

THE CENTURY'S GAIN

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1803.

Four-fifths of the Area of the Country Has Been Acquired by Purchase or by Conquest—Louisiana Came First, Hawaii May Be the Next.

The proposition to annex Hawaii to the United States naturally calls up some brief review of our previous territorial acquisitions.

Not including the Pacific group of islands, which may or may not become the property of this country, there have been since the beginning of the present century not less than six acquisitions of territory to the domain of the United States. The first and most important of these acquisitions was made in 1803 and is known as the Louisiana purchase.

Mr. Jefferson, who occupied the presidential chair at that time, negotiated the purchase from Emperor Napoleon at a cost of \$15,730,000. While the exact boundaries of the territory thus acquired are not preserved either on the map or in the state records at Washington something over 1,198,000 square miles were added to the national domain, and from this vast extent of territory the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington have since been carved, besides Oklahoma and Indian Territory and parts of Mississippi, Colorado, Minnesota and Kansas.

Sixteen years elapsed before the next opportunity to extend the borders of the United States presented itself. In 1819 President Monroe, at a cost of \$5,000,000, secured the purchase of Florida from Spain. While the acquisition of Florida added 58,650 square miles to the national territory its real value consisted in the fact that it gave to the government one continuous coast line from Maine to Texas.

The next important acquisition was made in 1845, when the republic of Texas became a member of the federal Union. The mere act of admitting Texas into the sisterhood of states cost the government little, of course, but the frontiers of the state were not clearly defined, and this led to the Mexican war of 1845-8, in which thousands of American lives were lost and vast sums of money expended.

As the result of the Mexican war, however, the United States made its fourth acquisition of territory, partly by way of indemnity and partly by way of purchase. Texas added to the national domain some 253,000 square miles, while the territory acquired from Mexico added not less than 650,000 square miles.

This latter area has since been carved into the states of California, Utah and Nevada and parts of Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. In addition to the vast territory already mentioned the United States also acquired as the result of the Mexican war a continuous Pacific coast line. Still another result of the Mexican war was the purchase in 1853 of 30,000 square miles of territory at a cost of \$10,000,000. This territory now forms a part of Arizona and New Mexico.

The last extension of our national territory was made in 1867, during the administration of President Andrew Johnson, when Alaska was purchased from Russia, the consideration being \$7,200,000. In this purchase 577,390 square miles were included. Recapitulating, the various acquisitions of territory to the United States have been as follows:

From France, in 1803, 1,198,000 square miles; 58,650 square miles from Spain in 1819; 253,000 square miles from Texas in 1845; 650,000 square miles from Mexico in 1848; 30,000 square miles from Mexico in 1853; and 577,390 square miles from Russia in 1867—making a total of 2,829,670 square miles. In view of the fact that the present area of the United States comprises only 3,602,950 square miles, it is evident that our original territory embraced only 773,280 square miles, or barely one-fifth the area of our present national domain.—Atlanta Constitution.

Rich and Made His Child Beg. Samuel Salz of Yonkers, N. Y., who, his friends say, is worth \$15,000, was in the police court the other day on the charge of compelling his 12-year-old daughter Rebecca to peddle with a pack on her back and to beg.

He was also charged with violating the city ordinance and was fined \$20. This fine made the old man gasp for breath. He declared he was penniless. Finally he admitted owning a number of houses in Yonkers.

When he found that he would have to go to jail in lieu of paying the fine, he brought forth a massive roll of bills.

A Prison on Wheels For Rogues. Sunday rows have grown so frequent at Lakeside park and Summit Lake park, near Akron, O., that the authorities have decided to equip a street car as a traveling prison. The rogues who take part in these fights know that the officers who accompany them have no place to put them if they should be arrested until they can be taken into the city, and many escape on this account. Accordingly a street car will be equipped as a prison so that prisoners can be kept in it all day if necessary. This car will also be used in lieu of a patrol wagon when necessary requires.

A Barber Inherits \$250,000. Linnie Kasson, a Sioux City (Ia.) barber, who has been working at the Sioux City, and has been in rather poor circumstances, has fallen heir to \$250,000 through the death of his uncle, James Kasson, at Austin. The latter left \$500,000 and had no immediate relatives save Linnie Kasson and his brother, W. F. Kasson, between whom the fortune will be divided.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ITEMS OF INTEREST. The Rev. C. W. Lee of Vevay, Ind., whom the Republicans have nominated for congress to succeed the late W. S. Holman, is a retired Methodist minister who has become a prosperous farmer.

Professors A. S. Bickmore and D. S. Elmendorf of the Museum of Natural History of New York are in Colorado securing views to accompany a course of illustrated lectures on Colorado to be delivered next winter throughout the state of New York.

SERMONS BY TELEPHONE.

An Ingenious Method of Hearing Discourses Delivered at a Distance.

In Freehold, N. J., Mr. Bellamy's sermons by contract plan recently received a practical demonstration. Mrs. Margaret E. Forman has revolutionized the church methods of the quiet little New Jersey town. She is a staunch Scotch Presbyterian, and up to a few months ago attended services regularly. Then she was taken ill, and the doctors announced that she was destined to be confined to her house for a long time.

Then a telephone arrangement came into play. A complete circuit was formed from every room in the church to her sitting room, and now, at rest in her easy chair, Mrs. Forman is sole authority as to what she may and may not listen to. If the sermon be slightly unorthodox and displeasing to the ear of a Scotch Presbyterian, the receiver is hung up and the pastor's voice is stifled.

Even the choir has its critic, miles away, for a receiver rests in front of the choir rail. Perhaps it is an unpleasant reminder that music over a telephone, as through a phonograph, always sounds as if a group of Broadway cable cars had missed the cable and were tearing round Dead Man's curve in an effort to telescope one another, but in Freehold this should be reduced to a minimum, especially on Sundays.

In time the habit may spread to New York, and the nervous and weak hearted who quail before the utterances of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, or Dr. Parkhurst, or the Rev. Mr. Dixon may have a megaphone-like arrangement in their houses, and even the cook and the coachman may listen freely.—New York Telegram.

A VERY QUEER WILL.

A Rich Farmer Devises His Property in Terms, Plain Language.

The will of Samuel Edwards, a wealthy farmer, late of Newtown, O., offered for probate recently, is probably as unique a document as ever went upon the records of the county.

The testator begins as follows: "I want to make another will. The one I made last June don't suit me. I'd been sick and was sort of worried. I feel first rate now, and I know just what I want, therefore I, the said Samuel Edwards, do make public and declare this to be my last will, revoking hereby any and all former will or wills whatsoever by me made. First, I'll begin with the boys again. Tim has his share already, the 100 acres which I deeded him last spring. I want the other boys to have the home farm of about 286 acres." And so he proceeds in a general, circumstantial way to give it to them in proper proportion.

All the other items of the will are equally informal and are given with a refreshing disregard of the stiff solemnity which has always clothed the supposed last earthly wishes of the testator from the time wills and testaments were first written, and yet it tells plainly his wishes without a cloud of legal phraseology.

The testator has always been noted for a frank eccentricity in the community in which he lived, and died highly respected. The Edwards family, with the Turpins and a few others, were pioneer settlers of the Miami valley and have always been large landholders and wealthy and influential citizens. The Edwards estate is estimated at \$100,000.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Gold Cure For an Indian.

Abi Lab Ne, a young and bright looking Cherokee Indian, is being treated for the X rays at the White Plains (N. Y.) institute. He is the first Indian who has ever taken the gold cure, and the physicians say they will do something that has never been done before—that is, take away from a red man the love of liquor.

The young fellow was one of the students at the Indian school in South Carolina, and friends, sorry to see him wasting his life, induced him to go to White Plains.

The treatment has already had very good results, and the young Indian will be discharged as cured very shortly, and then will return to South Carolina to astonish the members of his tribe.—Exchange.

The X Rays to Detect Smuggling.

The French government recently adopted the X rays as a means of checking in the retailing practice of smuggling. Director Pallain of the French customs service has ordered that Crookes tubes be kept at all the larger customs offices, and all of the customs inspectors in Paris have been summoned to the chief office to have the method of their use explained to them.

Hitherto vast quantities of watches, jewelry and other valuable articles of high valuation have been concealed by stowing them in the legs of deal tables and in receptacles, and have thus escaped the notice of the customs officers. It is believed that by means of the X rays the presence of such articles will be readily detected.—New York Telegram.

Points of View. We grow gloomy, hot and humid. When the wind is from the south. With a temperature as torrid. As a summering in "hot" months. But what sweet sensations thrill us. What joy to the outer man. When we pause awhile to chill us by a big electric fan.

When the home bound cars are loaded. And the shopping women there. Fill the seats till we are galled. To a fruitless, fevered despair. Then we hail the thunder shower. With delight akin to pain. As we watch the driving glower. Sinking in the striving rain.

How we long for sudden blindness. To afflict the maddo who pine. For "a rest," with chill unkindness. As a summering in "hot" months. But in case we travel single. And are almost raving—well. That some sign will make us tingle. With a joy no words can tell. —Chicago Record

VERY GENEROUS HORSE.

Shared Its Oats With a Less Fortunate Equine Near By.

The horse is generally rated as one of the most intelligent of animals, and a pretty incident that was witnessed by a number of persons the other day shows that generosity also enters into his character.

Two fine looking horses attached to single buggies were hitched at the curb opposite the Chestnut street entrance to the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. They were hitched several feet apart, but the hitching straps allowed them sufficient liberty of movement to get their heads together if they so desired. The owner of one of them had taken the opportunity of a prolonged stop to give the horse a feed of oats, which was placed on the edge of the sidewalk in a bag.

This horse was contentedly munching his oats when his attention was attracted by the actions of the other horse. The other horse was evidently very hungry. He eyed the plentiful supply of oats wistfully and neighed in an insinuating manner. The horse with the feed pricked up his ears politely and replied with a neigh, which must have been in horse language an invitation to the other fellow to help himself. Evidently he accepted it as such, for he moved along in the direction of the bag as far as his hitching strap would permit, but the strap was not long enough and his hungry mouth fell about a yard short of the bag.

The other horse noticed and seemed to appreciate the difficulty. Fortunately there was some leeway to his strap. So he moved slowly along the curb, pushing the bag with his nose, until the other horse was able to reach it. Then, after a friendly nose rub of salutation, the two horses contentedly finished the oats together.—St. Louis Republic.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

About \$200,000,000 Invested in the Industry Here.

In the electric lighting field the total capital invested in the United States was recently given as over \$500,000,000. The number of plants, public and private, is over 10,000, says an exchange. The number of motors in use is estimated at about 500,000 and their value at about \$100,000,000. The electrical apparatus used in mining is estimated at \$100,000,000, and the value of the electric elevator industry will probably not fall short of \$15,000,000.

The most important of all the electrical industries, however, is that of electric railways. In this field the investment is very great, and in the United States is represented by a capitalization of over \$700,000,000. The number of trolley cars in use is now over 20,000, and these run on over 14,000 miles of track. The electric railways represent more than 90 per cent of all the street and suburban railroads of the country.

The aggregate of all the capital invested in electric lighting, electric railways and electric power is about \$1,500,000,000, and this does not include the value of establishments that manufacture the machinery and apparatus. As many of these are among the largest industrial enterprises in the world, and as nearly all are concerns of considerable magnitude, it is evident that their combined capital will run up into large figures.—Exchange.

A Singular Freak of Nature.

They raise all sorts of freaks in New Mexico, but the most novel one recently reported is a calf monstrosity. The cow that gave birth to it belonged to the La Cueva Ranch company. The calf had two perfectly formed and fully developed heads joined to one body—that is, there was apparently not one body, but an examination revealed surprising things. It showed that the wonderful calf was practically a double animal. There were two fully developed hearts and two sets of lungs, two sets of stomachs and, in fact, two of nearly all the vital organs, although some of them were merely rudimentary. Another strange thing about this strange calf was that it had a fifth leg, which was attached to the brisket of the animal. Now the calf is dead, and wolves are responsible for the loss to the museum managers of a great drawing card. A pack of wolves attacked and killed both cow and calf. The latter's hide was skinned, however, and will be stuffed and exhibited.—Exchange.

Died Music.

Up from the fields where the long grass is swaying. Down from the hillside, fresh lathered in the dew. Out from the forest, where sunbeams are playing. Hide and seek with the violets blue. Singing, singing. Echoing, ringing.

All through the long evening of the spring—Robins begin it, and every minute Echoes the music the little birds sing. Down in the meadow grass, under the willows. Sparrows and bobolinks hover all day. Picking the white thistle down to make pillow. For little ones safe in the nests far away. Going, coming. Chirping, humming. Blackbird and yellow throat and wren. Join their glad voices while nature rejoices. And echoes re-echo the chorus again.

Out in the garden the robins are singing. Hopping around in the strawberry bed. Up in the branches above they are swinging. Stealing the cherries which grow overhead. Picking and thieving. Not a one leaving. Specially whistling and seeming to say: "These are your berries, these are your cherries. Why don't you hurry and drive us away?"

Down by the brook where the swift waters, rushing. Hurry along by the leaf hidden nest—Hark! 'tis the voice of the mother bird hushing. Tired little babes to sleep and to rest. Cheeping, peeping. Little one sleeping. Waking at sunrise, when shadows are long. Soon to be winging swiftly and singing. Enjoying the others to swell the glad song.—Tom Carter, Jr., in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

African Pests in Cleveland.

Professor Oentosh of St. Ignace college lately discovered the presence in a west side house, Cleveland, of termites, or white ants, the African pest. So far as is known termites have never before been seen alive in this part of the world. They are indigenous to Africa, where they build great earth structures as high as trees.

They have been found in some European countries. It is supposed that an immigrant came from some one of these countries to Cleveland with a nest of termites in his trunk.

THE BOOM IN COTTON.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF SOUTHERN STAPLE.

South to Enjoy a Monopoly of the Cotton Industry—Mills of New England Losing Ground in Their Competition With Those South of the Line.

Mr. John A. Smith, manager of the Charleston freight bureau, recently delivered a practical address before the south and west commercial congress at Kansas City on the industrial development of this section.

In touching upon the phenomenal growth of the cotton industry in the south during the past seven years Mr. Smith cited data from official sources which show that within the next generation, if not sooner, the south would enjoy a virtual monopoly of the cotton industry. The following table, compiled by Mr. Smith, shows that the amount of cotton consumed annually by our southern cotton mills has been steadily increasing since 1890, while the amount consumed by the cotton mills of New England has been steadily decreasing:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Southern New England, Total. Rows for 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930.

During the past seven years, as disclosed by the foregoing table, the capacity of our southern cotton mills has almost doubled, while that of New England during the same length of time has fallen off considerably.

The explanation which Mr. Smith gives of these figures is complete and satisfactory. "In the south," says he, "our mills are always sure of cheaper raw material and cheaper labor than is possible in any other section. Material is cheaper because it is produced at the very door of the mill, and is therefore free from the numerous charges made for transportation, insurance and compressing. Labor is cheaper because the cost of subsistence to a large degree fixes the rate of wages. Cheap subsistence in the south can be obtained because the soil is easily tilled and the climate mild."

Is it possible for the cotton men of New England to resist the logic contained in these simple statements of fact? Undoubtedly it is nature's plan that the cotton industry should be restricted to the south, and if such is the case it is useless for our New England competitors to defy the inevitable. Instead of trying to reverse the order of nature, why should they not invest their capital in this section?

On the line of more intimate trade relations between the north and the south Mr. Smith argues that as soon as the cotton industry is fully developed in this section it will profoundly affect every existing interest. Says Mr. Smith: "Southern cotton mills will create new traffic and new trade currents. When the south has products which it can sell to the west for less than similar products now cost in New England, the west will buy them from the south, and then for the first time in their history southern railroads leading to the west will have long hauls, full cars and return freights. The south might readily make most of the cotton goods manufactured in America. An enormous amount of these goods would go to the consumers in the great agricultural districts and the manufacturing centers of the west. The entire west produces necessities which they could export through southern seaports, the shortest way, and in time to be the cheapest in transportation. Long hauls, full cars and freight both ways will create through freight lines and low rates between the west and south, which will enable western products from a large section to reach many foreign points by way of the south Atlantic and gulf ports at much less than the present cost through northern ports."

In the course of this same address Mr. Smith discussed at some length other pertinent phases of our southern industrial development, showing that no section of the country possessed more opportunity for diversified resources than the south and that no section of the country could boast of greater possibilities.—Exchange.

To Explore the Wilds of Alaska.

Edward McIlhenny, who was the ornithologist of the ill fated Cook expedition, which was wrecked in Davis strait in 1804, recently left San Francisco on an expedition to Alaska and the Mackenzie river basin. McIlhenny, accompanied by W. E. Snyder of Beaver Dam, Wis., and Norman G. Baxton of Johnston, O., a Stanford university graduate, left on the steamer Jeanie for Point Barrow. This lone station within the arctic circle will be his base of operations. There he will leave the bulk of his supplies, which are intended for two years' work in the arctic. He hopes to explore a large part of northeastern Alaska and the basin of the Mackenzie and to make collections of fauna and flora of this region, which has been visited by few except whalers. His collections will be sent to the National museum at Washington and the University of Pennsylvania.—New York Tribune.

Left the Impress of Her Foot.

A terrific thunder and electrical storm passed over Melbourne, Fla., recently. Lightning struck the house of James Baker, tearing it badly on the back porch. His sister, Mrs. Mitchell, aged 19, was pumping water. The electric current struck her with full force, her feet seeming to receive the greatest shock. Her stockings and shoes were torn off into fragments, and the imprint of her bare feet was impressed in the hard wood floor an eighth of an inch deep, showing as plainly as if marked with a pen. Instant aid was rendered, but the young woman was in a precarious state, but will probably recover.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

This invaluable remedy is one that ought to be in every household. It will cure your rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, frosted feet and ears, sore throat, and sore chest. If you have a lame back it will cure it. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It will cure stiff joints and contracted muscles after all other remedies have failed. Those who have been crippled for years have used Ballard's Snow Liniment and now walk as well as ever. It will cure you. Price 5¢ cents. Sold by North Platte Pharmacy, J. C. Bush, Manager.

One Month Free!



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SPECIAL OFFER.

For 30 days Dr. Shepard offers One Month's treatment free in neighborhoods where his work is not known or understood. WRITE TO THE DOCTOR TO-DAY and learn how to get medicine and advice a whole month without charge. Ask also for the New York with pictures of the extensive Shepard offices. SPECIALTIES—Catarrh and all Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, Skin, Kidneys, Heart and Nervous System. Special blanks for women. Special blanks for men. Address, Shepard Medical Institute, 211-12-13 N. Y. Life, OSAMA, NEB.

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Creditors of the late Henry B. Plant will file their claims in the estate of said deceased in County Court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, within six months from this date, to-wit: 15th day of July, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 15th, 1907, and December 15th, 1907, at 1 p. m. each day. JAMES M. RAY, County Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., June 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Polak has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, 1907, on timber-culture application No. 12127 for the south half of the northwest-quarter lots 3 and 4 of Section No. 2, in Township No. 9 N., Range No. 22 West. He names as witnesses: Alex Green, John E. Bettland, Andrew Smith and Ed. Tapp, all of Saunders Co., Neb. JOHN F. HINMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., June 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest C. Fletcher has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1907, on timber-culture application No. 12447, for certain quarter of section No. 25, in Township No. 10 N., Range No. 22 West. He names as witnesses: Alex Green, John E. Bettland, Andrew Smith and Ed. Tapp, all of Saunders Co., Neb. JOHN F. HINMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., June 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on July 15th, 1907, viz: who made Homestead Entry No. 10009, for the south half of the northwest-quarter section 22, east half of the northeast-quarter section 21, township 9 north, range 22 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward L. Wilson, Lewis J. Eldred, William Hazen and Brewer Marshall, all of Saunders Co., Neb. JOHN F. HINMAN, Register.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Ben L. FAMILIEN, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Honor M. Sifton, Judge of the district court of Dawson county, Nebraska, made on the 16th day of June, 1907, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the east front door of the court house in the city of North Platte, Lincoln county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of July, 1907, at one o'clock p. m., at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots one and two, in section twelve, in township sixteen north, range twenty-six west, in Lincoln county, Nebraska. Said sale will remain open one week. Dated June 16th, 1907.

M. L. FAMILIEN, Administrator of the estate of Ben L. FAMILIEN, deceased.

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at REASONABLE PRICES

—GO TO—

Elder & Lock's Stable.

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First National Bank, NORTH PLATTE, NEB. CAPITAL - \$50,000. SURPLUS - \$22,500. H. S. White, President. P. A. White, Vice-Pres't. Arthur McNamara, Cashier. A general banking business transacted.

A. F. STREITZ DRUGGIST. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, PAINTERS' SUPPLIES, WINDOW GLASS, MACHINE OILS, Diamanta Spectacles. Deutsche Apotheke. Corner of Spruce and Sixth-sts.

THOSE NEW STYLE REFRIGERATORS Are selling rapidly. The many good points possessed by them can easily be ascertained by an inspection. GASOLINE STOVES Are being sold by us cheaper now than ever before—in fact we are making a "leader" of them. We handle the best in the market. Come in and see them. GARDEN HOSE, SPRINKLERS, and other reasonable goods are carried in stock, together with a complete line of Hardware. We still sell Bicycles and bicycle supplies. A. L. DAVIS, Foley Block. Who no one Owe.

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GUYS PLACE FINEST SAMPLE ROOM IN NORTH PLATTE Having refitted our rooms in the finest of style, the public is invited to call and see us, insuring courteous treatment. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. Our billiard hall is supplied with the best make of tables and competent attendants will supply all your wants. KEITH'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT