COUNCIL BLUFFS.

MINOR MENTION.

Clark & Wetzel, I. O. O. F. blk., art par She was alone. Suddenly a beam of light shot through the darkness. It was the reflection of Clarence's shirt bosom, freshly laundered, from the "Eagle," 724 Broadway.

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

N. Y. Plumbing company. Tel. 250

Tracey Cashes His Money Order. James Tracey, the tramp who has been carrying an international postal money order around for a year calling for £3, is in trouble again. In an evil hour he listened to the tempter and cashed his order. He has been staying around town since his arrest and dismissal early in the week living on the proceeds of his story that he could not get his order cashed until the next day. succeeded in avoiding the police and had no reason to regret the hospitality of Council Bluffs people. He got his order ci 1 Saturday afternoon and received from rostmanter Bowman \$14.61 in good American money Now his order is gone, one-half of the pro-ceeds dissipated and he is in the hands of the police waiting to meet Judge McGee this morning. He spent \$8 of the amount be-tween the time he received his money and 2 o'clock this morning. It enabled him to purchase an extensive jag and make friends with a number of other hoboes, two of whom were arrested with him. Tracey realized the awful mistake he had made in destroying his means of getting a livelihood and was

inconsolable all day yesterday. Local Postoffice Business.

Postoffice Inspector Mercer completed his work Saturday evening checking up the Council Bluffs postoffice. In his report he will compliment Postmaster Bowman for the careful and officient manner in which he has discharged his duties during the year. The report shows: Receipts for the year ending December

Postal account
 Total receipts
 \$421,777.65

 r the year ending December 31, 1836;
 \$136,777.65

 toney orders
 \$229,876.63

 ostal account
 \$1,014.14
 An increase of ... 28,113 iz

Money orders paid in 1895 ... 355,964 25

Money orders paid in 1895 ... 165,590.25

Expenditures in 1895;

Clerks and messengers ... \$ 8,590.83

Free delivery service ... 12,316.77

Rallway postal clerks' salaries ... 29,147.71

We have for sale or reat several desira-ble fruit, grain, vegetable and stock farms near Council Bluffs for 1897. Day & Hess,

Laborers Wanted.

A few days more remain of our great re moval sale. Durfee Furniture company.

Effects of the Storm.

The snow storm played havoc with stree traffic in Council Bluffs all day yesterday and last night. The motor company had a hard struggle to keep its lines open, but succeeded in maintaining service all day. A 4 o'clock yesterday morning the two sweep-ers were put on with double motors and kept running until night. The service was continued up to the usual time, though some long delays were necessary when some of the heaviest drifts were experienced.

The usual run of lodgers at the city jai

was considerably increased last night be cause of the storm. Not a request was refused and before 9 o'clock the jail was comfortably crowded. Overseer of the Poor Huntington said yesterday that the sudden cold wave would cause much suffering among the poorer classes. Many were in illy constructed houses, and even though it was Sunday demands had been made upon him for assistance. He anticipated a good sized boom at his office this morning. and clothing, he said, were what most of the people who applied for help needed.

Hardin's Team Wins. The second match shoot with 300 live birds

on a side between the teams captained by Dr. S. H. West and W. D. Martin took place a the club grounds Saturday afternoon and resuited in a victory for Dr. West's team Each man shot at fifty birds. The score considering the conditions, is a remarkable one. Charles Matthal was the referee and score keeper. The following is the score:

West—21221 212*2 11221 20221 22212 21121 11222 11211 1*2*1 11222—46 C. B. Randlett—2021* 12212 211*0 21021 12211 21112 22222 21201 12220 20*21—41 Harry Hardin—222*1 22021 *0*02 *1110 12222 12202 11112 12222 2120* 22202—38

W. D. Hardin's team: rdin—21221 12122 21*21 12211 11111 1211 21111 *1111 2*112 2*101—45

E. Kingsbury-11111 21111 1210* 10013 21111 11021 12111 *2110 11111 12110-42 Beresheim-222*1 12221 21222 20112 2121 121*2 11112 21111 12112 12212-47 West's team, 125; Hardin's team, 134.

*Fell out of bounds. Hoffmayr's fancy patent flour makes the

best and most bread. Ask your grocer for it

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

Funeral of J. P. Matheson. The funeral of James P. Matheson oc

curred yesterday afternoon from the residence on East Broadway, and a great many people braved the storm to pay their las respects to his memory. Dr. Phelps came over from Omaha to conduct the services. The sevices were very impressive. Member of the choir of the First Presbyterian church were present and conducted the mus ical portion of the exercises. The dead man had selected the hymns he desired to have sung. The opening one was "Rock of Ages" and the closing "Nearer My God to Thee." The floral offerings were beautiful and abundant. The casket was hidden with the One design furnished by the city council was a large wheel. There were merous crowns and pillows of fragrant At the conclusion of the religious services the Odd Fellows assumed charge and escorted the cortege to Walnut Hill cem-etery, and he was laid in the grave by the expressive ceremonial of the order.

Death of M. S. Benner.

M. S. Benner died at his home on Vaughar avenue yesterday morning after an illness of nearly one year from dropsy of the heart Mr. Benner is well known in the city as one of the pioneer cigar makers. He was born in Philadelphia March 25, 1853. He came to Council Bluffs in 1874 and at once engaged in the manufacture of cigars. followed the business constantly until last summer, when failing health and financial embarrassments compelled him to relinquish it. He leaves a wife and four children, Mabel, Myrtle, Lena and Milton. Mr. Benner was a charter member of Council camp No. 14, Woodmen of the World, and was in good standing at the time of his death. The funeral will occur from the residence on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The body will be buried in Walnut Hill cemetery.

General Dodge in the City. General Granville M. Dodge arrived in the city last evening from New York. The family carriage was at the depot to meet him and he was at once driven to his old home His coming has been awaited with muci interest, especially by the old soldiers. Fo years he has contributed \$100 for a Christ mas entertainment for the children of th eterans and the affair has been postpon this year in order that he might be present This will be his first visit to the city during the holidays for some years.

Milk Inspector's Report.

City Milk Inspector Flemming will make his report to the council at the meeting to night. It will show that the milk furnished by the dairies during December stood tests juired by law with a good margin on the

Fine livery for parties and dances. Ogden Livery, 158 Broadway. Telephone 83.

MENACES TO LIFE AND LIMB

Unused and Abandoned Wells Threaten the Unsuspecting Passerby.

HOLES THAT YAWN BENEATH THE STREET

Several Possible Death Traps Known to Exist Along Broadway and Others Supposed to Be Walting Elsewhere.

The readers of The Bee will remember the at his coming trial, it is not likely that he account of the old well under the sidewalk in front of the Western house on East Broadway into which a woman came near being Treasurer Suggests a Way of His Own precipitated a few days ago by reason of the rotting of the board walk covering it. At special meeting of the city council, held Satthat time it was stated that another old well urday morning, a resclution was passed askwas known to be situated a short distance ing the county treasurer to receipt for \$1,400 further up the street in front of the old Farmere' house. It now develops that there the county clerk to be held until the district are quite a number of long disused wells in court decides the garnishment case recently various places in the city under the streets and sidewalks that have never been filled up. It is possible for a bricklayer to arch a well over with brickwork so that there would be no danger of caving in, provided the well was He agrees to turn over to the clerk, by whon walled up with brick from the bottom. A all disputed money is held according to law, number are so provided for, although there orders him to do so. The treasurer thinks are at least two other wells besides the two this the proper and safest way. The council mentioned above that are only protected with flimsy board coverings. O ris on East Broadway, in front of a vacant lot, almost CRESTON directly across the street from the residence of Henry De Long, and not more than two blocks from the Western house. Years ago it was partially arched over, and a pump ret in the aperture. When the pump was removed, the hole was left open for some time, and then some one set a piece of board about a foot square in the opening. This equare piece of wood in the sidewalk has become about covered with accumulated dirt. ey order business......\$333,137.57 and the existence of the well is hidden to the unsuspecting wayfarer. Another old well is situated near the curbstone in front of the brick livery barn on Scott street. A plank platform was placed over it, but it is not fas-tened down securely, for it has been seen lying several feet away from the well, leav-ing the yawning chasm exposed. It is said that the old city well, formerly used as a water supply for the fire department, and situated in the middle of Broadway, in front of the Methodist church, has never been filled up, but even if this is true, there would be little danger, as it was properly walled

up and encased at the top with round iron castings. PROTEST AGAINST PIGEON SHOOTS

Woman Writes Indiguantly of the

Sunday Practice at the Park. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Jan. 3 .- To the Edito of The Bee: If I were a man I would probably have a charge of disturbing the peace lodged against me, but I am only a woman and unable to get into action the indignation that has been swelling my heart all afternoon. But I never wanted to be a man so bad in all my life, a great big man, with the strength and skill of Corbett. It had been such a man for a few minutes this afternoon several gentlemen of Council Bluffs and Omaha would have had occasion to recollect this cold and stormy Sabbath

I have two children, a girl and boy The boy is S and the girl is 6 years old When the snow came today they were wild with delight. They pleaded to be permitted to get out their sleds and coast on the hillsides, and I compromised with them by consenting to take them out driving in the outter. We drove down Broadway and over the big bridge into Omaha. Returning we watched the snow being whirled and driven by the winds across the river. While

passing the east end of the bridge we heard the banging of guns. The sound was borne the north winds and came so sharply that our horse was frightened, and f he had not been a good, honest anima ne would have ran away and perhaps in jured us. We drove on a little further and two shots came almost simultaneously. We all looked in that direction and saw two pigeons in the air. One was falling to

the earth straight downward, its white feathers mingling with the flying snow The other came directly toward us, carried the wind. It fell with great force our laps. Its white plumage was covered with blood, and its blood flowed out and stained the snow that covered our warm lap robes.

The expression of fright and anguish in the eyes of the poor bird was alst human. "O, mamma, mamma, it's some little boy's

pet pigeon, and those men have shot it."

The blue eyes of the boy were filled with
tears and the little heart was swelling with ndignation. The little girl shrunk closer to ne weeping. "O, mamma, darling, how can those men be so wicked and cruel? Why did they kill that innocent little bird?"

"I know," said the boy, as he arose in the sleigh and threw aside the robes. "It's a lot of men over there and they're having a pigeon shoot. They hire wicked boys to steal the pigeons and then keep them in a ox until they get ready to throw them into air and shoot them.

While he was speaking the guns were fired again and we saw two more innocent birds slaughtered. Our horse seemed to be sharing our indignation and he quickly took us away from the vicinity of the slaughter

The little boy tenderly held the wounded oird in his hands while the little girl silently stroked its blood-stained plumage I down in his mittened hands. look of fright was gone from its eyes, but the expression of terrible pain was intensi-fied. When we examined it at home we found that one little leg had been shot away and the other was broken at the thigh, and there were other shot wounds in its body The children insisted on calling in our fam-ily physician and he has done what he could to save the life of the little bird.

I have learned that these "pigeon shoots" are held every Sunday afternoon and that several hundred birds are slaughtered each time, in violation of the laws of the state as well as the laws of God and humanity. I learn, too, that not more than 3 per cent of the little captives get away without being killed or wounded. The few meet a merciful death, but the many escape desperately wounded to perish in prolonged agony. Where are the officers of the Humane socety and what are the polica doing that they will not stop men who resort to such bloody cruelties and call it sport? As I write my little girl returns from min-

stering to the wounded bird. Her eyes are swimming in tears as she asks in a tone that has almost a menaco in it: "Mamma, can't men find some other way to try and be happy on Sunday without killing little birds just for the fun of it? Won't God punish those men for murdering the innocent little birds?" A COUNCIL BLUFFS MOTHER.

CLOAK SALE FOR ONE WEEK.

Every Garment in Our Stock at Reduced Price. For this week we offer our entire stock of ladies', misses and children's capes and jack-

COST PRICE. This means garments that sold from \$15.00 o \$20.00, at \$10.00 to \$13.50. \$14.00 and \$15.00 garments at \$10.00; \$10.00 to \$12.50 at \$8.69; \$7.52 to \$9.00 at \$5.50 and \$6.00; \$5.00 and \$6.50 garments at 4.50. UNDERWEAR

A special bargain in underwear this week 25 dozen ladies' jersey ribbed, union suits, eavy fleece lined, worth 89c, at 45c each. Ladies' Florence union suits, worth \$1,25, at 75c each

Ladies' heavy ribbed underwear, fleece lined, at 19c each; 38c a suit. Men's heavy wood and fleece lined under-wear, reduced from 75c and \$1.00, to 624c each; \$1.25 a suit. 2 cases heavy outing flannel, the 8c grade.

BOSTON STORE. STRICTLY CASH AND ONE PRICE.

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

get six silver teaspoons free

SEW DISTRICT JUDGE AT CHEROKEE ALTITUDE OF OUR LUXURIES Long and Interesting Session to Con-

CHECKERE, Ia., Jan. 3 .- The appointment of Hon. William Hutchinson of Orange City High Frices of Many Articles Unaffected by by Governor Drake to succeed Judge Ladd Hard Times. on the district bench, has given general cat-

isfaction, and the new judge will preside over his first term of court at Cherokee, AS STATIONARY AS A POSTAGE STAMP which will convene tomorrow. The term will

be a long and interesting one, as there are several important cases to come up, among which is that of Rev. Mr. Benedict of Lairabee, for the shooting of Harry Mewhitter, a The Drain Confined to The Resources of the Wenlthier Classes Hotel druggist at that place, some time ago. This case has been looked forward to with much interest as public sentiment has changed considerably since the tragedy. It is now Rates, High Wines and Amusements.

It is a common but erroneous belief that

bers who will go on the stand and testify that the preacher ran about town in search of a revolver, and the he shot Mewhirter on everything, with the possible exception of postage stamps, is much cheaper than "besight, and that he was not assaulted by the fore the panic," writes a New York cordruggist, as was at first supposed. The Methodist conference has taken Benedict's charge respondent of the Chicago Tribune. The truth is that, although there has been a prolonged and wearisome decline in the will ever fill the pulpit again as an ordained price of labor, land, grain, bonds, stocks, manufactures, and in the general cost of living, until it would seem as if the lowest CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 3.-(Special.)-At a possible strata had been reached, there are plenty of things which today cost just as much, and in many cases even more, than ever. Fortunately they are nearly all in galoon tax money, due under the mulct law directions that affect only the wealthier which sum was to be placed in the hands of classes, and there ought to be solid consolation to those gentle souls who feel that instituted by Attorney Bull, and which ha given the city officials no end of grief. The each additional dollar squeezed out of a rich treasurer refused, but submitted a plan of his own, which makes him safe. He is the his own, which makes him safe. He is the proper person to receive the saloon money extortion to know that about every luxury s quite as expensive today as in the past Living at a strictly first-class hotel in any

ity is as costly, if not more so than a few

years ago. Four and a half to five dollars a

RESTAURANT PRICES GOING UPWARD.

Strictly first-class restaurants, whether

connected with hotels or not, obtain prices that would be amusing were it not for their

has been able to measure the rate for every-

thing else upon the menu. Only it has been a barometer that has never gone but one way, and that upwards. Some years ago it

\$1 for the latter in some places. A tender-loin is now unattainable at any swell restau-

rant for less than \$1, while the dainty can-vas-back has worked its way up from \$1 to a minimum standard price of \$2, and even

tion. Terrapin can crawl, and they have

ione so in an upward direction on the

even during the hardest of the hard times.

A gentleman told with a whimsically drawn

face recently that while at breakfast that

morning at a hotel on the European plan he had read in his paper a paragraph about

A first-class seat in any leading theater

f speculators. Private boxes cost from \$10 \$25, according to location, theater, and

ity. As for operas, nobody ever expects to

spend less than \$10 and upward for two seats in any desirable part of the house.

SOME HIGH PRICES ON CLOTHES.

their prices. Ten dollars for a vest, \$18 for trousers, \$40 to \$45 for a sack coat, \$50 to

\$60 for a cutaway, \$75 for a Prince Albert and \$90 to \$100 for a fine overcoat were

flush time rates and are still obtained, while

the fancy hatter still gets \$5 for a derby and \$8 for a silk tile. Cloth, labor, rent and

all other items have come down to the swell

tailor, but not his prices to his customero. Excellent ready-made clothing is obtainable

at a fifth of what the high-grade sartorial

adaptable to even the fine variety in sizes

of the ready-made dealer, while a good many are so mentally misshapen that only a \$100

dress suit will fit either their figure or their fancy. Anyway, the swell tailors have the assurance to charge the same old ridiculous

prices, and, as they only need a few such

To travel in first-class style costs more

and more each year. There has been no re-

duction in railway passenger rates of any

kind anywhere, while the advent of limited, vestibuled and other specially costly trains has largely increased the expense of travel

to those whose needs or whims demand the best of everything. Thirty dollars is the

least for which one person can go from Chi-

dining car meals and tips to waiters, por-ters, etc., let alone the "excess baggage" charge, cost considerably above that figure.

WHAT OCEAN TRAVEL COSTS.

It is not now possible to get any decen-

sort of accommodations for the six or seven

days of an ocean voyage for less than \$100

while the best of cabins, carrying not more

than two or three people, run from \$400 to \$800 each. Many a man new pays a steam-

ship company from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for the

voyage to Europe and return just for him-

Carriage hire-the best-is as expensive

as ever. A drive in Central park, New York, with a pair of horses is \$6 and to

Riverside park \$10. In Chicago a two hours

drive in the parks amounts to \$5 and up-wards. One dollar an hour for a cheap

coupe, \$1.50 for a good brougham, \$2 for a landau, and \$3 for a "theater job" were ante-panic prices and are still maintained

Horses are cheaper, and so is labor, feed

the liveryman's prices are more inclined to

Good domestic "help" of every sort is as expensive as ever. Cooks, chambermaids,

butlers, coachmen, parlor and lady's maids.

serenely outside the laws of trade and labor

lower, and in most cases higher, than a few

INSURANCE RATES DO NOT VARY.

Life and fire insurance knows no practical

The former, of course,

vary, as a man's chances for dying in hard

times are no less than in seasons of pros

perity. It might have been supposed, how-ever, that perfection in building and im-

proved private and municipal ideas for preventing and extinguishing conflagrations

would have cut down fire insurance rates, but they haven't. ...

The woman of means is compelled to pay

Their wages are certainly no

and all other competent assistance seem

and even good carriages, harness, etc.

edge upwards than to drop,

cago to New York and have all the veniences of the best trains. Indeed,

ers a year, are enabled to both live

the

artist charges, but all men are not physically

Ten dollars for a vest, \$18

The best tailors have not come down

price of wines. Champagne has

tubers for 40 cents.

brandy \$3 to \$12.

and thrive.

self and wife.

depression.

уеагв адо

change.

and \$4.50, the latter a Waldorf quota-

day and upwards is the unflinching individual rate on the American plan, and that merely means a single room for one person, or \$9 to \$10 a day for two. A bath adds from \$1 to \$2.50 a day more. High-class hotels on CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 3 .- (Special.)-Union the European plan charge \$2 a day for the meanest of their apartments, without board, and the average rate is \$4. A suite of good county temperance people are circulating petitions to be presented to Representative Lauder, asking him to use his influence to rooms at the Walderf costs an average of prevent the passage of a manufacturers' bill \$6 for each apartment, and there are several at the coming special session of the legisla other houses in New York charging about the same. European hotels in Chicago, Philature, should such a measure be presented The petition has received the endorsement of the ministerial alliance. The official boards of the various churches have been lelphia, Boston and other large cities shade these figures some, but not materially, and the trend is steadily upward. Permanent guests fare some better, but two people asked to sign the petition, and the church as an organic body will also be appealed to vell quartered for the season at any highclass hotel, either on European systems, are obliged to pay from \$60 to \$100 a week for a good suite of two

or three rooms with bath.

Churches Combine to Fight Sin. CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 3 .- (Special.) -- Con erted action has been taken by several o the churches in the matter of holding re-vival meetings. This month five of the churches will hold special services at the same time. Eminent clergymen from abroad will assist in the meetings and the local ministers expect to wage a vigorous warfare against sin

Oppose a Manufacturers' Bill.

vene at that Place.

lalined that there are good church

Methodist minister.

Free Silver Journal Suspends. JEFFERSON, Ia., Jan. 3 .- (Special Telegram.)-The Carroll Daily Sentinel, a democratic free silver paper, has suspended pub-lication, owing to lack of support.

SHALL WE MEASURE BY TENS? Proposed Change to the System.

The movement in favor of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures has progressed so far in England that the government is reported to have drafted a bill to be submitted to Parliament at the opening of the next session. in our congress, says the Household,

same purpose was favorably reported to the house of representatives a he last session, but it did not reach a Possibly the knowledge of what is ote. done in England may accelerate being action in this country.

Both here and in England the move-ment will be discouraged by those who are averse to changing standards which have been so long familiar; but the conrenience of the decimal method of notaion, and the fact that the metric system s already in use in half of the civilized strong arguments in favor of the innovation. Another argument, of which a good deal s made in the report of the committee of WINES HOLD TO THE OLD SCHEDULES.

usion at present existing in the several states as to the meaning of different standard for years at \$1.75 to \$2 for pints weights and measures. For example, if a and \$3.50 to \$4.50 for quarts, according to nan buys a bushel of potatoes in Ohio, he eceives sixty pounds; in the state of Washington, he gets only fifty pounds.

A bushel of salt in Virginia means fifty

bounds; in Colorado it is eighty pounds bushel of apples in Maine means fortyour, in Wisconsin fifty-seven pounds. curious statute in Vermont directs that in measuring certain commodities "one bushel and three-quarters of a peck shall be deemed There are confusing differences also in

he measurement of liquids. A gallon of nilk in New York contains two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches; in Minnesota wo hundred and eighty-two. A barrel of oil or cider means ten gallons more in some states than in others, On a single bushel or barrel these diferences are not so important, especially

when buyer and seller know what is meant. But in large transactions the difference amounts to a good deal, and it would be much better, on every account, that a bushel or barrel or gallon should mean everywhere the same thing.

There being plainly a need of uniformity and the prospect of achieving it through the concurrent action of all the state legislatures being remote, the metric system offers a good basis of adjustment which has the further advantage of being in accord with the practice of many other nations.

The bill before congress does not provide for an abrupt change. If it were to become law, the metric system would be adopted the national departments July 1, 1898, and by the nation at large January 1, 1901.

BOXING UP A STEAMSHIP.

Portable Vessels for Use in South American Waters. The task of building a steamship, setting up, and then shipping it to South America in boxes, such as was performed at Nixon's shipyard, in Elizabethport, was novel in shipping experiences in this country, relates the New York Sun. Portable houses have been common for many years. Portable steamers have been not uncommon in this country. They have been set up on many lakes, especially in the west, where there has been no facility for building such craft. The two vessels that ply on Devil's lake, in North Dakota, are instances of that, for they were brought from the banks of the Mississippi even in the days when the hostile Sioux ranged through North Dakota. Such vessels have usually been stowed away on monster rucks. They have usually been of wood.
The one that Mr. Nixon sent to the United

States of Colombia, to ply on the Magdalena river, had to be put in boxes, big and little. Altogether there were something like 200 o these boxes. They filled three lighters and were loaded from the lighters to a tramp steamship. The name of the portable steamer was the Maria Hanabergh. Of course it was a small affair, but it was built with as much care as a larger vessel. It was built on ways, as if it were to be launched here. Every plate and beam was put in place, all the woodwork was fitted, the engine and every part of the craft was made to fit just as if the boat was to ply in these waters. The rivets, however, were not put in. The vessel was painted blue on one side of the interior and white on the other side of the interior. This was to facilitate the erection of the vessel on the Magdalena river. Every plate, bolt and frame was marked to cor-respond with the plans, and then the little craft was taken apart, and the and that part packed away in boxes. The bollers, of course, needed no boxes, but each piece of the ma-chinery and each part of the hull was stowed

without difficulty. Nixon will send one of his assistants to the destination of the vessel to superin-tend her erection. She will be put together on ways and launched precisely as she would have been launched had she remained in this country. It is simply a question of riveting the hull together, and of fastening the parts of the engine together, and then the vessel will be complete. It is interesting to know that Mr. Nixon had foreign competition in ccuring the contract for the vessel. He nderbid three foreign shippards as to price underbid three foreign shipyards as to price as much to her modiste or milliner as ever. and also guaranteed to deliver the vessel No sort of an imported gown is obtainable quicker than any other bidder. He built the for less than \$100, and this minimum price craft in almost exactly sixty days. applies only to the simpler street and driv-

ing dresses. The imported dinner and reception dress, or gown for the same purpos made here from Paris models, begins at \$15 and ends anywhere under \$600. As for the milliner who serves wealthy customers only there seems to be no limit up to \$40 for a single hat which she may not obtain: \$18 to \$25 is her average exaction. All fine furs are exceedingly expensive, and with the possible exception of seal and Russian sable, are charged for wholly according to their vogue. The fur sheered at as "common" one season may be declared the only thing fit for a woman to wear the next, and hous at \$20, small shoulder capes at \$60. larger ones at \$100, and circulars and sacques anywhere up to \$1,000 are some of the things the patient rich woman is obliged

to wear and pay for.

The foregoing are really but a few ex amples of the fact that "everything good" costs as much as it ever did. Any man of voman of means will bear witness to the inhappy truth that no matter how much depreciation there may have been in prices generally, every blessed thing that he or she "must have" maintains an altitude of expense which it never leaves, unless pos-sibly to soar to a still higher perch.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

Effect of the Rivalry of New Photographic Processes.

The new methods of producing illustrations by various photographic "processes," says the Baltimore Sun, are excellent in many respects and are preferable perhaps to all the old methods when cheapness rather than quality is insisted upon. Very fine effects are secured, in fact, by "process work." To the man is somehow a deserved and meritorious | great majority of people the pictures in the better class of magazines are perfectly satisfactory, being vastly superior to the cheap wood cuts which they displace. But "as a fine art" wood engraving, according to Mr. W. B. Gardrer—as quoted by the Popular Science Monthly—still holds the field and has an assured future. It is, he holds, "far and away" superior to any process "in enables the engraver to translate not only the value, but the very individual touch of each artist from whose picture he may be engraving. All processes dependant upon photography are bound to go wrong in the rendering of "values" since photography has not yet been brought to such a state of perfection as to master the difficulties of exact color translation. In fact, photography is utterly inadequate to the most simple wash drawings in black and white." Wood engraving in a mechanical way has had its but as a reproductive fine art it is held to be unapproachable. "It has not been touched," says Mr. Gardner, with enthust-ism, "and never will be touched by any process vet invented."

The shortcomings of the photograph are onceded and the "process engraving" must necessarily share its defects. There is much difference, of course, between a good photograph and a bad one—almost as much as between a good wood cut and a bad one. positive sublimity. Tenderloin steaks, broiled spring chicken and canvaa-back ducks have been becometrical staples at these places, whereby the observer for years But of the best photographic portrait one often hears the remark made: "A fine picture, but not a bit like him!" A dozen lifferent photographs of the same person may present a half dozen different faces. each very unlike the other. Where colors are to be reproduced, the results are still way, and that upwards. Some years ago it was thought the limit had been reached when a nicely plucked "broiler" coat \$1 at Delmonico's and a few other places. At present \$1.50 for a whole chicken and 75 cents for half is a common price, although as high as \$2 is charged for the former and \$1 for the latter in some places. A tonder nore false, owing to the fact that the several colors act upon the sensitive film with widely different degrees of intensity. Moreover, the perspective sometimes goes wrong. with the result that neither in values nor ines is the photograph to be trusted. An artist's hand may correct some of its defidencies, but to the educated eye many still remain "Nothing," says Mr. Gardner, "does or

ever can compare with the work done through the sensitive medium of the eye and hand of man. In fact, I consider wood menu of every swell restaurant in the country until they are not obtainable "Mary-land style," so-called, or in any other ngraving far better than any or all the reproductive arts, as it stands quite alone in s wonderful adaptability, for any variety fashion for less than \$2.50 a portion, and they are rarely real terrapin at that. Everyof texture one likes can be produced on the oxwood block. This can not be said for thing else on the menus has had a propor-tionate elevation at the crack places, and either etching, mezzotint, steel or copper, great as the masters have been who have worked upon one or the other of these mathere is not an item which has not soared terials." Each of these materials has its merits, but wood is best. "The crowning advantage," says the writer, "is that the engraver is enabled to work in both black and white line. Nothing is out of the range of imitation." The skillful artist can render potatoes selling somewhere for 8 cents a peck, he having just ordered two baked differences in texture. Flesh, silk, satin, wood, steel, glass, marble, furs, atmospheric effects and foliage of all kinds—all these the wood engraver can faithfully rep resent. What is of like importance, he can render the difference between oil and water olors. New and cheap processes have not the nerve and style of the hotelkeeper who therefore, displaced the artistic engraver purveys them for his guests. Any good im-ported claret is \$3 a quart and upward. hough it may have taken work from th less skillful. This is what might have been Rhine wires are about the same, with a stereotyped charge of \$8 to \$12 for mythical Steinberger Cabinet and Johannisberger. expected in view of the failure of photog raphy to oust the better class of portrait painters. No mechanical process can Good whisky is \$2 and \$2.50 a bottle, and the working of the human hand guided by . Till the camera can feel and think is \$1.50, with from 50 cents to \$1 added if there is a really great attraction, like Henry as well as see, it must remain inferior to man in the production of first-class works Irving, for instance. The regular \$1.50 seat is also augmented in value from 20 to 30 per cent if bought at a hotel news stand or of art.

SHE CAME OUT AHEAD.

Man Should Be Careful When He Begins to Argue with His Wife. Grigson has a habit of waiting until the go to bed to tell his wife the gossip he has picked up during the day, relates the Wash ington Star. He reads four or five papers, ads and all, between supper and bed tim and his wife knows the fruitlessness and langer of attempting to pick any talk ou of him while this news-absorbing process b soing on. By the time Grigson, with his hand on the gas key, has made a survey o the room between the light and the bed, and ulls the coverings over him, he appears his wife to be just getting livened up for the day and wants to talk, while she is sleepy and wants to slumber. She always nakes a brave effort to keep awake, however and to mumble an occasional "M-mh," and "Yes," and "Well," at the proper times When the story is especially long and drawn out, however, she cannot help, for the life of her, dropping off completely to sleep. When she does this she unvaryingly rouses herself when she hears her husband muter, "Blamed if I don't believe that woman s sound asleep," and says: "Go on; I am istening. "I'll bet 30 cents that you don't remember word I said to you in bed last night," said

Grigson to his wife the other morning at breakfast. "Indeed, I do remember everything you said," she replied, but it could be seen that

she was doing some hard thinking as she "For instance," went on Grigson, "I suppose you recall that I said Thompson is drinking hard, and—" "Yes," chimed in Mrs. Grigson, "and that

ne is liable to lose his position if he don't stop and-'Now I've got you," exclaimed Grigson riumphantly, throwing down his napkinor Grigson is notorious among his wife' women friends as a mean old thing-"I'v got you pat. I didn't even mention Thom; son's name last night and I don't suppos he ever took half a dozen drinks in his life

So you were clearly asleep all the time and hat's all there is about it."
But Mrs. Grigson didn't bat an eyebrow. "Tom," she said, after a minute, "don' ou think some good doctor could cure you f your habit of saying such strange things when you are asleep and dreaming?" Grigson looked at his wife in silence. Minnie." he said, solemnly, "I give you up What's the use of your belonging to all these church societies, anyhow?"

Old age

comes early to the clothes that are dragged up and down over the wash-board. It's ruinous, Nothing else uses them up so thoroughly and so quickly.

This wear and tear, that tells so on your pocket, ought to be stopped. Get some Pearline-use it just as directed-no soap with itand see how much longer the clothes last, and how much easier and quicker the work is. Pearline saves the rubbing.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S it Back FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. 513 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Startling Revelations Made by State And tor Dunn.

FORFEITURE OF LANDS TO STATE

General Shaking Up in Mineral Contracts and Railroad Land Titles as the Result of His Investigations.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3 .- The biennial report of State Auditor Robert C. Dunn to the Minnesota legislature was given to the press tonight, and contains some startling figures and recommendations, drawn from a rigid ago I suffered from terrible sinking spells interpretation of the law and a careful examination of the records of his office, which includes the land department. The general land department business

shows that grants of land to railroad companies by congress and by the state, within the limits of the state of Minnesota, to ald in the construction of the 3.200 miles of line, have amounted to over 20,000,000 acres. The total area of the state is about 46,000,000 acres. A reasonable valuation of these rallroad lands is \$103,000,000, or about \$32,000 per mile. Of these lands the companies have already received over 10,000,000 acres, and under the swamp land act from the state they have received over 2,000,000 additional. He calls particular attention to the grant originally made to the Little Falls railway and now owned by the Northern Pacific, con sisting of 309,000 acres. It was given to aid in the construction of that railroad, from its eastern terminus to the western boundary of the state. For uncompleted portions of the line the land should revert to the state. The line was only built to Morris, altogether eighty seven and a half miles, and the auditor holds that the grant does not attach to the twenty-two and a half miles from there to the state line, making a difference of 130,000 acres in the grant. As the com-pany has already received 200,000 acres, which is in execus of what they carned, the legislature is asked to take proper action to recover those lands, which are valued at no less than \$5 per acre. The auditor's conclusions and recommenda

tions regarding mineral lands, however, are most startling. He recommends that the legislature direct that action be begun in the courts looking to the records of lands already conveyed to the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, amounting to 200,000 acres, and tha the remaining portion, 403,000 acres, be declared forfeited. These lands, conservatively valued, are worth \$3,000,000, being located exclusively in St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties, which comprise the mineral and timber portions of the state. He then calls attention to the constitutional provision that all state lands must be sold at public auction. As the timber has been cleared off, i has been similarly disposed of, and the auditor now raises the question whether the 50e per bottle. mineral is not also a part of the realty, and should, therefore, be disposed of in lik manner. The Rockefellers and the Minne sota from company hold 90 per cent of the mining contracts on state lands, and these were all recured at private sale, so that be a general shaking up in mineral con tracts

The land where the rich mountain iron is located was selected in 1883 by the the state auditor for indemnity school land. In 1888 the same official, apparently through at error or oversight, executed a relinquish ment back to the government. This land is valued at not less than \$12,000,000. The state auditor takes the ground that possibly state still holds title to these lands under the original selection, and that the relin quishment was null and void, because the auditor had no power to execute such relinquishment, that power remaining with the UNIQUE RIDE.

Trolley Journey Through the Sewers of Paris.

The main sewers of Paris are periodically cleared by means of scrapers carried on boats or cars, writes a Paris correspondent. These conveyances are also used for ing visitors through the large sewers under he Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard ebastopol and De Malesherbes. These expedicions take place fourteen times a year spring and autumn, and about visitors are admitted yearly. Until 1894 these cars and boats were drawn by but the labor and expense were found to be so excessive that now the traction is done entirely by electric motors, taking current from accumulator batteries on the boats or cars. The "Genie Civil," which describes and illustrates the plant, says these main sewers are in section very similar to an ordinary tunnel, but in the floor is ormed the rectangular channel for sewage, while round the roof are fixed the water and compressed air mains, the tele graph and telephone wires, etc.

The sewer under the Boulevard des Male herbes is the largest; it is 18 feet 45 iches wide, 10 feet high from floor to roo the sewage channel in the floor is fcet 5% inches deep and 9 feet 10 inches wide. Boats are used in this channel. The other sewers are smaller, the channels them being only 3 feet 11 inches wide, as from 3 feet 11 inches to 5 feet 7 inches deep these cars are run, the flanged wheels the cars running on the edges of the channel, which are protected by angle-bars, and form the rails. The approximate weight of a train of five cars with 100 passenger on board is about 7 tons twelve hundred weight, and this travels at the rate of thre and three-fourths miles per hour. accumulator battery consists of twenty eight elements and weighs fourteen hundred weight, and its capacity is 100 ampere-hours with a mean discharge of twenty-five am peres at fifty or sixty volts. The motor which is series-wound, develops two horse power and runs at 1,600 revolutions per minute, this speed being reduced to eight by means of a pinion and wheel and chain gearing to the driving axle, the wheels being 15% inches in diameter on the tread The boats are towed by means of a chair sunk in the sewage channel, which is brought to the surface and passes around a pulley driven by means of a double re-duction gear from the motor. The chain by means of guide pulleys, makes three quarters of a turn around the driving pulley, this pulley being a magnetic one, mag

netized by means of two colls, one on each side of it, on the axle. Each passenger train consists of six boats in the first of which is carried the accumulator battery and a towing apparatus, while in the last boat, which is smaller, there is another towing apparatus. The battery consists of sixty elements, giving an output of sixty amperes for two and one-half hours, at from ninety-eight to 125 volte: it is divided into two parts, which can be connected in series or parallel, as required. The motors run at 580 revolutions per minute, but this speed is reduced by means of the gearing, so that the boats travel at about one and one-half miles per hour. The power required for this is from about two horse-power to five and one-half horse-power, according as the boats are traveling with or against the current. The total ength of the sewers open in this way to the public is about two miles, and they are lighted partly by lamps on the footpaths or by oil lamps on the boats.

Vill People Be Stronger and Live Longer at That Time?

A HUNDRED YEARS,

A well known scientist says that in a hundred years from now disease will be almost unknown, because people will have carned how to take care of themselves and medical science will have made such wonderful advancement. This statement may be true, but it is also true that it people were only to take advantage of the great discoveries of science even at the present time they might go through life without ever having a day's illness. Many people have realized this fact and many have discovered a way to keep strong and well the whole year round. opinion on the subject which shows how they manage to do it;

Mrs. Ella Feddermann, 291 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., says: "Some time tained no relief until a friend persuaded me to try Duffy's pure malt whiskey. After using it a short time I became fully restored to health." restored to health."

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