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will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

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enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

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Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

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WALL STREET'S YOUNGSTERS.

Old Stock Operators to "Give Their Sons a Chance."

The youthful Goulds and Vanderbilts to Try Their Hands in Managing the Market.

Boys Who Have a Good Financial Start in Life.

New York Star.

"I shall leave on a western and southern trip next Monday," said Jay Gould yesterday, "and early in the autumn I shall start on a yachting cruise around the world. I shall abstain from active business for a full year, and upon my return from Europe I believe that all such securities as Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Pacific and Wabash—now regarded as speculative—will be on a dividend-paying basis. This will be brought about by the natural development of that section of country. During the same Western Union on its increased business will be paying a dividend of 10 per cent, and will earn every dollar of it. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia securities continue to be bought by brokers and senior broker. It is noticed that the room traders raid this stock whenever they care to do so, in order to prevent a rapid advance. Several large blocks have recently been transferred, and it is altogether likely that these securities will soon begin to show the effects of large purchases by parties back of the combination. This combination of southern roads which will soon be made, is far more extensive than was first contemplated. It is known that several parties controlling outside southern roads have been asked to part with a controlling interest (meaning the Erianger syndicate, which control 1,400 miles of Southern railway). I expect a very handsome profit on present prices when the development are fully known. During my absence in Europe my business will be entirely in the hands of my son George."

This probable retirement of Mr. Gould, who is the acknowledged leader in Wall street to-day, was followed by the announcement that his chief rival in the speculative world, William H. Vanderbilt, is also arranging his business affairs, with a view to spending the remainder of his days in a quiet and less disturbed manner, and to place the burden of his heretofore great labors upon the shoulders of his sons, who, he thinks, have abundantly shown themselves to be apt scholars and capable to assume the responsibility. Especially is it so with Cornelius, his eldest son, who is regarded by his father as very conservative. Cornelius is rather plausibly inclined and carries somewhat of a sanctimonious countenance, while William K. is quite the reverse.

"He is more speculative and go-ahead than his elder brother," said a well known New street broker, who is an intimate friend of the family. "He is more like his grandfather, the Commodore, not easily frightened at figures in connection with Wall street operations."

"Then you think the elder Vanderbilt proposes to retire from active business?"

"I know that he does. Much of the stock speculative business which is now attributed to the father is really in no way connected with him, but is exclusively confined to the dealings of the boys. They employ the same brokers who formerly done the business of the Commodore, and since of William H., and for this reason it often creates an impression that all purchases and sales are made for the account of the father."

"How do these boys carry on their operations?"

"Their dealing are largely confined to the roads under their management—New York Central, Lake Shore, Canada Southern, Michigan Central, Northwestern and Omaha. They seldom visit Wall street, but carry on their operations by private wires from the Grand Central depot, or from offices in that immediate neighborhood. In Lake Shore they have made big money, and in all their deals have been successful. Their operations are sufficiently large and bold to carry them to a successful termination, and this, in reality, was the secret of their Commodore's great success."

"How did the Vanderbilt boys get their start in life?"

"While the Commodore was living, the Vanderbilts boys were scarcely heard of, and William H. was kept in the background, owing to the impolitic and autocratic manner of the Commodore toward his family and all his relatives. Especially was this the case with his son-in-law, James M. Cross, a fine looking and worthy gentleman, married the eldest Vanderbilt girl, and shortly afterward was anxious to embark in business. At that time the safest and most profitable business was known as the leather trade in the Swamp district. Mr. Cross found a man experienced in that line who impressed him so much with his ability that a partnership was concluded, a store was rented, clerks were negotiated with, and all that was wanting was the \$50,000 which Cross was to furnish. He called upon the Commodore, laid his plans before him and asked for the money. The Commodore looked at him and started in life for the money. Since that time they have padded their own accounts. It is safe to say that they are worth to-day from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each."

Clews, "is 23 years of age, his father's pe' and his daddy's joy. He is as bright as he looks, and only lacks experience to enable him to wear his father's cloak during his absence on a yachting expedition. He has tried to do much on his own account, and that experience he now lacks. He always relied upon and put his trust in his father, whose dealings were sufficiently large of late years to provide for George and the rest of the family. When Jay Gould absents himself, George undoubtedly will develop, and soon show the stuff of which he is made. Heretofore he has been unable to do so. He has made some money from his interest in the firm of W. E. Connor & Co., as they are regarded to have been quite successful in their operations. It will be a new era, however, for Wall street for these giants in finance, William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, to take back seats and the young bloods to come to the front. What Wall street needs is young blood, because it makes activity, and it is the rapidity of action in transactions which creates activity and brings wealth to those who possess it. It also brings with it the many qualities of boldness and self-reliance, the latter being the quality of all others, especially when backed by good judgment. That is the basis of success in Wall street. It teaches those who process it to shun 'points' and information which are soon broadcast on the street and invariably wrecks those who follow them. Other young bloods who are conspicuous on Wall street are sons of George L. Sney, the banker philanthropist, and Charles A. Johns. The instances where sons of wealthy men have shown self-sustaining ability are rather to be regarded as exceptions, however, as generally sons of very rich men do not succeed to their fathers' talents and business shrewdness. Their great expectations through life seem to satisfy them, and dwarf completely their energies to strike out and try to make a name and fame for themselves."

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails to cure where a cure is possible. We know this

The Capital of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Nebraska, the capital of the state, is 68 miles from Omaha, by the Burlington and Missouri river railroad, and about 50 miles from the Missouri river and 30 miles from the Platte at the nearest point. It is in Lancaster county, which contains 550,000 acres of land, chiefly rolling prairie. Numerous streams flow through the land, the largest being Salt Creek, which passes Lincoln on its way to the Platte; most of the others are tributaries of the Salt. Each stream meanders through bottom lands that are nearly level, from which the land rises toward the central divides in gentle, wave like slopes, frequently terminating at the top in broad stretches of rich, smooth and nearly level prairie. Most of the streams are tributaries of the Salt, and take their name from the briny waters which it receives from numerous springs in the salt basins in the neighborhood of Lincoln; notwithstanding which there is no scarcity of good fresh water. The salt springs arise from strata at great depth, containing chloride of sodium. In the square at Lincoln is an artesian well, which is curious as penetrating strata that at various depths give off water of a widely different character and quality; and there are two institutions in the town in which the waters are used for bathing and medicinal purposes. Here, nearly 1,500 miles from the ocean, one can enjoy a swimming bath of "sea" water if he chooses. But it lacks the sandy beach and the noise and motion of the waves. Little has yet been done to make it artificially attractive, and it adds very little to the finances of Lincoln, although its possibilities for the future are very great. There are about 13,000 acres of "saline lands," so called, belonging to the state in the neighborhood of Lincoln. The written constitution of the state in force since 1875, forbids the alienation of the salt springs, but allows the lands to be sold. The saline deposits of this county bear, for some one who shall know how to "corral" and to manage them, the potentiality of becoming rich beyond the dream of avarice of the days when Johnson lived and railroads were unknown. For salt is no other source of supply for salt within 250 miles, and this is an article in the cost of which transportation must necessarily be an important element. The salt springs and wells of this country give emphasis to some of the wonders of geological science. It is clearly proven that there was a time when North America comprised twin continents on each side of a mighty Mediterranean extending from Hudson's bay to the Gulf of Mexico. To state it to state it is a positive fact, but I am free to hazard a confident opinion that the salt of this country is veritable sea salt—that here in the middle of the continent there was once upon a time in the ages past a flood tide basin supplied with salt water by the sea, and where solar evaporation retained in the strata thus formed salt for the use of future millions. The inalienable salt springs of the state are not the only means of getting the salt. Artesian wells anywhere in the basin would undoubtedly tap the deposit, and it would therefore be extremely difficult to create an absolute monopoly of the salt business which is likely to be carried on here at no very distant day. Somewhat as the site of Washington was selected for the capital of the United States by the truthful hero of the hatchet and leader of the revolution, Lincoln was chosen for the capital of Nebraska in August, 1867.

On the site were then five dwellings and two country stores, which divided with "Yak Kee Hill," seven miles away, the honor and the profit of supplying Lancaster county with goods. There were then about a thousand inhabitants scattered through the county, and this place had been named Lancaster, and from its central position and other advantages selected for the county seat. Commissioners had been appointed at the last previous session of the legislature, who were empowered under certain restrictions to choose the site for the capital. The site chosen

comprised about 900 acres of land, worth perhaps a matter of \$3 per acre at the outside. The commissioners satisfied the actual settlers in respect of their several claims by reserving about twelve and a half acres each as a site for the capitol building and the university; ten and a half acres for a park; a market place 300 feet square, and some sites for school houses; sites for churches were also given to all denominations that applied. They then sold at auction alternate lots from the balance of the site. The first day's sale was not enough to have met the whistles of the thirty little crowd. But the commissioners themselves commenced to bid on the second day, and the sale went up well in five figures. People began to think that the capital was really going to be moved here if the commissioners themselves were ready to stake thousands of dollars upon the lot. The total sales amounted to about \$300,000. For their patriotism in starting the bidding the commissioners were adequately rewarded, each making a snug fortune through the appreciation of the lots that he had bid in. The \$300,000 which the state obtained from the sale was expended in public buildings. Increased by the sale of some public lands in the vicinity, it provided ample funds for the erection of the capitol, the university, the prison, and the insane asylum, all with sufficient accommodation for the needs of those early days.

The site was well chosen. Seven iron tracks now radiate from Lincoln, giving direct communication with forty out of sixty-four county seats in the state, and a majority of these may be reached by two routes. In the aggregate it covers less in space in Lincoln than it would to "gather at the river" or at any other point in Nebraska.

As I have said of Omaha so of Lincoln. It is to be regarded mainly as a market town for the agriculturists of the county and of the communities around and beyond it. Omaha had its start from the building of the Union Pacific railway in advance of population, and Lincoln a like start from the building of the capital, but for the great future which is probably before it Lincoln must rely mainly on its natural advantages, its railroad facilities and the energy, enterprise, and good sense of its inhabitants.

It may perhaps be well to note somewhat more minutely some of the salient features of this town than would be necessary or desirable in respect of another one of the same same population, for here we have epitomized before us the law, religion, culture and civilization of the state.

The old capitol building, saving become too small for the growing want, and its form too ugly for the fine, synthetic tastes of a state rapidly increasing in population and wealth, a new one has been commenced. Its two wings stand one on either side of the old capitol like two proud "peelers" in new clothes disdainfully escorting an underdressed ragamuffin to the police station. I was much surprised to find that these two wings complete had cost only \$177,000. A building for the United States courts, postoffice, etc., cost about \$215,000, and is scarcely so large as, and certainly not handsomer than, either of the wings of the capitol. Its dimensions are 90 x 261, four stories, mansard roof and basement. The capitol building when completed will be a very chaste and beautiful structure of stone, almost pure Grecian in style, 202 feet long, the central part 130 feet deep, and at the dome of stone 200 feet high, all at a cost of about \$720,000. The prison, about two miles from town, has cost thus far about \$340,000, and is reported show 212 prisoners on November 30 last, all males from this state, and 51 boarded at this prison at the expense of the United States or of other states and territories. When completed, according to plan, the prison will hold 1,280 convicts. In a new growing state like Nebraska it is wise to build for the future when possible. The total absence of female convicts in a population of half a million is remarkable. While the morals of the community have much to do with it, it is doubtless largely due to the almost total absence of temptation in a prosperous agricultural community for females to commit ordinary crimes against person or property. The insane asylum is a handsome building, 328 feet long, on a farm of 480 acres, cultivated by the patients, who also care for 150 head of cattle, and as many hogs. The accommodation for patients is 300, and the number at date of last report was 263. Nineteen per cent of those treated last year recovered, and six and one-third per cent died. The current expenses are about \$3.08 a week for each patient, and, rich or poor, no one in the state needing treatment is refused admittance. The public schools of Lincoln are good. They are free and properly owned by the free university of the state, in which there are about 300 students. Connected with it is an agricultural college with a good farm, and well endowed with the university land given to the state by the general government. The saloon license in Lincoln is \$1,000 as in Omaha; but in Lincoln they exact it all in a lump, while in Omaha it is paid by installments. Partly for this reason and partly because Omaha is more bibulously inclined than Lincoln, the latter has but nine saloons to the ninety of the former, while the population of Omaha is not far from double that of Lincoln, which boasts with fair show of reason that her population is full as great as was that of Omaha at the age of sweet sixteen.

Petroleum V. Nasby.

D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby, (editor Toledo Blade) writes: "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those little, a 'run-round.' The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give me a fair night's rest, which I had not had before for a week. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article for the household."

Cures the Piles, Too.

Edouard Reinhard, of New York, writes: "It gives me great pleasure to say that a single box of HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE effected a complete cure of Piles, with which I had been troubled for over a year, and which nothing else that I used would cure."

SMARITAN NERVE... THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR... Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co. Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

Railway Time Table.

Table with columns for U. P. R. MAIN LINE, U. P. R. BRIDGE DIVISION, U. P. R. PACIFIC DIVISION, etc. listing various routes and times.

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