[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Now I want Uncle Sam to make these surveys to see how much of that water there is: that is part of what an irrigation survey means. You and I don't know how deep the water is but we want a survey that shall tell. Provide capital so that it can go to work and do it. You and I can't go to work and build a reservoir until we can tell how much land it will wet. Another method is to sink artesian wells. We have no artesian wells in Kansas, because to have artesian wells you have got to have a place higher than the water. There are mountains up here in Dakota that are higher. So a fourth method is by artesian wells. There is a basin in Dakota where they are irrigating some farms mostly by artesian wells. Now I want Uncle Sam to tell me where I can get an artesian well. Then a fifth method, or fifth thing that's got to be done is to stop all prairie fires and all fires in the timber in the mountains. I don't want to see any more prarie fires. It makes the back of the prairie as good as if shingled to make a roof to run the

water off. (Here reads from a book, quoting from Major Powers.) Now what I say will apply to the mountains, not to Nebraska. "Man by himself is making no impression upon the forrests of America. The great father of us all is not going to leave us here to freeze. He says that there are now more trees growing in the United States than there was twenty-five years ago-more trees east of us-He has made those down easters; they are all surveyed in Massachusetts, You can go to Washington and you can tell where every tree in Massachusetts is on the maps. Powers said to me: 'You come into my office and I can show you every wood lot in Massachusetts.' He says I have seen one fire in Colorado destroy more timber than has been used by man from the immigration to Pike's Peak up to the present time. One fire in Colorado has destroyed more timber than has been used since Colorado was settled in 1860.

Now the use of timber on the mountain sides is very important. When I was in Los Angeles I met an engineer. He said to me: "And you will see men digging holes on the sides of the mountains in southern France, with wheelbarrows full of dirt to put around the trees." So we shall be re-foresting the mountains of arid America. We are the most watchful people. must learn, Mr. President, to make a dollar go further than we have been making it go. I was at the world's fair and saw champagne on draft at 50 cents a glass-50 cents a drink-champagne 50 cents a drink! and a dude came along with his hair parted in the middle; he thought it would be smart to drink a glass of champagne at 50 cents a drink. That fellow put a dollar inside of his mouth in about five minutes. The thrifty German would not have done that though he likes his beer. You want to feel that every time you see a prairie fire here that somebody is losing some money.

are going to go ahead with this irrigation scheme; it is a grand scheme. (Prolonged applause.)

Do you know what an irrigated acre of land is? I saw the chief engineer of the Riverside company in California. He told me that a fellow who had two quarter sections came out there. He thought he had a spring on his land. I made a survey and told him to hunt the spring. So he did but failed to find it. He says you just come out here and I will deed these two quarters to you for your day's work. That land today is worth \$800 per acre with water on it. Your land I am told is worth \$10 to \$25 per acre. I venture I make no guess-if you do what you are talking about doing here today-that land will pay an interest on \$200 an acre. (Applause.) Suppose you can get three crops of alfalfa a year. They get seven in California. It is worth 85 a ton and it will produce two tons per acre. Three crops a year, \$30 an acre. There is interest on land at \$400 an acre. Now get it. Get it and you have \$200 an acre. You find no irrigated land in California today at less than \$100 an acre. If you will lead out the waters of your rivers here and use this water then you have made a beginning.

Down in my state we have got to dam up the storm waters and then lead them out, so there is everything to encourage you in carrying forward this enterprise. It is not an uncertainty; it is a certainty. There is one subject that there is a little bit of politics in, and that is the question of what the government has power to do. You have heard of paternalism. We have a little of it down in Kansas. It is running our state. The general government has the power and the duty to do for us all that we ask. Now understand, Mr. President, we are not asking the general government to come out and make farms for us. Here is what Mr. Vilas said when he was president under Cleveland. It is to take the water from the Missouri river; he says it can be done. (Here reads from Secretary Vilas' letter.) I am a bad kind of a democrat myself; I will read you a little republican authority. I say the government has the authority and I want it to do it. (Here reads from the

geographical survey, Mr. Powell.)

agriculture in Montana another acre will be reclaimed in Louisana. Run a canal if you please. That canal would have to be built by Uncle Sam. Don't Uncle Sam build canals? What's he doing at Henepin today? Run a canal from Rock Island to ---. Vilas says that a canal can take the waters of the Yellowstone and Missouri. Some of them would come into Nebraska and Kansas. The time will come gentlemen when Uncle Sam will do such things. (Great upplause.)

Has the general government power to do this? I don't want any secretary to tell me that I might as well buyfenceposts for farmers in Massachusetts. (Loud applause.) Now, Mr. President, I always preach a short sermon; it has got the meat in the cocoanut. (The president and the audience cries, "Go ahead."

Well, let me tell you another thing. Take Texas. Do you know that onethird of Texas is not settled today? And why? Because it is drier than a horn, and it has not had any rain since last June. Half of Oklahoma is dry and you must not think that because it is near the sea it is of course wet. Major Power tells me that the driest place is in a drop of water falls on the land right there. I was interested in view of this irrigation question from another point and I might allude to it that we are going to have the best civilization in the arid America, that is society. That's what the young men say. The best society is to take place on arid America and the California coast. If it be true that we are to have the best condition of society, I say that in the town of Riverside I beheld an ideal condition of human happiness. . I talked with men living on spots of five acres, ten acres and twenty acres. There was not a whisky salooon in that town, filled with churches. We stopped there a day. So careful were they with their water that it was commented, and you had neighbors close by. I pronounced it an ideal condition of human life on this globe. So I might go on and develop this question, but what I want to leave with you is this: Begin in a small way. A farmer stood up down at my great meeting in August and said: ' have a half acre and a pump and I get a living." A half acre-one acre-ger STARTED. If any of you fellows living along the river can draw out that water on one acre this 'spring, go and do it. (Great applause.) Make a beginning and it is as catching as the itch. As soon as one man does it another will do it. Two or three men have spent thousands of dollars in digging a ditch

only ninety miles long and it is as dry as a horn and always has been because there was no water to put in it. Now after all that waste of money there are a few men that have pumped it up and there are little reservoirs being built for them. Gentlemen, don't forget that an irrigated little piece of land-and here's something for the women-some of the best orange orchards are owned and attended by women; a' woman will get more out of a little patch of ground. A woman they say will take an orange the days of old. In case of a social man on earth. Get a pump and go to Fifth avenue mansions many of them work and get your own living; it is a would be found almost impregnable. plagued site better than to marry a fellow that can't support you. (Loud and are now coming in vogue to protect prolonged applause.) Now if you are going to support them get a little patch and irrigate it and 1 will come up from

Kansas to see you prosper as I know you will prosper. [THE END.]

The blood is the source of health. Keep it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself, and superior in strength, economy and medicinal merit.

Stock Cattle! I am prepared to furnish stock cattle of all ages, or will buy on contract or commission. Frank Anderson, 32tf U. S. Yds., Sioux City, Iowa.

Awarded Highest Honors at World Fair.



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free m Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's new discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded Trial bottles free at P. C. Corrigan's drug store. For every acre of land reclaimed to Large bottles 50c. and \$1,

AS USUAL.

He Had Forgotten All About What His Wife Wanted.

A few weeks ago a prominent Washington lawyer left home to go to his office. His wife asked for the fourth him consecutive day to do a certain errand for her at one of the down-town stores. Her husband said he would attend to the matter, provided he did not forget all about it before he got two squares from home.

"Let me fix it so you will not forget it, my dear," said his wife, as she resorted to the old scheme of tying a string around his finger.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the lawyer met a gentleman friend on the street, and in shaking hands the friend noticed a roll of dirty string on the lawyer's finger.

"What are you wearing that string for?" inquired the friend.

"By George!" exclaimed the lawyer, 'that's to remind me to do an errand for my wife. I must go do it right away, too, and keep peace in the family," and he started off for one of the

dry goods stores. All the way to the store door the lawyer tried in vain to think what it was his wife had asked him to buy. He walked four blocks out of his way, the Gulf of California and there is never | thinking of every article he had ever known her to use; still he could not think what it was that she wanted on this particular occasion. Finally, thoroughly disgusted with himself, he returned to his office, called a messenger and wrote a note to his wife. asking her what she had put the string on his finger for. He waited nearly an hour for the return of the messenger, paid the boy sixty cents, and then had the extreme pleasure of reading this from his lovely little wife:

"Dearest: I did want you to get me some chineal, but I knew you would never think of it, so I sent Mary down this afternoon and she got it for me."

OUGHT TO BE IN HEAVEN. A Millionaire Whose Ambition Is to Have

a None-Such Home. Architects have some very trying experiences with wealthy patrons who want to own palaces that excel in beauty and costliness those of their Fifth avenue neighbors. A wealthy New Yorker had more than thirty elaborate plans drawn, at \$300 a plan, and rejected all of them.

"Of course we can't complain," said an architect, "so long as we get his check. This man has about worried the life out of us trying to get up a plan of a mansion that would suit him. If he goes to the club he meets some one who gives him an idea of what his home should be. He gets ideas also when visiting the residences of his neighbors or from reading up descrip-

tions of houses in different periodicals. "Well, would you believe that man actually got me out of bed at 1 a. m. to tell me he had at last hit on a plan for a mansion that would be the finest in the world? It was to be an exact duplicate of the White house. Well, we prepared another set of plans for him, but a week later he changed his mind. The only thing that will ever suit that client of mine is a castle in paradise.

"Our wealthy New Yorkers are now building mansions that are as strong as forts. They are as well guarded revolution and an attack by a mob on Steel shutters that slide out of sight the windows of mansions along the fashionable thoroughfares, and the thick oaken doors would withstand a great deal of battering before they would yield."

Bargain.

She had been a servant ere she became rich, and was able to assume a very high quality of hateur. She bestowed a withering glance upon the artist. "Do I understand you to say you charge me \$1,000 for painting the portrait of my grandfather?" she demanded incredulously. The painter bowed low. "You understand me aright," he replied simply. She sneered. "Very well—" She shrug-ged her shoulders coldly. "—then, but I shall insist—" Her lip curled.
"—that you pay the model." Leaning gracefully over the escritoire she wrote a check.

Life Is Short.

While living in Boston, Edison bought Faraday's works on electricity, commenced to read them at 3 o'clock in the morning, and continued until his room-mate arose, when they started on their long walk to get break-fast. That end, however, was en-tirely subordinated in Edison's mind to Faraday, and he suddenly remarked to his friend: "Adams, I have got so much to do and my life is so short, that I have got to hustle;" and with that he started off on a dead run for breakfast.

Part of the Government.

As the train stopped at a small town in Virginia, the mail-bag was thrown to a negro boy of perhaps fifteen years,

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Riley O. Cunningham, Minnie M. Cunningham and David Adams, defendants, will take notice that on the Eth day of February, 1894, Elmore W. Hurst, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortrage executed by defendants Riley O. Csnningham and Minnie M. Cunningham to plaintiff, upon the north half of the northwest quarter of section two, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarte of section three, in township hirty-two, in range fifteen, in Holt county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of one promissory note dated September 2, 1895, for the sum of \$000, and interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum nayable semi-annually, and ten per cent. after maturity; that there is now due upon said note and mortgage, according to the terms therefo, the sum of \$1248.11 and interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum from February 12, 1894, and plaintiff prays that said premises may be decreed to be sold to satisfy the amount due thereon.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 26th day of March, 1894.

LEGAL NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE.

LEGAL NOTICE.

LEGAL NOTICE.

C. H. Toncray defendant, will take notice thut on the 31st day of January, 1894, the Commercial Investment Company the plaintiff herein, filed its petition in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by Manus O'Donnell and Mary O'Donnell to C. H. Toncray and afterwards duly assigned, for a valuable consideration to plaintiff, upon the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section three (3) in township (27) north of range ten (10) west of sixth Principal Meredian in Holt county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of one principal bond, with interest coupons attached, said bond dated June 28, 1886, for the sum of \$600, due and payable five years from date thereof; said mortgage provided that in case bond or coupons, are not paid when due, or within ten days thereafter, the whole sum secured thereby may be declared to be due and payable; there is now due on said bond. coupons, and mortgage the sum of \$555 with interest at 10 per cent from February 1, 1894, for which sum, with interest from this date, plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same, or that sold premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1894.

Dated February 15, 1894.

or before 3.2.

St.
Dated February 15, 1894.
C. C. FLANSBURG,
33-4
Attorney for Phintiff.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HOLT COTNTY, NEB. C. F. PATTERGILL, Plaintiff.

Against
John Stoddard, Laura O. Stoddard, Scott
T. Jones, Allen Marshall, Eva M., Prugh
and James G. Winstanley, Defendants.
To John Stoddard, Laura O. Stoddard, Scott
T. Jones, Allen Marshall, Eva M. Prugh
and James G. Winstanley, non-resident
defendants:

T. Jones, Allen Marshall, Eva M. Prugh and James G. Winstanley, non-resident defendants:
You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of July, 1893, C. F. Pattengill, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the above entitled cause, in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, against John Stoddard, Laura O. Stoddard. Scott T. Jones, Allen Marshall, Eva M. Prugh and James G. Winstanley, defendants, and on January 20, 1894, by leave of court amended said petition, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain real estate mortgage executed on the 7th day of May, 1887, by John Stoddard and Laura O. Stoddard to Scott T. Jones upon the property described as follows:

The northwest quarter of section twentysix, in township thirty-two, north of range sixteen, west of the sixth P. M., in Holt county, Nebraska.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one promissory note dated May 7, 1887, and due and payable April 1, 1892, given by John Stoddard to Scott T. Jones for the sum of six hundred dollars and interest which said note and mortgage were sold, assigned and delivered to the plaintiff for value before the commencement of this action and before said note became due: that there is now due and payable on said note and mortgage and for taxes on the above described premises paid by plaintiff the sum of eight hundred thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum from the Isth day of May, 1893, for which sum with interest from May 15, 1893, plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendants pay the same and in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 5th day of March, 1894.

C. F. PATTERICHILL, Plaintiff.

By Loomis & Abbott and R. R. Dickson, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HOLT COUNTY

NOTICE.

Flora L Gleasman, Plaintiff, Plaintiff,
vs
vs
Vs
Mary J. Coukle, wife and
heir at law of Henry
C. Conkle, deceased,
and all the unknown
heirs at law and legal
representatives of
Henry C. Conkle deceased, Defendants.

Henry C. Conkle deceased, Defendants. The above named defendants and each of them will take notice that on the 20th day of January, 1894, the above named plaintiff filed her petition in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, against you and each of you, the object and prayer being to foreclose a certain mortrage executed by Henry C Conkle, during his lifetime, and his wife, Mary J. Conkle, to the Nebraska Mortgage and Investment Co., upon the following described real estate, situated in Holt county, Nebraska, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section nine (9) in township thirty-one (31), range ten (10), west of the 6th P. M., to secure the payment of one certain promissory note for \$225, dated August 13, 1889, and due September 1, 1892, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually: that there is now due on said note, by reason of the defendant's failing to pay same when due and by reason of the defendant's failing to pay same when due and by reason of the defendant's failing to pay same when due and by reason of the defendant's failing to pay same when due and by reason of the defendant's failing to pay same when fue and by reason of the defendant's failing to pay same when fue and by reason of the defendant's failing to pay same when fue and by reason of the defendant's failing to pay same when fue and hortgage, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1893, due on said note and mortgage, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1893, for which sum with interest from that date, plaintiff prays for decree that the defendants be required to pay the same, or that the said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. And praying that you and each of you be foreclosed of all interest in said land.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the l9th day of March, 1894.

B. R. Dickson,

Attorney for plaintiff

We, the undersigned subscribers, hereby sociate and incorporate ourselves under the following articles of incorporation: ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the Niobrara River Irrigation and Power Company.

ARTICLE II. The principal place of doing business shall be at the city of O'Neill, county of Holt and state of Nebraska.

ARTICLE III.

cal and other purposes; to acquire, purchase, hold, encumber and convey such real estate and interest therein, and other property as may be found necessary in and about said business, as well as such real estate and other property as may be deemed beneficial and profitable to acquire, purchase, hold, encumber and convey from time to time; to acquire such rights of way and other rights as it may be found necessary or advisable to acquire from time to time by statutory pro-

ARTICLE IV.

The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) dollars in shares of one hundred (160) dollars each. dollars of which shall be paid in before the commencement of business. The remainder of the stock shall be issued as ordered by the board of directors. No stock shall be issued until the same be paid for in full.

ARTICLE V.
This corporation shall commence April 2 1894, and shall continue ninety-nine years unless sooner dissolved by voluntaryliquidation or by due proceedings at law. ARTICLE VI.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its

ARTICLE VII.

The business of the corporation shall be nanaged by a board of directors, to consist of not less than seven nor more than elven stock holders to be elected by the stock holders prior to the commencement of business, and at each regular meeting thereafter. Each stock holder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock he represents. Vacancies shall be filled in the board of directors by the board of directors. ARTICLE VIII.

The directors shall choose from their numbers a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

ARTICLE IX.

The annual meeting of the stock holders shall be held-in the city of O'Neill, Nebraska, on the first Monday of April of each year.

ARTICLE X. The board of directors shall have general charge and control of the property and business of the corporation and may adopt such by-laws not inconsistent with these articles, as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE XI. The corporation shall have a seal, which shall have engraved thereon the words, "The Niobrara River Irrigation and Power Company. Corporate Seal."

ARTICLE XII. The capital stock of this corporation may be increased from time to time upon the vote of two-thirds of the stock holders, vot-

ARTICLE XIII.

ing by shares.

These articles of incorporation may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the stock holders voting by shares of stock, but notice of the proposed amendment must be given all of the stock holders by mailing same to each of them at their last post office address as shown by the books of the corporation, at least ten days before the meeting, which notice must specify the article to amended and contain the language of the article if amended as proposed.

In witness whereof we have caused our names to be hereto affixed on this 10th day of February, 1894

In presence of:
A. J. HAMMOND

A. U. MORRIS.
J. L. MCDONALI
H. A. ALLEN.
R. R. DICKSON.
J. P. MANN.
O. F. BIGLIN
T. V. GOLDEN.
G. C. HAZELET.
NEIL BRENNAN U. MORRIS. L. MCDONALD.

Edward Bok's successful article in the January Cosmopolitan on the "Young Man in Business" has been reprinted in a tasteful and handy booklet form at 10 cents by the Curtis Publishing company, of Philadelphia. To this reprint Mr. Bok has added some fourteen pages of editorial matter answering "Three Un-certain Young Men."

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by Donald McClellan to David Adams, dated December 29, 1880, and a copy thereof duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Holt county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of two promissory notes, one for the sum of \$506 due March 29, 1891. and one for the sum of \$669 due March 29, 1891. There is now due on said notes the sum of \$904 and interest from April 1, 1893. The undersigned receiver of Holt County Bank has taken possession of according to the terms of said mortgage, the following described property, to-wit:

1 bay mare. 1 bay horse. 1 dark iron gray horse. I bay mare, star in face. 1 black colt. 1 dark red cow. 2 dark red cows under 5 years old. 1 dark speckled heifer. 1 dark red yearling calf. 1 McCormick reaper and binder. 1 steel mower. 1 Moline wagon. 1 sulkey attachment. 2 stirring plows. 1 steel horse rake. And in accordance with the conditions of said mortgage will on the 21st day of March. 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at said Donald McClellan's farm, section 20, township 31, range 11 west 6th P. M., offer for sale and sell the same to the highest bidder to satisfy the amount now due and unpaid upon said notes and mortgage, and said said will be continued from day to day untial of said property shall be sold.

Dated this 28th day of February, A. D., 1894. 34-3

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by C. W. Lemont, to the Holt County Bank, dated June 7, 1892, and a copy thereof duly filed in the office of the county elerk of Holt county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain prommissory note for the sum of \$1.000.00 and interest, which note became due on the 7th day of September, 1862, and said note still remaining due and unpaid the undersigned receiver of the said Holt County Bank has taken possession of, according to the terms of said mortgage, the following described property, viz:

of said mortgage, the following described property, viz:
Thirteen head of horses, four head of mules.
And in accordance with the conditions of said mortgage will on the 24th day of March, 1894, at 1 o clock, P. M. of said day, at O'Neill. Holt county, Nebraska, offer for sale, and sell the same to the highest bidder. to satisfy the amount now due and unpaid upon said note and mortgage and said sale will be continued from day to day until all of said property shall be sold.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1894.
34-3

Receiver of Holt County Bank.

LEGAL NOTICE.

to a negro boy of perhaps fifteen years, who started off at a brisk run to the postoffice. But a larger boy, turning a corner, suddenly ran into the mail carrier and overturned him. As soon as he recovered himself, he turned upon the aggressor. "Look-a-heah!" he exclaimed; "you wants to be keer ful of dis chile. When you knocks me down, you jars de whole gov'ment of de United States. I carries de mail!"

Education in the South.

There are 25,530 negro schools now in the South, where 2,250,000 negroes have learned to read and most of them to write. In the colored schools are 238,000 pupils and 20,000 negroes have learned to read and most of them to write. There are 150 schools for advanced education and seven colleges administered by negro presidents and faculties.

The general nature of the business of this corporation and to develop and utilize water power land state to promote Irrigation and to develop and utilize water power and to speak to locate, construct, develop and tillize same the power and improve canals, ditches and water courses, dams, flumes, races, water-gates and such other improvements as may be necessary from time to time to carrie to acquire water rights, powers and privileges as well as such mill sites and other power in the South, where 2,250,000 negroes have learned to read and most of them to write. In the colored schools are 238,000 pupils and 20,000 negroes that of the power in different localities to consumers thereof for mechanical and profitable for the purity of water powers and profitable for the purity of section five in township thirty in range and water for irrigation purposes; to purse the same; to utilize and appliances as may be decreed to be soid to such water; to sell, convey or lease water rights for irrigation purposes, and to sell.

238,000 pupils and 20,000 negroes and profitable for the purity of section five in township the propose; to purity the summent of the propose of furnishing, applying and utilizing said premises may be decreed to be soid to satisfy the amount The general nature of the business of this

P. D. & J. F. MULLEN. PROPRIETORS OF THE

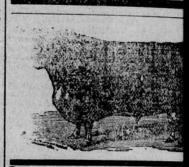


GOOD TEAMS, NEW RI Prices Reasonable. East of McCafferto's. O'NEILL N

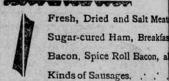
DeYarman Bro

CHECKER TOTOTOTOTOTO

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. Finest turnouts in the city. Good, careful drivers when wanted. Also run the O'Neill Omnibus line. Commercia trade a specialty. Have charge of McCaffert's hearse.



FRED C. GATZ

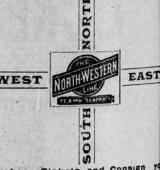


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FINE CIGARS If you want a drink of good liquor

do not fail to call on us. NORTH



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F. E. & M. V. and S. C. & RAILROADS.

> TRAINS DEPART: GOING EAST.

Freight east. GOING WEST.

5:15 P. 6:44 P. Passenger west, Freight, The Elkhorn Line is now running Reclin Chair Cars daily, between Omaha and Dec wood, Iree to holders of first-class transp

Fer any information call on W. J. DOBBS, Ac O'NEILL, NEB.

eats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Pa subjects of the subject of the subject