CURRENT NEWS OF INTEREST FROM IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

MINOR MENTION.

Cooper, Fire Ins., 6 Pearl, tel. 372.
Harry Murphy, coal and wood, 37 Main.
Schmidt's bar relief photos are the latest.
Spooner Grocery Co., 323 Bway. Tel. 314.
Dr. Shriver, dentist, Merriam blk., rom 246.
Miss Lucille Porterfield is visiting in the city.
Colonel D. B. Daily is confined to his home by illness.
George J. Crane spent Thanksgiving with his family.
Fred N. Lewis of Macedonia called in the city yesterday.
John Pomeroy of Shelby called in the city yesterday.
J. H. Malone and wife of Neola called in the city yesterday.
William R. Pomeroy of Shelby was a guest in the city yesterday.
B. C. Field of Beatrice, Neb., stopped over in the city yesterday.
A. Pritchard and W. E. Cooper of Harlan were in the city yesterday.
C. W. Vance of Fremont was among the guests in the city yesterday.
C. B. Waite started yesterday on a business trip through Nebraska.
C. B. and Theodore W. Larch of Lincoln were in the city over yesterday.
McPherson & Reed, cut flowers and designs; office 6 Pearl st., tel. 372.
George Leston of Anamosa is visiting with his parents at Bancroft Terrace.
Truth is eternal; it's lasting as the work done by the Bluff City Laundry.
A. Clement, J. W. Clark and W. H. Evans of Red Oak called in the city yesterday.
Girl wanted for general housework; good wages for the right girl. 803 7th avenue.
C. C. Hazen, dentist, removed from the opera house to the Dr. Pinney office, 214 Pearl.
Buy meat of the Welker Meat company, 221 South Main street, and get premium stamps.
S. F. Keller, R. K. Ely and son and Dr. Saugher and son of Adair were in the city yesterday.
O. E. Patterson and William Wallace of Greenfield were among the guests in the city yesterday.
J. G. Rudolph J. M. Taylor and D. Wilson of Red Oak were among the visitors in the city yesterday.
J. R. Van Boskirk, president of the Alliance Cattle association of Alliance, Neb., is a guest at the Grand.
The best is good enough for you. Nothing less. Send your work to the popular Eagle Laundry, 724 Bway.
Carlson's freshly ground cornmeal, best to be had; call for it at your grocer's or at C. Carlson's Wash. Ave. mills.
Miss Annette Grass, accompanied by her friend, Miss Grace Lawrence of Los Angeles, Cal., spent yesterday in the city.
Max Mayne and F. C. Neal of Iowa City were here yesterday to witness the foot ball game.
A party from Missouri Valley, consisting of D. E. Armstrong, E. L. Garrison, P. M. Morrison and H. Newton, were in the city yesterday to witness the Iowa-Nebraska game.
Frank Whitson, who disappeared with about $20 from the Ogden house bar, was brought over from Omaha to this city yesterday by Constable Alberti on requisition papers and lodged in the county jail to await trial.
Mrs. J. H. Hershey and daughter Helen of North Platte, Neb., and Edwin S. McCrary of Kansas City, Mo., assistant claim agent of the Missouri Pacific railway, were here for Thanksgiving with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McCrary, on Fourth street.
C. B. Viavi Co., female remedy; consultation free. Office hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Health book furnished. 326-327-328 Merriam block.
N. Y. Plumbing company. Tel. 250.

SUING FOR THE GATE RECEIPTS.

Frank Crawford Attaches the Receipts of Yesterday's Game.

At the close of the foot ball game yesterday and before Manager Schuerman could get the gate receipts safely into the capacious bag provided for that purpose the entire receipts were tied up at the request of Frank Crawford, the Omaha foot ball manager, who failed to get the interstate college game. During the afternoon he employed a Council Bluffs attorney to sue out attachment papers alleging that the Nebraska team was indebted to him to the amount of $155, due for services performed while acting as the coach for the team in 1893. The attorney and Mr. Crawford came narrowly near missing their chance to get hold of the cash, for all of the local justices offices were closed, as were likewise the offices of the clerks of the district and superior courts. The first plan was to bring two attachment suits in justice court in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the justices, but this plan had to be abandoned for the reason that it was impossible to find the justices in time. After a good deal of delay the papers were gotten from the clerk's office of the district court and served by a deputy sheriff. No time has been set for the hearing, and the amount of the money involved will be tied up for some time, unless the hope proves true that the claim is barred by the statute of limitation.

The total receipts of the game rounded out $1,000. This will be divided between the two teams, after all of the expense of the teams, and the Council Bluffs club are taken. It was estimated last night that the Iowa and Nebraska boys would be able to take away with them about $200 as the share for each club.

Deems, the Iowa man, who was reported to have sustained dangerous injuries about the head and was said to be suffering from concussion of the brain was sitting in a rocking chair in the rotunda of the hotel at 10:30 o'clock last night, chatting pleasantly with his friends and denying taht he was suffering at all. He was injured considerably at the game played with Grinnell last Saturday, and when he received a number of vigorous new bumps yesterday he became sick and faint, but pluckily played his part to the end of the game. When brought to the hotel he was chilled and showed some symptoms of being partially paralyzed. A few hypodermic injections brought him around all right.

Dangerously Ill.

Andrew Hall, father-in-law of J. R. Bell, was reported to be dangerously ill last night. A few days ago he fell in the hallway of his home and was found by members of the family lying helpless and almost unconscious. He is one of the oldest citizens of the city and a large property owner.

Arnold's Bromo Celery cures headaches, 10c, 25c and 50c. All druggists.

The Iowa Pearl Button Industry.

VINTON, Ia., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—The pearl button industry will soon be of great importance here. Already one factory has been started by E. E. Hayward, and it is said that another has been formed to carry on the business on a large scale. The Hayward factory will employ several men and women, and will use shells mostly taken from the Cedar river at this place, where they are found in what is thought to be inexhaustible quantities. The machinery is now being set in the latter factory and it will be in full operation in a few days. The other factory it is said has incorporated and is now figuring on the machinery to be set as soon as a good location is secured for the plant.

Baco-Cure
Don't Stop Tobacco
Suddenly and rack the nerves. Take BACO-CURE, the only cure while using tobacco. 50c. or $1 boxes. 3 boxes (Guaranteed Cure) $2.50; of Druggists or of us.
It Gently Weans.
EUREKA CHEMICAL AND MFG. CO., La Crosse, Wis.

BICYCLE GIRLS BADLY HURT

Two School Girls Severely Injured in a Street Accident.

CRUSHED BENEATH A BUTCHER'S CART

Horse Frightened at a Street Speaker Rears in the Air and Alights Directly on a Passing Tandem Bicycle.

Dora Spare, living at 1027 Fourth avenue, and Mabel Hoagland, whose parents reside on the corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue, met with a severe accident yesterday while riding a tandem bicycle. A frightened horse attached to a butcher's wagon and driven by James Molzahn, ran them down on Broadway. Miss Spare sustained a compound fracture of the right leg below the knee and Miss Hoagland received spinal injuries that may prove serious.

The accident occurred about 10 o'clock. The girls, who are about 15 years old, were passing Fourth street on Broadway. In the center of the street, mounted on a dry goods box and enveloped in a big wolfskin coat, stood John Short, an eccentric labor agitator and socialist who has been permitted to make street speeches whenever the notion seized him. The old man talks in a tone of voice that can be heard half a mile and gesticulates wildly. He climbed on his box and began his speech with a tremendous bellow just as the butcher wagon and the bicycle reached his vicinity, accompanying his vocal outburst with wide sweeps of his wolfskin-clad arms. The horse was badly frightened, and, rearing upright, came down astride the shafts and began kicking furiously. The driver was unable to control him and he plunged directly into the tandem. The girls were thrown with great violence upon the granite pavement and the kicking and plunging horse went over them, dragging the heavy wagon after him. Spectators who saw the accident held their breath. It did not seem possible that the girls could escape being trampled to death. It was over in a second and the broken tandem and the crippled girls were lying prone on the pavement. They were picked up and carried into an adjoining store and a physician called. Temporary relief was given them and they were removed to their homes.

Short attempted to go on with his speech, but a demand was made upon the police to take him off the street. Chief Canning and Officer Covalt attempted to persuade him to go home. He refused and they placed him under arrest. He became pugnacious and resisted and it was necessary to partly drag and carry him across the street. When the curb was reached he braced himself and considerable force was necessary to get him to the city jail, but he was taken, protesting in stentorian tones against what he declared was an outrage. He was kept at the station for some time and a promise finally exacted from him that he cease his public agitations, although he announced that he was a "historian socialist," bound to defend his rights.

We Are Thankful

For the patronage of a large majority of the people of Council Bluffs, that we have a stock sufficiently large to attract trade from Omaha, that our trade is gradually increasing, that we are able to sell you goods at as low a price as we do and that our customers are pleased with the goods when they buy them. Call and see our stock of art before you buy your holiday goods. C. B. Paint, Oil and Glass Co. Masonic Temple.

SALOON MEN WILL BE GOOD.

Expect to Obey the Law and Avoid Unpleasant Complications.

There has been some discussion among a number of the saloon men concerning the plan of changing the manner of running saloons in Council Bluffs. The plan proposed is to run them strictly in accordance with the provisions of the mulct license law.

With the exception of a few days immediately following the Fourth of July away back in 1884, when the prohibitory law first went into effect, there has never been a time when there were not saloons in this city. At that time the saloons all closed, and there was not a place within the gates of the city where a thirsty stranger could get a drink to cheer his soul. After a while club rooms were established where a few convivial spirits arranged a layout for themselves and their friends. Their friends increased in number with great rapidity, and it was not long until the club rooms took the place of the saloons. In a still shorter time the club signs were removed and the veterans in the bar business appeared behind the counters. The city government stepped in with a demand for a monthly license that was cheerfully paid in the shape of fines. Throughout all of the prohibition agitation the saloon—the open saloon—flourished in Council Bluffs. Honest efforts were made at the start to force them to comply with the state law, but local sentiment was too strong, and the efforts all resulted in failure of more or less degree. Later the saloons became the prey of men who were looking for chances to make money, and the injunction business became the most profitable, if not the most popular, in the city. The saloon men contributed thousands of dollars to these men. Those that paid out were permitted by some expert manipulation of the law to continue in business, and those that failed were closed under permanent injunctions against themselves and the proprietors of the buildings. Some of these men had to travel a rocky road, and spent wearisome days in the county jail, and others were driven completely out of the business for the reason that the injunctions standing against them brought them into contempt of court whenever they were found with a government retail liquor dealers' license in their possession. The injunction business finally became unpopular, and for a year or two the saloon men were permitted to pay into the city treasury their monthly fines in peace. Later J. J. Shea went into the business again, and for two years there has been more or less trouble for the saloons. The amendment to the prohibitory law known as the mulct law gave the saloons protection provided the law was complied with. The saloon men have been looking into the law a little recently and have taken kindly the advice that was given by Judge Green, when he was instructing the grand jury at the beginning of the present term of the district court. These suggestions were that the saloons should comply with the law in all of its provisions, and that if this was done there could be no fines levied upon them in the shape of attorneys' fees and other fees under the cover of injunction proceedings. The requirements of the law are simple and easily complied with. No tables or chairs can be permitted in the saloon. No private rooms for card playing are allowed. No screens or blinds of any character are permitted to cover the window or doors, and nothing in any way whatever is allowed to interfere with the people passing along the streets getting a full view of all that is transpiring in front of the bar. The idea of the law is to make the saloon as public as possible, in the hope that the men who do not like to have the general public know that they are occasionally taking something stimulating will visit them less frequently and will not stay so long when they do drop in.

A number of saloon men held a conference yesterday and considered the matter of all agreeing to fully observe the law and removing the possibility of any further danger from injunction workers. No agreement was reached, but the subject is up for consideration, and definite results may be anticipated.

In a Serious Condition.

Thomas White, the old man who was severely burned when his little shanty on South Seventh street was burned Wednesday night, was suffering very much last evening, and his friends were doubtful of the outcome. He is 80 years old, and his injuries, added to the excitement, have produced a physical condition that borders closely upon collapse.

THANKSGIVING AT THE CHURCHES.

Devout Worshippers Offer Their Tribute of Praise to Heaven.

Although Thanksgiving weather was a little off color and it was difficult to determine whether the day was to end in an April shower or January blizzard, there was no lack of enjoyment of the good things of life in the homes of Council Bluffs people. Among the churches the event of the day was the union services at the Presbyterian church in the morning, which were well attended despite the unfavorable weather. The music was of a high class and was executed in an artistic and masterly fashion. The singers were: Sopranos, Miss Stella McIntyre and Mrs. W. Wadsworth; altos, Mesdames Smith and Mullis; tenors, Messrs. Monfort and Tom Treynor; basso, E. S. Allen. W. L. Thickston presided at the organ. Rev. V. C. Rocho of the First Baptist church delivered the Thanksgiving address. His text was taken from Psalm 1, 14 and 15: "Offer unto God thanksgiving and pay thy vows unto the Most High; and call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify Me."

"Today's service means more than the obeying of the proclamation of the chief magistrate of the land," said the speaker. "It is in accordance to the divine will of the supreme ruler of the universe. God has given us the most beautiful land in the world and endowed it with some of the richest treesures that it is possible for a man to desire. Think for a moment of the countless beauties possessed by this land of ours. The tongue cannot tell nor the pen write of its beauties. When we attempt to describe the beauties of the great Niagara or the Mammoth cave or the Yellowstone park language fails us and we are not able to convey the awe and inspiration that we feel on beholding these wonders.

"Compared from a material standpoint, we are the most honored nation in the world. Our fields are brown with the bounteous harvest; our mechanical industries will compare favorably with those of any nation on the globe, and our mountains contain some of the richest ores that are produced in the world. Compare our government with that of other nations and we find that we have one of the best governments that any nation can boast of. The spirit of freedom is the very breath of America. Compare us spiritually and morally and we find that we have a class of people that are second to none in the world. Other nations look back to an age of heathenism, Americans look back to the grand example of the Puritans and their Christianized modes of life. What a fitting status for a nation like ours—Liberty Enlightening the World.

"Let us reflect for a moment upon the present century that is just closing. Not many years ago the savage wandered aimlessly over America's broad acres, but today even they are enlightened in a great many respects and the vast prairies and forests that were nothing to them but hunting grounds are now the fields that produce the food for millions of mouths. God sent man into the world to subdue it and reap from it what he could, and this mission is being well fulfilled in our land. The resources of our country are greater than that of any other nation and we have good reason to be proud of them, but gold has turned many a man's head upside down and it will ruin our nation if we allow ourselves to become vane and forget God. There are, however, many forces that tend to produce righteousness and common sense in our land, and has thus far retained the proper attitude in the minds of the masses of our people. The home, the school and the press, all tend to produce that stay of civilization and make Christianity a reality and not a mere theory in our land. God intended the riches of the world for the use of mankind and it is no sin for a man to be rich, but it is a sin to give up one's whole life to the accumulating of money simply for the purpose of being rich. Get wealth, but get it honestly and use under the blessing of God for his best advantage and God will bless you accordingly. It gives us gladness to know that gifts to charity are increasing instead of decreasing, as is sometimes stated. If the number of orphan homes, hospitals and such other institutions were known, we would be amazed at its greatness. Today, thank God, we can clasp our hands in this union service and thank God from a full heart that creed has no place in charities and thanksgivings. We often hear it stated that crime is increasing and the world in general is growing worse, but we know this not to be a fact. Before the age of telegraphy and electricity, when a crime was committed it spread very slowly and then not very far, but today by the means of electricity and the great news associations of the land the news of a crime goes round the world in a day. We simply know of what crime is committed now, whereas in years gone by it was easily concealed and not carried to any great extent, if it came out at all. If we continue in thanksgiving unto God in the future as we have in the past, we need have little fear of the prosperity of our nation."

A collection was taken at the close of the sermon, Rev. George W. Snyder putting the object of the collection in a neat, plain speech. The proceeds were divided and a portion was given to the Woman's Christian Association hospital, a portion to Rev. Henry DeLong and the remainder was to be administered to the poor by special committee.

The Methodists of the city held services yesterday morning and evening at Broadway church. Rev. G. W. Fry of Fifth Avenue church delivered the morning sermon and Rev. Mr. Goodell of Trinity church delivered the evening sermon. The services in the evening were of a revivalistic nature, while those in the morning were a combination of this and a thanksgiving spirit. The morning services were especially interesting and spirited and a liberal offering for the poor was taken after the sermon. A committee was appointed from the four churches to care for the distribution of that portion which was to be distributed to the poor of their denomination and others. A certain portion was set aside for the use of the Woman's Christian Asociation hospital.

Thanksgiving services were held at the Christian tabernacle last evening. One of the features was the large donation of food and clothing by the members for the benefit of the poor.

Special services were held at St. Paul's church. The congregation of Grace church united with the parent organization.

At St. Francis' Catholic church special services were held. High mass was celebrated in the morning.

In the evening special services were held in the German Evangelical church.

CONVENTION OF IOWA EDUCATORS.

President Jordan of Stanford University Will Deliver a Lecture.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—The committee on program of the Iowa State Teachers' association has been gratified to secure acceptance by Prof. David Star Jordan of Stanford university of an invitation to lecture before the association during its annual meeting in this city, December 28-30. It is believed that fully 1,500 teachers will attend the meeting of the association and that the association will speak in no uncertain tones in favor of holding the next national educational meeting in Omaha. One of the features of the meeting will be a fight between the big book companies in regard to a particular method of teaching arithmetic in use in the schools of some cities of the state. One of the book companies favors it and another is against it, and the teachers are divided.

Brutally Beaten.

PERRY, Ia., Nov. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Some time Thursday morning two drunken trakemen named Mooney and Kellar attacked Tom Fahey, a farmer, and nearly beat him to death. His face was pounded to a jelly and his ribs broken by kicks so that his internal injuries are regarded as being almost fatal. Kellar has disappeared, but Mooney is under arrest.

Accidentally Killed.

PERRY, Ia., Nov. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—While out hunting this afternoon Frank Riffle was accidentally shot and killed. He was hunting with two others and while crowding through a brush heap both barrels of a gun were accidentally discharged, taking effect in his left side. He died instantly.

THE PRIMITIVE MAN OF IOWA

Surviving Evidences of His Existence and Way of Living.

HIS ORIGIN ENTIRELY IN DOUBT

Considerable Advancement Was Made Thousands of Years Before Historic Time—Mound Builders the Ancestors of Indians.

The presence of man in Europe during the long cycles of the great ice epochs, the last of which came to an end a great many thousand years ago, has been clearly proved. Scientific explorations among the ruins of ancient cities of Babylonia have brought to light written evidences of a civilization of high culture 10,000 years before Christ. Both China and India claim to have records extending still further into antiquity, but in America, and especially within the United States, no well authenticated discoveries have been made which would warrant the belief that the advent of man upon this portion of the globe occurred at a period more remote than the close of the last ice age; or perhaps not earlier than the epoch known in Europe as the historic period.

With this brief introduction, Major Charles H. Robinson, United States pension agent in Des Moines, delivered a lecture in one of the churches of that city on the subject of primitive man in Iowa. Continuing, he said that where the first human inhabitants of this country came from is mere speculation. Their own traditions trace their origin to sources as mythical as the Greeks and Romans. The Choctaw tradition is that their tribe came out of a certain artificial mound in Mississippi. The Shawnees claim to have originated phoenixlike from the ashes of a fire; and a Georgia tribe had the earth for a father the sun for a mother, thus reversing the Grecian myth. Some of the tribes had a tradition that their forefathers had come from the west and northwest, and from this it is conjectured their ancestors came from Asia, the nursery of peoples. Evidence has been collected that the aboriginees are descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, while others are confident that they are descended from Phoenicians, supposed to have come so early that even the records of that ancient civilization are silent in regard to it.

Many scientists are of the opinion that there formerly existed a very large continent, occupying a portion of what is now covered by the Pacific and Indian oceans, which was probably the primitive home of some of the races of mankind. It is altogether likely that the similitudes in manners, customs, religions, etc., between the aboriginees of this country and those of various ancient peoples of the old world, instead of proving a common origin, only prove that the human mind is everywhere about the same, and that opportunities being equal, men will use similar means to attain a desired end.

Many investigators will claim that the mound builders, who inhabitated the Ohio and Mississippi valleys at an age not very remote, were a different race from the Indians found in possession at the advent of the whites; but these who have for years given the explorations of the mounds the closest investigation in behalf of the United States Bureau of Ethnology are almost united in the conclusion that the mound builder was the ancestor of the Indian. Let us assume that theory to be true, and the following conclusion results: During a period commencing some time after the close of the last ice age in North America, and ending with the advent of the whites, or shortly before, this part of the continent was inhabited by a people who had emerged to a certain extent from the darkness of savagery, and acquired certain of the domestic arts, and whose location and boundaries are still fairly well defined by the remains of the mounds and other earthworks erected by them. The center of this progress seems to have been in Ohio, and Iowa may be regarded as on its western frontier, the number, size and extent of these works being considered as indicative of the centers of population. Among more advanced tribes, the supposed descendants of the mound builders, there was a custom of building the winter dwelling upon low mounds, the house itself being of poles, wattled basket-fashion, and then plastered with mud and roofed with grass or reeds. When the owner of one of these huts died it was the custom to bury him under the center of the building, then burn it down, with perhaps all it contained, and raise a mound of earth over it.

A very large number of the mounds which have been opened in Iowa have been found to contain the remains of a single individual, with broken pottery, flint and stone weapons, some rude ornaments and with numerous lumps of burnt clay scattered through the mound, which would accord with this theory; but in some more than one skeleton has been found and these, it is, conjectured, may have been the sepulchres of chiefs, with whom were buried their slaves and wives.

The people who erected the mounds of Iowa and of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys could not have been mere nomads depending almost entirely upon the chase for support, and with only the civil organization common among savage peoples; on the contrary, they must have had settled habitations, their support largely by agriculture and their government so far centralized as to have had an executive head with power sufficient to maintain order and discipline, and to control the immense numbers, which with the appliances at their command, must have been required to erect the vast mounds and other earthworks yet remaining. This people had skill in many arts. Though the skins of animals must have constituted the larger part of their clothing, they had become possessed of the art of weaving, and produced fabrics which were spun, woven and dyed.

Basket making had been reduced to perfection. The art of the potter was theirs, and their work for utility, form and ornamentation still excites our admiration. While their tools and weapons were for the most part of wood and stone, some copper weapons and ornaments have been found in Iowa which may have been hammered from lumps of drift copper, or may have been acquired by barter with those who resided at or visited the copper mines upon the shores of Lake Superior, which show evidences of having been extensively worked at a very remote period. It does not seem that they had learned to smelt iron, and yet they must have been on the point of making the discovery, for I have in my collection a hatchet of red hematite, which is almost pure iron, and had it fallen into the fire under certain conditions they might have made the discovery by accident.

Their religion, which was not a belief in the one Great Spirit or Manitou, as was supposed by the early missionaries, was being developed with their progress, just as had been among primitive peoples generally. Their belief in a future life is attested by their custom of burying with the deceased his weapons and principal possessions. For habitations they probably used in summer brush huts covered with reeds or grass, and perhaps tents of buffalo hides from which the hair had been removed by the application of wet ashes and which had then been scraped with a flint knife until thin and pliable, and such tents were used no doubt in winter, and with a clay fireplace in the center, the smoke escaping through a hole at the apex, they could be made reasonably comfortably; but the usual abode of the mound builder must have been much more permanent, comfortable and commodious. Many of the smaller mounds probably were the sites of small wattled huts occupied by the single families, but in various parts of Iowa, in the vicinity of mounds, we find circular or oval depressions, which upon investigation prove to be pits twenty to thirty feet in diameter, the dirt from which when originally excavated having been piled up around the edge until the wall thus formed was eight or ten feet in height from the bottom of the excavation. Poles or posts were planted in the center to support a sloping roof of poles, covered with brush and earth, and long grass to shed the rain. These dwellings were occupied in the winter by families of two or three generations, and for comfort were certainly equal to the sod house and dugout of the homesteader.

The fireplace we find to be a hearth of pounded clay burned to a brick red. Near the fire will be the pile of dry sticks for fuel and the stone hammer with which to break it into proper lengths, while hanging close by is the leather bag containing the fire sticks and tinder; for this people have long ago mastered the art of producing fire at will and if the fire on this hearth should go out the lady of the house would not need to send one of the children to a neighbor's to borrow coal.

Before they had learned a method of producing fire at pleasure it was of grave importance that a tribe should not permit all its fires to be extinguished at the same times and this fear was the origin among savage peoples of the practice of preserving sacred fire, which, being usually obtained from some tree which had been ignited by lightning, seemed to have come from heaven.

Gathered around the fire of these earth lodges, the women ground the corn, cracked the nuts, cooked the food, prepared the hides for the various uses, wove cloth made baskets and repaired and made clothing. Around the fire, too, sat the men when the weather was too inclement for hunting game; here they would make their stone hatchets, flint knives, arrow and spearheads, etc. Here, too, they smoked, their pipes being of stone and often elaborately carved into animal forms. Here they gambled also, "bucking the tiger" with a fierceness known only among savage and barbarous people. Their games were usually purely of chance and very simple, such as taking a number of beans or other small articles in the hand and having guesses made as to the number; drawing sticks for the long and short ones, and in some tribes they had a rude kind of dice; and yet at these games they would bet and lose every article of their personal property, including their wives.

To make his weapons and tools no doubt required the most of the time the man could spare from the chase or fishing, and for this purpose he needed tools to work with. When we consider that this savage artisan must not only make his own weapons and implements, but also the tools to make them with, and that it took a whole day to make a good arrow and many days to make an adz, hatchet, or other implement by the slow process of pecking one stone against another and then rubbing it with another containing grit; when we recollect, too, that to make a canoe he must first burn down a tree, then burn it off the right length and then alternately burning with live coals and scraping and pecking off the charred part with stone tools, he must form the cavity; and when we consider also the time he must employ in killing game for the support of his family and to lay up for winter, we will certainly modify our previous notion that the life of the primitive Iowan was one of either dignified ease or savage laziness.

Whatever may be thought of the domestic arts, government, religion, medicine, etc., of those first settlers of Iowa, their achievements in these things are just such milestones as mark the progress of every civilized people if we will but trace their history backward. At the advent of the whites primitive man of North America had, in addition to the matters already enumerated, made quite an advance along some other lines. He had domesticated the dog, or rather evolved him from the wolf, and had made him not only his friend, companion and servant in the pursuit of game, but had utilized him as a beaser of burdens. His mode of government had been developed from a condition of pure savagery to tribal confederation, sometimes of immense power, with a government democratic in that it derived all its power from the consent of the governed. His laws, though unwritten and few in number, were based upon primitive ideas of justice and the protection of society, and were executed no doubt with reasonble impartiality. He had begun to feel the need of permanent records, and a picture writing which was beginning to assume a somewhat phonetic character was coming into use among the more advanced tribes. Agriculture in the most favorable localities had reached such proportions that he was no longer dependent entirely upon the chase for a livelihood.

In my opinion had America never been discovered by the whites primitive man of Iowa would now be many degrees higher in the scale of civilization than is his degenerate representative upon the Tama county reservation.

Trouble Among the Elks.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—There is trouble between the Dubuque lodge of Elks and the Sioux City lodge over the initiation of members at the latter place who belong to this city. A few days ago when the Beach & Bowers minstrels were in Sioux City several members of the company were initiated in the lodge at a special meeting, and among them, Bobby Beach, James Stewart and Al Busby. When the head of the lodge here heard of the proposed admission of the men at Sioux City he protested against the admission of these three men because they live here. He was asked to waive the protest and did so as to Busby, but refused to do as to the other two. Stewart has always lived here and is a voter, and Beach has spent several summers here and regards this as his home. The Sioux City lodge ignored the protest and the rules of the order and initiated all of them. The Dubuque Elks propose to make it warm for them.

Dedication of Boat Club House.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 24.—(Special.)—Burlington's "400" tonight formally dedicated the new and beautiful club house of the Burlington Boating association. The occasion was the annual Thanksgiving reception and ball of the association. The new club house, built on a remodeled plan of the old one, which has served the purpose of a headquarters for rowing, hunting, fishing and social gatherings for a quarter of a century, is a handsome structure in the Swiss style of architecture, located on the bank of the Mississippi.

Coal in Southern Iowa.

LEON, Ia., Nov. 24.—(Special.)—The discovery of a fine vein of coal at High Point has started prospecting in various parts of the county and the excitement over prospective opening of coal mines is at fever heat. The vein found is four feet thick at a depth of 400 feet. As soon as the discovery was made H. F. Bain of the state geological survey was sent for and he has made an examination of the find and the outcroppings in the county. He says the vein located in Decatur county is the same formation which is worked in Wapello county and at Muchakinock. At these places it comes near the surface, but dips away toward the southwest. Allowing for the dip, there is no doubt that the same vein has been tapped in Decatur which has developed the greatest mines in the state at other places.

Burning an Iowa Town.

NEVADA, Ia., Nov. 25.—The loss by fire in the town of Collins in the eastern part of this county will foot up not less than $60,000. The fire started early in the morning in a lumber yard and quickly spread over the entire town. The volunteer fire department with two hand engines saved a half dozen buildings, but the rest of the business part of the town is gone.

Five Years for Arson.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—Judge Blair in the district court yesterday pronounced sentence on William S. Hoover, convicted of arson, giving him the maximum penalty allowed by law—five years at Anamosa. Hoover is but 19 years of age, but took his sentence without flinching and was the calmest person in the court room.

Iowa News Notes.

An effort will be made to abolish the office of city electrician in Davenport.

A $15,000 brick school house in Vinton burned the other day and is almost a total loss.

The Indian agent at Toledo reports that there are 304 Indians enrolled there, but about forty others stay there who do not belong to the tribe.

Frank, the 15-year-old son of S. Sherley, proprietor of the billiard hall in Cedar Rapids, was drowned Wednesday while skating. The body was recovered about an hour later by the use of hooks.

J. T. Clary of Hornick sold a farm in Liberty township, Woodbury county, a few days ago to an Illinois landseeker for $50 per acre. Mr. Clary bought this property less than three months ago for $40 per acre.

During the last biennial period Fish Commissioner Delevan caused the arrest and conviction of between 500 and 600 poachers, whose fines amounted to $6,458. These fines were all converted to the school funds in the localities where the prosecutions were made.

The marshal of Cedar Rapids received a letter from a Center Point woman reciting a long line of abuses that had been heaped on her by her husband and she enclosed a picture of the aforesaid husband and requested that he be punished by having his picture put in the papers.

Large shipments of antelope have been received in Sioux City the past few days, and it is said some of them have come from Wyoming despite the fact that the law there prohibits shipment of the game outside the state. The Journal says the quality of the meat is every fine.

A team, harness and buggy were stolen from Chris and Fred Felton of Cherokee county some time Tuesday. Suspicion is pointed toward two young men who were in the employ of the Feltons, as they have disappeared. A reward of $50 is offered for the capture of the thieves.

A retail dealer in cigars in Independence made up his cigar sales for the year the other day and they reached the enormous figure of 79,850, of which 12,350 were 10-centers and the balance fives. This means $4,610 expended for cigars at one place. When it is remembered that this is only one of the nummerous cigar stands of the city one gets an idea of the sum spent in a city of 5,000 in a single year for cigars.

Information has been received in Des Moines from Major E. H. Conger, United States minister to Brazil, to the effect that he and his family are now cosily settled at Petropolis, one of the mountain suburbs of Rio Janeiro. Mrs. Conger and Miss Laura arrived last month in safety. The vessel in which they sailed was stopped some distance out in the harbor, but Minister Conger went out in a launch to meet them, with the American flag flying to the breezes.

M. D. Gibbs, receiver of the Maurice State bank, sold the assets of the defunct institution at public sale last Monday at the Orange City Court house. Billy Reickhoff purchased all the real estate. The Pipestone county land brought from $8.50 to $12.25 per acre; the O'Brien county farm sold for $14.75 per acre; the Ida county farm went for $18 per acre, and the South Dakota farm in Davison county brought $1 per acre. Over $10,000 of the Thompson notes were sold for $120 to Reickhoff.

Signs of Prosperity in Iowa.

Sioux City Times: The way things are shaping Sioux City will have to do a lot more paving next year.

Sioux City Journal: There is said to be more building going on in Des Moines at the present time than at any time for four years. The gratifying report is that the capital city is enjoying prosperity and the people of that city own up to this blessing without distinction as to politics.

Cedar Rapids Republican: Auditor McCarthy reports that there has been an increase of 10 per cent in the total deposits of the 373 Iowa state and savings banks in the three months and five days ending October 5. Now why don't the popocrats arise and say this is just one of Mark Hanna's sly schemes.

Burlington Hawkeye: Now that business conditions have greatly improved will it not be opportune for the Citizens' association to give a grand banquet some time during or immediately after the holidays? Burlington merchants and manufacturers gathered around the festal board would have some cheering remarks to make in response to the toasts.

Davenport Republican: Several Iowa cities are brag ging of the large amount of improvements made during the last few months. Des Moines and Burlington are among them. This sounds like prosperity. Davenport can boast also of the erection of a great many new buildings and homes during the last year. There has not been such a year in Davenport for building operations since the hard times came on.

Waterloo Reporter: Prof. J. B. Weems, chemist at the Iowa Agricultural college experiment station, after having tested over 800 samples of sugar beets sent to him from all over the state, informs the public that the farmers of Iowa will have no trouble in raising sugar beets that will contain 80 per cent purity. Judging from the reports which he received from the farmers from different parts of the state he says that the average yield is from twelve to fifteen tons to the acre, with exceptional cases that run as high as twenty tons to the acre. The amount of saccharine averages from 13 to 15 per cent.

Soap Sharing
isn't pleasant to think of. It's slovenly and unclean. But how are you going to be sure that your soap is used only by yourself? Particular people use Pyle's Pearline. That solves the problem. They fill a salt shaker or sifter with Pearline. Then they use that instead of soap, for the toilet or the bath, with no fear of using it after anybody else. A Pearline bath is like a Turkish bath in freshening you and bracing you up. 53
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Munyon Has Mastered This Living Death.
A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
No one who has not experienced or witnessed the agonies of asthma can realize the horrors of that disease. It is little exaggeration to say that sufferers from asthma die many times. Acute paroxysms frequently result in unconsciousness and sometimes in death. Like many other diseases which have baffled medical skill for centuries, however, asthma has met its master, Munyon's Asthma Herbs will stop the most violent paroxysm of asthma in three minutes. They are compressed into triangular pastilles, the most convenient form for burning ever discovered. Used with the Asthma-Cure, they will positively and permanently cure the worse forms of asthma. Professor Munyon guarantees it. A box of Munyon's Asthma Herbs with Munyon's Asthma-Cure may be obtained from any druggist for one dollar.

Mr. Daniel W. Fink, 139 Church Street, McSherrystown, Pa., says: "A member of my family suffered from asthma for a long time. Her distress during the paroxysms of short breathing was very great. She tried a great many kinds of treatment without obtaining more than temporary relief. Finally, I placed her under treatment with the Munyon Remedies, using the Asthma Cure and Asthma Herbs, and I am pleased to testify that this treatment has completely cured her."
Munyon has a separate specific for each disease. For sale by druggists. Mostly 25 cents. If in doubt, write to Professor Munyon, at Philadelphia, and get medical advice free.

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SPECIAL NOTICES
COUNCIL BLUFFS WANTS.
October 26, 1897.
FOR RENT, SALE OR TRADE BY LEONARD EVERETT.
FOR RENT—Houses in Council Bluffs—
$15.00 per month—Cherry Hill and one acre of ground, fruit and garden.
$12.50 per month—New store room, 20x60, on Broadway.
$9.00 per month—1?? Third St., 6 rooms and barn.
$8.00 per month—15th st. and Ave. B; good barn.
$7.00 per month—420 Broadway, store room.
$6.00 per month—506 Graham avenue, 6 rooms.
$5.00 per month—156 Bidge street, 6-room house.
$4.00 per month—House at Ninth street.
ACRE PROPERTY—
$8.33 per month—A well improved 5 acres 2 miles from town; will take one-half of the rent in work.
FOR SALE—City Property—
$400