THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

MINOR MENTION.

Clark & Wetzel, L O. O. F. blk., art par-

Good, strong boy, 16 years old, wants place on farm. Address R. Bee, Council Bluffs. Augusta Grove will meet in regular session this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Woodmen

In the district court the case of George Neal, guardian, against Oliver Willard and others was argued and submitted.

The Bimetallic league will hold a meet ing this evening in the Brown block. After the regular business has been transacted there will be a dance.

All members of Fidelity council No. 156 Royal Arcanum, are requested to be pres ent at the regular meeting this evening. There will be installation of officers and other important business.

As he lay unconscious his friends could marcely discern the difference in the white-ness of the freshly fallen snow and his imaculate shirt bosom, recently laundered at the Eagle, 724 Broadway.

The world renowned Fisk Jubilee Singers will be in Council Bluffs Tuesday evening, January 12, at the Odd Fellows' hall. Since January 12, at the Odd Fellows man, since their organization in 1871 this aggregation of singers has enjoyed a success accorded to few similar organizations. They will appear here under the auspices of the Young appear here under the auspices of the Young

Commencing Sunday evening, January 10 he only twin stars in the world, Willard and William Newell, will begin a three-night ngagement at the Dohany theater. They will open with their great comedy-drama. "The Operator," a play full of scenic and mechanical effects. The Newells will also be seen here in the "Corsican Brothers," and the "Clemenceau Case."

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

N. Y. Plumbing company. Tel. 250,

ELECTRIC DYNAMO BURSTS AN. Peculiar Accident Occurs in the Motor

Line Power House.

The most dangerous place in Council Bluffs was the dynamo room of the motor line power house for a little while yesterday morning. One of the big dynamos exploded and distributed parts of itself all over the building and for some distance out of doors. The machine was known as dynamo No. 4, one of the big Thomson-Houston generators. It had been speeded up by the night men and was pulling its proportion of the early morn-ing trains when without any sort of warning that anything was wrong the commuta-tor on the armature bursted. The commu-tator had ninety-eight sections of copper plates separated by an equal number of in-sulating plates. Each segment weighs about

a pound, and as the armature was being driven at a tremendous speed the plates were scattered in all directions. The englneer had just stepped behind his engine to oil up the machine and was out of range or he would have been killed. There were no other employes in the room at the time. When the machine was stopped it was found that the accident was due to the breaking of a cast iron collar that held the segments in place. No trains were delayed by the mishap.

Manager Brown has guite an attraction, also a novelty, in store for theater patrons of our city. Three days, commencing Sunday evening, January 10, in the Messrs, Newells, Willard and William, the only twin stars in the world. These gentlemen are described as being as like "as two peas in a have done it as well as the other fellow." pod" and the plays being twin character parts, much can be expected. The repertoire during the engagement will be "The Operator," "Corsican Brothers," and "The Clemenceau Case," and, produced as these gentlemen do, surrounded by an excellent cast and special scenery and mechanical effects. Performances of much worth will be given. Prices for this engagement will be 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

For Rent-Furnished room with board, Apply 221 South Seventh street, Mrs. F. C. Reed III.

Mrs. F. C. Reed is confined to her bed by



County Board.

WANT TO HAVE THEIR BID RECOGNIZED

Attorney Wadsworth Gives Notice that He Will Carry the Matter Into the Courts_A Day in Council Bluffs.

Another effort is to be made to induce the the labor of the convicts, with suitable pro-visions and restrictions to fully protect the bard of supervisors to let the county printing and bookbinding to the lowest bidder. rights of the convicts and the morals and discipline, it becomes a question whether at the present time the Morehouse & Co. are the contestants again against the job printing establishment run state should attempt to employ all con-victs on its own account. It would seem in connection with the local morning publication. Their effort made last year to force advisable to inaugurate some system looking towards the ultimate control on the part of the state of all of the labor of the con-victs and that the penitentiary should be made self-sustaining, or as nearly so as possible. Prisons in several other states are, the board to recognize their bid failed from the fact that no fraud was alleged. This de-

tentiary entirely on state account, it would The matter was brought up Wednesday at seem the better part of wisdom to begin cautiously and in a moderate way, and by the session of the board of supervisors. S. careful experiment determine the best method of utilizing the labor of the convicts B. Wadsworth appeared for the contesting careful firm, and he got after the members of the without unnecessary expense on the part board in an energetic manner. The fact of the state or loss occasioned by inaugurat that he was president of the board for some ing an enterprise which cannot successfully be carried out. In this is also involved the time made his appearance before his former time made his appearance before its former associates of considerable significance. Lest fall he had presented the bid of Morehouse & Co. for the bookbinding. He had a con-ference with the board, and it asked that question of bringing into competition convict labor with that of free labor. The penitentiary should be so conducted as to reduce to the lowest degree possible, with due re-gards to the interests of the state, all the matter be laid over until the present term. This was agreed to, and it was under-stood that Morehouse & Co. and the New competition with free labor. I can see no objections to the inauguration of a system ooking to the manufacture and production Nonparell Printing company were both to hand in bids. As they are the only firms in of numerous articles required in the main-tenance of the different state institutions as a means of providing employment for prison labor and making the prison self-susthe county that can handle the work, it was agreed that no bids should be advertised for. Morehouse & Co. left their bid and exbr. Morehouse & Co. left their bid and the ected it to be presented at this term. When the matter came up Auditor Matthews had analalid the figures, and another bid was analy was and gradually detroduced in a small way and gradually detroduced in a small way and gradually detroduced in a small way and experience would

the matter came up Auditor Matthews had mislaid the figures, and another bid was handed in by Morehouse & Co. Mr. Wadsworth stated yesterday that he had an agreement with the board that it had an agreement with the board that it had an agreement with the board before anything was should let him be heard before anything was dono in the matter. So he came before the This whole question is aubmitted to you or your consideration with the hope that a supervisors Wedneeday afternoon and asked permission to address them. Nothing was said to him, and he started to introduce his subject. He had not gone far before President Kerney interrupted him by saylaw will be enacted providing for the state's management of the penitentiary in a manner such as to place the institution on a higher moral plane and provide for proper utiliza-tion of the labor of the convicts while in ing: "It's no use to waste any time on this because we have settled it. We're busy and have other things to attend to." onfinement. INSANE HOSPITALS ARE CROWDED.

"I am a citizen and a taxpayer of this county," said Mr. Wadsworth, "and you are the servants of the people, and I claim that I have a perfect right to be heard and will be heard in this matter. You did not Additional Appropriations Asked to Meet the Demand.

Nebraska has three hospitals for the inseem to be so busy for the past hour, though you are being paid-\$20 a day for your serv-ices here. I don't see how you can serve the people any better than by devoting a few minutes to reconsidering this matter and ane, located at Lincoln, Norfolk and Hastings, respectively. I choose to treat all of them together and in a general way. They have each been managed in a wise, careful let the contract to Morehouse & Co., and in that way save to the taxpayers you are supposed to serve \$5%. I've been a mem-ber of this board myself, and you must give me credit for being gamey when need be. If twas necessary for me in order to state welfare of the unfortunate wards of the state confined in these institutions has been care-fully looked after in all respects. A visit to any one of these institutions cannot but impress one with the high professional skill it was necessary for me in order to get you t my client a fair hearing to take you out and show you a good time and have your pic-tures taken, way didn't you say so? I could and orderly management which characterizes The welfare of the inmates is improved

wherever possible and the utmost kindness and gentleness in caring for them prevails. During Mr. Wadsworth's address the mem-bers of the board were rather distressed, A considerable caving has been made in but they refused to reconsider their action and Mr. Wadsworth gave them notice that the expenditures per capita. Some further saving can doubtless be made, and yet I am inclined to the view that in these institutions the would bring the proceedings mentioned. He then continued to explain to the board that the New Nonparell company had over-charged on its contract in printing the court docket to the extent of about \$500. the minimum expenditures in their mainte-nance has-been very nearly reached. In caring for the unfortunate incane it is apparent to the ordinary observer that the neces-In the bid submitted last year Morehouse sary employes, as well as officers of such an & Co. offered to print the dockets for 70 cents institution, are more numerous than are a page and the Nonparell company for 95 required in any other institutional work. cents a page. Previous to last year a page proposition of reducing expenditures was always construed to mean the ruling and further by a reduction of salaries has been

HOLCOMB'S SECOND

perintendents of these two institutions are quite complete, and show them to be in a satisfactory condition. While I do not think there has been any extravagance in the management of either of these institutions, to some extent regarding the history and condition of this institution, as it seems necessary that there should be an entire re-vision of the law respecting its future man-agement. Under the lease system there have been established different in-dustries at the institution for the purpose of utilizing the labor of the suggested by the superintendents. Some of them are well worthy of your careful con-sideration. I am not prepared to favor appropriations for additional buildings at convicts. These industries have been main-tained by subcontractors of the lessee and canned by subcontractors of the tessee and sreyed owned by them. There are now in op-eration a broom factory, a harness factory, a cooper establishment and au iron foundry. The capacity of these several industries is perhaps large enough to utilize all of the either of these institutions.

The capacity of the institution of the institution for the perhaps large enough to utilize all of the institution. If arrange-ments could be made for the continuance of the in a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition, and I know of the institution is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition is a satisfactory condition. The work of the institution is a satisfactory condition is a satisfactory condition is a satisfactory condition. The work of the ins Institution for Feeble Minded Youth. no suggestions for improvements to make to you, unless, perhaps, it is along the line of more rigid economy in its management. I coincide with the views of the superin-tendent respecting the advisability of making further provisions for a class of citizens who are past what might be termed the school period in an institution of this kind the entire support of each of them. I am the and are yet not fit subjects to be again re-turned to the county of their residence, there to struggle for a living and be subjected to unfavorable comment, rendering their lives miserable. I am impressed with the view that a large number, afflicted as are these wards of the state, should be cared for and looked after with the same spirit of humane regard as that given to the in-sane, and yet I am doubtful of the propriety of this legislature making additional approoriations sufficient to accomplish this much desired result.

CONTROL OF DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND Legislation to Remedy a Present Con-

filet of Authority. I desire to call the attention of the legislature to the urgent necessity for suitable egislation making proper provisions for the ontrol, government and maintenance of the Institution for the Blind at Nebraska City and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb it Omaha. These two institutions are se learly alike in character that I am of the pinion that each can be provided for by the assage of a single act. In the treatment this subject, in speaking of one, I take that the same remarks will apply as well the other. The law at present governing he Institute for the Deaf and Dumb is found Chapter 22 of the Compiled Statutes of 93, while the law governing the Institution or the Blind is found in chapter 42 of the ame statutes. The law for the governing t the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb way resent constitution, as was also the law overaing the other institution. The presment and government. nt constitution provides that a Board ublic Lands and Buildings, consisting

Public Lands and Euildings, consisting of the commissioner of public lands and build-lugs, the secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall have general super-vision and control of all buildings, grounds and lands of the state, the state prison, asylums, and all other like institutions, except these for educational purposes. It was intended by the criginal generation of the law generation by the original enactment of the law govern ng these institutions that the institute for he Deaf and Dumb should be controlled by board of directors, as mentioned in the original act, and the Institution for the Blind should be governed by a board of by runtees to be selected by the legislature, as terein provided.

Under the provisions of the present constitution these institutions could no longer be governed as originally intended, and in the case of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb the Board of Public Lands and Build-Boyd in his clo≥ing message to the legislature speaks of this matter as follows: ings assumed control, the governor exercis-ing the authority to appeint the managing officers. This institution has been con-lucted in this manner until the presen-

Respecting the Institution for the Blind, in in carly decision of the supreme court, found the sixth Nebraska, page 286, in the of State ve. Bacon, it was decided that this institution was not an educational in-stitution within the meaning of the section of the constitution heretofore cited and was within the control of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. Thereafter this in-stitution was under the control and manageupon them whatever. This should not be so. The governor should have the power to nent of that board, the governor appointing appoint the superintendents and managing e managing officers. In a reound in the case of Curtis vs Allen orty-three Nebraska, 184, the supreme cour eversel the decision above mentioned and eld that this was an educational institution and not under the control of the Board o Public Lands and Buildings. That both of these two institutions ar language: ducational in their aims and objects rather han asylums or permanent abiding places or the unfortunate blind and deaf it seems o me hardly admits of argument. The atter decision of the supreme court was it accord with the spirit and intention of the law establishing and providing for the maintenance of these two institutions, and if either is found to be educational in its character by a proper tribunal, it must follow as a logical sequence that the other is likewise of the same character, the one being for the purpose of educating the un-fortunate children of the state who have est the sense of sight and the other for tho who have lost the sense of hearing. View ing the subject in this light, and yet no wishing to exercise any control or su pervision that might not have the approva of my fellow state officers composing the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, I re is much larger than the Norlois hospital, The best results as to economy and efficiency in treatment and management can be ob-tained as the population of these institutions tained as the population of these institutions. Institution for the Bind; in other words, Institution for the Bind; in other words, quested the attorney general for an opinio or an asylum, within the meaning of the constitutional provisions cited above. In an pinion, which will be found in his report, the attorney general passes upon the ques tion adversely to the position taken by myself. With all due deference to the opinion of the attorney general, I am convinced that both of these institutions are edu-

provisions for the establishment of the Ne- tutions, as well as by boards when created eary, but, on the contrary, am strongly imerly made provisions for two separate in-stitutions. The one at Kearpey was main-tained as an industrial school fur boys, and another established at Geneva of the same character for girls. The reports of the su-government was placed under the super-tained as a placed of the supervision of the Woman's Associated Charities of Nebraska, and an appropriation of \$15,000 to the duties of his own office, each voucher was made to purchase a site and erect build-ings. This institution was located at Milford, and has since been in operation, doubt-less accomplishing great good in the direc-

> be under the supervision of the Society of the Home for the Friendless. Hundreds of homeless children and aged women have been cared for at this institution during its existence

The similarity of these two institutions is marked. Each originated with an or-ganized society of benevolently disposed, Christian women, who desired to benefit

sponsible Head.

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upon the state treasurer having to be presented to him and there approved before the issuance of a warrant. The Board of Purchase and Supplies incurs much indebt-edness in supplying the different state instition intended by its founders. In 1887 the legislature saw fit to make an appropriation of \$5000 to establish and provide for the erection of a Home for the Friendless at Lincoln, its management to

> harmonious administration of state affairs It would also provide for a better system of approving vouchers upon which warrants

are drawn against the state treasury. STATE'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

University Specially Commended to the Legislators.

The State university is in a very flourish-At each recurring session of the legislature liberal appropriations have been made for the maintenance of these institutions. ing condition. The excellent work in the educational field occupied by this institution under the direction and efficient managein some doubt regarding the propriety of the state assuming the financial responsibility all citizens of the state. and not having equally the responsibility for the government and management of which has been performed. The university them. The conditions under which they are educational work has been extended so as to provide a practical training for a short now managed and maintained bring a sense of responsibility and primary duty upon the part of the governing officers to the asso-ciations referred to rather than to the state, Heretofore there has been more or less con-tention and controversy respecting the authority of the state in the management of them, though I am pleased to say that for the two years past the relations have been of the most pleasant and amicable character. It seems to me it is a sound

of agriculture and yet wish to prepare them-selves for active and intelligent work in agricultural pursuits. In a state such as ours, where the agricultural inter-ests are paramount to all others, it seems to me that an effort to promote this feature of university education must find much cordial support by the peop'e generally. In considering the needs of the institution special attention is requested to this branch of the work which is now in process of deproposition, however, that the state should have the complete and absolute control and management of all of its institutions and that the officers should be responsible alone to the state for the faithful and intelligent of the work which is now in process of development.

discharge of their duties. The institutions under consideration are of a peculiar char-The law provides for two funds to be acter, and as the women seem to be better adapted to know the needs and best methused in support of this institution, first, the endowment fund, to be invested and the ods of conducting them, it might be well to provide for a government by a board the endowment fund, to be invested and the interest of which only can be used in its support; and, second, the regents' fund, which shall consist of the proceeds of the investment of the endowment fund, the anf women, who should be directly responsi-le to the state for the manner in which they discharge their duties. This plan would serve the purposes and fulfill the ob-jects sought by their founders, and yet bring nual rental of the University and Agri-cultural college lands, the matriculation and other fees paid by students and a tax of three-eighths of one mill on the dower value of all taxable the institutions within the complete control of the state, where, in my judgment, they taxable properly belong, if the state is to be held property. From this it would appear that it responsible in any way for their managewas the intention to have the university upported from these funds rather than from an appropriation from the general fund, CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS. unless for repairs and permanent improve-ments. The condition of the state's finances Should Be Vested in Some One Rewould seem to emphasize the necessity for adherance to this method of deriving rev-The interest of the state in these public enves for the current expenditures of the institution as nearly as possible without ininstitutions amounts to millions of dollars and there are expended annually large sums

of money for their maintenance in conducting the business for which they were constructed. They should each be governed and con-While I am strongly impressed with the trolled in such a way as to bring about the greatest harmony between the several insti-tutions as well as the greatest economy in making appropriations for the expenses of their management in the interest the taxpayers of the state. Their nterest state government, I bespeak for this highly Their useful institution a liberal support sufficient trol and management heretofore to maintain its various departments units different bodies, and as many different paired. The report of the regents for the bi paired. The report of the regents for the bi-contal period just closed will be submitted methods, has been productive of much needless expense and friction as to the policies which should obtain. This fact, I doubt not, to you and is worthy of your careful consid-cration. It is an improvement on all past reports in its thoroughness and the attention has become quite apparent to every ex-ecutive of the state of Nebraska. Governor

tiven to dotails respecting the past management and the future requirements of our uni vensity. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

which

"And in this connection I would further call your attention to the fact that there are The State Normal school, located at Peru, appears to be performing the work for which a number of state institutions over which the authority of the executive has been by it was constructed in a very satisfactory manner, and meeting the full expectations of the friends of education all over the state. statute taken from him. In the case of the Industrial School for Boys at Kearney, of the Industrial School for Girls at Geneva, of I am advised that the attendance of those who are preparing themselves to become inthe Institute for Feeble Minded at Beatrice, and of one or two others, the appointing structors in the public schools is fully up to, if not surpassing its previous history. That the educational work in all of its varied power is vested in the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. This board is also branches is being successfully prosecuted, is by the constitution given full control of all institutions, and the executive has no check vident.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the requests of the board of trustees for ap-propriations needful in conducting the afrs of the school for the coming

Deficit as a Legacy of the Last State Encampment.

hat during the past two years the National guard of this state has made great improvement in its knowledge of military duty, t to take the field for active service in or

pressed with the conviction that the case, being of so much importance, ought to have been finally disposed of long ere this. It been unally disposed of long ere this. It seems to me that the grave questions in-volved are of sufficient importance to war-rant an order of advancement by the tri-bunal hearing the case, and a decision at the earliest opportunity consistent with its proper consideration by those who have to pass upon the logal questions involved. It is to be hoped that a final and speedy hearing will be obtained at an early date, and thus enable the people of the state to ascertain what, if any, further or different legislation may be required in order to carry constitution hay be required in order to carry out the intentions of the provisions of the constitution just quoted. Until the case is finally determined, it would seem that nothing further in the way of enacting a law establishing reasonable maximum freight charges by the legislature can with safety

TOUCHES UP RAILWAY COMMISSION.

be attempted.

Appointive Board as Potent as an Elective One if it Wishes to Be.

Under the second constitutional provision the legislature has established a Board of Transportation, giving to such board power to prevent unjust discrimination, to fix reasonable rates for the carrying of freights, ment of the chancellor is very gratifying to and in general to carry out the provisions The high rank of the act creating such board. A board which it occupies among similar institutions of the land testifies to the excellent work can serve a good purpose in preventing can serve a good purpose in preventing unjust discrimination or exorbitant rates for the carrying of freights by the different railroads of the state. Its usefulness de-agriculture for those who are unable to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to take the prescribed course in the collego of agriculture and yet wish to prepare themconstituted, to fulfill the objects of its crea-tion, the law should be amended so as to state give it more extended powers. The necessity for the maintenance of an office charged with the duties of enforcing all prosity for the office

visions of the law regulating railroad traffic in the state, is quite obvious to all. The people of the state, I am satisfied, prefer an elective railroad commission rather than the commission as now created. This they are unable to accomplish until our fundamental law shall be amended provid-ing for these additional executive officers, A constitutional amendment looking to that end was submitted to the electors at the last general election, the adoption of which is quite doubtful. Until such a commission can be provided for by constitutional amendment whatever relief that may be ob-tained must be secured through a board of transportation or railroad commission com-posed of executive officers already created by the constitution. I am unable to see why, if an elective commission may be empowered to give to the people any relief from unjust discrimination or overcharges. the same powers may not be given to a commission composed of executive officers as now existing under the constitution. Many other states have commissions either created by the constitution or otherwise, whose duty it is to regulate and control rall-road, telegraph and express traffic. The work of these commissions in many states juring its usefulness. The estimate of ex-penditures calls for an appropriation from the general fund of \$24,500, and also \$50,000 for permanent improvements. a subject.

I am of the opinion that our board of transportation laws should be amended in nome respects so as to give greater powers and more latitude in the operation of the board in the enforcement of the law, thereby assuring a better administration of this im-portant feature of state government. It would also seem advisable to give to a board of transportation not only the right to con-trol railroad traffic, but also that of telegraph and express companies doing business be-tween points within the state. This entire matter is submitted to you with

the hope that, if any changes in our present law are found to be advisable, the subject may be legislated upon by you so as to bring nbout equitable dealings between these sev-eral corporations and their patrons. While protecting the rights of the individual, every onsideration which wisdom and justice requires should be given to the corporations whose business is thus sought to be regulated.

MONEY FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The report of the adjutant general shows

and that the equipment is sufficient, with the exception of a few articles, to enable

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a severe attack of illness. She has been suffering for some time, but it was not until Wednesday that her symptoms became alarming. Colonel Reed and her friends deemed it best to remove her from her home in Manawa to this city, where she could re-ceive needed medical care, and she was taken to St Bernard's hospital Wednesday evening. Her condition was greatly im-proved last evening and her friends are en-couraged in the belief that she will soon regain her wonted health. She was ready to start for her old home in Little Rock, Ark., where Colonel Reed and his family have always spent their winters since com ing here, and her husband had accompanied her to Omaha to permit her to make som farewell calls. She was taken seriously ill while there.

One Dollar Reward-Return lost ring, in-Itial "T.," to J. W. Minnick, Grand hotel,

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

Parsons-Brownell.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parsons have been keeping a little surprise in store for their friends for the past six months that was only sprung yesterday. During all that time they have been plain C. E. Parsons and Mrs. Mary L. Brownell. Both are employed at the offices of Deere, Wells & Co. It seems that some time last July they went to Fremont and were quietly married. It was strictly their own business, and they old any one. It's all out now, and Mr. Parsons was receiving a shower of congratu-lations last evening, which were all the heartier for the lateness.

Water Bills.

Pay now and save 5 per cent. Office open Saturday evening.

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

Grape Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Pottawattamie County Grape Growers' and Shippers' asso ciation will be held in horticultural hall in the county court house at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Officers will make their annual reports and several papers of interest to fruit growers will be read. The election of officers for the ensuing year will also take place.



Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, olly, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world as well as purest and aweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.



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ing across the entire space wherever the book was opened. The present printers of the book took that to mean two pages and consequently. Mr. Wadsworth explained what his client offered to do for \$238.50, the New Nonparell company had furnished to the county for \$238 each term. This was only one of the items, said Mr. Wadsworth, that he would bring suit on against the board and the printers as overcharges on

their contract prices. Mr. Wadsworth was seen yesterday about his charges against the board and he said was determined to make them recognize the claims of his client and himself as taxpayer of the county. The injunction proceedings last year failed to stick because no fraud had been alleged. This, he said would not be the case this year, as he had pointed out to the board its failure to do its duty toward the citizens of the county represented, which legally constituted

President Kerney said last night that he and the other members were considering the matter of rescinding the contract with the

Nonparell company and the matter was not definitely settled. The talk made by Mr. Wadsworth he acknowledged had made a Hastings asylum and the Lincoln hospital decided impression on the board and in all is much larger than the Norfolk hospital. probability something would be done in the matter before the board adjourned. Yesterday's session of the supervisors was

aken up in settling with the county treasurer.

Now is the time to make good resolutions. "Resolved That Davis' drug, paint and glass house, being the largest, it is the best place to trade. Resolved, That if my bill is now over ninety days' old that I will go up to Davis' and settle it at once, if I have to borrow the money to do so." good.

Free Silverware.

By sending forty Domestic soap wrappers to L. Bolten & 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. MORE CLAIMS AGAINST CASADY.

Large Sums of Interest and Reat Moneys Found to Be Missing.

The extent of the shortages of J. N. Casady seems to be steadily growing, and yesterday's developments showed at least two clients that may fail to get a settlement

in full from his property. Two more attachments were plastered on his property by the Grosvenor estate and H. B. Knowlea. The latter asks judgment for \$1,583, moneys collected by Casady while acting as agent for the plaintiff and his mother and sisters. Mr. Casady negotiated a number of real estate mortgages for the Knowles, the interest on which was payable at his office. The mortgages are held by the Knowles themselves and their loss, if any, will only be for the interest collected. John Pugh, as executor of the Grosvenors, will ask judgment in an attachment case for \$5,000, the amount claimed to be due the estate on two notes held against Cas-

F. M. Douglass came in from St. Paul yesterday to look up the condition of his father's property that Mr. Casady had charge of for a long time. He said he was greatly shocked to hear of Mr. Carady's disappearance, as he had done business with his father for forty years. Mr. Douglass, er., owns a large amount of farm property in Pottawattamle and surrounding counties. for which Mr. Casady acted as agent and ollected the rents. How much he has in his possession Mr. Douglass is unable to tell. He intends going to see the tenants on the farms during the next few days, when he expects to bring some action against Mr. Casady if he cannot get an accounting.

Water Bills. Pay now and save 5 per cent. Office open Saturday evening. Laborers Wanted.

We have for sale or rent several desira-ble fruit, grain, vegetable and stock farms near Council Bluffs for 1597. Day & Hess, Rental Agents

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

suggested to me. I submit it to you for our careful and judicious consideration rithout recommendation on my part furthe than to say that I approve of any effort which may be made to place all salaries and wages of employes of the state upon a basis of equality, as near as may be done, with reference to the character of the work to be

performed. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" and all servants of the state, in whatever capacity employed, should receive fair compensation and their services should be the very best obtainable, honestly, faithfully and intelligently performed. The management of each of these institu-

tions has made request for appropriations to provide additional room. Each is now crowded to its utmost capacity, and yet there are a number of insane persons being cared for by the different counties of the state who could be much better and more econcally treated in state hospitals. Reasonable provisions should be made to meet the in-creasing demands upon these institutions in tho most economical manner compatibl with the welfare of the unfortunates for whom such institutions are maintained. will be observed that the population of the

view of the fact that the institution at Nor-folk has less room than either of the others, it seems to me that if the legislature shall determine to make appropriations for addi-tional room, and it can be provided for with will go I have elsewhere, it would be advisable to en-large that institution until its capacity has

reached 350 to 400 inmates. The sugges-tions made by the superintendent of the Lincoln hospital present some features of economy in the way of procuring additional room with a minimum of expense, which I submit to you for your careful considera-

tion. The Hastings institution is denominated an Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and receives its inmates from the other two, by transfer of inmates after a period of time

has shown that the hope of recovery is very small. If the intention of the lawmakers in its establishment be carried out to its fullest extent it will have to have its capacity still further increased, although it now has the largest population of the three. Some interested in the subject of caring for the insane favor the placing of all three of

appear that the condition of the patients renders it advisable to place them in this institution for permanent treatment, as con-templated by the law creating it. It will be

observed, however, that no fixed or definite rule can be made in determining just what patient shall be transferred. It will therefore fulfill reasonably well its mission by receiving those seemingly best adapted to ransfer only so fast as vacancies occur by your attention to a careful perusal of the biennial reports of the superintendents of these three institutions, which will give you

much valuable information. State Industrial Schools. By constitutional enactment "the legislature may provide by law for the establishment of a school, or schools, for the safe-

keeping, education, employment and reform of all children under the age of 16 years, who, for want of proper parental care or other cause, are growing up in mendicancy or crime." Under this provision the In-

dustrial school at Kearney, for both girls and boys, was first established. Afterward the legislature, in its wisdom, very prop- prostitution, the legislature of 1881 made

cational in their character and should be treated as such. This view is held by their superintendents, and the method of the work in operation in each of them clearly demonstrates it to be correct.

RESORT TO COURTS AGAIN.

After the latter opinion of the supreme ourt respecting the legal status of the Institution for the Blind some effort was made by the last legislature to enact a law respecting its government, but for some reason it failed to pass both branches of the legislature. An effort was then made to fall back on the old law enacted at the time of the creation of these institutions and elect trustees by a joint session of the legislature, as provided by the original act. This the insanc favor the placing of all three of these institutions on an equality, that is, making them all asyums for the insane, without qualifying the different degrees or any of their acts, believing the types of insanity. I de not believe it action of the legislature, to be in conflict. So of the con-of this kind at this time and maxing them all as dvantages that the present arrangement has advantages of objections that might be urged against its continuance. The request for an appropria-tion for additional buildings at the Hastings institution. The institution has sine been under the control of a 'sufferintendent ap-creasing its capacity so that it may be able section having been abrogated by the adop-tion of the constitution, 1 deemed it my to receive inmates from the other two in-stitutions by transfer as rapidly as it shall appear that the condition of the patients charge of his duties.

This state of affairs renders the situa-tion in regard to these two institutions unsatisfactory. Assuming, as I have that the institution for the Dear and Dumb is, notwithstanding the action of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings in asuming control, in exactly the same situation as the Institution for the Blind, I recommend a revision of the two chapters referred to. The revised law should provide for the apdeath or recovery, after its maximum num-ber of inmates has been reached. I invite pointment of a board of control or trustees, of three or five members, to serve for stated periods, with compensation fixed at a certain amount per diem, together with actual expenses, and not exceeding alto-

gether a fixed sum during any one year They should be required to meet not oftener than once in every three months for the purpose of examining into the general con tion of these institutions and taking such action as shall be deemed advisable for their proper conduct and management.

HOMES FOR THE UNFORTUNATES. State Control Advocated if the State

Maintains Them. With a view to aid in the suppression of

cials in every one of the state institutions, Considerable is asked for in the con period. and I would recommend that this legislature struction of new buildings. In view of the amend this statute that the appointing state's finances and the ever-increasing bur-den of taxation. I am not prepared to favor ower shall be fully restored to him." My predecessor, Governor Crounse, like-vise took occasion to express his views on

any appropriation for new structures at the different state institutions, except where, after a thorough investigation, they seem to his same subject in the following "In the case of some of the institutions of

be absolutely required in order that the in-stitution may efficiently carry on the work for which it was intended, and where the withholding of such appropriations would cripple the usefulness of such institutions. the state the governor appoints the su-perintendents and other officers, while in

perintendents and other oncers, while a others this authority is given to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. This is wrong. The governor should be charged with the appointment in all these cases, and he should be responsible to the people for his DELAYS IN MAXIMUM RATE CASE

Opinion Expressed that the Last One action. The responsibility for a bad appoint. Was Inexcusable. vent should not be a divided one and one It is provided in section 4 of article xil

not directly traceable or chargeable to any one person. Considerations of a political of the constitution that "Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be favorable acceptance of this recommendation at this time, still some legislation should not be avoided for fear of the loss of some partisan advantage. It is unfortunate persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and that the beads of some institutions, in cases where to fitness experience has been added, the legislature may from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates should become the sport of political fortune, and for good reasons only should be tried and experienced officers be replaced." of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state. The liability of railway corpora-

ONE RESPONSIBLE HEAD. tions as common carriers shall never be lim-To all that has been said by these two ited.'

To all that has been said of these two gentlemen on this subject 1 can give my hearty approval. I am quite well convinced that a more satisfactory administration of the affairs of these various institutions can be secured when there is one responsible Section 7 provides: "The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent un-just discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, telegraph and railroad be secured when there is one responsible companies in this state, and enforce such head to whom each must be required to acnead to whom each must be required to ac-count for the faithful discharge of the duties of his position, and that a fixed and well defined policy deriving its source from one head may be inaugurated which will work advantageously in each of the institutions. necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises." Under the constitutional power thus con-

ferred, efforts have been made from time to time by the different legislatures to enact In my judgment it was never intended by the constitution that the Board of Public laws to establish reasonable maximum rates and to prevent discrimination and abuses Lands and Buildings, therein created, should have the control and supervision of the ad-ministrative and governmental part of these to the patrons of such roads. The legislain 1893 enacted a maximum freight ture rate law which was approved by the gov-ernor and thereby became one of the laws different institutions, but rather, as its name implies, and as expressed in direct terms by the constitution, it should have control of the state. The enforcement of this law of the public lands and public buildings, to look after, to care for the repairs and imwas resisted by different railway companies and a suit was instituted to prevent the Board of Transportation from enforcing the provisions of the act. A trial in a federal provements, the erection of new buildings, when provided for by the legislature, and the legislature, and district court resulted adversely to the state. district court resulted adversely to the state, and the last legislature made suitable pro-visions for the prosecution of a writ of error from the judgment of the district court to the supreme court of the United States. such other control and supervision as per-tain to the buildings and landa belonging to the state, as distinguished from the care, maintenance and control of the inmates of such institutions. There has been almost such institutions. There has been almost continually, since the enactment of the law It was presumed at that time that the defining the duties of the Board of Public case could be taken on appeal or error to the be brought forward that will raise the ques-Lands and Buildings, more or less differ-ence between that board and the executive short time and the validity of the act in of the healthful, nourishing and fattening

of the different departments in state insti- final hearing of this case are at all neces

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 be honest-send if back. Dig JAMES PYLE, New York.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE MAKER.

of Deviled Crabs Asks a Question. The following correspondence between Mr. McMenamin, the well known producer of hermetically sealed sea food, of Hampton, Va., and the Postum Cercal Co., may interest ome, as it touches a point upon which there have been some quiries:

"Hampton, Va.-Postum Cereal Co., Battle constructed in this state, are hereby de-clared public highways, and shall be free letter I beg to say that your health coffee has a flavor, so far as I can remember, of the best coffee, and this coffee flavor was 89 pronounced that I suspected that coffce was mixed with the other grains, served it to some of my gu my guest without telling them what was, and they pronounced it very excellent coffee, One of them was a coffee drinker who had to have it three times a day. I would like to know if there is any coffee in it. Very truly James McMenamin. ours.

"Battle Creek, Mich .-- Mr. James McMena-min, Hampton, Va .-- Dear Sir: We have your esteemed favor of the 28th and in reply to your inquiry as to the ingredients will say that we are willing to stake every penny we can get together that Postum not only doea not contain coffee, but that it is composed strictly and entirely of pure cercals of the field, the greater portion being the various parts of wheat. It took us nearly a year of experimenting to produce Postum, the health coffee. It is an easy matter to make a weak sort of drink from browned rye, wheat or mait, but to produce a liquid from the cereals that has the color, taste and nourishing properties of our present product taxed our best energies and that of one of the most

expert analytical chemists in America. "We felt a desire to demonstrate the prin-cipal that man's drink at meals should be made from grains, without any sort of adult-eration or chemical preparation, aside from

"There is no possible argument that can properties of the cereals furnished by the All-wise Creator for man's natural use. We We thank you for your kind letter. Yo apectfully, Postum Cereal Co., Lim. Yours re-

There is but one genuine original Postum Cereal Coffee, with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

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FISK JUBILEE SINGERS Will give their inimitable musical entertainment in the above beautiful auditorium, Broadway,

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DOHANY THEATER-SUNDAY, JANUARY 10.

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