

be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$2,500. There are several projecting points in the river, which if lowered would admit of the faking of from one to one and one-half feet more water from the lake. This work should be begun as soon as the irrigating season is over, which will be this week or next, in order that work may be completed in time to secure the results of next year. This is an important matter and must be attended to. Suppose we only increase the supply a little by this means, it will aid us in carrying the water we may secure from wells into the city. We need more help in putting down these wells, and if we get it I think we will be able to have an idea of the amount of water we can secure by December. Most earnest labor is required to meet the exigency of the occasion. There is no other means of securing an adequate supply.

Councilor Clark suggested that it would be in more business form if the water commission would submit a written report of the situation, and what they recommended. In the manner in which work had heretofore been conducted, the council itself did not even know what had been done.

Alderman Sharp said the irrigation season was over and had been for sixty days, for the canal had had no water in it for that length of time. He was in favor of repairing the canal and otherwise improving the water supply as had been suggested by Councilor Smith, and moved that the water commissioner be instructed to go on with the work. The motion was carried.

Councilor Smith, on being asked what the expense of putting in a pump to raise the water up 170 feet on the bench would cost, said it could be done for \$160,000.

Councilor Clark moved that the water commission be instructed to make a written report. Carried.

A resolution was presented ratifying the transfer of property by the Mayor to John G. Bethol.

A motion was made and carried that the city recorder be instructed to advertise for bids to furnish a pump for the sewer sump according to plans on file, the advertisement to run one week.

Councilor Roberts moved that the contract with the farmers concerning the use of water be rescinded and that six months' notice, as required, be given of the rescinding of the contract. He claimed that the farmers were getting the lion's share and that the contract was all in their favor.

The subject was discussed by several members and finally laid over, subject to call.

A verbal petition was presented asking the privilege of giving a free show on the St. Elmo corner, and the right be granted to sell electric belts. Referred to the committee on licenses.

The Council then resolved itself into a board of equalization, and after deciding to meet again on Friday evening to close up the business of the board, an adjournment was taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rich Arkansas Negroes.

Little Rock has a colored citizen whose property is worth upwards of \$100,000. It also has another colored citizen, who came into the city a dozen years ago worth comparatively nothing—to-day he owns several houses and lots and his wealth is estimated at \$25,000. The last named is a contractor and plasterer, and moved from Illinois to Arkansas.—*Ex.*

Briton Versus Teuton.

London has begun a campaign against German competition, German clerks, German goods and German working-men. There have been signs of an important movement in this direction several times in the last few years, but nothing serious has been attempted until now. In the "city" and in the east end, where the German is a formidable competitor, the agitation may become dangerous for the Teutons. The German works cheaper and yet lives better than the Englishman; hence the anger.—*Ex.*

Utilization of Running Streams.

The utilization of running streams is the object of many recent devices, among which may be mentioned that of M. Tain, a Russian engineer. His apparatus consists of an endless cable, carrying a series of canvas cones, which open and shut like an umbrella. The cable passes over a double drum on board a pontoon, and at the other end over a pulley suspended from a buoy. On the lower part of the rope the cones are opened and forced forward by the current of water, thus setting in motion a shaft or drum.—*Scientific American.*

Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer.

Statistics of sleep may not prove anything of importance, but they are interesting. According to statistics prepared in Russia, the need of sleep is greater in women than in men, the duration of sleep being longer and the percentage of tired morning and evening and of not tired being three to two and two to three respectively as compared to the men. Students sleep longer and are less tired than other men. The time needed to fall asleep is about the same in all three classes—20.8 minutes for men, 17.1 minutes for students, and 21.2 minutes for women. In each case, however, it takes longer for those who are frequent dreamers and light sleepers to fall asleep than persons of opposite characteristics.—*Ex.*

A Horse for a Banner.

To have the head covered and the feet shod has been from very early times a sign of freedom. In ancient Rome the only persons without shoes were the slaves; and in modern times in Brazil the first thing a freed slave procured himself was a pair of shoes. This gives meaning to the fact that when the Suiabian peasants rose in 1502

they took a shoe for their banner. They wished to say that they meant no longer to be slaves. Still more, the particular shoe they chose was expressive of their intention to obtain their rights by union among themselves. It was a shoe of which the sides came up over the ankle, and were tied together across the foot. This untied shoe, or *Bundschuh*, became the title of their confederacy.—*Ex.*

Failures in Adversising.

Someone who has been considering business management in connection with advertising has chronicled a list of failures as follows:

Advertising fictitious bargains is a failure.

A small business and large expenses is a failure.

Poor goods and big advertising is a failure.

Night trade is a failure.

Two prices is a failure.

A low price in the window and a high price in the store is a failure.

Old styles and condemned fabrics (no matter how cheap) are a failure.

Bargains in the newspaper and apologies in the store are a failure.

Large profits and small sales is a failure.

Running down your competitors is a failure.

Advertising goods "at less than cost" all the year round is a failure.—*Ex.*

A Bright Boy's Answer.

A learned pedagogue at Nantucket used every morning to read passages in the Bible and expound the same as he proceeded, in order that by asking questions as to how much they remembered of his comments, he might ascertain who were the bright boys of the school. On one occasion he read from the book of Job thus:

"There was a man in the land of Uz, and his name was Job, who feared God and eschewed evil."

"This means, boys," said the master, "that he eschewed evil as I do tobacco; he would have nothing to do with it."

With this very clear and forcible elucidation of the word "eschew," he proceeded, and a number of verses were read and commented on in a similarly clear and intelligent manner.

A few days afterwards the school committee called to make an examination. The master called the boys up and began to put them through an examination.

"Who was the man that lived in Uz?" he asked one of the brightest little fellows.

"Joh."

"Was he a good man?"

"Yes."

"What did he do?"

"He chewed tobacco when nobody else would have anything to do with it," was the boy's answer.

That answer ended the examination for the day.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

A Blue Earth City, Minn., bloody flux has become epidemic, and is now proving alarmingly fatal among small children.