

# COUNCIL BLUFFS

**C. C. COOK & CO.**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
City Market, Council Bluffs, Iowa,  
**WHOLESALE FLOUR HOUSE,**  
General Agents for the Celebrated Mills of H. D. Bush & Co., Golden Eagle Flour, Leavenworth  
Knox and Queen Bee Mills, Sioux Falls, Dakota.  
Reference, Smith & Crittenden, Council Bluffs, Ia.

**H. E. SEAMAN,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**STATIONERY AND PRINTER'S GOODS,**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

**TITLE ABSTRACT OFFICE.**  
J. W. QUINN & CO.  
Lands and Lots Bought and Sold.  
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES.  
NOTARIES PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCERS.  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

**H. LARSON,**  
15 North Main Street.  
**WHOLESALE DEALER IN SHOE FINDINGS.**  
Ready-fitted uppers, in calf skin and tip. Oak and Hemlock SOLE LEATHER, and all  
goods pertaining to the shoe trade. Go the world as cheap as in the East.

**GO TO**  
**MRS. NORRIS' NEW MILLINERY STORE**  
FOR STYLISH SPRING MILLINERY. PATTERN BONNETS AND  
CHILDREN'S HATS A SPECIALTY.  
105 South Main Street. - - - Council Bluffs Ia.

**WATER WAVES**  
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 wigs, caps, 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.  
MRS. J. J. GOOD,  
29 Main Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

**Bethesda HAIR GOODS.**  
**BATHING HOUSE!**  
At Bryant's Spring,  
Cor. Broadway and Union Sts.  
COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Plain, Medicated, Vapor, Electric, Plunge,  
Douch, Shower, Hot and Cold Baths. Com-  
petent male and female nurses and attendants  
always on hand, and the best of care and atten-  
tion given patients. Special attention given to  
ladies. Investigation and patronage  
solicited.  
DR. A. H. STUDLEY & Co.,  
106 Upper Broadway.  
Dr. Studley's Treatment of chronic diseases  
made a specialty.

**CANCERS REMOVED** without the  
drawing of blood or use of  
knives. Cures lung disease,  
AND OTHER Fits, Scrofula, Liver Com-  
plaint, Dropsy, Rheuma-  
tism, Fever and Mercuri-  
alism, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Salt  
rheum, Scald Head, Catarrh, weak, inflamed  
and granulated Eyes, venereal Ulcers and Fe-  
cund disease of all kinds. Also Kidney and  
Venereal diseases. Hemorrhoids or Piles cured  
money refunded.  
All diseases treated upon the principle of vegeta-  
ble reform, without the use of mercurial  
poisons or the knife.  
Electro Vapor or Medicated Baths, furnished  
whenever desired.  
Hemorrhoids radically cured by the use  
of the Elastic Belt Truss and Plaster, which has  
superior in the world.

**TUMORS**  
All diseases treated upon the principle of vegeta-  
ble reform, without the use of mercurial  
poisons or the knife.  
Electro Vapor or Medicated Baths, furnished  
whenever desired.  
Hemorrhoids radically cured by the use  
of the Elastic Belt Truss and Plaster, which has  
superior in the world.

**CONSULTATION FREE**  
CALL ON OR ADDRESS  
Drs. E. Rice and F. C. Miller,  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.

**LIVERY,**  
**Feed and Sale Stables,**  
18 North First Street,  
Bouquet's old stand, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
WILLARD SMITH, Prop.

**W. D. STILLMAN,**  
Fracitioner of Homeopathy, consulting  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
Office and residence 615 Willow Avenue, Coun-  
cil Bluffs, Iowa.

**W. K. SINTON,**  
**DENTIST.**  
14 Pearl Street, Council Bluffs.  
Extracting and filling a specialty. First-class  
work guaranteed.

**DR. A. P. HANGETT,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
Office, No. 14 Pearl Street. Hours, 9 a. m. to  
2, and 5 p. m., to 5 p. m. Residence, 130  
Hancock street. Telephonic connection with  
Central office.

**F. T. SEYBERT, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, - - IA.  
Office No. 5, Everett Block, Broad-  
way, over A. Louie's Restaurant.

**Merchants Restaurant**  
J. A. ROSS, Proprietor.  
Corner Broadway and Fourth Streets.  
Good accommodations, good fare and cour-  
teous treatment.

**S. E. MAXON,**  
**ARCHITECT.**  
Office over savings bank.  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, - - Iowa.

**REAL ESTATE.**  
W. C. James, in connection with his law  
and collection business buys and sells real estate.  
Persons wishing to buy or sell city property call  
at his office, over Bushnell's book store, Pearl  
street.

**EDWIN J. ABBOTT,**  
**Justice of the Peace and**  
**Notary Public.**  
415 Broadway, Council Bluffs  
I deeds and mortgages drawn and acknowl-  
ged

## FROM WHITE TO BLACK.

The Remarkable Case of S. H. Robi-  
son of Greenville, Ohio.  
Cincinnati Enquirer.

One of the most remarkable cases  
ever known to the medical profession  
is that of S. H. Robison of Green-  
ville, Ohio, who, since November last,  
has changed in color until he is as  
dark as a native of Africa. The pecu-  
liar and very rare disease known as  
melanosis, has brought him into promi-  
nence, so that physicians are going  
from all parts of the country to see  
him. Bu-nell, the New York museum  
man, has made him an offer, which  
his declining health will not permit  
him to accept. A dispatch from  
Greenville in the Enquirer a few days  
ago gave only a brief account of this  
wonderful case.

Among the numerous physicians of  
prominence to give attention to the  
case is Dr. W. H. Falls of this city,  
who returned from Greenville yester-  
day, and was seen in the evening by  
an Enquirer reporter.  
"It is certainly one of the most singu-  
lar and remarkable cases on record,"  
said the doctor, when first approached.  
"Can you give the Enquirer a brief  
description of the case?" asked the re-  
porter.  
"Certainly; but I intend to write a  
full history of it for the Medical Jour-  
nal."

Dr. Falls, after showing the report-  
er a number of photographs of the  
patient taken recently, proceeded to  
describe the case from the beginning.  
S. H. Robison was born in Greenville,  
August 31, 1854, of white parents,  
being the eldest son of R. Lather and  
Lavinia Robison. He is, as was his  
father, a carpenter by trade. He is  
married and has one young child.  
Last November the sight of his left eye  
became impaired, and about the 1st of  
March his right eye became entirely  
blind. On the 10th of March he came  
to Cincinnati to be treated by  
Dr. Williams and Ayres. About  
that time small lumps about the  
size of a millet seed began to de-  
velop on various parts of his body,  
and he mentioned his condition to the  
physicians. In April, while in this  
city, he commenced to change in  
color, assuming an ashen hue. The  
lumps on his body grew larger and  
more numerous. He was then at-  
tended by Dr. Falls, who, after a  
careful examination, pronounced his  
disease to be melanosis. This disease  
is very rare, especially in this country,  
and Dr. Falls can recall but one other  
case, which was in New York in 1875,  
and attended by Dr. L. D. Bulkley.  
Melanosis consists of small tumors or  
cancers of a black color, situated on  
the body. It is a fatal disease, but  
generally does not affect the appear-  
ance of the body like the case in ques-  
tion. Several cases are reported from  
abroad similar to that of Robison.  
One worthy of special mention came  
under the attention of the famous Dr.  
Lawrence, of St. Bartholomew's hospi-  
tal, London, in 1804. One of the  
lumps on Robison was removed by  
Dr. Falls and Mussey and examined  
by Prof. Eckerz of the Miami Medi-  
cal college, who found it to be pos-  
sibly melanosis, or black cancer.  
Robison, who was a fine looking fel-  
low, with skin and complexion as light  
as the whitest man, continued to  
change in color, and now he is as  
black as coal. Drs. Williams and  
Ayres said he suffered from detach-  
ment of the retina, due to the deposit  
of the black cancer or nodules in  
smaller form within the coats of  
the eye. After the case had  
been thoroughly studied the physi-  
cians pronounced Robison hopelessly  
blind. Drs. Carson, Clendinning and  
others have spent much time with  
Robison, and like all others, they  
pronounce it a most remarkable case.

Returning to his home, Robison  
continued to grow worse. The  
nodules on his body now number  
about seven hundred, and are about  
the size of a bean. The sight of his  
right eye is entirely gone. Just re-  
cently every portion of the man's  
body that was red has turned black.  
The inside of his lips and tongue are  
black. His urine is black as ink, and  
what he spits from his mouth is of the  
same color. It was intended to bring  
Robison to this city last week to be  
examined at one of the medical col-  
leges, but he became very sick and  
had two convulsions, and is un-  
able to leave his bed.

Yesterday afternoon a party of  
doctors went to see him from New  
Richmond, Indiana. Dr. Falls says  
it is only a matter of short time before  
Robison will die. In this case the  
son has promised the doctor that he  
may make a post-mortem examination  
of his body. Dr. Falls expects to find  
the nodules in the brain, liver, spleen,  
kidneys, lungs, and, in fact, nearly all  
of the prominent organs as in the few  
similar cases. Robison's child is thus  
far in an apparently healthy condition.  
His father, who died some years ago,  
was afflicted with local diseases of the  
same kind, however, did not cause  
death. Dr. L. G. Lecklider has charge  
of the case at Greenville.

**Unrivaled**  
As being a certain cure for the worst forms  
of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation,  
impurity of blood, dizziness, nervous-  
ness, kidney, etc., and as a medicine for eradicat-  
ing every species of humor, from an ordi-  
nary simple to the worst ulcer, BUCKROD  
BLOOD BITTERS stands unrivaled. Price  
\$1.00. **July-10-11**

**The Two Largest Iron-Clad Afloat.**  
Lond Times.  
The new twin-screw, double-turret  
vessel Dandolo, belonging to the royal  
Italian navy, has just completed the  
trials of the machinery previous to  
joining the squadron in the Mediter-  
ranean. Excepting the omission of the  
internal torpedo dock, she resembles  
the sister ship Duilio in her gen-  
eral arrangement, but she has consid-  
erably surpassed her in speed. The  
Dandolo was built at the royal Naval  
Arsenal at Spezia, under the super-  
vision of Director Borghi, at whose  
suggestion the whole of the bow plat-  
ing is worked flush, instead of the  
plates overlapping as usual. The  
length of the vessel is 337 ft. 8 in.,  
the breadth 62 ft. 3 in., the mean  
draught at the trials with armament  
on board was 28 ft. 9 in., giv-  
ing a total displacement of  
11,225 tons. The battery is  
heavily armored, and is placed  
in the middle of the vessel; the two  
turrets rise above the weather deck,  
and are placed diagonally in the bat-  
tery, so as to enable all four guns to  
be fired fore and aft. The armor of  
the turrets is impervious to all ex-  
cept the heaviest modern artillery.

Each turret contains two 100-ton  
Armstrong guns, made at Elswick,  
having a bore of 17 1/2 inches, throwing  
a shot 2,018 pounds, with a maximum  
of 511 pounds of powder, the ordi-  
nary charge being 355 pounds. The  
turrets and guns are moved and  
worked by a complete system of hy-  
draulic gear made at Elswick. The  
loading is also done by the same  
means, the rammers being below  
the weather deck and arranged to en-  
ter the gun when the muzzles are dis-  
posed for the purpose. Between  
the turrets is situated the mast, which  
really assumes the function of a look-  
out tower, as there are no sails.  
The vessel is fitted with Forrester's  
steam steering gear, as well as a very  
powerful hand-steering gear, and has  
a beautiful self-acting arrangement,  
designed and fitted by the Italian con-  
tractors for checking and stopping  
the rudder when the chains break, by  
which the tiller would lock itself and  
remain at rest till the new chain was  
receded.

The Dandolo carries four large  
steam launches and eight other boats,  
all hung upon hinged davits which are  
worked from the steam capstan, and  
which will hoist them right on board.  
The Dandolo is propelled by twin  
screws, the completion of the ship at  
Spezia since 1876, when they were  
pairs of engines, which were contract-  
ed to indicate a maximum power of 7,  
300 horses. These engines, together  
with the pumping and blowing engines,  
were constructed by Messrs. Maudslay,  
Sons & Field, of London. They are  
the first compound engines which  
were ordered for the Royal Italian  
Marine, though they have been  
employed in the completion of the ship  
at Spezia since 1876, when they were  
brought out in the royal trans-  
port Europa. Each set of engines is  
placed in a separate water-tight com-  
partment, one at each side of the  
vessel; instead of being side by side  
they are situated one in advance of  
the other, the alternate space being  
occupied by the magazines, which are  
placed immediately below the engines.  
Each pair of engines has one  
high pressure cylinder, sixty-four  
inches in diameter, and one low  
pressure, 120 inches in diameter, with  
a stroke of four feet. Steam of sixty-  
five pounds pressure is supplied by  
eight large oval and double-ended  
boilers, having 32 furnaces in all.  
Four boilers are placed forward of the  
engines, and the other four aft; but  
each pair of boilers is contained in a  
separate water-tight compartment.  
The chimneys, which are ample in  
size and height, are built of one-inch  
plate from the main deck to the flying  
deck above the turrets, so as to enable  
them to withstand the great shock  
produced by the discharge of the guns.

A very perfect system of fans and  
ventilating pipes has been carried out,  
by which the whole of the cabins and  
over the engine room are kept perfect-  
ly sweet and fresh. There is also an-  
other arrangement for ventilation  
very closely resembling in principle  
the furnace system of ventilation in a  
mine.  
On the 25th of May the Dandolo  
proceeded to sea for her first official  
trial, under the command of Com-  
mandante E. Acton, who was accom-  
panied by Admirals Martin Franklin  
and Canini. The run to Genoa and  
back was accomplished without stop-  
ping in 6 hours and 28 minutes, with  
a mean indicated horse power of  
7,415 horses, and the speed obtained  
was 15 1/2 knots, with a consumption of  
51 1/2 tons of coal. The main ob-  
ject of the run was to ascertain  
the consumption of fuel on a  
prolonged full power run. On the 29th  
day of May, the vessel was taken on the  
measured trial, at a speed of 15 1/2  
knots, with a consumption of 51 1/2  
tons of coal. The vessel answers her  
helm admirably; and the circles were  
remarkable for their small diameter.  
On the 9th June the vessel placed the  
vessel attained on the measured knot  
at full power practically the same  
speed as before, with 8,150 indicated  
horse power, and a maximum of  
8,250 horse power. A trial was then  
made for a considerable time with  
half boilers, steam being easily  
maintained to give 4,420 horse power,  
with an average speed rather more than  
11 1/2 knots. No speed trial was used  
on any of the trials. The engines  
worked with perfect regularity  
throughout, giving a maximum num-  
ber of revolutions of 74 per minute,  
the pitch of the screw being 23 feet 6  
inches. At the end of the day the  
engines were worked with the com-  
mon jet injection for nearly two  
hours. The vessel then returned to  
port. She is commissioned by Com-  
mandante E. Acton.

**"Saved and Restored."**  
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 25, 1881.  
H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—After  
suffering for nine years from chronic  
kidney disease and given up to die by  
the doctors, I was saved and restored  
to health by the use of your Safe  
Kidney and Liver Cure.  
JULIUS W. STEPHEN D. LUDLOW.

**Names of the States.**  
Des Moines Special to the Globe-Democrat.  
The Globe-Democrat of the 5th con-  
tains an article on the names of the  
states, in which is given the derivation  
and meaning of the word "Iowa" as  
"Ah-hee-o-o-ba," meaning "dwellers."  
The writer has evidently little ac-  
quaintance with Indian tribes of Iowa,  
and their traditions. It is settled and  
well understood that the state was  
named from the river Iowa, and that  
the river derived its name from the  
Indian tribe of that name. The In-  
dian word was Kiowa, and so it is  
printed on the early maps of the Ter-  
ritory. There are two traditions re-  
specting this tribe. One comes from  
the Omahas, who called them the  
"Gray-snows," from the fact that they  
went off to the parent tribe in the  
far north or Superior country during  
a snow-storm, and the snow falling  
and mingling with the sand, gave it a  
gray appearance, hence the term  
"gray-snows," or those who went off  
in the gray snow. The Indian word  
was "Py-ho-ja," which was corrupted  
by traders to "Py-ho-ia," and then  
Anglicized to Iowa. This tradition is  
somewhat mythical and questionable.  
Another tradition, and the proba-  
bly correct one, is that they came from  
the upper lake region. They were  
originally called the Pau-hoo-chee.  
Nearly two hundred years ago a large  
body of the tribe started off south-  
westward with their chief, Mau-hau-  
gaw. They crossed the Mississippi  
river, moved southward, and settled

on the west bank of the Kiowa river.  
They established a village, which they  
named Ne-o-ho-nee. They became  
prosperous, which excited the jealousy  
of the marauding Sioux on the  
north. They were strong and power-  
ful. To destroy their head, the Sioux,  
with their traditional deceit and  
treachery, sent a deputation to Mau-  
hau-gaw to invite him to join with the  
Sioux in a dog feast. They presented  
him with a pipe of peace, and smoked  
it with him as a earnest of their  
good faith. After a long consultation  
and earnest entreaty, Mau-hau-gaw  
accepted. He paid the penalty of his  
trust by assassination, an act of  
treachery which was never  
forgotten or forgotten. Mau-hau-  
gaw was succeeded as chief by  
Ma-ha-ka, or White Cloud, a direct  
descendant. He was a noted warrior,  
and, tradition says, led his bravos suc-  
cessfully through the country of the  
Sioux. He was never beaten. But  
he, too, was betrayed and assassinated.  
He was succeeded by his son, Ma-ha-  
ka, from whom the county of Mahaska  
derived its name. Continuous wars  
had reduced the tribe largely in num-  
bers, so that in 1824, when the old  
Fox chief, Black Hawk, in his tri-  
umphal march westward, came upon  
them, they were completely destroyed  
as a tribe and fled across the Missis-  
sippi, or were scattered over the territory.  
And subsequently, when the Foxes,  
under Black Hawk, and Sac's were de-  
feated and conquered by the whites,  
they formed a part of the confeder-  
ation of the remnants of the conquered  
tribes, in the territory of which were  
Foxes, Sac's, Pottawatomies and Kiowa's.  
This confederated body was  
called Musquakie, a small remnant of  
whom still exist in Tama county.

I have it on the authority of a man  
who had much to do with the Fox and  
Sac Indians, who was familiar with  
their traditions, who was personally  
acquainted with Poweshiek, Wapello,  
Keneasaw, Keokuk, Mahaska and  
other prominent chiefs, and who  
often sought out the traditions of the  
tribes, that the word "Kiowa" always  
meant "crossing over," whether used  
by Fox, Sac, or Pottawatomies. This  
meaning is in consonance with later  
history. The Musquakie 3-day use  
the same word in the same signifi-  
cation. So when the offshoot of the  
Pau-hoo-chee crossed over the river  
they called the river Kiowa, or the  
river they crossed over. Tribes east-  
ward called them Kiowa, or the  
Indians who crossed the river. So  
Black Hawk, when he in his march  
entered the territory west of the Mis-  
sissippi, called it Kiowa, or where he  
crossed over. When the earliest white  
people came to the territory, in ad-  
vance of settlements, at the trading  
posts, when the bands of the  
several chiefs came in, and were asked  
why they came from the west, the  
reply would be, "Kiowa Cheedqua," or  
across Skunk River. Kiowa meaning  
over or across, and Cheewa, Skunk  
or Stinking River, so called from wild  
onions found in profusion along its  
banks. Perhaps they would say "Ne-  
ko-na-puk-a-chee kee-sau-qua-ne-ko-  
kiowa," meaning their ponies had run  
away across the dark river. Ne-ko-  
na, pony-puk-a-chee run away, kee-  
saw, dark, inky, negro, river, and  
kiowa, over. In whatever connection  
they used the word "kiowa" it signi-  
fied going over, or the act of crossing.  
It had no other meaning, and every  
tribe in Iowa so used it. All attempts  
to idealize it, or grow aesthetical over  
it, are unseasonable. There is no poetry  
in it. As every one familiar with  
Indian history knows, their vocabu-  
lary was formed from concrete words.  
Words took rise from circumstances, and  
one word frequently was used to express  
many things, or was interpreted to-  
gether with some sign, gesture or in-  
dication to vary its signification. From  
Mahaska I down to this day Kiowa  
has signified crossing over, and that  
antecedent Black Hawk's expedition  
across the Mississippi. It may be  
well here to remark that the Indians,  
from the south to the north, called  
the Des Moines river "Kosau-qua  
Sopo," or dark, inky, rolling river,  
from the black color of the water in  
the spring and fall, the result of wash-  
ings of the burned out prairies along  
its banks.

The same writer also gives the deri-  
vation of Mississippi, and concludes it  
means "the great river," because  
because many rivers unite to form it.  
I can not agree with him. There is  
no question at all that it was named by  
the Indians before a white man saw it.  
The first men to discover it were  
Frenchmen, and they, as we to-day,  
endeavored to render the Indian  
sounds into their own language. Hence  
we have a different orthography of the  
same expression by different French  
authors and explorers of the Missis-  
sippi.

The upper part of the river was called  
by all tribes Pe-he-to-mak, sepo,  
or whirling water. The Sauks used  
the term sepo, the Chippewas, "sepe,"  
or in Sauk "kit-che," great, sepe,  
river, in Chippewa, kit-che, great,  
sepe, river.

Following the Indian words we find  
the following:  
Indian. English.  
Mis-ki-ko. Grass.  
Mis-ki-ko-kon. Weeds.  
Mis-ki-ko. Medicine herbs.  
Mis-ki-ko-ka-keek. Currier.  
Mis-ki-tak. Herbage.  
Mis-ki-tak. Meadow.

This last word is derived from mis,  
prairie, and Shu-tak, fire, literally,  
meaning grass fire, an idea apparent  
to all conversant with burning prairies.  
The meadows or broad grass  
lands along the river were called Mis-  
ki-tak, and the Indians who occupied  
the adjoining lands on either side  
were called "Mis-sho-ten," or  
"Meadow Indians." The river was  
called "Mis-sig-wa-keek," sepo, or  
literally, Meadow river, or river of  
Meadows, or Grass.

Now what do we find from the  
French rule Marquette (1673),  
Mississippi; Claude Dablon (1674),  
Mississippi; Francis Le Mercier (1680),  
Messipi; Hennepin (1680), Mechaspi;  
D. Cox (1685), Mechasabe.  
In each there is an evident effort to  
enunciate the articulate sounds of the  
Indian speech. I have given the  
same sound as nearly as possible in  
English.

It is evident the word does not sig-  
nify great, for every tribe along the  
river and around the lakes had a dif-  
ferent word to mean great—and nearly  
the same among all. It is more  
probable—in fact well established—  
that the word means river or meadows.  
L. E.

## 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 Mullhall 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 un-  
der my own supervision.  
I should be pleased to have those desirous of pur-  
chasing to call and examine my stock. I will guar-  
antee satisfaction and warrant all work.  
H. F. HATTENHAUER,  
Corner Broadway and Seventh Streets.  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

**A. H. MAYNE & CO.,**  
(Successors to J. W. Rodefer)  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**LACKAWANNA, LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG**  
AND ALL  
**IOWA COALS!**

**CONNELLSVILLE COKE, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, ETC.**  
Office No. 34 Pearl Street, Yards Cor. Eighth Street and  
Eleventh Avenue, Council Bluffs.  
P. T. MAYNE. C. E. MAYNE.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS STEAM FACTORY**  
MANUFACTURE  
**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  
AND  
**BROOM CORN!**

Parties Wishing to Sell Broom Corn Will Please  
Send Sample.  
**MAYNE & CO.,**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS.

One of the best second-class Hotels in the  
West is the  
**BROADWAY HOTEL.**  
A. E. BROWN, Proprietor.  
Nos. 434 and 436 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
Tables supplied with the best of the market af-  
forded. Good rooms and first-class beds. Terms  
very reasonable.

**UNION AVENUE HOTEL.**  
817 Lower Broadway,  
**Mrs. C. Gerspacher & Son.**  
FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT REASONABLE  
PRICES. TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED.  
HOTEL FOR SALE. GOOD REASONS FOR  
SELLING.

**STEAM LAUNDRY.**  
723 W. Broadway.  
**LARSON & ANDERSON,**  
Proprietors.  
This laundry has just been opened for busi-  
ness, and we are now prepared to do laundry  
work of all kinds and guarantee satisfaction.  
A specialty made of Blue work, such as collars,  
suits, fine shirts, etc. We want everybody to  
give us a trial.  
LARSON & ANDERSON.

**STARR & BUNCH,**  
**HOUSE, SIGN,**  
AND  
**ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.**  
PAPER HANGING,  
**KALSMINING AND GRADING,**  
A SPECIALTY.  
Shop—Corner Broadway and Scott St

**HUCHES & TOWSLEE,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts**  
**Cigars and Tobacco. Fresh**  
**Oysters and Ice Cream in**  
**Season.**  
12 MAIN ST.,  
Council Bluffs.

**CITIZENS BANK**  
Of Council Bluffs.  
Organized under the laws of the State of Iowa.  
Paid up capital.....\$ 75,000  
Authorized capital.....300,000  
Interest paid on time deposits. Drafts issued  
on the principal cities of the United States and  
Europe. Special attention given to collections  
and correspondence with prompt returns.  
DIRECTORS:  
J. D. Edmundson, E. L. Shubert, J. T. Hart,  
W. W. Wallace, J. W. Rodefer, L. A. Miller,  
Wm. H. Johnson, A. W. Street, J. T. Hart.

**HURST'S**  
**EUROPEAN HOTEL,**  
Corner South and Locust Streets.  
**ST. LOUIS MO.**  
J. H. HURST, - - Prop.  
Rooms, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 Per Day  
An elegant Restaurant is connected with this  
house, where meals are served at reasonable prices  
noon day and night.

**THE KENDALL**  
**PLAITING MACHINE!**  
AND  
**DRESS-MAKERS' COMPANION.**  
It plaites from 1-3 of a inch to  
width in the coarsest fabric or finest silk.  
It does all kinds and styles of plaiting in use.  
No lady that does her own dress-making can  
afford to do without one. It sells itself. For  
machines, Circulars or Agents' terms address  
CONGAR & CO.,  
11 Adams St. Chicago.

**DR. CLARKE**  
No Cure? ESTABLISHED 1851. 811  
No Pay! Locust St  
St. Louis, is still treat-  
ing all PRIVATE, NER-  
VOUS, CHRONIC and  
special Diseases, Sperm-  
atorrhoea, Impotency (Sex-  
ual Inactivity), Female  
Dyscrasia, Irregularity,  
Dysmetria, etc.  
(100 Tablets) 25 cents  
charges on a "Guarantee"  
work, entitled "Diseases  
of Women," etc. Work  
on CHRONIC DISEASES, our study, 45¢  
of Self-abuse or Female Disease, send 2 stamps  
for CATALOGUE WORKS IN FRENCH and  
English. Consultation personally or by letter.  
FEE: Consult the old Doctor. THOUSANDS  
CURED. (Cure) in quick, private, responsible  
place. You see no one but the doctor, Dr.  
Clarke, the only physician in the city who re-  
sides in a private house. Medicines sent every-  
where. Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. 56-57