THE TEAVELERS' GUIDE.

CHICAGO, ROOK ISLAND & PACIFIC Railway Tigasts can be purchased or bag game checked at R I & P Tweetlath Street dapol or C R I & P depot terror Fifth avenue are Fairty and street, Frank E. Plummer, Agent.

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THROUGH CAR SERVICE Lines east of Peoris carry through conches and sleeping care on nigh trains to principle cities.

> R. STOCKHOUSE. Gen. Ticket Agent.

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We are showing our Usual line of fine Watches, Clocks. Jewelry and Silverware.

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diseases.

are the most fatal of all

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE upon the understanding of all who hadn't it written in their hearts. a GUARANTEED remedy George L Kilmer in Independent. by all eminent physicians as the best for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

Fifty-two islands have appeared by aid of volcanic action during the present century, and 19 have disappeared—have been submerged. This makes a net gain to the earth of 33 islands.—Popular Science Monthly.

PROFANE SOLDIERS.

THERE WAS VERY LITTLE SWEARING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

An Old Soldier Takes Issue With the Author of "The Red Badge of Courage"-Camp Followers and Hangers On Furnished the Profanity of the War.

When the recruits of the First Maine cavalry began to take on "soldier airs" in their camp on the Penobscot, in 1861, some of them assuming that troopers should be men "full of strange eaths," Colonel Douty promulgated an antiprofanity order. At first the edict was received with considerable merriment, and expletives, innocent in themselves though meant to do duty as oaths, were freely used. But in a few days inspired by the precepts and examples of certain selfrespecting comrades, the men took a nobler view of it and the "needless vice," as the historian of the regiment characterizes it, was effectually proscribed.

The First Maine served four years and carned a reputation for valor in the field second to no other mounted command. It brought home a flag upon which were inscribed by official authority the names of 36 battles. But the veterans were not more proud of their martial honors than of their good morals, for they had won the honors and the victory to crown them, swearing "not at all;" that, too, with a regimental temperance pledge held in almost universal respect.

The general over a division of 10,000 men who nipped the profaning evil in the buy by saying, "I will do the swearing for this entire command,' was more tactful in his methods than the Maine cavalry colonel, as he needed to be, dealing with strange troops, but he was not a jester, neither a victim of overconfidence in himself. If military necessity warranted violation of the law he would be the judge. Under a leader so elever and far sighted the crisis would never arise. Only once during a long service at the front-service rendered in two different regiments, different brigades, divisions and army corps-did I hear an officer above the rank of captain give way to profamity. That one was the case of a brigade commander invoking the curse of Deity upon a rascally quartermaster. The quartermaster resigned on the spot and went home. thus removing what might have been a stumbling block from the path of many

besides the general. I should say that the rascally quartermaster and his close concomitants. the stubbern army mule and the obstreperous teamster, furnished the chief provocatives to swearing for soldiers of the line and that in the precinct set apart to their use-region remote from battle and virtually outside of the do main of army discipline—oaths were quite as common as they are in the pages of the "Red Badge of Courage." In fact, the manners as well as the language of the soldiers in that narrative suggest that the studies for it were made from camp followers and the hangers on of the supply departments. manned, as these were, by noncombatants. Into that safe 'asylum drifts, according to a well known law, the slum

element of an army in the field.

My ears still retain echoes of volleys of eaths from the lips of two men of that class whom I encountered on the peninsula in 1862. Both were enlisted soldiers and wore the blue. One of the offenders acted as keeper of the brigade commissary stores. With him the swearing liabit was an infirmity, causing his associates to overlook it through pity. The other was a teamster, who had fol lowed the sea until long past middle life. Swearing in his case was a child ish way of showing brayado. It is need less to add that he was a hopeless coward, and for that reason had been detail-

ed to stable duty. By referring to the roster of the com pany in which I served in 1862-3 I now recall the individuality of 83 comrades and of that number recognize 55 who did not use profane language on any occasion. Of the remaining 28 only 11 can be indicted as possibly given to profanity at times, and that solely on the ground of their general reputation for lightness of morals. On the expiration of our term of enlistment, in 1863, two sergeants of the company recruited a command for the veteran cavalry service. They had the pick of 500 applicants recently mustered out from the two years' regiments and chose their men strictly with regard to their previous records as gallant soldiers. When the men came together in camp, it sppeared that there was not one amon the 100 veterans so selected who used profane or vulgar language.

A moment's reflection must convince every intelligent person that violent language is subversive of all true discipline, and a successful army without discipline is an impossibility in this age. The article of war proscribing profanity, promulgated, as it was, to every new command and read on parade annually at least, was a protection for the soldier and a moral weapon for the officer. The soldier could insist upon its observance by his superiors. On the other hand, he weakened his own cause whenever he violated the law himself. At first blush the article seemed to many obsolete and ridiculous and was generally received as a relie of Puritan days. But the more enerous and exacting a rule the more it is studied and analyzed. Men of fixed habits obeyed readily, setting a good example. In the end wilder spirits found that obedience was easier than resistance. Thus at the very outset the law of God was impressed

DINED WITH THE CZAR.

Honors Showered Upon Joseph Franci Inventor of the Lifeboat.

In 1855 Mr. Francis went to Europe He introduced his inventions at many courts. He remained abroad about 13 years and made many warm friends in many lands by his modest, unassuming frankness and his habitual courtesy. And he received great henors at the courts of kings.

I shall not soon forget the stories he told of the events witnessed in these European capitals, they were all so interesting, and he was so wholly frank and natural in their narration. He was long at the court of the czar, a sovereign who was deeply interested in the work of the inventor. When Mr. Francis went to Europe, he had letters of introduction from many prominent Americans. In St. Petersburg he called upon the American minister. Here, as he told me laughingly, he forgot all about his letters of introduction, one of which was from the president of the United States and another from the secretary of state, and merely told some of the officials connected with the American legation that he wished to meet the czar.

"What!" the official ejaculated in amazement. "Meet the czar? Impossible, man! Do you realize what you are askine-an introduction to the ezar of Russia? Why, it would take you a month to get an introduction to the grand duke. to say nothing about getting into the presence of the czar."

Mr. Francis went away, and, with true American independence, called at the palace of the grand duke. He sent in his plain visiting or business' card. He had not long to wait. The attendant ushered him into a magnificent salon in the ducal palace. "From the farther side of the splendid room," said the old gentleman to me as he related the story. his eyes glowing with the recollection of the triumph of the hour, "appeared the Grand Duke Constantine, one of America's truest friends, and, both of his hands outstretched, he took both of mine in his as he reached me.

The grand duke asked what he could do for Mr. Francis, the man of whom they had heard so much, whose life saving service was even then of such valu to Russia's seacoast, and whose inventions promised so much for Russiawhat could be do? Mr. Francis said that 'e would like to meet the czar.

Certainly. The grand duke would make an appointment with him to dine in a day or two with the czar at the palace.

And this was his introduction to Alexander II, a ruler who never forgot this gentle, modest American, and who through long years owned him as a cherished friend.

A day or two afterward Mr. Francis strolled into the office of the American legation. I doubt not there was a merry twinkle in his eye, for no man loved a quiet joke better than he did.

The official to whom Mr. Francis had expressed his desire to meet the czar spoke up jokingly: "Well, how are you coming on in your efforts to meet the czar?"

"I have seen him." "What," with doubt in face and voice, "you have seen the czar? How did you see him, pray tell?"

ie simple answer. And it was not the last time he was entertained at the imperial palace.-W. S. Harwood in St. Nicholas.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

A Decency That Is Languid Is More Be Feared Than Criminality.

"The thing we have the most to fear," writes Dr. Parkhurst in an article on "The Young Man as a Citizen" in the Ladies' Home Journal, "is not the depravity and the criminality that are rampant, but the decency that is languid and the respectability that is indifferent and that will go junketing when a state is on the edge of a crisis or go fishing on a day when the city is having its destiny determined for it at the pells. Would that there could be some legislative enactment by which every reputable traiter of the sert could be denaturalized and branded with some stigma of civic outlawry that should extinguish him as an American and cancel his kinship with Columbus, Fourth of July and 'My Country, 'Tis

of Thee. "I speak with full assurance when I say, for instance, in regard to the city of New York, that there is no single moral issue capable of being raised in regard to its administration where the great preponderance of sentiment would not be found to be on the side of honesty as against corruption, provided only that sentiment were sufficiently resolute and alert to come forward and declare itself. The purpose of a campaign under such circumstances is not to convince people of what is right, but to stimulate to the point of action those who are already convinced."

To Be Expected.

There was recently a public sale of the effects of a deceased artist who, though he never had any money and was always at the end of his resources. had managed to accumulate a considerable amount of bric-a-brac, chiefly for use in his trade.

All these things were sold for the benefit of his needy wislow. Among the items on the published catalogue was the following eloquent

"One money box, decorated, quite unused."-Youth's Companion.

At a recent wedding in an English town the officiating minister asked how the name of one of the witnesses was spelled, to which he received the reply, "McHugh." The minister then inquired how it was that the witness spelled his name in that way when his aster spelled hers "McCue," to which the witness responded, "Please, sir, my sister and me didn't go to the same school."

MR. TUCKER OF MARTINIQUE His Important Share In President Dias's . Marco Polo's Account of the Great De

"I sheltered President Diazof Mexico come years ago, when he was a refugee Tucker, United States consul to Martinique, at the Ebbitt.

"He had been at the head of a revolutionary movement that had failed and escaped across the Rio Grande to Brownsville. I invited him to my house, and he was my guest for about four months. During that time he impressed me as a man of extraordinary ability and force of character, and between us there sprang up a fraternal attachment. Diaz thought that he could rely on friends in Brownsville to furnish him means whereby he could renew the fight on the national forces, but when the time came they did not make good their promises.

him pacing the hallway with restless stride and evidently in a very agitated frame of mind. I asked what the trouble was, and he answered: 'I am in the most desperate situation, without a dollar or a friend in the world. I know not which way to turn.

"'You may be without a dollar, but never without a friend as long as I live, general,' said I, and then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I told him of something I had resolved on doing weeks before, which was to let him have a good round sum of money for the purchase of arms and ammunition. In those days I had some pretty fat government contracts, and a thousand dollars didn't matter much. Diaz was the happiest and most grateful mortal I ever saw. In the plentitude of all the power he has since wielded, I doubt whether he has ever felt the joy that possessed him that night when he learned that he could have all the money needed for his immediate use. He actually shed tears of delight, and on that I felt rewarded, not caring whether I ever got my money

"It's too long a story to tell in detail of how I went on to New York and got the rifles and ammunition, and what a time we had in cluding both the Mexican and American officials and getting the arms across the river. But the thing was managed, and it gave Diaz the start for another campaign that ended in his complete triumph. Before that was consummated, however, he passed through an experience that reads like a chapter from Jules Verne. No man ever lived that has had a career so full of romance and hairbreadth escapes. Yes, he repaid me in full for the money I advanced. He is the soul of honor."-Washington Post.

AFRICAN ETIQUETTE.

The Wisest Plan to Follow In Visiting the Big Native Chiefs.

visit the biggest chief in any part of the other chiefs at a distance who they are your arrival and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their chief. Greet the chief civilly and ask him to send one of his people to show you a good not always advisable in every part of central Africa. When you have rested, the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your business, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you want guides or to

buy food. I seldom staid in a place more than one day, and generally the first night I called the chief privately into my tent, had a long talk with him and gave him a present, consisting generally of a speeding along, she hailed him: good cloth, four yards of Americani, four of wide blue, four of narrow calico and about an egg cup full of beads and sometimes an empty bottle or two. Invariably I received next day the co-operation of the chief in every way, and also a big goat or sheep or bullock and 50 or 60 pounds of flour. Sometimes I gave a small additional present before leaving. If the chief took a fancy to any particular thing and I could spare it, I did so. Sometimes one wanted a sheath knife and another a hat. Old Kambuidi was determined to have a shirt. He wanted a candle matches and needles, which I gave him, and as I had previously given him cloth I suggested, as a feeble sort of joke, that, as he now had cloth and sewing materials and light, he might sit up at night and make a shirt. Immediately the old fellow replied: "It is the candle that is interfering with my success. Here, take back the candle and give me the shirt." I finally yielded and gave him a much patched garment, which satisfied him. -"Glave's Journey to the Livingstone Tree," by the Late E. J. Glave, in Cen-

An Episcopal Bull.

A number of "bulls" by members of parliament and others have been printed lately, but bishops seem to perpetrate them sometimes. His lordship of Ripon, in a sermon the other day at Calverley, near Leeds, betrayed his Hibernian origin, not for the first time, in the same way. He said, "My brethren, I beg of you to take hold of your own heart and look it straight in the face." -Westminster Gazette

One million standard silver dollars weigh 412,500,000 grains, or 859,875 cances troy, or 71,614.58 pounds troy, or 58,928.57 pounds avoirdupois, or 29,464 "short" tons of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois each, or 26,307 "long" avoirdupois each, or 26.307 tons of 2,240 avoirdupois each.

Brass pins were first made in New York by English machinery in the year

from his own land," said Captain J. G. of Lop and is situated between east

quitting this city they enter the desert. The length of this desert is so great that it is said it would take a year and more to ride from one end of it to the other. And here, where its breadth is least, it takes a month to cross it. 'Tis all composed of hills and valleys of sand, and not a thing to eat is to be found on it. But after riding for a day "One evening on going home I found and a night you find fresh water, enough mayhap for some 50 or 100 per sons with their beasts, but not for more And all across the desert you will find water in like manner-that is to say, in some 28 places altogether you will find

> Beasts there are none, for there naught for them to eat. But there is a marvelous thing related of this desert. which is that when travelers are on the move by night and one of them chances to lag behind or to fall asleep or the like, when he tries to gain his company again, he will hear spirits talking and will suppose them to be his comrades Sometimes the spirits will call him by name, and thus shall a traveler ofttimes be led astray, so that he never finds his party. And in this way many have perished. Sometimes the stray travelers will hear, as it were, the tramp and hum of a great cavalcade of people away from the real line of road, and, taking this to be their own company, they will follow the sound, and when day breaks they find that a cheat has been put on them and that they are in an ill plight Even in the daytime one hears those spirits talking. And sometimes you shall hear the sound of a variety of musical instruments and still more commonly the sound of drums. Hence in making this journey it is customary for travelers to keep close together. All the animals, too, have bells at their necks, so that they cannot easily get astray. And at sleeping time a signal is put up to show the direction of the next march.

So thus it is that the desert is cross ed .- "The Story of Marco Polo," by

Trees That Whist

The musical or whistlin tree is found in the West Indian islands, in Nubia and the Sudan. It has a peculiar shaped leaf and pods with a split or open edge. The wind passing through these sends In African travel it is always wise to out the sound which gives the tree its peculiar name. In Barbados there is a country. One can always learn from valley filled with these trees, and when the trade winds blow across the islandand something of their character. In a constant mouning, deep toned whistle approaching them always send word of is heard from it, which in the still hours your coming and get, if possible, in- of the night, has a very weird and unformation in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Upon nearing which grows very abundantly in the "I dined with him yesterday," was the village send on ahead to announce Sudan, is also called the whistling tree ly, by the agency of the larvæ of insects, distorted in shape and swollen into a globular bladder from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. After the insect has emerg place for your tent, if you decide to ed from a circular hole in the side of camp in the village, which I have done this swelling, the opening, played upon invariably in this country, though it is by the wind, becomes a musical instrument, equal in sound to a sweet toned flute. - London Tit. Bits

a story of a woman who was learning how to ride a wheel. One morning, when she was out on her bicycle, making good time in rather uncertain curves, she saw a man coming toward her in the middle of the road. Still

"Oh, mister, mister, won't you please get out of my way?" The kind hearted gentleman jumped nimbly off on the grass at the side of

claimed: "Yes, indeed, I will, good lady. I wouldn't stay in your way for a \$10

bill."

vas gazing abstractedly out of the car window when the fatherly old gentle man came along looking for a seat. Having settled himself in comfort, he engaged his neighbor in conversation.

'Been on a long journey?' he asked. "Not very." "On business?"

"Oh, excuse me. Might I ask what the difference is?"—Washington Star.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill street, South Gardner, Mass., was

lung trouble, following typhoid ma-laria, and he spent \$375 with doc-tors, who finally gave him up. saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery and known it to be the heat covery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at Hartz & Ullemeyer's drug store.

No family should be without Folley's Colic Cure for all bowel complaints. Sold by M. F. Bahnsen.

Children Cry for

ocr 5 Ca

THE SEA OF SAND.

Lop is a large town at the edge of the desert which is called the desert and northeast. It belongs to the great khan, and the people worship Mohammed. Now, such persons as propose to cross the desert take a week's rest in this town to refresh themselves and their cattle, and then they make ready for the journey, taking with them a month's supply for man and beast. On

good water, but in no great quantity, and in four places also you find brackish water.

Noah Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

He Had Sense.

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells

the road, and as she sped by he ex-

The young man with longish hair

"No, sir. In pursuit of my profes

Your Boy Won't Live a Month

told by the doctors. His son had

Pitcher's Casteria.

Cutting up pranks with baby is great fun for a young mother. But before she can cut pranks with the baby she must have a healthy baby. A puny, sickly, peevish baby has no use for pranks. It lies in every young mother's power to insure the health of the expected praymer. pected newcomer.
If she will see that
the organs which
make motherhood
possible are healthy
and vigorous, and
will keep them so
during the period
preceding maternity, she may be sure

that the baby will be healthy and happy.
A marvelous medicine for young mothers is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during the period preceding motherhood it makes strong, healthy and vigorous the organs upon which rest the burdens of maternity. It allays inflammation, soothes pain, and restores steadiness to the nerves. It does away with the discomforts of the expectant period. It insures the health of baby and makes its coming easy and almost painless. It is the discovery of an eminent and successful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. "I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription "I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription before my confinement, and I was only in labor a short time." writes Mrs. Minnie A. Peterson, Box 5, Easton, Presmo Co., Cal. "The physician said I got along musually well. I think the medicine saved a great deal of suffering and I get all my friends who need it to try it."

One of the best-known of American medical men said: "If you want to reform a man, begin with his grandfather." That would be wise if it could be done. Since it cannot be done, try something else. Reform the fature grandfathers and grandmothers. Do this through education. The greatest thing for a man or woman to know is him. Do this through education. The greatest thing for a man or woman to know is himself or herself. To know one half the capabilities and disabilities of the human body is a liberal education. A good start for this education is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Any one can have this finely illustrated tooo-page book for the small price of twenty-one one-cent stamps. This is simply to pay for mailing. If you would like the book in fine cloth binding instead of paper, send thirty-one stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Charles J. Searle. Attorney at Law.

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Attorneys at Law.

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Executor's Notice.

Dated this 36th day of August, A. D., 1806. J. S. RESD, Exercise.

Executor's Notice.

Executor's Notice.

Relate of Patrick McDonaid, deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed overning of the last will and testament of Patrick McDonaid, late of the county of Rock Island, state of Himols, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of hock Island county, at the office of the clerk of said count, in the city of Rock Island, at the November term, on the first Monday in November next, at which time at persons having claims against and celare are notified and requested to attend, for the purpose of having the same adjusted.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Balled this 24th day of Anguet, A. D., 1986
Balled this 24th day of Anguet, A. D., 1986

Administrator's Notice Estate of Thomas S. Silvie, deceased Estate of Thomas S. Silvie, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of Thomas S. Silvis, late of the county of Rock Island, state of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that they will aspear before the county court of Rock Island count, in the city of Rock Island, at the October term, on the first Monday in October, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 12th day of August, A. D. 1806. ERNA SILVIS, RICHARD S. SILVIS, Administrators.

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Hoeft & Detjens, Insurance Agents.

J. M. BUFORD,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

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