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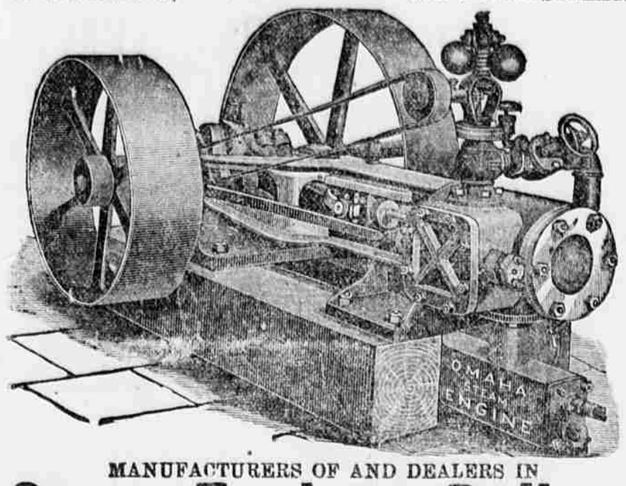

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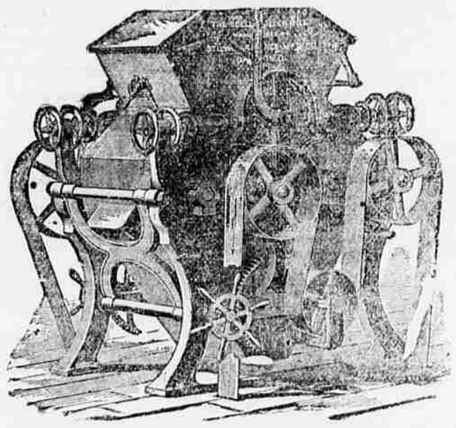

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ADMISSION—Gents 15c—Ladies 10c.

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Admission Free to Ladies each morning and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Use of Skates 15 cents.

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CANCERS, or other tumors removed without the knife or drawing a blood.

CHRONIC DISEASES of kinds a specialty.

Over thirty years practical experience Office No. Pearl treet, Council Bluffs.

☞ Consultation free

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Special advertisements, such as Lost, Found, To Loan, For Sale, To Rent, Wants, Boarding, etc., will be inserted in this column at the low rate of TEN CENTS PER LINE for the first insertion and FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each subsequent insertion. Leave advertisements at our office, No. Pearl Street near Broadway

WANTS.

WANTED—A good tinner, steady work to the right man. 231 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A large sized cook stove, nearly new. Enquire at BEE office.

WANTED—Men to travel and sell shirts on commission D. Winter, Glenwood, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Piano, H. E. Seaman, Paper, Books and Stationery, Council Bluffs.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Orvis Packing house and machinery, located in this city. Capacity 150 hogs per day. Odell & Day.

WANTED—Every body in Council Bluffs to take THE BEE. Delivered by carrier at only twenty cents a week.

OLD PAPERS—For sale at BEE office, at 25 cents a hundred

Railway Time Table.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The following are the times of the arrival and departure of trains by central standard time, at the local depots. Trains leave transfer depot ten minutes earlier and arrive ten minutes later.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE
5:35 p m	Chicago Express	9:00 a m
9:40 a m	Fast Mail.	7:00 p m
7:10a m	†Mail and Express,	7:15 p m
12:20 p m	Accommodation.	4:60 p m

*At local depot only.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

10:05 a m	Mail and Express,	6:55 p m
8:15 p m	Pacific Express,	5:45 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

5:25 p m	Express,	9:05 a m
9:25 a m	Express,	6:55 p m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

5:25 p m	Atlantic Express,	9:05 a m
9:25 a m	Day Express,	6:54 p m
7:20 a m	*Des Moines Accommodation,	6:15 p m

*At local depot only.

*WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

5:10 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m
1:20 p m	†Louis Express	8:45 p m
4:50 p m	Chicago Express	10:55 a m

*At Transfer only

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

5:50 p m	Express,	8:50 p m
9:25 a m	Pacific Express	9:05 a m

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

7:40 p m	St. Paul Express,	9:00 a m
7:19 a m	Day Express	7:00 p m

*UNION PACIFIC.

8:00 p m	Western Express,	8:20 a m
11:00 a m	Pacific Express,	4:40 p m
12:10 a m	Lincoln Express,	1:15 p m

*At Transfer only.

DUMMY TRAINS TO OMAHA.

Leave—7:20-8:30-9:30-10:30-11:40 a. m. 1:35-2:35 3:30-4:30-5:30-6:30-11:05 p. m Sunday—7:30* 9:30-11:40 a. m. 1:30-3:30-5:30-6:30-11:05 p. m. Arrive 10 minutes before leaving time.

*From transfer only.

Mrs. H. J. Hilton, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Broadway, Council Bluffs

COUNCIL BLUFFS

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

COMMERCIAL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS MARKET.

Wheat—No. 1 milling, 60@65; No. 2, 58; No. 3, 50; rejected 35@40.
Corn—New, 25@28.
Oats—For local purposes, 35.
Hay—$5 00@7 00 per ton; baled, 50@60.
Rye—35c.
Corn Meal—1 30 per 100 pounds.
Wood—Good supply; prices at yards, 6 00@

Coal—Delivered, hard, 9 50 per ton; soft 4 50 per ton
Lard—Fairbank's, wholesaling at 9½c.
Flour—City flour, 1 50@2 95.
Brooms—2 95@3 00 per doz.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Butcher cows 3 25@3 75. Butcher steers, 3 75@4 00.
Sheep—2 50@3 00.
Hogs—4 00@4 25.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Poultry—Live old hens, 2 50 per doz; spring chickens, 2 50 per doz.
Butter—Creamery, 28@30c; choice country 18@20c.
Eggs—24 per dozen.
Vegetables—Potatoes, 30@40c per bushel; onions, 40@50c per bu; apples, choice cooking or eating, 2 50; beans, 1 50@2 00 per bushel; Sweet potatoes, 2c per lb.
Cider—20c per gal.
Oranges—8 00 per bbl.

IOWA ITEMS.

The new Presbyterian church at Greenfield was dedicated last Sunday.

Algona Congregationalists have decided to build a new church, to cost not less than $10,000.

Sioux city warrants jumped from seventy-five to eighty cents on the dollar on the passage of the license ordinance last week.

The finishing shop of the Fort Madison car company was destroyed by fire on the 11th. One hundred hands were at work in the building at the time, and it was with great difficulty that all escaped unharmed.

John O'Connell, a brakeman on the Burlington road, fell from a freight train at Fort Madison on the 11th, and the wheels of the caboose cut off both legs and one arm. He was removed to the house of his widowed mother, where he died.

John Nairn informed the reporter of the Sioux City Journal that he has best success in keeping his swine free from disease by pasturing them in the timber. He had a pasture of 100 acres in use the past season, and will increase this to 300 acres the coming year. The swine do well on the weeds and artichokes, with a bushel or two of corn per hundred shoats per day. When the swine are taken up for fattening they are turned in standing corn, a few acres being fenced off for them, and when this is eaten clean the fence moved further into the standing corn. Later they are yarded and fed ear corn, with plenty of water always. Mr. Nairn recommended this plan as an antidote for hog cholera.

OLD CIRCUS-RIDERS.

Men and Women Who Were Trained from Childhood to be Supple—Accidents to Acrobats and Vaulters—Concerning Old-Time Salaries.

"Formerly children were regularly apprenticed to learn riding just as they were to learn shoemaking or any other trade, said an old circus manager to a Philadelphia Times reporter, "but now in many of our states there are laws prohibiting the employment of minors under 15 years of age in hazardous performances, and these have had the effect of doing away to a very great extent with the thorough and systematic course of training which children designed for riders were formerly obliged to commence when about 5 years old, and which must be commenced at that early age and steadily pursued in order to attain the highest degree of artistic perfection. Nearly all the great riders we now have began their career before the enactment of these laws, and, consequently, served a thorough apprenticeship to their profession, but when they shall have passed away who will fill their places? There will certainly be no American riders who can do so satisfactorily, and our public will have to look for its equestrian talent across the water, where so-called societies for the prevention of cruelty to children are not so officious in securing the passage and enforcement of unjust and injudicious laws.

"But comparatively thorough as was once the training of riders in this country, it was much less artistic and complete than that practiced in Europe. There, at 6 years old, the embryo rider is first instructed in ballet dancing to acquire grace and suppleness. Then, if a boy, he is taught tumbling—that is, how to turn handsprings, somersaults, etc., this portion of the training being omitted in the case of a girl, though otherwise her equestrian education is precisely the same as that of a boy.

"If designed for a pad-rider, the coming equestrian is then placed on a pad-saddled horse or, if for a bareback artist, upon a barebacked one, and the tuition in riding proper begins. A person who has learned pad riding can seldom become a good bareback rider, as changing from the pad to the bare back is like beginning all over again, and the rider will nearly be found lacking in freedom, ease and grace. The horses selected for children to learn on are almost the most steady-going old crowbaits that can be found amount the ring stock.

"Of course, it is necessary to adopt some means to prevent the child from falling off and being injured. This was formerly done by means of a long lunge rein, one end of which was fastened to a ring attached to the front of the pad or to the surcingle if the horse was barebacked, while the other end, after being passed through another ring firmly fastened to the child's belt, was held by the instructor standing in the center of the ring. If the little rider showed any sign of falling, his master's pull on the lung-reigh would bring him safely down upon the horse's back and hold him there till the horse could be stopped and the young equestrian placed on his feet again.

"This device has now been superceded by what is called the mechanic, which which was invented several years ago by the well known old time performer and manager, S. Q. Stokes. It consists of a long iron upright, which is firmly fixed in the center of the ring From the top of this upright there extends a horizontal arm long enough to reach over that part of the ring where the horse travels. To the outer end of the arm is attached a block pulley, over which passes a rope, of which one end is hooked into the belt of the child, while the other is held in the center of the ring by the instructor, so that he can raise and lower his pupil at will, the arm of the mechanic being made to go around the ring by means of a crank near the base of the right, which can be turned by an assistant or by the master himself."

"Have there been many fatal accidents mong circus performers?"

"Very few, considering the many hazardous feats performed. Within later years I can only recall three or four. William Kincade, an acrobat, broke his neck while doing a double somersault over a number of elephants. Johnny Aymar, one of the best of all tumblers, broke his neck in the Island of Jersey, some years ago, while trying to throw a triple somersault, by which is meant revolving in the air three times before alighting. Every performer who has attempted this feat has been killed by it sooner or later, and it is a mooted question whether it has been or ever can be successfully accomplished.

"Little Miss Davene was killed by alighting on her neck and spine after being thrown from a catapult in 1881. What are called the 'leaps'—that is, throwing somersaults over elephants and horses—have been productive of a greater number of serious accidents than any other feat attempted in the ring. The most frequent and annoying accidents which occur to riders are injuries to the knee-joint. There is no part of the body more easily displaced or harder to put in order again, and alighting off a horse after going through a hoop, over a banner, or jumping to the ground to avoid a fall, is very apt to throw the joint out of place. Katie Stokes, a very talented young bareback rider, who gave promise of attaining the very highest eminence in her profession, sustained an injury of this kind in the summer of 1882, and it is doubtful if she will ever ride again. My wife, well known as an accomplished pad and manege rider, has been obliged to retire from the profession permanently in consequence of a similiar accident.

"I must not forget to tell you of a great remedy we circus people have for sprains. It is a mixture of wormwood, vinegar, and salt. Take ten cents' worth of wormwood, cover it well with vinegar, put in a handful of salt and let the mixture come to a boil; bathe the affected part with it as hot as you can bear it and it will effect a cure more quickly than anything else I have ever seen tried."

"Do circus performers often live to a good old age?"

"Very often, and I think that in point of longevity they far excel the members of any other profession. In England and on the continent of Europe, especially, they usually live to be very old. In European countries, too, it is remarkable how many families there are whose every member, both male and female, for many generations has been in the profession. Among these families may be mentioned the Rentzes, Samwells, Cookes, and Bridges. The health of circus people is almost invariably excellent."

"How do you think performers of America compare with those of Europe?"

"The Americans have a great deal more reckless dash and darling, and are willing to incur more risk. When they want to do a feat they go right ahead and try it, whereas a European artist would first undergo a long and careful training for it. The American performer's idea seems to be that it is no matter whether the feat is done gracefully or the reverse to long as it is boldly accompliched, and his seems to be the idea of American audiences also; but with the European artistic grace and finish count for more than all else, and if a feat—no matter how difficult or daring—be performed without these, the achievement, to him, is wholly devoid of merit."

"How do salaries at the present day compare with those of the olden time?"

"Well, though somewhat lower last season than for several years past, they are still at figures which would once have been thought fabulous. Before the late war $75 to $100 per week was a good salary for a first class rider, but now such a one would command from $50 to $200 per week. Of course, the salaries of people of great reputation, such as Mme. Elise Dockrill, Charles W. Fish, Frank Melville and James Robinson, the great bareback riders, far exceed the above figures, reaching in some instances as high as $400 or even $500 per week, and the same applies to performers in every branch of the business. Such clowns as years ago received $50 per week would now receive $100. The salaries of the working-hands, such as canvasmen, drivers, hostlers, the men who care for the animals, etc., have decreased instead of increased, and these people are now more poorly paid than ever."

The Farmer's Hog.

Breeders' Journal.

The different breeds of hogs have their fast friends and no doubt they each have what their friends admire in them, but the average feeder who does not care to raise pigs to sell for breeding purposes, should strive to get a hog that will make him the most money for the feed put into it. In the first place a hog should have a good coat of hair; not bristles, but hair. A black hog will not get scurvy on his back; the sun will not blister him. A hog should have a good constitution, with round sprung ribs and good girth around the heart, short neck and head well put on, short face and nose, tail put on not way up on his back nor yet too low down, hams round and well filled not too sluggish disposition nor yet too wild. By the purchase of the right kind of a male pig the feeder can raise just such pigs as he wants to feed, and have much more profitable and healthy animals than he can buy.

The brood sows can be run on clover pasture in summer at very little expense, and if provided with some good clover hay in winter it will reduce their feed bills. Not enough attention is paid to providing good pastures for pigs; they are generally kept in a barren lot with a generous sized mud-hole in it, in which the water is so foul that just the smell of it is sickening, let alone having to drink it. As for a change of pasture, it is never thought of, on account of the trouble of fencing it. The sensible way to provide for them is to have enough land devoted to their use so the pigs can have a good sweet pasture of clover all the time. Do not keep them on the same old poisoned for ten years, but when the grass gets run out, plow it and take off a couple of crops; then re-seed the clover, and then let their hogships take fresh comfort, health and fat from the new fresh ground and grass. This ground will then supply the living for the pigs, while in the other way of doing the pig lot is full of weeds, bare of grass, and the bare ground covered with mud and hog wallows.

Too Literal for Comfort.

From the Arkansaw Traveller.

"Brandy," said a man during a conversation on temperance, "why, its the worst drink in the world. That's what killed Bill Fellers." "Bill Fellers is not dead," replied some one; "I saw him out in the mountains the other day." "Well, no difference", said the first speaker, "brandy is what will kill him," "I don't see how it can when he never drinks a drop of it." "Ah well, it's what would kill him if he were to drink it. You are so confounded particular that a man can't talk to you."

The richest private soldier who died in England last year was Patrick Casey, who had £106, 11s, 11d.

WINNING A BRIDE

A Dusky Brave Swims the Missouri With One Hand Tied Behind Him.

At Bismarck, on the 31st ult., one of the most wonderful feats that ever took place was witnessed by several of the citizens, and members of the dusky tribe to which the performed belonged. It was performed by an Indian named Tai-ungs che ung, and was truly an exhibition of daring and strength. The Bismarck Tribune, in describing the affair, says: "The hero is a strong, square built, good looking Indian, and his feat was to swim the Missouri with his left hand tied behind his back, his reward for this being the hand and heart in marriage of a bewitching (?) daughter of one of his fellow scalpers. The wonder of the feat was not only in swimming the treacherous stream, with one arm fastened firmly behind him, but in going in water almost as cold as ice, with his buckskin trousers and shirt on to catch the sand and threaten to pull him to the bottom. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the daring fellow was in readiness, and his admirers, together with the girl of his choice, were on the bank, just above the bridge, to see him start. It was a thrilling and pathetic scene. The young gallant gazed up and down the cold, treacherous stream, while the girl kiyied and sang in a weird, mournful manner, a seemingly plaintive love chant. It was a novel and certainly interesting scene. Everything was in readiness. The young Indian with a graceful wave of the right hand, and amid the encouraging shouts of the other reds, shook the hand of the fair prize for which he was risking his life, chopped off a little aboriginal music in a sort of a good-bye-hello-if-I-don't-see-you-again air, and plunged into the river. A yell then went up from the crowd of spectators which caused the capillary integument of the reportorial cranium to start zenithward at the rate of a mile a minute. The swimmer boldly dove from the bank and was lost from view for a number of seconds, when he came to the surface several yards above the point from which he started, having made a long diagonal dive up and across the stream. He struck out boldly, paddling along with one hand. When he reached the middle of the stream he raised his arm and went straight down, disappearing beneath the muddy surface. As the water closed over him the maiden who had been watching every movement with interest, manifested great nervous excitement, and just as she was about to jump into the frail canoe which was half launched, her lover appeared with a careless toss of the head, and his raven locks floated upon the surging waters.

As he neared the opposite shore the admiring braves, led by the girl, began waving their hands and singing a song of joy, and when he reached the bank and stood facing his admirers, loud were the exclamations of gladness sent up from the point where he started. It was indeed a wonderful feat—swimming the stream with one arm completely disabled, and wearing heavy buckskin pantaloons and shirt, with no boat or body guard to accompany him. But he accomplished it with apparent ease and for his reward received what to him was worth more than all else combined. The reporter was told the wedding would take place at the camping grounds of the Indians, twenty miles north, next Tuesday. Among those who witnessed the feat were several strange Indians, who had been invited from afar to participate in the festivities of the wedding.

Tame Frogs.

The Month.

Frogs are easily tamed. Dr. Townson had two tame tree-frogs, which he named Damon and Musidora, and placed a bowl of water in the window where they lived, which they regularly visited every evening. After half an hour passed by either of them in the water he used to find that they had absorbed half their weight. They ejected water to a considerable distance, and often suffered their prey to remain before them untouched as long as it was still, but when it made the slightest motion they instantly seized it. Dr. Townson made a provision of dead flies for Musidora, to serve her during the winter, but she would never take them till he moved them with his breath. When flies could not be had, he tried cutting up some tortoise-flesh into very small pieces, moving them in the same manner. At first Musidora seized them, but instantly rejected them from her tongue. They evidently recognized Dr. Townson's voice, and approached him at his call.

The charlatan O'Donnell, who went through the country some time ago claiming to have two Chinese lepers to exhibit, ran for coroner at the late election in San Francisco, and the Chinese raised a large "boodle" among themselves and bought votes enough to defeat him.

Lamps! Lamps, Lamps.

BIG DRIVE.

AT

HOMER'S.

3 Main Street - - Council Bluffs

J P FILBERT,

209 Upper Broadway, again to the Front.

Stand, reflect and come and Examine, and see for ourselves what you can buy for Cash at my place, quote you as follows:

18 lbs granulated sugar for	$1 00
16 lbs sugar for	1 00
15 lbs White extra C sugar for	1 00
22 bars Kirk's white Russian soap for	1 00
22 bars Shea equal to Kirk's Russian soap for	1 00
20 bars Kirk's blue India soap for	1 00
Dupont's best powder per lb	2
18 boxes of matches for	25
Syrup California honey dripe, per gal	50
Syrup warranted strictly pure Vermont maple per gal	1 00
Sorghum per gal	50
A No. 1 English currants 14 lb for	1 00
Lewis' Lye, genuine 10 boxes for	1 00
Canned blackberries preserved 5 cans for	1 00
Canned 3 lb pie peaches, white syrup 5 for	1 00
Canned 3 lb 1st quality Tomatoes 10 for	1 00
A No. 1 white fish, per kit	70
Tobacco, Lorillard Climax, per pound	50

T. T. T.—I can sell you according to quality, from 15c to 70c per lb.

Flour—We sell the celebrated Patent Fancy per cwt, $2 90.

We keep everything usually kept in a First Class Grocery, and warrant everything we sell. Goods delivered free in any part of the city. I also handle Gloves and Mittens, Dry goods and Notions, Boots and Shoes, and a good assortment of Tobacco. Remember; I will not only be not undersold on any goods, but will sell 20 per cent below any Competition in the city. We are now receiving an invoice of Dolls in which we can give the greatest bargains ever offered in the city My expenses are very light, with no Rents to pay. I am enabled and will Sell cheap for CASH. Call when you want the best of Bargains in my line.

J. P. FILBERT,

209 Upper Broadway, - - Council Bluffs

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

FURNITURE

IS AT

DEWEY & STONE'S.

One of the Best and largest Stocks in the United States to select from.

NO STAIRS TO CLIMB.

ELEGANT PASSENGER ELEVATOR

SOUTH OMAHA,

THAT IS THE NAME OF THE TOWN WHERE

Fine Healthy Homes,

FOR ALL ARE FOUND!

Where They Can Enjoy Pure Air & Water!

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

And all of the good and pleasant things that go to make up a complete and happy existence.

The town of South Omaha is situated south of the city of Omaha on the line of the U. P. Railway, and it is less than 2½ miles from the Omaha post office to the north line of the town site.

South Omaha is nearly 1½ miles north and south by 2½ east and west, and covers an area of nearly four square miles,

The stock yards are at the extreme southern limit

Nearly 150 lots have been sold and the demand is on the increase The yards are being rapidly pushed to completion.

The $60,000 beef packing house is progressing finely.

The $30,000 Water Works are finished and furnish an abundant supply of

PURE SPRING WATER.

The B. & M. and Belt Line Railways have a large force of men at work and will, in connection with the U. P. Railway, have a union depot near the park at the north end of the town. Suitable grounds will be furnished for Church and School purposes.

Now is the time to buy lots in this growing city. They will never be cheaper than they are to-day.

☞ Apply at the Company's office, at the Union Stocks Yards.

M. A. UPTON,

Assistant Secretary.

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A Diploma of Honor, Medal of Merit,

—AND—

CERTIFICATE of DISTINCTION at the CENTENNIAL.

THESE INSTRUMENTS POSSESS

THE HIGHEST EXCELLENCE

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Power, Richness and Sympathetic Quality of Tone, Elegance and Durability of Workmanship.

Pronounced by the Artists and the Press, both at home and in Europe, as the

Sweetest Toned Piano Ever Made.

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