

Wall Paper.

NEW STORE-NEW STOCK-EASTERN PRICES DUPLICATED.

GEORGE R. BEARD,

32 MAIN STREET AND 33 PEARL ST. (New McMahon Block, next door to Postoffice.) COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS NOW RECEIVING A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,

CAREFULLY SELECTED from the full line of the LEADING MANUFACTORIES.

Citizens of Council Bluffs and surrounding towns are respectfully invited to examine THE NEW STYLES FOR 1883, whether you wish to buy or not, PRICES guaranteed as LOW as anywhere in the United States.

J. MUELLER,

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

IOWA.

PROPRIETOR OF

PALACE MUSIC HALL!

Headquarters for the justly Celebrated WEBER PIANOS, now approved and used by a'l first class Artists. WESTERN COTTAGE AND BURDETTE ORGANS. Importer and dealer in MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, such as Violins Guitars, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Italian Strings, Etc., Etc. Also a full line of

MUSIC BOOKS. MUSIC BINDERS AND SHEET MUSIC, Fancy Goods, Childrens' Carriages, Velocipedes, Bycycles, Carts and Wagons. To make room for new stock will sell at

EXTRA LOW FIGURES FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

Good Organs at \$50 and upward. Pianos and Organs sold for Cash and on Monthly Payments. Orders solicited Address, J. MUELLER, Council Bluffs Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS WATER WAVES.

That never require emptying, at Mrs. J. J. Good's First Store, at prices never before touched by any other bath dealer. Also a full line of washcloths, 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.

DOCTOR STEINHART'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG, MALE AND FEMALE. It is a sure, prompt and effectual remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, nervous debility in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Prostration, Nervous waste, rejuvenates the faded intellect, strengthens the enfeebled brain and restores surprising tone and vigor to the exhausted organism. The experience of thousands proves it to be an invaluable remedy. Price, \$1.00 a bottle, or six or 85. For sale by all druggists, or sent secure from observation on receipt of price, by Dr. Steinhart, P. O. Box 2400 St. Louis Mo.

DOCTOR STEINHART'S SUPPOSITORIES.

The Great Popular Remedy for Piles. Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding & Itching Piles. And all forms of Hemorrhoidal Tumors. These Suppositories act directly upon the coats of the Blood Vessels, and by their retreating effects gently force the blood from the swollen tumors, and by making the coats of the veins strong, prevent their swelling, and hence a radical cure is sure to follow their use. Price, 75 cents a box. For sale by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, by Dr. Steinhart, P. O. Box 2400 St. Louis Mo.

Swift's Specific

- CURES SCROFULA, SORES, ULCERS, BOILS, ERUPTIONS, CATARRH, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, BLOOD DISEASES, SWIFT'S SPECIFIC REMOVES ALL TAINT, HEREDITARY OR OTHERWISE, SWIFT'S SPECIFIC IS THE GREAT BLOOD REMEDY OF THE AGE.

Write for full particulars, and little book. Mes. age to the Undertaker and Sufferer.

\$5,000 Reward will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodine of Potassium, or other Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Price of Small Size, \$1.00 Large Size, \$1.50 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Table with columns for Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Council Bluffs and Pacific. Lists departure and arrival times for various routes.

FOUNDRY.

WINTHERLICH BROS., MALLEABLE IRON, GRAY IRON, AND ANY ALLOY OF BRASS. Special attention is called to the fact that the metals are used in circumstances which give the very best castings.

Burning Brands

DISTILLERS, BREWERS, PACKERS, CIGAR and TOBACCO FACTORIES, Etc., Etc., As well as

Cattle Brands

ARE NICELY EXECUTED.

MRS. E. J. HILTON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 222 Broadway, Council Bluffs.

FARM NOTES.

Preserving Eggs.

Referring to a recent article in this paper on the preservation of eggs, our correspondent, Mr. M. P. Baumann, of Pittsburg, Pa., gives the following method, which in his hands worked to perfection: Having filled a clean keg or barrel with fresh eggs, he covers the eggs with cold salted water. The eggs must be kept down by a few small boards floating on the water, and the whole covered with cloth to keep out dust.

If set in a cool place the eggs so packed will keep fresh for months, but they must be used as soon as they are taken out of the brine.

To make the salicylic solution, dissolve salicylic acid (which costs about about \$3 a pound) in boiling water, one tablespoonful of acid to the gallon. It is not necessary to boil all the water, as the acid will dissolve in a less quantity, and the rest may be added to the solution cold. The solution or brine should at no time come in contact with any metal. In a clean, airy cellar one brine is sufficient for three months or more, otherwise it should be renewed oftener. For that purpose the kegs, etc., should be provided with a wooden spigot to draw off the liquid and replenish the vessel.

Butter kneaded in the same solution, and packed tight in clean stoneware jars, will keep fresh the whole winter, but must be covered with muslin saturated in the water, renewing it sometimes. Cover the jars with blotting paper saturated with glycerine. Salicylic acid is harmless, and yet one of the best and certainly most pleasant disinfectants in existence, with no color, smell or taste. The water is an excellent toothwash, and the best gargle to prevent diphtheritic contagion.

Hedge Fence.

It makes but little difference whether you plant Osage orange or hawthorn for fencing in your farm. Either one makes a good fence when properly attended to, and neither one makes a fence at all when neglected. The Osage orange will make a fence in less time than hawthorn, but it will cost more to keep it in order, on account of its thrifty growth, unless you let it take its own course, as our worthy (or unworthy) trustees do of one growing on the burial grounds of our county seat. Said hedge is twenty-five or thirty feet high, and where it is this enough for a cow to walk through they have put in boards and nailed them to the hedge. That kind of a fence I would call a nuisance. The nice thing about a well set hedge fence is, you always have a surplus of material, and the brush or trimmings will always pay to gather and burn them, whereas, in repairing a rail fence you must always supply new rails in place of those that have rotted out.

The hedge fence, if taken care of, is an everlasting fence. I never knew one to die that was taken care of. I could show you hedge fences more than a hundred years old, and good fences yet—good enough to turn hogs or horses. I would advise every farmer that has a nice laying farm, plant hedge fence for road and line

fences. It don't make any difference whether it is hard froze, or wet from the last big rain, you can trim hedge fence all the same; in fact, winter is the time to shape up the hedge fence. With a good hedge fence around your farm you can rest contented till morning, without being afraid the wind will blow down the line fence and let your neighbor's stock in on your fields of grain. I admit there are other kinds of fence that can be made quicker and cheaper than hedges, but they will eventually rot out, and then to replace makes them the most costly of the two. Not so with the hedge. It starts up every spring and puts out its leaves, and appears to enjoy life with the fresh grass and growing grain. As for the hedge dying out on account of this soil, it is out of the question when sod is put under and subsoil on top; the leaves from the hedge will keep the soil rich enough. I would rather attribute the cause of the hedge dying to the surplus of stagnant water poisoning the roots.

Poultry Houses and Vermin.

To be successful in raising poultry one of the first things to be considered is a suitable house. An expensive or elaborate house is not a necessity, but a disadvantage, in poultry keeping. The two great drawbacks in the way of success are cold and vermin. The costly house affords no protection from either. But build a plain (the plain the better), substantial house, one that can be cleaned in a short time, and well ventilated. And be sure to have the laying boxes at a little distance from the roost, that they may be kept free from lice. Make two sets of boxes, so that when one set gets dirty it may be replaced with the other set, and cleaned and whitewash ready to change when the other set gets dirty. Of the three kinds of insects most troublesome to the fowl the mite is the worst and hardest to get rid of. The body and feather louse can be rolled off by the hen in the dust-bath, and may be driven away by applying Parisian insect powder or some other insect killer. But they seldom breed in such numbers as to completely overrun a fowl. But the mite breeds on the poultry-house, not on the fowl, and does not even need the presence of a fowl to propagate. The mite is analogous to the chinch, or the badger, and "loving darkness rather than light," because its deeds are evil, attacks its victims on the roost and leaves them in the morning. This is the little fellow which is so destructive to the sitting hen, which has no chance during the day to prevent its attacks. A dusting of Parisian Powder two or three times a week is a great help to the hen; but it does not destroy the myriads which dwell in every crack and crevice of a board. Hence the necessity of having a plain house as possible, thus avoiding hiding places for the lice. While the insect powder is a great help, yet the first time the hen leaves her nest she shakes the insecticide from her feathers, and when she goes back the mites renew their assaults. The sitting period is a severe ordeal to a hen, and usually leaves her nothing but skin and bones. Her comb is shriveled and colorless, and her feathers are in the same condition. This is the effect of vermin, as may be shown by noting a hen that

has set in some place distant from the poultry-house. She has lost some of her bright color, and her feathers are not as bright as they should be; yet a week or two will put her in good condition again.

A large percentage of eggs in an infested nest fail to hatch, it being impossible for a hen to sit closely enough to keep up the requisite temperature. The constant twisting of a hen to fight the lice admits a little cold air to the eggs, and they become rotten, and when an egg becomes rotten (the cause being due to the death of the embryo from lack of heat in most cases), its contents begin to exude through the pores of the shell, and then the mites swarm to the eggs and stick there and increase so rapidly that the hen is compelled to leave her nest, or if she refuses to leave her nest, she often lies a victim to lice. It will be seen that the larger and more elaborate and complicated the poultry house the more cracks for the vermin to breed in, and the harder they are to exterminate. If the house is plain it can be cleaned with little labor and expense. Formerly chickens were allowed to find their own roosting places, and the cholera and crup were unknown. The birds will live out all winter, but common fowls are educated birds or susceptible of education, and there is little trouble in inducing them to sleep indoors; in fact, they are more than willing, as may be seen in cold weather, when they hunt for a shed or some other sheltered place. Houses should be provided that will retain the healthy conditions of the trees and yet protect them from the cold and storms. Look to your houses and see that they are in a good condition.

Renovating Old Gardens.

After a garden has been maintained in the same place for many years it sometimes loses its productive power, in spite of repeated and heavy manuring. Many kinds of vegetables refuse to thrive, and it becomes necessary to change the garden-plot, or infuse new life into the cloyed soil by a period of rest and a partial return to a state of nature. The location of the vegetable garden is not always a matter of choice, and frequently there is but one place which unites the different requirements of soil, exposure and convenience, and after this has been permanently included it is annoying to arrive at a period when the garden becomes unproductive to meet promptly the demands upon it.

It has long been known that heavily stocked an old garden with red clover, and allowing it to remain two years without plowing, will bring the soil back to its fertility and vigor. This is sometimes done by farmers, but it is hard to persuade a village resident to adopt a remedy so far outside of his usual course. As a substitute which, under certain conditions, is even better than clover, I would recommend planting strawberries. One-half of the garden may be planted at a time, leaving the other half for the raising of such vegetables as still continue to flourish.

Plow at the usual time, and in April plant strong plants of any very vigorous variety, with perfect blossoms and desirable fruit, in rows thirty inches apart and fifteen inches in the row. Keep clean and allow the run-

ners to cover all the ground. Late in the fall mulch lightly with chopped straw, and in the following spring pull up any weeds that show themselves. Under anything but extraordinary circumstances—such as a very late frost or peculiarly unfavorable weather at blooming time—you will in June pick a large crop of berries, which will be a trifle more difficult to pick than if they were in separate rows. After picking remove all large or tall-growing weeds that may have grown and leave the plantation for another year's fruiting, mulching again in winter. The result will be a crop of berries nearly as large as the first.

Immediately after bearing, the heavy crop of old and new plants which covers the land should be plowed under and the ground planted to late cabbages or Swedish turnips. The following spring it will be in condition to grow a very large crop of early potatoes, followed by celery. After this the ground will be fit for any garden crop, and the other half of the garden can be subjected to the same rotation. The result of treating a garden once in ten or twelve years to a change of this kind will be eminently satisfactory and profitable.

Saved from the Grave.

Mrs. Nancy J. Smith, of Eastland, Tex., writes: "I was terribly afflicted with Kidney Disease and Dropsy, having suffered for over three years. I employed the best physicians in this country, and obtained no relief, but was getting rapidly worse. My family and friends had lost all hope. My son happened to read your advertisement of Hunt's Remedy, and procured the medicine for me. I began to take it, and it worked like a charm. After taking several bottles, I became entirely well. I am indebted to Hunt's Remedy for saving my life; and if it had not been your medicine, I a-ly would have been in my grave to-day."

Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Stephen A. Alpin, Washington, D. C., says: "A member of my family having been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and after trying numerous remedies and methods of treatment without obtaining relief, she was induced to use your Hunt's Remedy, and after a thorough trial she became completely cured. Knowing the facts in this case, I cheerfully recommend its use to any afflicted with disease of the above nature."

Acts Like a Charm.

"I have used Hunt's Remedy for Kidney troubles, and recommend it to others, and found it to act like a charm."

JOHN CHAMBERS, 723 Carson Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart." How many heart memories cluster around Hunt's Remedy in grateful households where it has wrought its magic cure.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get a medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A Disgraced Lawyer of Wayne county, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS MARKET.

Corrected daily by J. V. Fuller, merchandise broker, buyer and shipper of grain and provisions, 39 Pearl street. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 70c; No. 3, 68c; rejected 60c; good demand. CORN—5c to feeders and 3c to shippers; rejected corn Council Bluffs, 49c@51c; new mixed, 52c. The receipts of corn are light on account of bad roads. OATS—Scarce and in good demand; 30c@32c. HAY—40c@60c per ton. RYE—40c; light supply. COBBLER MEAL—1 25 per 100 pounds. WOOD—Good supply; prices at yards, 5 00@6 00. COAL—Delivered, hard, 11 00 per ton; soft, 5 50 per ton. BUTTER—Plenty and in fair demand; 25c; creamery, 30c. EGGS—Scarce and in demand; 30c per dozen. LARD—Fairbank's, wholesaling at 15c. POULTRY—Firm; dealers paying 15c per pound for turkeys and 10c for chickens. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 40c; onions, 25c; cabbages, 30c@40c per dozen; apples, 2 50@3 50 per barrel. City flour from 1 60 to 3 40. BROOMS—2 00@3 00 per dozen. CATTLE—3 00@3 50 calves 5 00@7 50. HOGS—Market active, and all offerings quickly taken at higher prices. Car lots: Common, 5 75@5 90; good mixed, 5 90@6 40; heavy packing, 6 00@7 00; choice fancy packing, 6 00@6 10.

Money for the Unmarried.

One of the most solid and substantial institutions in this country is the Marriage Fund and Mutual Trust Association, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They are organized under the laws of Iowa, and their officers and directors are among the leading and most prominent business men of Cedar Rapids. Every unmarried person should have a certificate in this association. It is a splendid investment, as safe as government bond. You can just as well have a good sum of money to commence married life on as not. A large number of members have been paid off, receiving over 300 per cent on their investment. Write for circulars fully detailing the plan, which is in the hands of the association. Good agents wanted. Mention where you saw this notice. 15-3m.

W. R. VAUGHAN.

Justice of the Peace. Omaha and Council Bluffs. Real Estate & Collection Agency. In Odd Fellow's block, over Savings Bank. jan8-1y

DR. WHITTIER.

617 St. Charles St. ST. LOUIS Mo. A REGULAR GRADUATE of two medical colleges, has been longer engaged in the treatment of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis as city papers show, and all old residents know the line known. Do not postpone. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicine can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed, where doubt exists it is frankly stated, call or write. Nervous prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of Throat, Skin and Bones, Blood Impurities and Blood Poisoning, Skin Affections, Old Sores and Ulcers, Impediments to Marriage, Rheumatism, Piles. Special attention to cases from over-worked brain. SURGICAL OPERATIONS receive special attention. Diseases arising from Impudence, Excesses, Intemperance, 280 pages—the waste paper—has many interesting cases. Many responses; who may say, why, who may not, why, causes, consequences and cure. Sealed for 25c postage or stamps. a 214wly