

J. MUELLER, PROPRIETOR OF

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

PROPRIETOR OF

IOWA.

PALACE MUSIC HALL

Headquarters for the justly Celebrated WEBER PIANOS, now approved and used by a' 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

LANGTRY WAVES.

Latest styles from the east, in Langtry Waves and Reversible Langtry Frizzes at MRS. J. J. GOOD'S, 29 Main street, opposite post office.

FOUNDRY.

WINTERLICH BROS.

Are now ready to contract for small castings of every description in MALLEABLE IRON, GRAY IRON, AND ANY ALLOY OF BRASS.

Special attention is called to the fact that the molds are made in accordance with the very best castings.

Burning Brands

DISTILLERS, BREWERS, PACKERS, CIGAR and TOBACCO FACTORIES, Etc., Etc.

Cattle Brands

ARE NICELY EXECUTED.

Works: Corner Sixth street and Eleventh avenue, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

W. R. VAUGHAN.

Omaha and Council Bluffs.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Real Estate & Collection Agency.

an Odd Fellow's book, over Savings' Bank.

COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

Depart. Arrive. Atlantic Ex. 5:50 p m Pacific Ex. 9:15 a m

Ex and Mail. 9:25 a m Ex and Mail. 6:35 p m

D. Moines Ex. 7:15 a m Des Moines Ex. 4:45 p m

CHICAGO, MISSOURI AND ANSONIA.

Depart. Arrive. Atlantic Ex. 5:50 p m Pacific Ex. 9:15 a m

Mail and Ex. 9:20 a m Mail and Ex. 7:30 p m

N. Y. Ex. 4:40 a m N. B. & K. Ex. 8:20 a m

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Depart. Arrive. Atlantic Ex. 5:50 p m Pacific Ex. 9:15 a m

Mail and Ex. 9:20 a m Mail and Ex. 6:35 p m

Accom. (Sat.). 5:50 p m Accom. (Sat.). 1:45 p m

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Depart. Arrive. Mail and Ex. 9:20 a m Express. 6:50 p m

Express. 8:10 a m Mail and Ex. 8:45 p m

CHICAGO PACIFIC.

Depart. Arrive. Cleveland Ex. 11:20 a. m. Overland Ex. 11:30 a. m.

Denver Ex. 8:00 a. m. Local Ex. 8:30 a. m.

Local Ex. 7:25 a. m. Embarkment. 5:20 p. m.

WARREN, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

Depart. Arrive. Mail and Ex. 9:45 a m Mail and Ex. 4:30 p m

Cannon Ball. 4:50 p m Cannon Ball. 11:05 a m

ST. LOUIS CITY AND PACIFIC.

Depart. Arrive. For St. Louis City. 7:05 a m From St. Louis City. 6:50 p m

For Fort Niobrara. From Fort Niobrara. 8:00 a m

Nebraska. From St. Paul. 7:40 p m From St. Paul. 8:50 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Mail and Ex. 9:20 a m Mail and Ex. 6:35 p m

Atlantic Ex. 5:15 p m Atlantic Ex. 1:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Leaves Omaha. Arrives at Omaha.

Mail and Ex. 7:15 a m Pacific Ex. 9:25 a m

Atlantic Ex. 1:40 p m Mail and Ex. 7:25 p m

Except Sundays. Except Saturdays. Except Mondays. 11:45 p m

Council Bluffs & Omaha Street R. R.

Leaves Council Bluffs. Leaves Omaha.

8 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 12 p. m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m.

Street cars run half hourly to the Union Pacific Depot. On Sunday the cars begin their trips at 9 o'clock a. m., and run regularly during the day at 9, 11, 2, 4, 6 and 8 o'clock, and run to city limits.

Send \$1, \$3, \$5, or \$5 for a simple retail box by Express of the best Candy in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges light. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

THE NEBRASKA MANUFACTURING CO

Lincoln, Neb. MANUFACTURERS OF Corn Planters, Harrows, Farm Rollers, Sinks, Hay Bales, Buckets, Elevating Windmills, Etc.

We are prepared to do job work and manufacture during for other parties.

Address: 1001 Broadway, Chicago

Wanted—Agents for the Life, Times, and Treacherous

Death of HIS WIFE JESSE JAMES

Written by his wife, which will not be a "Blood and Thunder" story, such as has been and will be published, but a true life by the only person who is in possession of the facts a faithful and devoted wife. Truth is more sterling than fiction. Agents should apply or territory at once. \$500 a year. For Sample Book, J. H. Chamberlain & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

COUNCIL BLUFFS

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

COMMERCIAL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS MARKET.

Corrected daily by J. Y. Fuller, merchant broker, buyer and shipper of grain and provisions, 39 Pearl street.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 75c; No. 3, 63c; rejected 50c; good demand.

CORN—Dealers paying 37c; rejected corn Chicago, 45c; new mixed, 47c; white corn, 38c. The receipts of corn are light.

OATS—Scarce and in good demand; 35c. HAY—40c to 60c per ton.

RYE—40c light supply.

CORN 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—Ready sale and plenty at 12c per dozen.

LAND—Fairbank's, wholesaling at 15c per acre.

POULTRY—Firm; dealers paying 13c per pound for turkeys and 10c for chickens.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 40c; onions, 50c; cabbage, 30c to 40c per dozen; apples, 2 50 @ 3 50 per barrel.

City flour from 1 60 to 3 40.

BROOMS—2 @ 83 00 per dozen.

STOCKS.

CATTLE—3 00@3 50; calves 5 00@7 50.

HOGS—Market for hogs quiet, as the packing houses are closing; shippers are paying 5 50 to 6 50.

The grain dealers are paying good prices for corn. Farmers can get from 37 to 38c now and farmers will do well to take advantage of these prices.

The dealers continue to pay these prices, notwithstanding a marked decline at all the other points.

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 have officers and directors among the leading and most prominent business men of Cedar Rapids. Every unmarried person should be certified 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 circular fully detailing the plan, which is the finest known. Do not postpone it. Good agents wanted. Mention where you saw this notice. 15-3m.

IOWA ITEMS.

Kookuk wants a union passenger depot. Marion has organized a building association.

Cedar Rapids' school treasury has \$13,014.12 on hand at present.

The school board of Lucas, Lucas county, wants four teachers.

An Iowa City man cleared \$1,000 in one week dealing in Chicago corn.

The drain pipe and paving factory at Clinton has been closed out by the sheriff.

For the year ending March 1 Ottumwa spent \$83,344.51 on streets and sewers.

The jail at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, was destroyed by fire on the 21st inst.

Farm hands through the state are scarce this season and will receive from \$20 to \$30 per month.

The houses of Ottumwa are being numbered preparatory to having free mail delivery.

The United Presbyterians of Cedar Rapids will build a new brick church.

A new street railway company wants a charter at Des Moines, and the old company claims an exclusive franchise.

A block of cedar pavement has to be torn up in Des Moines to put a sewer under the street.

A milk war has broken out at LeMars. One belligerent dairyman has cut on the price, and the end is not yet.

Seventy Des Moines tailors went on a strike on the 19th inst. They warn other tailors to keep out of town.

The Methodist church at Eagle Grove, costing \$1,856.56, was dedicated, free of debt, on Sunday, the 18th inst.

The farmers about Anovella have organized a mutual insurance company, and \$30,000 in policies are already pledged.

On the 19th inst. Cedar Rapids' board of trade elected officers for the ensuing year.

Newton has 250 school children deposited under the present new school banking system and they average one dollar each.

Maud Trumble, a young lady, of Cedar Falls, died of small pox last Saturday and fears are felt that the disease may spread.

S. S. MERRILL, A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Manager, General Passenger Agent, J. T. CLARK, GEO. H. HEAFORD, General Sup't., Ass't Gen'l. Agent

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save many a heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. -Chill Service Cocoa. Made simply with boiling water or milk. 50¢ a tin only (1-lb and 1-lb). By Grocers, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

doing a good business in furnishing photographers with galathea dry plate, an article much used by them.

In Warren county the cold weather has killed the fruit trees. In the opinion of competent judges there is not an orchard left in the whole county.

Mayor Carey, of Des Moines, asked an increase of the police force and explains the large increase of city debt by saying that: "The time was suspicious and the citizens clamorous." The injunction which locks up the city treasury, he hopes, will not prevent the city from paying the interest that falls due April 1.

On petition of 810 citizens the Keokuk city council has agreed to submit to the voters an amendment to the city charter fixing \$300 as the minimum figure for saloon license. A resolution was also adopted by the council, on request of licensed saloonists, to put on special police to detect and complain of unlicensed liquor selling.

The newly elected mayor Clinton, A. Am Schneider, took the oath of office and then resigned in consummation of an agreement between himself and his opponent made before the election. A new election will take place on the 27th of this month to fill the vacancy.

A case for \$8,000 damages will come up in the Jasper county circuit court in the April term against W. C. Kemberly, of Kellogg, brought by John Apple, who claims that the death of his wife was caused by injuries received while being pressed by the former last summer for unlawfully selling beer.

Pony, weak, and sickly children are made healthy and strong by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

CHEMICAL COFFINS.

The New Burial System to be Organized on the Show-Case Principle.

Where They Come From, and How They are Manufactured So Cheaply.

Clothes-pins are articles of universal necessity, and their consumption is something marvelous. A good question for some village yeoman to debate would be: Where do all the clothes-pins go? We know where they all come from, and that is from New England. The Boston Daily Evening Traveller says that the market for this useful article is found all over the civilized world. Within the past four months 10,000 boxes have been shipped to Melbourne, Australia. There are ten firms in London which carry a stock of 10,000 boxes each, and there are ten firms in this city which carry a similar amount. One of the greatest clothes-pin factories of the country is located at Vancouver, Me., which is almost on the dividing line between Maine and New Brunswick. The factory, for its purposes, is about as complete as possible. The process of manufacture is a very interesting one, and a description of it will, we feel certain, prove agreeable to the readers of The Traveller. The wood used is mainly white birch and beech, which abounds within the limits of the town. The logs are cut and hauled to the shore of Lake St. Croix, or the streams which empty into it, and floated directly down to the mill, where, as fast as they are required, they are sawed into lengths varying from sixteen to twenty-two inches. The 16-inch lengths are converted into pins, while the 22-inch lengths are sawed into boards, out of which the packing boxes are made. We will follow one of the 16-inch lengths in its transformation from the block to pins. It is first sawed into blocks of the required thickness by means of a shippie machine, and then into strips of the proper size by a gang of twelve circular saws, and these strips are in turn cut into lengths of five inches each by a gang of three saws. By this time the logs, as will have been seen, are cut up into blocks about five inches long and three-quarters of an inch square. As these blocks leave the saws they are, by an elevator belt, carried into an upper story, and returning to the first floor, they are deposited in troughs, from whence they are fed to the turning lath, of which there are a number—each lath having a capacity of turning eighty pins a minute. They are next taken to the splitting machine, a peculiar arrangement of knives, inserted in a circular saw, gives the slot the correct flange, and after this operation the pins are automatically carried by an elevator belt to the drying bins on the second floor, where they are submitted to quite a strong heat, generated by steam pipes, until they become thoroughly seasoned. Of these drying bins there are several, the largest having a capacity of 100 boxes, or 72,000 pins, and the smaller for one-half that quantity. After seasoning the pins are ready for polishing and packing. This polishing process is accomplished by means of perforated cylinders or drums, each capable of containing forty bushels, in which the pins are placed and kept constantly moving until they become as smooth as if individually polished by hand with the finest sand paper. Just before this polishing is completed a small amount of tallow is thrown in on the pins, after which a few additional revolutions give them a highly glossy appearance. The polishing drums are suspended over the packing counter on the first floor of

the mill and being immediately beneath the ceiling of the floor above are readily filled through scuttles from the drying bins on the second floor, and as easily emptied on the counter below, where they are sorted into first and second grades, and packed in boxes of five gross each, and sorting and packing done by girls; 250 boxes are daily packed. Hancock possesses direct railway communication, and from the mill the pins can be immediately shipped to market.

Our Watchful Guardian and Faithful Protector Restored to Active Duty Again.

Mr. Henry A. Waterman, of the city of Providence, R. I., for many years the faithful and vigilant night watchman of the Barstow Slave Company's very extensive establishment, having been confined to his home several weeks by a very distressing illness, on resuming duties again avails himself of this early opportunity for stating briefly a few plain facts—

Mr. WATERMAN says—

"A few months ago I was taken down with a severe sickness, which confined me to the house quite a long time, and much of the time I was so very lame as to be unable to walk, and my left leg from the hip to the toe, became motionless, and I suffered extremely from the constant intense pains produced by so great inflammation; I was trying the various so-called cures, all the time, and was under the treatment of a physician seven weeks, but getting no substantial relief. At this time an old friend, a police officer, called upon me, and during our conversation he informed me of the great benefit which he had obtained by the use of Hunt's Remedy, and urged me to try it, as he considered it a wonderful medicine. I commenced taking Hunt's Remedy, having very little faith that it would do much in such a stubborn case as mine, but my doubts were soon dispelled; for before I had taken one bottle I began to get better, the severe pains disappeared, the swollen leg gradually decreased in size, and I was encouraged to continue the use of the remedy, and the improvement in my health continued; my appetite is good. I have regained my strength, and I am now performing again my duties as watchman at the factory. Every night I go up and down stairs more than one hundred times, and am in good condition, and feel that my recovery is due to Hunt's Remedy alone. My severe sickness and terribly swollen leg was caused by the diseased state of my kidneys, and I think it is a most valuable medicine that will so speedily relieve and cure such a case as mine. I therefore most cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases, as I know it to be a safe and reliable remedy."

"Providence, Dec. 5, 1882."

DOCTORS-PINS.

Where They Come From, and How They are Manufactured So Cheaply.

Clothes-pins are articles of universal necessity, and their consumption is something marvelous. A good question for some village yeoman to debate would be: Where do all the clothes-pins go? We know where they all come from, and that is from New England. The Boston Daily Evening Traveller says that the market for this useful article is found all over the civilized world. Within the past four months 10,000 boxes have been shipped to Melbourne, Australia. There are ten firms in London which carry a stock of 10,000 boxes each, and there are ten firms in this city which carry a similar amount. One of the greatest clothes-pin factories of the country is located at Vancouver, Me., which is almost on the dividing line between Maine and New Brunswick. The factory, for its purposes, is about as complete as possible. The process of manufacture is a very interesting one, and a description of it will, we feel certain, prove agreeable to the readers of The Traveller. The wood used is mainly white birch and beech, which abounds within the limits of the town. The logs are cut and hauled to the shore of Lake St. Croix, or the streams which empty into it, and floated directly down to the mill, where, as fast as they are required, they are sawed into lengths varying from sixteen to twenty-two inches. The 16-inch lengths are converted into pins, while the 22-inch lengths are sawed into boards, out of which the packing boxes are made. We will follow one of the 16-inch lengths in its transformation from the block to pins. It is first sawed into blocks of the required thickness by means of a shippie machine, and then into strips of the proper size by a gang of twelve circular saws, and these strips are in turn cut into lengths of five inches each by a gang of three saws. By this time the logs, as will have been seen, are cut up into blocks about five inches long and three-quarters of an inch square. As these blocks leave the saws they are, by an elevator belt, carried into an upper story, and returning to the first floor, they are deposited in troughs, from whence they are fed to the turning lath, of which there are a number—each lath having a capacity of turning eighty pins a minute. They are next taken to the splitting machine, a peculiar arrangement of knives, inserted in a circular saw, gives the slot the correct flange, and after this operation the pins are automatically carried by an elevator belt to the drying bins on the second floor, where they are submitted to quite a strong heat, generated by steam pipes, until they become thoroughly seasoned. Of these drying bins there are several, the largest having a capacity of 100 boxes, or 72,000 pins, and the smaller for one-half that quantity. After seasoning the pins are ready for polishing and packing. This polishing process is accomplished by means of perforated cylinders or drums, each capable of containing forty bushels, in which the pins are placed and kept constantly moving until they become as smooth as if individually polished by hand with the finest sand paper. Just before this polishing is completed a small amount of tallow is thrown in on the pins, after which a few additional revolutions give them a highly glossy appearance. The polishing drums are suspended over the packing counter on the first floor of

the mill and being immediately beneath the ceiling of the floor above are readily filled through scuttles from the drying bins on the second floor, and as easily emptied on the counter below, where they are sorted into first and second grades, and packed in boxes of five gross each, and sorting and packing done by girls; 250 boxes are daily packed. Hancock possesses direct railway communication, and from the mill the pins can be immediately shipped to market.

Our Watchful Guardian and Faithful Protector Restored to Active Duty Again.

Mr. Henry A. Waterman, of the city of Providence, R. I., for many years the faithful and vigilant night watchman of the Barstow Slave Company's very extensive establishment, having been confined to his home several weeks by a very distressing illness, on resuming duties again avails himself of this early opportunity for stating briefly a few plain facts—

Mr. WATERMAN says—

"A few months ago I was taken down with a severe sickness, which confined me to the house quite a long time, and much of the time I was so very lame as to be unable to walk, and my left leg from the hip to the toe, became motionless, and I suffered extremely from the constant intense pains produced by so great inflammation; I was trying the various so-called cures, all the time, and was under the treatment of a physician seven weeks, but getting no substantial relief. At this time an old friend, a police officer, called upon me, and during our conversation he informed me of the great benefit which he had obtained by the use of Hunt's Remedy, and urged me to try it, as he considered it a wonderful medicine. I commenced taking Hunt's Remedy, having very little faith that it would do much in such a stubborn case as mine, but my doubts were soon dispelled; for before I had taken one bottle I began to get better, the severe pains disappeared, the swollen leg gradually decreased in size, and I was encouraged to continue the use of the remedy, and the improvement in my health continued; my appetite is good. I have regained my strength, and I am now performing again my duties as watchman at the factory. Every night I go up and down stairs more than one hundred times, and am in good condition, and feel that my recovery is due to Hunt's Remedy alone. My severe sickness and terribly swollen leg was caused by the diseased state of my kidneys, and I think it is a most valuable medicine that will so speedily relieve and cure such a case as mine. I therefore most cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases, as I know it to be a safe and reliable remedy."

"Providence, Dec. 5, 1882."

DOCTORS-PINS.

Where They Come From, and How They are Manufactured So Cheaply.

Clothes-pins are articles of universal necessity, and their consumption is something marvelous. A good question for some village yeoman to debate would be: Where do all the clothes-pins go? We know where they all come from, and that is from New England. The Boston Daily Evening Traveller says that the market for this useful article is found all over the civilized world. Within the past four months 10,000 boxes have been shipped to Melbourne, Australia. There are ten firms in London which carry a stock of 10,000 boxes each, and there are ten firms in this city which carry a similar amount. One of the greatest clothes-pin factories of the country is located at Vancouver, Me., which is almost on the dividing line between Maine and New Brunswick. The factory, for its purposes, is about as complete as possible. The process of manufacture is a very interesting one, and a description of it will, we feel certain, prove agreeable to the readers of The Traveller. The wood used is mainly white birch and beech, which abounds within the limits of the town. The logs are cut and hauled to the shore of Lake St. Croix, or the streams which empty into it, and floated directly down to the mill, where, as fast as they are required, they are sawed into lengths varying from sixteen to twenty-two inches. The 16-inch lengths are converted into pins, while the 22-inch lengths are sawed into boards, out of which the packing boxes are made. We will follow one of the 16-inch lengths in its transformation from the block to pins. It is first sawed into blocks of the required thickness by means of a shippie machine, and then into strips of the proper size by a gang of twelve circular saws, and these strips are in turn cut into lengths of five inches each by a gang of three saws. By this time the logs, as will have been seen, are cut up into blocks about five inches long and three-quarters of an inch square. As these blocks leave the saws they are, by an elevator belt, carried into an upper story, and returning to the first floor, they are deposited in troughs, from whence they are fed to the turning lath, of which there are a number—each lath having a capacity of turning eighty pins a minute. They are next taken to the splitting machine, a peculiar arrangement of knives, inserted in a circular saw, gives the slot the correct flange, and after this operation the pins are automatically carried by an elevator belt to the drying bins on the second floor, where they are submitted to quite a strong heat, generated by steam pipes, until they become thoroughly seasoned. Of these drying bins there are several, the largest having a capacity of 100 boxes, or 72,000 pins, and the smaller for one-half that quantity. After seasoning the pins are ready for polishing and packing. This polishing process is accomplished by means of perforated cylinders or drums, each capable of containing forty bushels, in which the pins are placed and kept constantly moving until they become as smooth as if individually polished by hand with the finest sand paper. Just before this polishing is completed a small amount of tallow is thrown in on the pins, after which a few additional revolutions give them a highly glossy appearance. The polishing drums are suspended over the packing counter on the first floor of

Swift's Specific

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SCORFULA.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ULCERS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CATARRH.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SORES.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES BOILS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ERUPTIONS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ECZEMA.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES RHEUMATISM.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC REMOVES ALL TAINT.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC IS THE GREAT BLOOD REMEDY OF THE AGE.

Write for full particulars to SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

\$1 to \$1.75 per Bottle.

DOCTOR STEINHART'S SUPPOSITORIES!

The Great Popular Remedy for Piles.