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WHOLESALE DEALER IN SHOE FINDINGS.

Ready-fitted uppers, in calf skin and kip. Oak and Hemlock SOLE LEATHER, and all goods appertaining to the shoe trade. Go direct and sell as cheap as the East.

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That never require crimping, at Mrs. J. J. Good's Hair Store at prices never before touched by any other hair dealer. Also a full line of switches, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Also gold, silver and colored nets. Waves made from ladies' own hair. Do not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere. All goods warranted as represented.

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Dr. Studley: Treatment of chronic diseases made a specialty.

CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS REMOVED without the drawing of blood or use of knife. Cures lung diseases, Fits, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever and Mercurial sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Catarrh, weak, inflamed and granulated Eyes, scrofulous Ulcers and Female Disease of all kinds. Also Kidney and Venerial diseases. Hemorrhoids or Piles cured money refunded.

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WATER WAVES,

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Waves Made From Your Own Hair.

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The treatment of all diseases and painful difficulties peculiar to females a specialty.

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HOWARD & ROBIE,

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Bread delivered to all parts of the city.

FRESH FISH!

Game and Poultry,

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JNO. JAY FRAINEY,

Justice of the Peace,

314 BROADWAY,

Council Bluffs, - - Iowa.

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Diseases of women and children a specialty.

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JOHN LINDT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will practice in all State and United States Courts. Speaks German Language.

PROHIBITION VS. LICENSE.

To the people of the State of Iowa.

It is held by many writers and orators that the only use of argument is to counteract the force of debate and opinions of those who may be interested. Whether my theory will have any weight as to the principle held by them I leave for my readers to judge. Undoubtedly it has much in it and an application of it to the body politic of the present time in the state of Iowa may be beneficial. In the paper called The Standard and dated May 25, 1882, I read the concluded sermon and lecture of Rev. Dr. Cleland, of whom I wish not to say a word or do any act that would cast the slightest reflection on him personally, but merely to attack his remarks in the lecture alluded to in the above.

Mr. Cleland is a gentleman, a scholar, an orator, and a devout christian, and one of God's chosen teachers of the highest calling, and is devoted to his people. But men differ in their opinions, both in natural and spiritual law, therefore, it will not be considered a crime for me to take issue with the gentleman. I do not wish to debate or argue to any great extent, the question whether the law is a sumptuary one or not. Neither do I wish to, at this time, enter into argument with the reverend gentleman, whether the theory or law he advocates, will reach the desired effect he claims for it, namely, prohibition. He claims that the alcohone and beer traffic causes most of our taxation and court cost and prison expenses, but I beg leave to differ with the gentleman.

As statistics will most assuredly prove, the past history of his theory explains itself to all those who can read. I do not wish to make an attack on the principles of church morality, but will say that while he attacks my principles and sets me down as one of the bad elements and an advocate of crime and immorality, he must accord to me the privilege of defense, and also expect to have his side of the question attacked. Therefore, myself and the reverend gentleman cannot agree as to what would be the best course to pursue to bring about the greatest results, that would promote the morality of the community to the greatest extent. His alleges that crime is committed to a greater extent under the traffic of alcohol and beer than under any other method, but I say he is under a mistake, and shall ask the reverend gentleman to compare statistics with me, to prove his theory. I will ask the reverend gentleman whether money is not the father of parentage of all crime? whether alcohol or beer would be in existence if it was not for money? I would also ask him if he is not aware of the fact that crimes of large and small magnitude are not daily committed under the cloak of religion and the church? This is patent to all. Hence I agree with the gentleman that the state must protect itself and its citizens against that which destroys the life, happiness, peace and good morals of its society and the community to the greatest extent

The state forbids all men whether they are dealing in alcohol or beer, or producers of grain or law makers, or church people from doing that which would aid crime, when put in force by their own command and force. But such is not the case, for every man is accountable for his own acts. Hence I do not hold the reverend gentleman responsible for the acts and crimes that are committed by those who are united with his views and the church. The man that enters the beer hall goes in of his own free will and if he chooses not to buy or drink he is not forced to, and if he can't pay he is not wanted there. He is one of the unchosen. Hence the rum seller, as the prohibitionists calls him, is not to blame, for every man knows when he is doing a wrong. The reverend gentleman declares that the alcoholic and beer traffic fills over ninety per cent of our prisons, and is the cause of over ninety per cent of our court expenses and taxation to our people. All of which I deny. I wish to ask the reverend gentlemen a few questions, so that myself and neighbors may be able to vote on the question of prohibition understandingly on the 27th inst. Was alchoholic and beer traffic the cause of the heavy court expenses taxed to the taxpayers of New York in the great Beecher scandal case? Was beer traffic the cause of court expenses taxed to this nation in the Guiteau case? Was the beer traffic the cause of the Rev. Cannon seizing on and splitting his wife's head open? How is it in the case of James A. Lay, a graduate of the Methodist college of Adrian, Mich? How are the facts in the case of the deacon of the Third Baptist church of St. Louis, Mo.? Was alcohol the cause of $20,000 or $30,000 being levied on the tax-payers of Pottawattamie county a few years ago? And for what purpose? To feed paupers? To empty prisons? Echo answers everywhere, No! It was only to satisfy the desires of such fanatics as one Overton, who makes himself conspicuous on a dry goods box on Sunday mornings, hallooing and bellowing like a mad man until he makes more noise and a greater disturbance than any beer garden or all the saloons in Council Bluffs, and to the disgust of all those who are temparately inclined. Not only him, but also all other fanatics who wish to control other people, and say to them what they shall eat and drink, and that you must belong to their creed or you are no good citizen—you are no moral man, but you are whisky. I propose to be liberal with Mr. Cleland; therefore I do not believe that because there is a bad element in the fold of the church, cloaked under religion, that his theory and principle of belief is an immoral one, and should not be practiced. Neither do I charge his theory as the cause of crime. If I did, I should say what is not true. He also must remember that beer is not the cause of crime, for he never knew of any party that was solely under the influence of the alcoholic spirit or beer to premeditate crime. It is only those who can abstain therefrom; only those who are sane in mind. But alcohol may aid them in the same as a cloak of religion aid the bad element connected with it. I suppose all my readers will remember one Inger who was notoriously connected in safe robberies, and those who knew him best can tell how loud he used to pray.

I do not want the gentleman to drink beer if he desires not, but would wish he would be kind enough to grant me the same privilege he wishes me to grant him, to drink and eat what I please.

It is not worth while for me to enumerate the score of crimes committed by those among the church people, or those who go by the name of God's chosen.

Yet I will not be so fanatic as to denounce the reverend gentleman for the denunciations he has heaped upon us, because we will not support his prohibition theory. All I ask is for him to accord to us that which he wishes us to accord to him.

Crime arises from many causes, and appears to us in different forms which causes us to differ as to its greatest production. I am well aware that my friend will put forth the old adage, whisky, whisky; but I will be over ready to prove by statistics from what element the largest amount of crime seems to originate.

The prohibition fanatics preach what is a delusion. The so-called prohibition is a farce, and if the amendment carries, is an unprolific measure as past application has proven to all states where it has been inaugurated; that it is a scheme for office and the unity of church and state; that it hinders temperance; that the producer as well as the consumer, and the commonwealth of Iowa will lose thousands of dollars in revenue if the amendment carry; therefore it being no temperance measure, besides destroying a vast amount of industry, and rendering useless a large amount of property of the industrious citizens who have helped to make this a great commonwealth. If I am right let all good principle people, no matter of what creed or traffic, be at the polls on the 27th inst., and vote the amendment down, and then by maintaining one of the principles of our civil liberty that was given us by Christ and his disciples, and our forefathers, let us show to the prohibition fanatics that the theory of alcohol is not the father of all crime as they charge, but only a beverage, and they wish to take that right away from us because they think they can.

C. W.

An Alligator Farm.

"If you want to see the alligator as he is," observed the colonel, "if you want to talk with a man who has been brought up with 'em, if you want a square view of the reptile in his native swamps, ride over to Judge Speed's plantation. The Judge is the only man in South Carolina who can talk a ligator all day long and not tell a lie."

I did want to see the alligator in his native jungle, and I rode across the country and got down in front of an old-time, old-fashioned Southern residence, with its long verandas and beautiful shade. Half a mile away were the first signs of the big bayou, and it was in that bayou that the alligator passed his years in basking and eating and keeping one eye out for the flash of a shot-gun.

"Yes, I own that bayou," said the judge as he got seated, "I own alligators and all. I was figuring up the other day, and I calculated that I was the owner of at least 1,000 alligators.

"Any very big ones in there?"

"A few. There are seven or eight old suckers which have been there for thirty years. If I was pinched to it I think I could exhibit two or three reptiles at least fourteen feet long, and there is one who measures twenty to an inch."

"How long do they live?"

"Well, that's a hard question. The big one I speak of has been personally known to us for over forty years, and he doesn't show any signs of second childhood yet. I reckon the average alligator puts in from fifty to eighty years in this world of trouble."

"What do they eat?"

"Most everything. An alligator is always hungry. When he can't get food he will chew away at a pine log, just as a hungry man will chew a tooth-pick. That big one devoured a steer for me this spring, and was nosing around after more meat in half an hour. I had a calf tied up to that tree down there last fall, and a reptile came out of the bayou and took him off, chain and all, and if he didn't swallow the chain we have never been able to find it. I have seen a nigger throw 'em an old plow point, and it would be swallowed at a gulp."

"Are they dangerous to human beings?"

"Not if you sit here, but if there is a man in this country who dares cross that bayou in a skiff at sundown he can have my plantation. As near as I can figure up those reptiles have got away with fifty niggers, eight or ten white men, thirty cattle, five or six mules and no end to pigs and geese in the last twenty-five years.

"When are they the liveliest?"

"Early in the morning and after sundown. Let's see. It's after 10 now, and the sun is pretty hot, but I guess we can stir up a few."

We walked down to the edge of the bayou, and the noise we made in the grass and reeds brought a score of snouts to the muddy surface. The judge had a billet of wood in his hand, and presently gave it a toss far out on the water. In an instant there was a grand rush from all directions, followed by a ferocious fight over the billet, and his honor quietly observed:

"There weren't over thirty in that crowd. Let me call the dog."

He whistled to one of the dogs left behind on the veranda, and when the animal reached us it was encouraged to bark. That fetched 'em. I believe that at least 300 alligators put in an appearance inside of a minute, some content to remain stationary—others plunging about and blowing and fighting.

"Louder, King—louder!" commanded the judge, and the dog barked as if he had treed a coon. The number of reptiles increased by at least a hundred, and the waters were thrashed and paddled until the odor from them was quite stiff.

"Can't fool the old veterans that way," observed the judge as he turned away. "They are down on the muddy bottom or lying in the weeds, and they know that this is only a false pretense. Let a nigger come down with a fish-pole, and that would mean business. They'd swim the bayou and not leave a ripple, and crawl through the grass as softly as a snake."

"Is the alligator possessed of intelligence?"

"You bet! I regard him as keener than the serpent and sharper than the fox. Let one start to crawl to the house and he will take advantage of the ground and bushes and grass just as a wolf or tiger would."

"And can't you get rid of them?"

"Good lands! but I don't want to! I want to foster them. I want 'em to thrive and increase and multiply until the bayou won't hold 'em. Ten, fifteen or twenty years hence the price of alligator hides will be four times what it is now, and then I'll turn in on 'em and make some money. That bayou is my alligator farm. The seeds are there and the plants are growing, and when I can figure that I own 3,000 good sized alligators I shall let cotton go for one season and send alligator hides to market. Bless you, my boy, but I wouldn't let a man crack away here with a rifle for a $20 goldpiece. He'd get 'em nervous and skeery, and like enough my whole alligator farm would sail off down the river in search of a new owner. I won't to keep 'em right here. There's going to be big money in that sort of live-stock before we are ten years older."

Grass is King.

Western Agriculturist.

America is surely a blessed land. Without counting any of the multitude of other causes for which she has to be thankful, we can find, in a single gift of nature, sufficient cause for rejoicing. It is said that in its direct money value, and in its collateral and indirect benefits, grass is worth more to the world than all the other cereal crops combined. Cotton, sugar, tea and such crops are all local, but grass is grown all over the civilized world. Its direct is nothing in comparison to its indirect value in the influence it has in preserving the fertility of our farms by its manurial value in all sorms. No man can thrive on a farm, no farm can be self-supporting, where grass is wholly neglected, or advantage is not taken of stock raised on the grass farms. The old Belgian proverb is true: "No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops." It is supposed by many that only such soil that is not fit for cultivation in the cereals or roots should be devoted to grass. This is a mistake. We can afford to take our best soil for production of this crop; and this is the real plan for bringing them up to the highest fertility. In grass the whole west finds its best friend. Without the rich and abundant grasses of the plains, the hundreds and thousands of cattle, upon whica so many people depend for a living, and which go to feed so many thousands of people, would never had existence. The hay crop alone is said to surpass in money value any other single crop in the land. Since the introduction of the hay press, hay is baled and sent to markets hundreds of miles distant, and the farmer who has plenty of hay and plenty of stock is making money and improving his land.

In many respects grass culture has not kept pace with improvements in other lines, and yet there is no reason that we can see why there should not be improved grasses.

What Creameries Do.

Iowa City Press.

About this time last year the Press was urging a reform in the butter market in respect to quality and prices. That reform has come in the creameries. This summer thousands of cows whose cream could not be properly converted at home for the lack of better knowledge or facilities will pour their treasures into the creamery. The result will be, it is true, a higher price for butter, but a reliably higher quality also, and a great profit to farmers. Now we want the farmers to make the profit. As they are prosperous we all gain something. As they fail in making profit we all lose something. So let the good work go on. Multiply the creameries and bring on your Jerseys and Holsteins; we want more cheese and butter to the cow, we want farmers to learn the difference between keeping cows which on the same feed and care produce $50 and $60 per head per annum than those that produce only $15 to $20. Breed and care will put upon every dairy farm cows that will give per year 12,000 to 18,000 pounds of milk. Speed the day. In the creameries here and to belie the germs of lighter labor, better homes, less debt, more leisure, refinement and the things ineffable which belong in the farmer's life where prosperity smiles upon his flocks and herds.

Poultry for Farmers.

There is a frequently arising inquiry among farmers as to what breed of poultry is best adapted to their wants, nor is this query confined to fowls, but is often put concerning cattle, swine and the varieties of fruit. Now, the fact must be patent to all observing people that no breed or variety is best adapted to the wants of all, for each breed of fowls has been bred for some particular purpose, and the poultry raiser must determine what his object in poultry raising is to be and select accordingly. This is a comparatively easy task for the fancier, but the average farmer, who keeps from one to two dozen hens, and wants a few boilers, a roast now and then, a few cockerels for the poultry buyer, and eggs all through the year for the kitchen, and a surplus to keep down the debtor side of the grocery account, does not have the knowledge of different breeds possessed by the fancier, who has read the poultry papers for years. The question is not capable of one answer only, for all farmers do not live in the same latitude, all do not feed alike or have warm poultry houses in winter. Some feed wholly on corn, except what the vigilant "biddy" gets from the hog trough, and quite often the roof to such a farmer's poultry-house is the "canopy of heaven," and the roost a branch of a tree. It requires little thought to ascertain that the "dung-hill" breed is quite as good as any for that class of farmers.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by C. F. Goodman

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To the Consumers of Carriages & Buggies.

I have a complete stock of all the Latest Styles of Carriages, Phaetons and Open and Top Buggies, Consisting of

The Celebrated Brewster Side Bar,
The Hamlin Side Bar,
The Whitney Side Bar, and
The Mullhalland Spring.

The Dexter Queen Buggy and Phaeton. Also the Old Reliable Elliptic Spring Buggies and Phaetons.

They are all made of the best materials, and under my own supervision.

I should be pleased to have those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock. I will guarantee satisfaction and warrant all work.

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BROOMS, BROOM HANDLES,

CORN MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR AND

CHOPPED FEED

The Very Best of Brooms Constantly on Hand. The Highest Market Price Paid for

Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley

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BROOM CORN!

Parties Wishing to Sell Broom Corn Will Please Send Sample.

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT REASONABLE PRICES. TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED. HOTEL FOR SALE. GOOD REASONS FOR SELLING.

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N. Anderson, - - Proprietor,

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Table supplied with the best the market affords. Terms $3.50 and $4.00 per week. Transient $1.00 per day.

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Soups, Meats, and Eatables always on hand. Five Cents per call.

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PAPER HANGING,

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Office over First National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Will practice in the state and federal courts.

STEAM LAUNDRY.

723 W. Broadway.

LARSON & ANDERSON,

Proprietors.

This laundry has just been opened for business, and we are now prepared to do laundry work of all kinds and guarantee satisfaction. A specialty made of fine work, such as collars, cuffs, fine shirts, etc. We want everybody to give us a trial.

LARSON & ANDERSON.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW. Also excellent for human flesh.

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17, 1881. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin for eighteen months, I sent to you for bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars. Respectfully yours, H. A. S. BROWN, M. D.

Send for illustrated circular giving positive proof. Price $1. All Druggists have it or can get it for you. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

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EUROPEAN HOTEL,

Corner Fourth and Locust Streets.

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

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Rooms, 75c, $1, and $1,50 Per Day

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