight and his cries for help keep his head above water.

In the excitement two High school cadets started out to the rescue. They managed to get within about fifty feet of the boy when the cracking of the ice frightened them and their courage failed. William Carruthers was one of the first on the scene. As he ran to where the boy was floundering he loosed two reins from the harness of a horse standing near and tossed them out to the two cadets. They got excited and threw the reins toward the boy, failing to keep hold of the other end.

The boy in the icy water was crying pit-eously for help all this time and would have given up in another minute when Mike Melvin came running up. He was warned not to go on the ice, as it would not sustain his He never hesitated an instant, but dashed toward the boy. His rapid motion sustained him for a time, but before he had reached Jensen he broke through. The water where the boy was is fully fifteen feet deep. Melvin swam toward the rapidly failing boy, breaking the ice as he pushed his way forward. As he reached the boy he put one arm around him and with the other sustained his own weight. Some planks had been brought in the meantime and one was pushed out to the two High school boys. Melvin had taken hold of the reins as he broke his way through the ice. The cadets pushed the plank shead of them and man-aged to get hold of the other end of the reins. In this way the man and boy in the water and the two cadets held on until a bridge of planks was built out to them by the men and boys who had come to the

Young Jensen was taken out and managed to skate to the shore, when he was carried to one of the neighboring railroad sheds and his clothes dried before he was allowed to

Happily Blended.

We venture to say that our store is the best arranged in the city, filled with rare gems of diamonds, fine jewelry, watches and chains, silverware and silver novelties.

We make specially low prices on table cutlery, carving sets and full tea sets, quadruple
plate.

C. B. JACQUEMIN & CO.,
27 South Main street.

Laborers Wanted.

We have for sale or rent several desirable fruit, grain, vegetable and stock farms near Council Bluffs for 1897. Day & Hess,

By sending forty Domestic soap wrappers to L. Bolton & Co., Des Moines, Ia., you will get six silver teaspoons free.

Fine opal rings and pins at Wollman's. Printers' Annual Ball.

The fifteenth annual masquerade ball of Bluffs City Typographical union at Odd Fellows' hall was attended by a large company, the event being one of the most avecessful of the kind ever given in the city. Many and varied were the costumes worn. Excellent music was furnished, and an ex-

tended dance program was enjoyed. F. C. Simmons was master of ceremonies, assisted by the following committees, in charge of the entertainment: Arrangements
—J. M. Thomas, J. R. Dietrich and T. R.
Drake, Floor—W. B. Fisher, George Irvin,
J. R. Lewis, C. M. Maynard, J. J. Kirley and
George W. Gorman, Reception—D. M. Nicoll, George W. Ryan, F. C. Bante, Arthur
Plekering G. D. Riges, O. P. Black, A. A.

Pickering, G. D. Riggs, O. P. Black, A. A. Heistler and John Hinkel. Souvenir programs were given to all the dancers, which were quite artistic. Several of the members of the union had devoted much time and thought to getting them out and as a result the work was perhaps the finest ever produced in the city.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

DINNER FOR THE ORPHANS

Celebration of Christmas at the Christian Home.

INSTITUTION SERVES AN ELABORATE MEAL Mr. Locke Richardson's Clearing Up

Render an Extensive Musical and Literary Program in the Chapel with Many Little Ones Present.

The celebration of Christmas at the Chris tian home yesterday was the event of the The dinner was the most elaborate day. ever given at the institution. It was served in the large dining room of the home and lasted from 1 until nearly 3 o'clock. The little orphans most heartily enjoyed the Manager Lemen and Mrs. Lemen feast. were not permitted to enter the dining hall until the tables were ready for the guests, and then they were escorted in at the head of the 250 children and the home workers They were treated to a most agreeable surprise. The tig dining hall had been literally transformed during the previous twenty-four hours. The employes of the home and the children had contributed to a fund for the purpose of defraying the expense of repapering and painting the room. A force of paper-hangers and painters were put to work after the manager and his wife had retired, and the entire night was spent in the work. The finishing touches were put on after daylight, and when Mr. and Mrs Lemen visited the hall they could scarcely believe that a band of good fairles had not been at work while they slept. The room was beautifully decorated.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL PROGRAM. At 3 o'clock a literary and musical pregram was given by the children in the chapel, and at 4 o'clock the Christmas trees were relieved of their burdens. Several hundred dollars' worth of beautiful presents had been sent in by friends of the home. They came from almost every state in the union. There was an armful of toya for every child, and every little one was

laden down with nuts and candy.

A large number of visitors from the city and abroad were present to see the children enjoy the happiest Christman they had ever known. Never in the history of the institution has there been such an interest manifested in the welfare of the children. and while celebrating the fact that the deficiency that has hung over the home all the year has been wiped out they also reoiced in the knowledge that many new rlends have been found to take an interest in their welfare.

The colored people had a cake-walk in Lib-erty hall last evening. Half of the negroes in town were there, and the competition for the prize, a cake two feet in diameter, was spirited universal. J. G. Tipton of Omaha, Captain Cousins and J. W. Morse of this city were the judges. The grand procession swept through the hall many times before the judges could determine upon whom to bestow the prize. The honor was eventually conferred upon Miss Neally, daughter of the police patrol driver, and her escort. An-other contest for the same prize will be made in the hall this evening

SAVED A PORTION OF HIS MONEY.

Goldin's Passes and Holiday Vacation

Disappeared, However. Patrick G. Golden came down from Onawa yesterday en route for a holiday visit to friends in New Brunswick, Mich. Patrick was the soul of good nature, and had no trouble in making acquaintances when he reached the city. He found several fellows who took a deep interest in him, and to whom he confided the fact that his brother, M. J. Golden is station agent for the Northwestern Railway company at Ona-wa, and that through him he had procured soon brought a large crowd about the place.
Gwing to the thinness of the ice no one
dared for a time to approach the hole where Jensen was making a desperate effort to the return trip. This was interesting information to Golden's new acquaintances showed him the back doors of a number of saloons and lots of things that were of interest to him. Some time during the afternoon he became separated from his friends, and he found himself near the corner of Pearl street and Broadway, very drunk, his passes gone, but he was the possessor of several lumps and abrasions about the body received during the progress of some of the discussions that his friends led him into. He was taken to the city jall and locked up on the charge of drunkennesss. He only had a small sum of money and it is believed that the thieves who

stole his passes also got the money he was expecting to spend on his holiday ex-Station Agent Golden was notified by wire of the trouble his young brother had gotten into. The police notified the Burlington

people not to honor the pass over their line if it should be presented. Investigation by the police showed that the boy had fallen into the hands of a lot of expert thieves and confidence men, and they are very much surprised that he should have succeeded in saving the \$3.80 he had in his possession when he reached the jail.

Free Silverware. By sending forty Domestic soap wrappers to L. Bolton & Co., Des Moines, Ia., you will

get six silver teaspoons free. Hoffmayr's fancy patent flour makes the best and most bread. Ask your grocer for it.

Ladies' gold filled watches, Elg'n novemert, \$12, at Wollman's. If you want a bargain in watches and dia-

monds call at Snyder's, 328 Broadway. COMMUNISM SCORES A FAILURE.

Colony at Topolobampo a Thing of

Albert R. Owen and his famous Topolobampo colony are again before the public. but probably for the last time. The colony has been noted for years as the largest example of an attempt to found a colony or society on practical lines which would em-body the ideas of holding property in comdevoting all effort to the enrichment of the whole community and other socialistic

tained enough money. Others were com-pelled to remain there and work.

Owen inaugurated many impracticable im-provements upon-society as it is organized in other communities, but the colonists, either through obtuseness or an inability to reform their natures were unable to follow reform their natures, were unable to follow the new rules with much success. One of the rules was that a desire for gain should be eliminated, making all property common with a beneficient company to look after the for-tunes of all. The industrious and thrifty rebelled at this when they saw the lazy and victous supported without working, and the result was the same old story—failure of the Ommunistic idea in actual practice.

Owen had several ambitious ventures on

foot, among others the construction of a railroad through parts of the states of Sinaloa.

Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila. The government, in consideration of a forfeit of \$3,000
in bonds of the public debt and a contract
to survey the public lands along the railroad
and to settle 500 families on the lands within
two years, granted him a large tract of fand
-perhaps 1,000,000 acres. This contract was
dated in February, 1890, and Owen, after six

TRAILING PRECIOUS METALS

other hand, however, the east consumes more
silver than is demanded by the trades, for
in the same period, while 39,000 tons went
to Asia, 14,500 tons were employed in the
trades and manufactures. A great part of
this prodigious quantity is, of course, employed by the jewelers, goldsmiths and silversmiths. The lavish displays of the precious metals in the show windows of any
large fewelry store will satisfy any person
of the customer to whose use it is excludated in February, 1890, and Owen, after six years of struggling against human nature, has failed. His concession has accordingly been annulled. It is believed this will mean the speedy dissolution of the Sinaloan

HOW FALSTAFF DIED.

of a Shakespearean Mystery.

After nearly 300 years since Shakespeare's death, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun, it is not usual for new interpretations of his plays to be found. There is St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has often been a practically standard text, that of Mussry, made matter of controversy, not much light Clark and Wright, and no emendations in the being thrown on the subject by the someway of new readings have been made since what vague statements that have come down the late John Orchard Halliwell discovered in the pages of early writers, who may or the "Perkins folio," with its now discredited may not have possessed exact information. alterations in many of the plays. New light It is, for example, stated that the booty is thrown constantly on meanings hithertocobscure, and often by persons not professedly Shakespearsan students; that is, by actors who thus bear out Charles Lamb's while Alexander's plunder from the Persian saying that the way to understand Shake-speare's plays is to see them acted.

"A little more than kin and less than "A little more than kin and less than kind," says Hamlet, and for scores of years Hamlets have said the words, pronouncing "kind" to rhyme with "blind," and making that he possessed himself of 250 tons of gold the sentence practically senseless. Comes a and 700 tons of silver, an amount so large to "kind" a pronunciation which makes it rhyme with "sinned," explaining that he learned that an old Midland counties word Tooke, Newmarch and others of the world's for "child" was "kind," with that pronunciation. Preste! we have a Shakespearean pun and the meaningless sentence assumes a meaning. "Hamlet" to the "king" is "a ittle more than kin and less than child," which he was in reality.

One of the great Shakespearean cruxes has been the last words of Sir John Falstaff, as reported by Dams Quickly in "King Henry V, act ii, scene 3. Says the dame (we follow the Globe text of Clark and Wright):

conjectures, since it is plain there were no reliable means of arriving at exact information. Since the discovery of America, however, the governments of civilized powers have devoted a considerable amount of labor to the collection of statistics bearing on the "A' parted even just between 12 and 1, even at the turning of the tide; for after saw him fumble with the sheets and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen and a babbled of green fields."

The last clause is one of the most cele-brated emendations in all Shakespease. It was made by Theobald, a not eminent edi-tor, who changed the "table of greene fields" of the first folio into "a" babbled of green fields," a change accepted almost universally in English now, although other emendations are thus recorded in the latest Cambridge edition: "Upon a table of green fells;" "on a table of green frieze;" "as stubble on shorn fields;" "on a table of greasy fell," and "the bill of a green finch." Pheobald is the "hero" of Pone's "Dunclad," but the malicious poet has been able to injure his reputation among Shake-

pearean scholars. Even with Theobald's emendations cepted, what did Dame Quickly mean? No one knew. But now, in the Critic comes Mr. Locke Richardson, like Wilson Barrett, not known as a critical student of Shake-speare, though known as a reciter of the plays. He studies Falstaff carefully; he remembers that the fat knight had been brought up religiously, that he had been a choir boy (had lost his voice singing psaims), and he notes that all through even his most reckiess speeches the old man quotes from the bible. And then, as he read Dame Quickly's pathetic description of "Sir John's death," there flashed into his memory the Twenty-third psalm; and it came to him: That in the phrase, 'and a' babbled of green lelds,' lurked the very fulfillment of my onviction that the dear old sinner who ever 'had strength to repent,' was now, in his moral extremity, mustering his waning powers in an effort 'to die a fair death,' by repeating, in broken and half audible ac-

ents verses learned in childhood: 'The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

"Here at last we discover the true explanation of Mistress Quickly's words. In her 'green fields' we recognize the 'green skillful thief as well as a greedy miser, unpastures' of David, and with the recognition comes a strain of pathos in Falstaff's dying without detection, lay his hands on and carhour which no hand but Shakespeare's could | ried it off to his own place.

have infused."
Mr. Horace Howard Furness, editor of the ambridge have approved Mr. Richardson's "discovery," which stands by itself without their aid. May we not all join them in ac-cepting it and congratulate Mr. Richardson on making it? It clears up a Shakespeareau mystery and adds deserved interest to the end of that "dear old sinner," that mos lovable and pitiable of Shakespeare's characters, Sir John Falstaff.

POWER LOST IN SHAFTING.

Great Source of Waste in Ma

Some interesting experiments were con ducted recently by C. H. Benjamin, professor of mechanical engineering at the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, to determine by actual observation in factories of various kinds just what loss occurred through friction in transmitting power by belts and shafting from the engines to the driven machines. The resulting figures of loss must prove startling to factory owners, and they will also serve as a guide to engineers.

The observations were made in sixteen

factories, each engaged in a different kind of work, relates the New York Sun. The method of making observations was as fol-During the daytime, when the works lows: were in operation and the machines were running, indicator cards, showing the work being done by the engines, were taken each hour. Then during the noon hour, or at night, when the engines were driving only the shafting, similar cards were taken, and when these and the first ones had been averaged the difference between the power required to drive the whole shop was found and this reduced again to a percentage. The most startling loss was found in bridge material factory, where the shops were spread over a lot of ground. Eighty per cent. In this factory the machinery is the shafting there. In a planing mill the loss was 73 per cent; in a sewing machine factory it was nearly 70 per cent. It was 77 per cent in a stamping mill and 65 per cent in a botler and machine works. The average loss for heavy machine shops was found to be 62.3 per cent. The average for light machine work was 55.1 per cent. for light machine work was 55.1 per cent. known that 558 tons gold and 39,000 tons and in but one instance did the loss fall of silver have gone east and been distributed

A Great Scheme. Jones-You say you want to make money

quick? Smith-I do. That's what I'm after.

rasion, Fire and Shipwreck-

The World's Tooth an Ex-

panding Gold Mine.

IN THE

emptre exceeded \$400,000,000. When Julius

Caesar assumed the office of dictator his

ferent dates since the beginning of our

WHAT BECOMES OF IT?

roducing countries, but even by the mos

MORE RECENT THEORIES.

The diabolical explanation of the disap

arance of the world's gold and silver i

low rejected as untenable, for the investiga-ions of sociologists and financiers have dis-

closed so many means by which the precious metals vanish from sight that there is no

longer any necessity to appeal to the super-natural. The collection of statistics by gov-ernments boards of trade and amateur statis-

ticians in various callings has been reduced to an exact science, and though, of course,

no small quantity of the precious metals still

vanishes of which no account can be given the mystery has been explained, the vell

lifted from the secret, and we now know what becomes of the greater portion that an-

Speaking absolutely, this amount will seen mormous to those who are accustomed t

ensider the only use of each metal to be that

of a medium of currency. So far from this being the case, it seems from the statements

of experts that only about one-half the world's gold, and even less than that per-

entage of silver, finds its way to the minto. the balance being employed in other direc-tions, a large part of it being, in the end,

utterly lost to the world. From one point of view, it seems discouraging that men

should go on year after year digging gold

and silver, only to see it vanish, but then the same result is seen in all other lines of pro-

even more rapidly, while the vegetable products of the earth vanish almost as soon

as they arrive at perfection. So as long as the gold and silver miners do not tire of

their business, but are content to keep on

producing while the world consumes, no one has any right to complain.

o the Orient, and little or none returns, ndia and China are therefore responsible

or the disappearance of enormous sums. t is estimated by Mulhall that of the fl,-

the east. During the last fifty years, or since the collection of statistics has been made a matter of scientific research, it is

ing, and so, too, is the demand for silver coins for personal adornment.

IN THE MANUFACTURES,

TO INDIA.

ually goes out of the world's

the truth.

large jewelry store will satisfy any person of the enormous demand that must certainly VAST QUANTITIES USED IN THE ARTS exist in these establishments, and when it is remembered that every town in every Demands of the East-Losses by Abivilized nation has its jewelry store, where the coin metals are every day being converted to other uses than coinage, the wonder is when the drain on the world's supply will cease. The bulworld's supply will cease. The bul-lion purchases of some of the largest manufacturing fewelers amount sometimes to thousands of dollars a day, every grain of The quantity of the precious metals in the metal disappearing from the world's vis-ible supply. After long intervals some of use in the world at various times, says the t turns up in the form of "old gold," but e purchases of this probably constitute a mparatively small percentage of nparatively small percentage amount demanded by a nanded by a large There is reason to jewelry factory. There is reason to believe that there are many mil-lions of dollars' worth of gold now held in this country in articles of jewelry that have descended from parent to child in the same value of the articles insures care being

amount to the individual, but enormous in the grand total. GILDING AND LETTERING. A great deal of gold in the form of leaf is annually consumed by the painters, glid-ers and picture-frame makers. The beautifully gilded frames in which are displayed the portraits of men of more or less greatstock of these two precious metals at difbut it is extremely doubtful whether the figures given by these eminent financial authorities have any more value than so many float in the air like a fragment of tissue paper, it is none the less gold, and costs not only in proportion to its weight, but also to the trouble of manufacture. Only a few cents' worth of the precious metal may be laid on each picture frame, but there is hardly a house in the land where there subject, and there is reason to believe that the figures given for the production of both not a gilded frame, and the consumption metals are at least approximately correct. Mulhall estimates that between 1492 and the ounts to large figures. Quite as important an item are the show window signs, or the names of business firms placed on windows present time the world has produced 11,436 ons of gold and 215,293 tons of silver, and or glass doors in gilt letters. The gilding is done with pure gold leaf, and hundreds as Mulhall mands at the head of the statisical authorities, his assertions are worthy of thousands of dollars' worth of the metal of serious consideration for they are never in this form every year disappears from view. When the firm changes its location, it has a sign or name glided on the windows nade without honest attempts to arrive at and doors of its new office or place of busi-It is not unreasonable to believe that, in ness. Sometimes the painter who re-moves the old gilding scrapes it off the last 400 years, gold to the value of be-tween \$8,000,000,000 and \$9,000,000,000 and with care into a paper or box, and by systematically following this practice he, in he same of silver have been extracted from he earth and stone of the gold and silver time, accumulates quite a quantity of pure gold; but as often as not, in a hurry to finish the job, he washes and scrapes without regard to the value of the material, and it is forever lost. Even when the firm remains.

liberal allowance there is not one-third that cum today to be found among civilized nalone in the form of coinage, and the ques-tion, what has become of the remainder, behowever, the sign does not, for in course of mos of curious interest. Gold and silver time, by repeated careless washing, the jan are not recklessly thrown away, but on the contrary, whenever a man comes into the posterion of either he treats it as most precious property, to be carefully kept, hearded and used only in case of need. As itor tells the superintendent and the super intendent tells the "old man" that the sign getting a little shabby, and the old man lecides that we can't afford to have a shabby sign, so off goes the old gold, and on goe men will do anything to get it, so they will the new, with a still further diminution o do anything to keep the precious metal after it has been obtained. Notwithetanding the fact, however, that gold and silver are the the world's visible supply GOLD AND SILVER PLATING. most valuable kinds of property, it is singular that at leas two-thirds of the entire Thousands upon thousands of dollars of gold and silver are annually lost by being used for plating for objects made of a metal of less value. The quantity of plated wares unt unearthed since the discovery of America have, in one way or another, disappeared as completely as though the metal of various kinds made and sold every year from ten to twenty times exceeds that manand been swallowed up by the earth whence t came. For a long time the fact was known ufactured from pure gold or silver. The plated articles are well made, in graceful before adequate explanations were offered, and thus, of course, many theories for the and attractive styles, and, for most purposes, nysterious disappearance of the precious metals were propounded. Some were sensi-ble, some the contrary; some were oddly inare quite as useful as though made of the solid metal. Having the recommendation of being much cheaper, they, of course, find dicative of the superstition of the age which originated them. A German scientist name Mauser, writing in the last century, noted the mysterious manner in which gold and silver vanish, and, unable to explain it otherwise, accounted for it on the supposition that, as all gold and eliver mines were well known to be under the special protection of Satan, this personage was ever on the look-

their way into thousands of homes where it would be impossible to place the more costly articles. When the work of plating has been well done, the plated goods will endure for many years, with little loss weight or appearance, and this fact constitutes another point in their favor. Sooner or later, however, the plating will wear off. and the precious metal composing it is thus a total loss. How much goes this way is impossible to ascertain. Some years ago a firm of Parisian jeweiers made an estimate great sum has been dissolved by chemical agents and by clever processes made to reappear on knives and forks, casters, waiters, cups, card holders and other objects of common utility. Gold plating is quite as com-mon as silver plating, and, although the gilded articles are generally smaller than those which are silver plated, an immense quantity of gold is annually spread in thin films over the surfaces of cheap watches and jewelry, rings and buckles, buttons and other small articles of common use. ABRASION OF COINS. How much gold and silver annually disap-pear in the pocket linings of the world's

clothing is impossible to estimate, but the aggregate loss from the abrasion of coinmust be very large. A gold piece requires from twenty to thirty years to become so worn as to be unrecognizable, but the use ful life of a silver coin is much shorter, be ver coins, such as dimes and quarters, los more metal and lose it more rapidly, proba-bly from the more lively handling to which they are subjected. When gold coins are shipped to Europe or from Europe to this country, they are packed in small sacks of stout canvas, each tightly tied, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the rubbing togethe of the coins and consequent loss in weight Abrasion under such circumstances would duction at a far more rapid rate; the shoe-maker's shoes being soon worn out, the clothes made by the tailor disappearing seem to be an impossibility, and yet with every voyage there is a certain of weight, small, but when mil-lions are transported of sufficient amount to be taken into consideration as a commercial factor. When coins lose in weight, even if tightly packed to prevent rubbing, the loss, when lossely carried in the pockets and allowed rough contact with keys, knives and other articles of much harded material than the silver and gold, is of course, far greater. When a coin is so Ever since there has been commercial in-ercourse between Europe and the east a steady stream of gold and silver has flowed the piece, rejected by careful persons or received at a discount, becomes worth only it bullion value, and finally finds its way to the mint or to the jeweler, to be used in the manufacture of new coins or of goods to be placed on the market. But in any event i

461,000,000 of precious metals mined since the discovery of America, not less than 1439,000,000, or over one-fourth, has gone to loses weight, and the weight thus lost in never recovered. IN THE BOOK TRADE. It will be a surprise to many persons to learn that thousands of dollars' worth of or light machine work was 55.1 per cent.

of the whole communistic dreams. But, like all other attempts of a like nature, says the San Francisco Examiner, the venture is not a success, and now the Mexicaa government has taken a hand and revoked Owen's concession to the land occupied by the colony receipt in the state of Sinalea. The feet community, whose members—all of them now poor and without friende—must work their way back to the United States to face the do conditions of competition and survival of the fittest.

The deed community, whose members—all of them now poor and without friende—must work their way back to the United States to face the do not do not be succession granted by the Mexican government to Albert R. Owen a seater enthusiast. Work on quite a large scale was started developing the undoubtedly rich section bordering the Rio Puerte, and several hundred colonists were started from work on proposed from the section bordering the Rio Puerte, and several hundred colonists were attracted from warloos parts of the United States. Most of them were port poor for the colony receiving these for work or produce of the more proposed. The colonists were attracted from warloos parts of the United States. Most of them were port poor for the colonists were attracted from warloos parts of the United States. Most of them were port poor for the colonist were attracted from warloos parts of the United States. Most of them were poor poor for the colonists were attracted from warloos parts of the United States. Most of them were poor poor for the colonists were attracted to the American Society of Mechanical and a search of the Colonists, who the apparent size of the oll used. This cut down the apparent size of the oll used. This cut down the apparent size of the oll used. This cut down the apparent size of the oll used. This cut down the province of the colonists, who they are all the colonists were attracted to the colonists, who they are attracted from warloos parts of the United States. What is a special poor t gold annually vanishes in the manufacture of books. The lettering on the backs of the other resources are exhausted. In spite of made for their use have, here and there, a famine and pestilence, the population of bit of gilding. It may be only a line around both India and China is constantly increasdoll sets of cups and saucers, but it is gold, and, once laid on, that gold is lost. LIKE HUMAN BEINGS.

"Well, here is your chance. The shad lays 50,000 eggs in twenty-four hours."
"Well, what of it?"
"Hear me out. Put your wits to work and get up a cross between the shad and the barnyard hens, and you can make \$100.000 edgs."

IN THE MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of the world consume far more gold than the east absorbs. According to Soetheer's estimates, during the fifty years ending with 1888 the civilized nations of the earth consumed in their manufactures.

IN THE MANUFACTURES.

In fact, gold and sliver, like human beings, have a thousand ways of getting out of the world, and, being out, never come back. Tons of sliver go every year into the photograph galleries and disappear, being spread, in the form of a subtle chemical, over the work of the artist. Whole barrels

shelves, handsomely lettered with the nam of the customer to whose use it is exclu sively devoted, takes a certain amount gold from the visible supply; every plated collar button, though sold for a dime, helps to exhaust the world's gold. Rings and carrings and brooches and bracelets become dirty and are cleaned, and every time they are subjected to this process a little of the gold is removed. Silver articles blacker from the gases in the atmosphere; the black coating is rubbed away, without a though that it is silver which has been altered in appearance through chemical action. Every great fire burns up some gold and silver every ship that goes to the bottom of the ocean carries with it more or less of the precious metals. Coins are daily lost from hand or pocket and never found by the lover. Sometimes they are picked up by other persons, but as frequently as not they are covered up in the sweepings or mud of the streets, thrown into the dust wagon by the registered voters who transact this part of the city's business, and go to the dump, where they are lost forever. Not a little gold disappears in the form of meditaken of them, while the associations con-nected with them prevent their sale or decine, a common tonic now being made of this metal, while much more vanishes into the struction, thus they are held from generation to generation, so much dead stock, small in systems of once bibulous citizens anxious to be freed from their bondage to the cups that inebriate quite as much as cheer. In each and every case the destruction of material is complete. In large establishments where gold and silver are worked into various forms some of the waste may be recovered; the carpets and pieces of buckskin used to cates the filings are burned; the bags used to transport coin and the barrels in which it is ness require a considerable amount of gold stored are similarly treated, but no human leaf, and although the metal is beaten by skill has yet been able to devise ways and the skill of the manufacturer into sheets means to prevent loss from abrasion or re-so thin that, released from the hand, they cover the metal worn away. In one way or another the loss is continually going on a total loss that must be replaced from the world's mines. It is well that these appear to be inexhaustible; that every year new mines are opened, new fields abounding in precious metals are discovered; that new processes which cheapen the production are comparatively brief period the jewelers and the photographers, the dentists and the china-makers, the painters and the publishers, the decrease of the publishers, the decrease of the publishers and the publishers. ers, the doctors and the electrotypers, the Chinamen and the Hindoos would use up or ilde away all the gold and silver and compel us to resort to a system of bartering for verything we need in daily life.

A PHILOSOPHIC ENTERPRISE.

Man Who Belleved in Yielding Gracefully to the Inevitable. The hardware dealer came up to attend to serene-looking old gentleman, who had been drawing comething with a lead pencil on the wrapping paper on the counter, says the Washington Star.

"There," the customer said, holding up the results of his efforts, "you see that drawing?"

"You mean that circle?" "It's a circle as near as I could approxi-mate it without instruments. I wish to submit that as the plans and specifications for an augur. I desire to purchase a tool that will bore a hole just that size." You want it for a very exact piece of work? "Yes, sir

The dealer sold him the augur, and then emarked: "If you are a builder, I'd like to show you some new goods we've got in in the way of

carpenters' tools. "It wouldn't be of the slightest use. This will be my debut as an artisan. If I weren't human and sympathetic person I wouldn't begin at this late day in life, but I know just what I want done, and I won't trust it to a hired man. Every night for the last three weeks I have heard gnawings around the woodwork in my sleeping room."

"It must be mice. Now, these animals have their communities and thorongafares just the same as people have."

'You ought to set traps for them.' "It wouldn't do any good. As soon as you catch one, others will come. A certain area of available territory is in the economy of nature expected to support a certain number of mice, and there's no use in trying to dethat in their own factory \$150,000 a year arrange it so they will make as little disturbance as possible. I am even-tempered, but I confess that the gnawing annoys me. But it's evidently occasioned by some plans for street extension that they have decided to carry out, and there is no use in delaying the undertaking by interfering with them. So I have located the spots where they are operating and taken the measure of a hole they have already gnawed. Now I am going to take this augur and bore holes wher ever they're needed, thereby greatly facilitat ing their endeavors, and securing to myself several hours of much-needed sleep every

Aluminium Burfal Caskets. Aluminum coffins are the latest and are uniform width, square ends and vertical sides. They are finished with a heavy moldsides. They are finished with a heavy molding around the bottom and at the upper edge, and with pilasters at the corners and a round molded too. Aluminum caskets are not covered, but finished with the metallic surface burnished. The noncorrosive qualities of aluminum, as well as the lightness of the caskets, recommend them. A six-foot aluminum coffin weighs about 100 pounds. They are, however, very expensive.

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QUARREL OVER USE OF RANGE Cattlemen and Sheepmen in Colorado

WAR MAY BREAK OUT AT ANY TIME

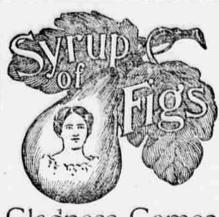
Cattlemen Are Organized in Come panies and Declare Sheep Must Be Kept on Other Side of

the Boundary Line.

Threaten Each Other.

DENVER, Dec. 25 .- Advices received from Routt county indicate that war between the cattlemen and the sheepmen may break out any day. For the past few days cattlemen, rangemen and others interested in maintaining the range of Routt county for the benefit of cattle, have been congregating in the northwestern portion of the county at a point on Lower Snake river. The men came in twos and threes and in companies number as many as thirty-five. Every man is well mounted and thoroughly armed. Mess wagons accompanied many of the largest outfits and every preparation appears to have been made for a lengthy campaign. There are fully 250 men in two camps on Snake

Military rule has been adopted and the men are divided into companies, each company having a captain with a commanderin-chief in charge of the entire force. No one is allowed to come or go without being satisfactorily accounted for. This precaution is due to a report which was received to the effect that Grif and Jack Edwards. the principal sheep owners, have secured the services of a large force of men to meet the cattle owners. The present trouble has been brewing for some months and feeling has been running high, especially in Browns Park county, where the greater portion of the sheep are now ranging. The Browns Park men say their cattle range is being utterly devastated by the sheep. The stockary.



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