OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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CHARTER OAK STOVE

The BEST of ALL

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Chronic & Nervous Diseases Quick, Sure Cures. A written guarantee given in every case undertaken. Established 1851. Send two stamps for Celebrated Medical Works. Address, F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 186 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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ECZEMA.

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it only my duty to give this unsolicited testimony and the old time treatment healed up, but it had only been driven into the system by the use of potash and mercury, and in March, 1882, it broke out in my throat, and concentrated into what some of the doctors called cancer, eating through my cheek, destroying the roof of my mouth and upper lip, then attacked my tongue, palate and lower lip, destroying the palate and under lip entirely and half my tongue, eating out to the top of my left cheek bone and up to the left eye. I could not eat any solid food, but subsisted on liquids, and my tongue was so far gone I could not talk. Such was my wretched helpless condition the first of last October, 1884, when my friends commenced giving me Swift's Specific. In less than a month the eating places stopped and healing commenced, and the fearful aparture in my cheek has been close and firmly knitted together. A process of a new under lip is progressing finely, and the tongue which was almost destroyed is being recovered, and it seems that nature is supplying a new tongue. I can talk so that my friends can readily understand me, and can also eat solid food again. If any doubt these facts, I would refer the g to Hon. John H. Traylor, state senator of this district, and to Dr. T. S. Bradfield of LaGrange, Ga.

JOHN F. BRADLEY, 44 Griswold St.

Detroit, Mich., May 16, 1885.

For sale by all druggists.

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DR. RICE,

Department of Court Practice, now at 322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky. Est. Third and Fourth. Established 1845.

Consultation Free. PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES. Spermatorrhœa and Impotency, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Blood, Skin, Urinary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Cures Guaranteed in All Cases. Medicine Sent Everywhere. Office hours 8 to 8 daily, 9 to 1 Sundays. Address as above.

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Manhood Restored

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES 43 Chatham St. New York.

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Erlanger	Bavaria	Cuimbacher	Bavaria
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DOMESTIC.			
Budweiser	St. Louis	Anhauser	St. Louis
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ED MAURER, 1213 Farnam St.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Premature Decline from errors or excesses, Lost Power, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Prostate Gland CURED without Stomach Medicines by the Marston Bolus. Varicocele cured without surgery. Treatise and testimonials free. All correspondence confidential. MARSTON REMEDY CO., or DR. H. TRESKOW, 45 West 14th Street NEW YORK.

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THE ORIGINAL COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Fort Calhoun the Place Where Lewis and Clarke Conferred with the Indians.

The Trip from Bellevue to the Latter Point—The "Mahas" Tribe and the Death and Burial of Blackbird.

Written for The Bee.

NO. IV.

My last letter left the Lewis and Clarke party at the camp east of the fair grounds or thereabouts, which place they left July 28, 1804, and crossed over the Missouri to the bluff on the east side, which was the first high land that approached the river since they left the Nesouka, now the Nodoway, which empties into the Missouri on the Iowa side away below the mouth of the Platte. Passing a creek which they named Knob creek from the many bold knobs, on the north side of the river, they reached a point eleven miles from their last camp.

On the 29th they moved on, passing the mouth of the Boyer, and stopped for dinner under a shade near the high land on the south side. "Above this high land," they wrote, "are observed the traces of a great hurricane which passed the river obliquely from northwest to southeast, and tore up large trees, some of which were perfectly sound and four feet in diameter, and were snapped off near the ground." This statement proves that tornadoes and cyclones are not institutions of recent growth; and the fact that the cyclone snapped off trees four feet through the base proves that the destructive power and agencies of the cylones of eighty years ago are fully up to, if not superior, in force and intensity to their successors. These fearful convulsions,

THESE CATAPULTY OF NATURE

broken loose, seem to be confined to no age or section, and to be no respectors of animate or inanimate life. A few years ago a citizen of Vermont said to the writer, "your tornados in the west are an objection to your climate." "So they are to yours," I replied, "for I have read accounts of them occurring in New England, the middle and southern states." He did not remember them. Not three weeks afterwards a tornado struck his premises, moved his house from its foundation, utterly demolished all his outbuildings and killed several head of cattle and sheep. Meeting him a few days afterwards he said he had come to the conclusion that no section of the country could claim a monopoly of hurricanes or exemption from them. One can recall the fearful cyclone that passed through Mississippi two or three years ago, so destructive to life and property, and one also in Alabama. The most terrible tornado of which the writer ever read swept down through New Hampshire and across Massachusetts more than thirty years ago, leaving a wide swath of destruction, cutting right through forests of heavy timber, laying the trees as completely as the mower lays the grass. I witnessed some of the devastation wrought by that visitation of the powers of the air. And is there any surety that these sections of the country, which have not been the victims of these destructive agencies shall always escape their fury? The same atmospheric conditions which have caused these wild outbreaks of nature in other places, may yet let loose these unchained tigers of the air in regions they have not hitherto trespassed.

That night the party camped on the east side of the river having made ten miles that day. The next morning they moved three miles and a half to a point on the west side, and went into camp to await the arrival of the Otoes and other tribes to whom they had sent messengers to invite the Indians to meet them. This is the place where the famous council was held by Lewis and Clark with those Indians, on the 3d of August, 1804, which was down on all the maps fifty years ago as

"COUNCIL BLUFFS,"

and indicated by a large black spot, several hundred leagues beyond the borders of civilization. It was then literally in the wilderness, now it is in the heart of civilization. About the year 1820, a military post was established there and named Fort Calhoun, from the then secretary of war, John C. Calhoun.

It has sometimes been claimed that this council was held on the east side of the river, and the writer found it stated in one encyclopedia in the congressional library, in giving a sketch of the city of Council Bluffs, that it took its name from the fact that Lewis and Clark held their council with the Indians on the site where the city now stands, and to which they gave the name of "Council Bluffs." This is shown to be entirely erroneous, for the Lewis and Clark party did not land on the east bank of the river, between their camp opposite Bellevue and the point where the bluffs first approach the river on the same side, some distance north of the present city of Council Bluffs.

Their encampment at Calhoun must have been on the second bench of land, below where the Elam Clark flour mill stands, as the journal speaks of its being near the end of a woody ridge, which separates the lower from the higher prairie, which latter, the site of the present town, extends back about a mile to another elevation of about eighty or ninety feet, which is the hilly range in the rear of Judge Crounse's residence. Here they waited with much anxiety for the return of the messenger sent out to the Indians. He reached the village of the Otoes and Missouris, made known to them the object of his coming, and started on his return the next morning, but never reached camp. After waiting three days their anxiety was relieved by the arrival on the 2d of August of fourteen Otoes and Missouris, accompanied by a Frenchman as an interpreter. As this event and the place itself became historic, an extract from the journal will be read with interest:

"Aug. 3d. The Indians with their six chiefs were assembled under an awning formed with the mainsail of the boat, in the presence of all our party paraded for the occasion. A speech was made to them by Captain Lewis announcing the change of government from Spain and France to the United States, and giving them our promises of protection, and advise as to their future conduct. All the six chiefs replied to our speech, each in turn according to rank. They expressed their joy at the change in the government and their hopes that we would recommend them to their great father; they wanted trade, necessaries, and ammunition; and mediation between them and the Mahas (Omahas) with whom they were now at war. We promised to interpose in their behalf when we should meet the Mahas. We then proceeded to distribute among them our presents, medals, paint, garters, and cloth ornaments of dress. To each chief we gave a medal, a cannister of powder, and a bottle of whisky, with which they were entirely satisfied.

"The incidents just related induced us to give to this place

THE NAME OF COUNCIL BLUFFS;

the situation of it is exceedingly favorable for a fort and trading factory, as the soil is well canculated for bricks and there is an abundance of wood in the neighborhood, and the air being pure and healthy. It is also central to the chief resorts of the Indians, and day's journey to the Otoes, one and a half to the Great Pawnees, two days to the Mahas, two and a quarter to the Pawnee's Loup village, convenient to the hunting grounds of the Sioux, and twenty-five days journey to Santa Fee."

The council was concluded, the Indians departed, and the explorers proceeded up the river.

August 11th they halted on the west side to examine the spot where one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, named Blackbird, who died about four years before of small pox, was buried. The mound is on a knoll, 300 feet above the water, twelve feet in diameter at the base, and five feet high. They raised a pole in the center over the dead chief, eight feet high, on which they hung a flag. The Indians were in the habit of placing provisions on his grave to keep him supplied during his long journey to the happy hunting grounds.

From that point a sergeant with fourteen men were send out to find the Otoes, and bring in a party to have a talk with them, and try to induce them to stop their wars with the Otoes and Missouris, but they could not find them. Capt. Lewis says:

"The accounts we have had of the effects of the small pox on the nation (the Mahas) are most distressing. It is not known in what way it was first communicated to them, though probably by some war party. They had been a military and powerful people; but when these warriors saw their strength and numbers wasting away before a malady they could not resist, their frenzy was extreme, they burned their village and many of them put to death their wives and children to save them from so cruel an infliction, and that all might go together to some better country."

Blackbird was a great and powerful chief regarded with awe and veneration by all of his own tribe, and with fear by all other tribes in this region. The former believed him to be possessed of supernatural powers, and he cultivated this impression on their part, in order to give him greater influence over them. When he saw more than half of his people swept away by that dreadful disease smallpox, and he and his medicine men were helpless to stop its ravages, he became well nigh frenzied, and gave himself up to despair. While in this condition he himself was seized with the fatal malady and died in a few days. He gave directions that he should be buried on the summit of the knoll mentioned by Capt. Lewis sitting on his war steed, both caparasoned for the battle. His directions were faithfully carried out. The horse after being killed was placed in position with his grim rider, and propped up, and then the mound was built up over them. The hill is pointed out to this day as the place of sepulture of the great chief, Blackbird.

JOHN M. THAYER.

GRAND ISLAND, July 3, 1885.

A Quarter of a Century.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Benton Myers & Co., wholesale druggists of this city say that during their experience of a quarter of a century St. Jacobs Oil has far outrivalled in sale and popularity all similar articles.

TOWARD THE SLOPE.

A Bee Man in the Mining Towns of the Northwest.

Scenery, Business Chances and General Condition of Rising Young Cities—The Tourist's Paradise.

Special Correspondence to the Bee.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 1.—The region of country which is embodied in the trip north and west along the Utah & Northern and the Oregon Short Line, via Pocatella and Shoshone to the Wood river country, is one of the most romantic sections of the great northwest. The trappers' trail has been followed by the emigrants' wagon and both have been overtaken by the modern railway. Ketchum, the terminus of the Wood river branch of the Oregon Short Line, is distant about sixty-two miles from Shoshone and is situated on what is known as the Central Wood river region. Ketchum is now a thriving town of 2,000 inhabitants. The town site was located under what is known as the old ten-dollar-lot law or act of congress which allows each inhabitant two lots at the minimum price of $10 each, where the size does not exceed 4,200 square feet. Many fine business houses and residences have lately been erected, which for architecture and beauty will compare favorably with old towns east or west. Water works are a possibility in the near future; the city is now supplied with clear spring water from the neighboring mountains by carriers, who make their delivery daily. Included in the large mercantile and manufacturing enterprises the most notable to be mentioned is the First National bank, with a capital of $50,000, the officers are I. I. Lewis, President; George B. Moulton, William Hyndman, Joseph Pinkham and George W. Griffin, directors. It was the good fortune of the writer to become acquainted with Mr. G. M. Snow, the gentlemanly teller of the First National bank. Mr. S. who is also engaged in the furniture and harness business, assisted us admirably in our canvass.

Next in importance is the Philadelphia mining and smelting company's works, comparing as third in size to any smelting works in the country, having cost the company over a quarter of a million dollars. The plant covers 160 acres is situated on a beautiful bench of table land at the junction of Wood river and Warm Spring creek, about three-quarters of a mile north of Ketchum, and consists of ten buildings, including furnaces, machine room, barns, offices, scale rooms, coal houses and ore bins. The daily ore reducing capacity is 180 tons. All the machinery is driven by water power. The furnace is of the sectional water jacket pattern, and has a capacity of thirty tons, which includes ores and fluxes. Three good churches, a public school, and a newspaper, the Ketchum Keystone, show that life and activity exist here on every hand. In plain sight are the Sawtooth mountains, perhaps the most noted and grand in Idaho. The name is derived from the peculiar way in which its many lofty peaks are linked along for miles. At a distance it would really remind the explorer or prospector of saw teeth in huge proportions. This range lies to the west and north of the Wood river country proper, about sixty-five miles. A number of very productive mines are situated in this range, producing ore very rich in silver and lead, the largest percentage being the former. I was shown a specimen to-day which assayed 600 ounces of silver to the ton. This metal being quoted at $1 per ounce makes it a very desirable stake. large groups of mines are situated in the vicinity, giving employment to an army of men. Among the largest and most important mines may be mentioned the Elkhorn, Parker, Carrie Lenard, Ontario, Baltimore, Silver Bullion, Black Horse, Mountain King, and others.

Wood, water, and fish abound in plenty in this region; the winters are long; the snow falls deep, and for the first year or two new comers prepare in summer for winter.

Two miles west of Ketchum are the Guyer hot springs, noted for the medical effects produced by baths.

Alturas county, in which the towns of Shoshone, Bellevue, Hally, Bullion, Ketchum, and other towns are located, has an area of 19,000 square miles, and is larger than Vermont and New Hampshire combined. It is 200 miles long, and in width varying from 70 to 130 miles. It is the banner county of the territory not only in size but also in wealth and population. Going south Hally and Bellevue are passed. Hally is a brisk little town of 1,500 inhabitants and has a good trade with the adjacent mining camps of Bullion, Smokey, East Fork, etc. It is the county seat of this great county. It is also the seat of the United States land office. Among the early pioneers of this place and those who have stood by the interests of the town it is opportune to make mention of Messrs, John Hailey (after whom the town was named,) and John F. Riley, one of the originators of the town.

Bullion is reached by stage from Hailey, it is six miles distant from the last named town, it is situated in a narrow gorge in the celebrated Bullion district and within a few hundred feet of the main workings of some of the most popular mines in the vicinity. Besides the 250 miners employed in the adjacent mines it contains about 500 inhabitants.

The return stage takes you back to Hailey, where the train is again boarded and the traveller proceeds to Bellevue, a town of about 1,200 inhabitants. The town was laid out in May, 1880, by parties of prospectors from Nevada, Utah, Montana and Idaho, who met at this point, their farther progress being impeded by snow of the former winter still remaining in the valley above. Situated near the great grazing valleys below and surrounded by many good mines, Bellevue promises to, and is destined to be quite a city at no far distant day.

The next large town of interest, and I may say of importance, is the city of Shoshone, the starting point of the Wood river branch and the terminal point of the toll road to the "Great Shoshone Falls," (in which our neighbor and friend, Mr. Charles Dewey, has taken such a great interest.) These falls have been properly named the "Niagara of the west." The present population of Shoshone is about one thousand, and continually increasing. It is pleasantly situated on the Little Wood river, and surrounded by a large tract of land which only needs irrigation to make it productive of as fine crops as any portion of the territory. The Oregon Short Line has in good working order extensive machine shops and roundhouses. These buildings are constructed of natural lava rock, of which large quantities are found in the vicinity. The construction of buildings of this material makes them both durable and artistic in appearance. A walk through the various buildings impresses one with the extent of the company's work here. Over 200 mechanics are employed, among whom are a number of former Omahans.

The Dewey house, the largest hotel in the city, is ably conducted by Messrs. Anderson & Flower who always take great pleasure in making a sojourn at this well known hostelry agreeable and homelike. Owing to their increasing trade and popularity there is now under construction an addition, giving the house sufficient room to accommodate a large number of visitors.

Shoshone being the end of the passenger and freight divisions, gives the traveler ample time to view the grand scenery observed at a glance of the great lava beds but a short distance to the north and east. The weather is all that could be desired by the most fastidious; the days are pleasant and evenings cool during the summer months. Space and time compels the writer to refrain from furcomment regarding this admirable locality.

The visitor leaves the surrounding very reluctantly, suffice it to say that a trip to the great county of Alturas and the renowned Shoshone Falls is one long to be remembered by the tourist.

WILLIAM M. GRUNEBAUM.

Maxwell Bound For St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A cablegram from Auckland announces the arrival their of the police department's messengers sent from here a month ago, and the acknowledgement of the requisition for Maxwell, who murdered Preller. The officers will return with Maxwell, by steamer, which sails from New Zealand July 21st.

Artificial Oysters.

These are said to be manufactured in Paris. They look like real oysters, and taste something like them. But they are bad things to eat, and will give almost anybody an attack of dyspepsia. There are legions of people who suffer from dyspepsia who never ate an artificial oyster. To have such excellent digestion as to be able to enjoy real oysters, and the other good things of life, take Brown's Iron Bitters, the best iron tonic ever made. Sells for a dollar a bottle.

Big Bear's Fourth.

Q'APPELLE, July 4.—Big Bear is reported to be at Carleton and the troops returning home.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

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DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Diseases, Semen, Blood and Skin Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, Old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safe, Private.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, diseases of sight and digestive memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, nocturnal emissions, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (96 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free to any address. Consultation free of charge or by mail free, and invited. Write for questions.

A Positive Written Guarantee gives in all curable cases. Medicines sent everywhere. Pamphlets, English or German, 64 pages, describing above diseases, in male or female, FREE.

MARRIAGE GUIDE! 250 pages, fine plates. Illustrated in cloth and gilt binding. Sent for 50c, money or postage stamps, paper covers, 25c. This book contains all the advice, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. A book of great interest to all. Health Lecture, Manhood or Woman's Secrets by our society.

James Medical Institute

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all chronic, urinary and private diseases. Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Syphilis in all their complicated forms, also all diseases of the Skin and Blood promptly relieved and permanently cured by remedies, tested in a *Forty Years Special Practice*. Seminal Weakness, Night Losses by Dreams, Pimples on the Face, Lost Manhood, *positively cured. There is no experimenting.* The appropriate remedy is at once used in each case. Consultations, personal or by letter, sacredly confidential. Medicines sent by Mail and Express. No marks on package to indicate contents or sender. Address DR. JAMES, No. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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THE ONLY TRUE

Will purify the BLOOD, vitalize the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Horses, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

LADIES Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information free.

LOOSE'S EXTRACT Red Clover Blossom

CURES

Cancers.

ITHACA, Mich., Feb. 8, 1882.

J. M. LOOSE & CO., MONROE, Mich.

GENTS—I am using your Fluid Extract Red Clover Blossom and Wet Compress for Cancer on the breast, and am well. I am satisfied it is the best remedy for Cancer known. You are welcome to use this for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Respectfully, MRS. L. A. JOHNSON.

Scrofula.

TOLEDO, O., January 17, 1882.

J. M. LOOSE & CO., MONROE, Mich.

GENTLEMEN—My wife has for some time been afflicted with something like a scrofulous disease, and found no relief until she gave your Extract of Red Clover a trial. I am happy to say she has experienced great relief. This is but a slight testimonial of my appreciation of your efforts in behalf of humanity, which you are welcome to use for their benefit.

I am, very respectfully, H. ARMS.

Erysipelas.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 1st, 1882.

J. M. LOOSE & CO., MONROE, Mich.

GENTS—I commenced taking your Ext. Red Clover, two years ago, for Erysipelas, and have not been troubled since. It is hereditary with me. Think you have the best blood medicine known.

Yours truly, W. M. SEIBERT.

Fever Sores.

R. B. Hyman, of Grand Rapids, Mich., says—After two Doctors advised him to use Loose's Ext. Red Clover for a bad case of Eczema, or Fever Sore on the leg. Only used two pounds of your Solid Extract Red Clover. Am now well.

As a Spring Medicine Tonic and general Blood Purifier it has no equal. For sale by all druggists, or J. M. Loose & Co., Monroe, Mich.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 1812 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

At Druggists. Trade supplied by J. A. Fuller & Co. une17

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE

MUSIC HOUSE

IN OMAHA NEB.

Town Lots in Denver Junction Weld County, Colorado.

Denver Junction is a new town of about 200 inhabitants, laid out in 1884, on the great trunk railway across the continent, at the junction of the Julesburg Branch, 197 miles from Denver. The town is on second bottom land of the Platte River, the finest location between Omaha and Denver, and is surrounded by the best-laying lands west of Kearney Junction, Neb.; climate healthy and bracing; altitude 3,600 feet. Denver Junction bids to become an important point, as the U. P. R. R. Co., are putting up many of their buildings here, while the B. & M. R. R. Co., are expected soon to connect at this place. The present chance for good investments in town lots will scarcely ever be equaled elsewhere. For sale by the lot or block in good terms by

H. M. WOOLMAN,
Agent, Denver Junction Colo.

A BEAUTIFUL TOWN

ELEGANTLY LOCATED.

Large Lots at Reasonable Prices.

A Good Investment

South Omaha.

Since the completion of the new packing and slaughter houses, South Omaha is making a wonderful ane rapid growth. Besides the large pork and beef house erected for Hammond & Co., other dealers have commenced the erection of similar institutions and still others are contemplated for the near future. Several dwellings have been built and twenty or thirty are now building. Employment is now furnished to about one hundred and fifty families, and conservative estimates place the figure at eight hundred to one thousand families that will find employment there a year hence. This offers great inducements to laboring men to secure homes now while they are cheap. Speculators will also find it to their advantage to buy at present prices. The company have made no change from the original prices, but some parties who first purchased lots have resold them at splendid profits, in some cases at double the purchase price. If in so short a ime handsome profits are made, what will be the result when everything is fully developed? In the few other cities that are favored with a first class cattle market, fortunes have been made by investors in real estate, and the same is certain to follow in South Omaha. While the whole city of Omaha will be greatly benefitted by the growth and development of the cattle interest, South Omaha lots will enhance in value more rapidly than any other by reason of the proximity to the works.

MANUFACTURERS.

Manufacturers of all kinds will find it to their advantage to inspect this property; good location, level grounds, track facilities and plenty of good pure water furnished by the South Omaha Water Works. In fact, every facility to make desirable for manufacturers, including cheap ground.

BUSINESS MEN

Will find it profitable to select property now, as a year or two hence with a population of 5000 to 10,000 people, this will become a desirable place for all kinds of business, and lots bought now, can be had at very reasonable prices which will double in price many times in the next two years.

EVERYBODY,

Rich or poor, will find it profitable to make investments in this property. Free conveyance at all times will be furnished by us to parties wishing to see this wonderful new town and learn of its advantages. We have entire charge of, and are the exclusive agents for the sale of all this property from G streets south. Splendid lots from $225 upwards.

BEDFORD & SOUER

213 S. 14th STREET,

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