THE GIBRALTAR OF STATES.

An Exhaustive Review of Nebraska's Material Growth and Prosperity.

BOUNTIFUL NATURE LAVISHLY REWARDS

Manufactures Marching to the Music of Progressive Husbandry-Assessed and Actual Valuations-Stock Raising and Stock Markets-Comparative

Statistics.

Increase, 234 per cent, Value of real and personal property in 1880, \$655,160,000; in 1890, \$1,585,160,300. Increase,

246 per cent. Amount deposited in state and national banks, \$50,507,043; per capita, \$47.

State levy, 61/2 mills; assessed valuation not exceeding 1-10 of real value. Creamery capacity, 50,000 pounds of butter

per day. Capacity of flour mills, 40,000 parrels per Capacity of sugar factories, 40,000 pounds

per day. Inhabitants to the square mile, 14. Improved land, 13,674,180 acres.

Average value of improved land, \$24 per

Railroads in Nebraska in 1891, 5,344.58 miles. Grain raised in 1889: Oats, 29,963,000 bushels; barley, 3,555,356 busnels; wheat, 16,-848,000 bushels; corn, 149,543,000 bushels; an

increase of 5 6-10 per cent in one year. Cattle and hogs marketed in 1884, 38,761; in 1890, 1,280,013. Increase 3,300 per cent. Value of public schools, \$4,672,280.48. Expended in support of schools, \$4,177,224.54. Cattle in feeding sheds and ranges, 200,000

Output of canning factories, 15,000,000 cans.

NEBRASKA EPITOMIZED.

A Brief Review of the Great Prosperity of the State.

In 1854 congress named the vast region west of Minnesota and Iowa, north of the line of Kansas, east of Utah and the summit of the Rockies and extending to the British possessions, Nebraska, and provided for a territorial government. There were in all this vast region but 4,000 white people. These were huddled for the most part along the Missouri river. Since 1854 out of this territory have been created the states of Colerado, Wyoming, Mon-North Dakota, South Dakota the present state of Nebraska with a total population of more than two

In 1867 Nebraska practically as now outlined upon the map was admitted into the union. Her area was 76,185 square miles. She was the thirty-seventh star in the union and for nine years continued the baby sister, when Colorado was born.

Her population in 1870, three years after admission, was 122,000. Today she numbers over a million souls and ranks twenty-sixth in the states of the union. Ten years ago her rank was thirtieth.

This rapid growth of Nobraska is ilius-

trated most graphically by the census returns given below:

In this connection it may be of interest to detail the popular vote for governor during the years of statehood. In 1866, when the first election was held, the vote was 8,041; 1868, 14,925; 1870, 19,774; 1872, 27,770; 1874 86,019; 1876, 52,234; 1878, 52,417; 1880, 87,345; 1882, 89,068; 1884, 133,555; 1886, 138,239; 1888, 202,865: 1890, 214,072

Nebraska's advance in the material re sources has kept pace with her increase in population. In 1868, the year following her admission, the state had an assessed valuation of \$32,600,000. In 1891 the actual value of her real and personal property reaches the magnificent aggregate of \$1,585,160,300, an increase since 1880 of \$955,160,300.

There are on deposit in the state banks \$19,819,796, and in the national banks \$30,687,-247, making a total of \$50,507,043, showing a per capita of \$47. The state levy for 1890 was 614 mills.

Taxation is not onerous, being much less than \$1 on the \$100 actual value the assessed valuation rarely exceeding one-tenth of the real value of taxable property. There are 13,674,180 acres of land still un-

improved and a very large part of this is both smooth and arable. It will make homes and farms for 100,000 additional farmers, During the last ten years the state has de-

voted a great deal of attention to creameries. In these, as a rule, only home capital has been invested. The number of these now in successful operation is fifty, giving employment to 400 men with about 350 teams and with an estimated capacity of 50,000 pounds of butter per day. The interior of the state is also dotted with

flour mills, mainly of the roller pattern. There are 400 of these daily in operation, receiving their power from the excellent running streams of the state or by steam for which coal may be procured from Wyoming, Iowa and Missouri at very reasonable rates. These give employment to about sixteen hundred men and have a daily capacity of 40,000 barrels. Nebraska has two of the largest

sugar beet factories in America. It been demonstrated that he soil is particularly well adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and this has led to the establishment of the two factories, one at Grand Island and the other at Norfolk. These give employment to 500 men during the growing season and the work of manufacturing. They represent an outlay of \$2,000,000 and have a capacity of 40,000 pounds per day.

Nebraska has 20,000 more square miles than Iowa, 12,359 square miles more than the New England states. She tacks only a few square miles of being twice the size of the state of Ohio.

She has fourteen inhabitants to the square mile, and can support 75 or 100 or 280 as well as in New York or Massachusetta.

Nebraska has 110,000 acres of cultivated timber on which are growing 48,000,000 trees, nearly 2,000,000 apple trees, 1,800,000 peach, 287,000 cherry trees, 215,000 grapevines and 78,000 miles of hedge fences.

In 1874 the grain product was 10,000,000 bushels, in 1879, 100,000,000 bushels. In 1888 there were raised 144,217,000 bushels of corn, 14,508,000 wheat, 26,177,000 oats. In 1889 the yield was as follows: Oats, 29,963,000; barley, 3,555,356; wheat, 16,848,000; corn, 149,543,000; bushels, showing an increase of 10,452,000 bushels or 5 6-10 per cent. This year, however, farmers are paying

more attention to the cultivation of swheat and the showing will be much higher both as regards the yield and the average. The present indications warrant the belief the products of Nebraska's corn fields will reach the handsome aggregate of 200,000,000 bushels Seven years ago there was not a cow or hes slaughtered in Nebraska, except for domestic consumption. She now has the third

Population 1880, 455,542; in 1890, 1,058,910. | largest hog packing market in the world at Omaha and in another year Omaha will be exceeded as a packing center only by Chicago. In 1884 this market received 36,898

cattle, 1,863 hogs, 4,188 sheep.
Last year it received 606,699 cattle, 1,673, 314 hogs, 156,186 sheep, and 26,603 horses and

In 1884 this market shipped 81,955 cattle, 500 nogs, 1,273 sheep, and 417 horses and

mules. In 1890 it shipped 1,107,592 cattle, 1,189,296 hogs, 399,775 sheep, and 21,928 horses. This is the most rapid increase on record. These cattle, hogs and sheep were for the

greater part raised on Nebraska farms. Nebraska's educational system, irrespective of the university, compr ses 5,740 school houses, valued at \$4,672,280.48, with sites and apparatus valued at \$1,455,059.83, making a grand total of \$6,127,340.31, with a total ex

penditure of \$4,177,224 54 per year. Cattle raising in Nebraska is carried on by number of people, and there are never fewer than 200,000 nead on the ranges and feeding barns outside of those which are fattened by farmers. The nutritive grasses of the prairies sustain thousands of these cattle during all seasons of the year, while some of the larger dealers provide shelter during summer and winter for their stock. These cattle find a ready market at South Omaha. Among the principal feeders are the Standard cattle company at Ames, which feeds about nine thousand head; the Bay State company which takes care of 3,000; Hurshey with 4,000 near North Bend, together with Melsner & Sheldon at Columbus Alton & Glover and Isaac Albert, near Grand Island; N. B. Bergreen, Wahoo; M. Butterfield, Creighton; Hake & Rothwell, Wood, Bancroft & Co. and the Standard breeding company in Stanton county; J. D. Spearman in Sarpy county; Ormsby at Wood River, and Forbes & Columbus at the same place.

THE COUNTY EXHIBIT

corn, peas, tomatoes and beans.

There are twenty canning factories which

give employment to 3,000 people during the

season and put up yearly 15,000,000 cans of

Shows that Prosperity and Wealth Bominate Throughout the State. The following is a review of the situation by counties as regards the finances, agricultural resources and manufactures of the state.

Antelope County. This is one of the most prosperous and best watered counties in the state. It contains from southeast to northwest the Elkhorn vailey and also the Cedar, Willow, Antelope, Verdigris and Bazille creek valleys all fer

tile and with the purest water.

The soil is composed of clay and sandy loom with little, if any, waste lands.

The county has an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level making the air pure, light and unusually healthy. The annual rainfall 21.963 | being over 30 inches gives ample moisture to 5542 produce cereals and grains as well as vegetables in abundance.

Our wheat grades with that of the river of the north famous Red The markets of the county are mostly western, to the large stock ranches, the Black Hills and Wyoming mining districts. The Neligh mills, with a daily capacity of 200 barrels and the Oakdale mills with a capacity of 150 work up immense quantities of grain raised in or near the county. Two custom mills, one at Clear Water and the otner at Jessup supply farmers in the northwestern part of the county with near milling facilities. The North American cattle company and Messrs. Rollins & Huffman at Neigh and the Converse cattle company at Tilden give the best of markets for rough grain, fodder and produce. The first company being pre-pared to feed from 3,000 to 5,000 head of cattle

The Elkhorn Valley railroad traverses the county from southeast to northwest and also from Oakdale to Albion in Boone county giving an eastern outlet by way of Omaha and Chicago, also west to the Black Hills and Wyoming, whilst the Pacific Short Line from Sloux City to O'Neill passes through the north side of the county giving that part an outlet to the east through Sloux City. The Duluth & Pueblo railroad is now surfall, Neligh having accepted the railroad's proposition by which she gots the freight division and repair shops.

This road will give the county an outlet di rect to Duluth and also southwest to Pueblo,

Neligh, the county seat, has a population of 1,300, a number of targe brick blocks, fine stocks of goods, a 200-barrel roller mill and a creamery making over one thousand pounds of butter per day.

All trades are well represented and there

is no lack of good hotels.

Neligh also has exceptional advantages for education, having a complete system of public and high schools with a corps of eight teachers, whilst Gates college under the auspices of the Congregational church of northern Nebraska, the only large institution north of Omaha or the Platte valley, is fast becoming the most popular institution of learning in the state, over 150 students hav-

ing been in attendance during last-year.
Three banks—the First National, Commercial State and Merchants each have a good substantial business. Arrangements are being made to put in a sugar factory, hemp mill and flax and oil mill.

A fine system of waterworks with an average pressure of seventy-four pounds and over four miles of mains supply the city with The churches are represented by Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal and Christian societies each with a good substantial edifice,

the Congregational costing over \$5,000. opera house with a seating capacity of 600 omplete the public buildings. Oakdale, Clear Water and Tilden give good markets and business facilities on the Elk-horn valley, while the new towns of Bruns-wick, Savage and Orchard on the Short Line help the farmers to a near market in the north and Elgin on the Albion branch to a market on the south of the county.

The assessors' reports show that there are in the county 8,219 horses, 20,387 head of cattle, 446 mutes, 984 sheep and 15,731 hogs. The growing crops are: 6,870 acres in wheat, 50,587 acres in corp. 17,414 acres in oats, 289 acres in barley, 2,072 acres in tame grass, 218 acres in ryo and 200 acres in millet. The county has no bended indebtedness.

Adams County. This county has three flouring mills out, side of Hastings and a cheese factory at Ayr-Hastings, the county seat, has the follow-ing industries: Hastings carriage works. employing 5 men; book binding, employing ! men; Kimbali laundry, employing 30 men; City laundry, employing 5 men; bottling works, employing 2 men; J. H. Haney & Co., harness and saddle factory, employing 18 men; marble and granite works, employing 4 men; planing mill, employing 3 men; sash and door factory, employing 5 men; National and door factory, employing 5 men; National cornice and ornamental works, employing 7 men; Hastings foundry, employing 12 men; Novelty works, 2 men; proprietary medicines, 5 men; three brick yards, 65 men; eight cigar factories, 45 men; Queen City roller mills, 10 men; three flour and feed mills, 7 men; three bakeries, 10 men; blueing factory, 1 man; yeast factory, 2 men; Rose bridge builders, 16 men; Hastings dye works, 3 men; fence factory, 2 men; Vulcanite roofing company, 11 men; Morin cold storage company, 24 men; two pickling works, 13

None of the above mentioned mills, factor-

ies, etc., have been in existence ten years; however the out put of the institutions en-umerated has increased yearly since their

A safe and paying investment of capital would be found in turning a natural basin of lake, by the aid of a running stream traversing it. To purchase the land and complete improvements, would demand an outlay of \$30,000. The ice crop sione would sell for \$15,000 each year. Another \$50,00 could be realized from boat and pleasure privileges. Chief among enterprises which would be an inducement for the investment of capital, would be a paper mill, beat sugar factory, ropewalk, linseed oil works, creameries, beef and pork packing houses, brewery, distillery, oat meal, glucose, knitting, starch and broom

factories.
The city of Hastings possesses superior factities for the manufacture of starch. The water here is pronounced superior in quality and quantity to any in the state for that pur-The city of Hastings needs a 150 room hotel badly, It is a leading railroad center of Nebraska and a convention city,

Buffalo County. The manufacturing interests of the city of Kearney and Buffalo county are still in their infancy. Those of importance already in operation are the flouring mills at Kearney, Elm Creek and Gibbon, the Kearney packing house, Kearney electric and water power company, iron works and foundry, brewery, the Gibbon creamery, Kearney pressed brick works, stone works and the Kearney cotton mills now under construction. All these in mills, now under construction. All these industries have been started within the past ten years and have proved a success. The Kearney cotton mills, which are destined to be the largest west of the Mississippi river, were conceived about two years ago by east-ern capitalists, seeking for a suitable location for a factory to manufacture cotton goods. They are located about two miles west of Kearney near Lake Echo, a large reservoir of the canal. Here is a suitable fall for water power and a natural outlet to the Platte river below. The superstructure of the building is completed, and the work of finishing it is going on as fast as possible. To start with, 15,000 spindles will be used, but the architectural arrangement of the building will admit of its being enlarged. Mr. Walter Ammock, formerly of the Henderson mills of Henderson, Ky., is superintending the work and will be the resident manager.

its line through Burt county, which will give our people the benefit of two direct Chicago lines. Real estate values have an upward tendency, land having advanced about \$5 per acre since last wear.

The population is about 75 per cent American, 15 per cent Scandinavian and 10 per cent German and Irish.

There are four flour mills, two cheese fac-

ories, one creamery, one canning factory and ne saw mill Among the most needed industries perhaps is the beet culture, and the subject of a fac-tory for the manufacture of sugar from the beet has been agreated to some extent and is sure to receive more favorable consideration in the future, as it becomes more and more apparent that our lands are finely adapted to the raising of the root. Burt county is not experiencing any decided boom, but there has been a steady growth since the county was first organized. Many settlers came here when the "Great Muddy" was the only means of communication with the civilized world, and when the dusky savage disputed their right to invade his domain, but they had laith the county of the coun faith in the country which they had labored so hard to develop and their confidence was not misplaced, for the then undeveloped re-sources have responded nobly to the touch of the husbandman, until all over our county prosperity is evidenced by the many beautiful and costly residences, happy homes and

contented people. Boone County. Boone county has three roller mills, one at

Boone county has three roller mills, one at Cedar Rapids, one at St. Edwards and one at Albion, running all the year round. There is a cheese factory at Petersburg, a creamery at Boone and one at Cedar Rapids, Albion, the county seat, has a very fine school building, costing \$25,000 and all the other villages in the county have good and commodious schools. The Boone county commodious schools. The Boone county agricultural association has expensive fair grounds, with good buildings and an excel-lent race track, located at Albion. The soci-ety has held six annual exhibitions, which have been flattering successes, demonstrating the superior qualifications of Boone county as an agricultural and stock raising community.

Box Butte County. Of the thousand square miles this county ntains less than 3 per cent are waste land Its staple products are wheat, oats, rye and vegetables. Sugar beets are grown to perfection. The B. & M. machine shops at Alliance employ 150 men. The Alliance milling

Area t
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The electric and water power company controls the big canal intended solely for water power, and the power at the electric station is furnished by water from the Platte river.

This is in turn transmitted to different parts

NEBRASKA:

Actual and assessed property valuation; population with ten years' rate of increase; total deposits in all banks with circulation per capita; area, ruling price of land, etc.

| = | ated actual ation 1891 | ed valua- | ed valua- | bank de- | deposits per | ation, Cen- | ation Cen- | ears' inc. in | sq.miles. | ge price of |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Adams Antelope Arthor Balne Banner Blaine Boone Boyd Boyd Boyd Boyd Boyd Boyd Boyd Boyd | \$ 30,000,000 11,884,500 | 8 3,251,398 1,697,797 | \$ 1,943,060 514,162 | \$ 1,062,500 200,562 | \$ 43 73 19 29 | | 10,235 3,963 | | 576 864 | \$2508# 6 1266 3 |
| Arthur | 1.901.700 | 326,052 | ******* | ********* | >X0000 | 91 | | 2,615 | 720 | ******* |
| Blaine | 1,516,800 | 189,611 | 511,956 | 5,568 | 5 0 | 1.146 | | 1,146 | 740 576 | 566 1 |
| Boyd | 10,013,000 | 1,525,000 | | | 31 2 | 8,086 | 4.170 | 4,513 | 684 475 | |
| Box Butte | 4,433,000 | 919,000 635,588 | 1,542,993 | 88,463 100,005 | 16 14 24 54 | 5,494 | | 5,494 4,859 | 1,080 | 568 I |
| Buffalo | 291,5314,5000 | 3,653,452 | 1,542,993 | 876,706 | 39.50 |) 22,162 | 7,531 | 14,631 | 883 | 1066 3 |
| Butler | 14,980,000 | 1,870,326 2,488,000 | 2,122,123 | 672,165 522,589 | 60 75 38 83 | | 6,937 9,194 | 4,132 6,260 | 468 590 | 1566 4 2066 4 |
| edar | 15,000,000 | 4,417,585 1,989,444 | 3,428,959 | 1,161,959 | 48 21 17 44 | 24,080 | 16,683 | 7,397 | 500 790 | 30ea 10 |
| hase | 5,418,600 | 750,906 1,280,750 | ******* | 81,912 | 6 65 | 4,997 | 2,899 | 4,737 | 900 | 600 2 600 1 |
| heyenne | 7.443,000 | 1,488,583 | 1,986,536 | 70,000 75,225 | 11 57 13 20 | | 1,558 | 6.428 4,135 | 6,048 2,720 | 706 1 566 1 |
| olfax | 20,231,000 | 2,890,143 1,919,016 | 2,018,463 1,416,207 | 550,645 855,731 | 34 31 32 86 | 16,310 | 11,294 6,588 | 5.016 3,865 | 576 400 | 30/6 4 |
| aming | 14,822,900 | 2,046,135 | 1,874,208 | 400,721 | 332 68 | 12,265 | 5,569 | 6,696 | 340 | 20m 4 |
| nkota | 12,000,000 | 1.956.316 | 229,394 775,454 | 306,120 102,451 | 14 12 | 5,336 | 2,211 3,213 | 19,466 | 2,500 280 | 120 2 200 5 |
| Dawes | 24 (00 (00) | 1,00,112 | 702,758 | | 20 56 20 00 | 0.722 | 2,909 | 2,173 9,722 | 1,400 | 1560 2 |
| euel | 6,087,000 | 972,447 | **** *** | 30,000 | 10 40 | 2.833 | | 7,220 | 2,136 | 1500 3 1000 1 |
| odge | 35,000,000 | 1.529,364 3,125,267 | 2,370,139 | 1,496,744 | 38 00 76 40 | 19,560 | 11,263 | 3,907 7,997 | 468 500 | 866 2 2568 4 |
| loughs | 285,000,000 | 25,255,000 1,000,219 | 7,860,831 | 21,837,846 41,000 | 10 20 | 158,008 | 37,645 | 120,363 | 360 | 3000 10 |
| 111more | 20,115,760 | 8,005,961 | 1,762,997 | 496,333 | 38 98 | 16,022 | 10,204 | 3,975 5,818 | 900 576 | 6/s 1 20@ 8 |
| rankiin | 7,295,500 | 1,042,216 1,257,684 | 787.832 169,333 | 115,000 85,755 | 15 00 | | 5,465 | 2,228 7,503 | 576 972 | 10-a 2 660 1 |
| urnas | 9,600,700 | 1,372,823 5,403,088 | 604,109 2,413,875 | 258,000 | 26 22 49 58 | 9,849 | 6,407 | 35.4381 | 720 | 1008 3 |
| artield | 1,647,900 | 235,374 | ******* | 1,800,000 21,000 | 12 65 | 1,650 | 13,164 | 23,180 1,659 | 860 576 | 2568 6 1568 5 |
| cant | 5,000,000 | 822,501 197,164 | 75,530 | 19,157 | 4 00 | | 1,673 | 3,143 458 | 468 | 600 1 |
| reeley | 6.079,000 | 997,038 | 258.343 | 50,000 | 10 50 | | 1,461 | 3,408 | 720 576 | 1000 3 |
| arlan | 12,000,00 | 2,724,165 1,241,241 | 1,919,070 493,356 | 894,675 175,000 | 54 15 21 34 | 81.58 | 8,572 6,086 | 7,941 | 576 576 | 20% 3 15% 2 |
| amilton | 14,500,000 | 742,954 | 1,507.090 | 400,000 24,968 | 28 37 6 30 | 14,006 | 8,267 | 5,829 | 578 | 1566 4 |
| Itehcock | 7,340,000 | 1,049,801 | 128,419 | 85,825 | 14 80 | 5,799 | 1.012 | 3,834 4,787 | 720 720 | 566 1 1066 2 |
| ooker | 527,400 | 3,092,025 131,853 | 104,958 | 425,000 | 31 07 | 13,672 | 8,287 | 10,385 426 | 2,440 | 1068 2 566 2 |
| oward | 10.247,900 | 1,403,999 2,619,885 | 127,822 614,952 | 186,318 253,000 | 19 75 17 00 | 9,430 | 4,391 | 5,039 | 576 576 | 2566 3 |
| ahnson | 14,582,900 | 2,083,285 | 1.354.594 | 434,208 | 42 40 | 10,333 | 8,096 7,595 | 6,754 2,738 | 400 | 20% 4 |
| eith | 8,389,400 | 1,333,721 | 1,850,850 662,162 | 317,850 70,000 | 35 08 27 33 | | 4,072 - 194 | 4.989 2.362 | 1,134 | 15@ 3 10@ 5 |
| eya Palia | 2,583,000 | 516,688 840,771 | | 15,124 23,520 | 4 00 24 50 | 3,920 | | 3,920 | 776 | 568 1 |
| nox : | 7,358,000 | 1,512,595 | 502,862 | 182,491 | 21 28 | 959 8,582 | 8,600 | 4,916 | 1,040 | 50 10 100 2 |
| incoln | 18,620,000 | 9,615,419 2,600,183 | 4,929,383 574,793 | 3,334,676 | 43 64 32 00 | 76,395 10,441 | 28,090 3,632 | 48,305 6,809 | 2,590 | 2568 7 1068 2 |
| ogan | 1,955,000 | 361,893 | | 15,323 | 10 30 | 1.378 | | 1,378 | 576 | 568 1 |
| el'herson | 800,000 | 160,000 | | | ***** | 1,632 | | 1,662 | 576 864 | 768 10 568 10 |
| errick | 14,474,800 | 1,887,286 | 1,252,332 954,885 | 694,895 196,671 | 50 83 22 45 | 13,669 8,758 | 5,341 | 8,080 3,417 | 576 400 | 20% 2 10% 5 |
| ance | 6.413.920 | 913,662 3,529,886 | 1,484,053 158,850 | 175,300 392,183 | 30 33 30 33 | 5,773 | 1,212 | 4,561 | 430 | 10% 3 |
| nekolis | 17.944,300 | 2,570,625 | 1,847,241 | 241,150 | 21 10 | 12,930 | 4,235 | 2,479 7,182 | 400 576 | 1468 4 1568 3 |
| wnee | 16,835,000 | 5,140,322 2,405,000 | 1,146,809 3,595,639 | 1,358,385 319,000 | 53 27 30 85 | 25,403 10,340 | 15,727 6,920 | 9,676 | 648 432 | 25@ 4 20@ 6 |
| belos | 5,000,000 | 1,012,658 | 2,068,370 | 274,256 | 10 23 | 4,304 | | 4.364 | 756 | 60a 1 |
| erco | 11.011,000 | 1,573,000 | 126,281 | 153,000 | 81 50 | 9,800 | 2.147 1.202 | 7,422 3,662 | 540 | 15@ 3 15@ 3 |
| olk | 10,145,000 | 2,531,600 1,449,517 | 856,037 2,183,500 | 180,000 | 28 57 16 66 | 15,437 | 9,511 6,816 | 5,926 | 684 450 | 200 3 |
| ed Willow | 7,397,600 | 1,282,944 3,257,316 | 1,236,521 | 223,849 | 25 57 | 8.837 | 3,044 | 5,793 | 720 | 560 1 |
| | | | | 35,000 | 46 00 11 33 | 3,083 | 15,031 | 2,543 3,083 | 1,004 | 2068 68 569 10 |
| trpy | 19,533,300 | 2,790,757 1,978,808 | 2,831,537 2,430,122 | 811,856 181,020 | 40 36 26 44 | 20,097 | 14,491 | 5,606 | 576 | 2500 43 |
| unders | 27,555,600 | 3,444,453 | 1,251,488 | 1,083,016 | 50 19 | 6.875 21.577 | 4,481 15,810 | 5,767 | 230 750 | 256s 56 50ss 4 |
| ward | 19,476,500 | 1.743.608 | 2,087,887 | 23,500 515,760 | 12 50 31 94 | 1,888 | 11,147 | 1,888 | 740 576 | 506 1 200 4 |
| perdan | 8,578,300 7,420,000 | 1,225,479 | 2,212,747 | 205,955 | 23 70 16 18 | 5,687 | ******* | 8,687 | 2,444 | |
| oux | 2,999,700 | 599.944 | | 21,711 | 8 86 | 6,390 2,452 | 2.061 | 4,338 1,753 | 2,080 | 860 II |
| hayer | 14.820,000 | 1,298,231 2,471,223 | 274,203 611,274 | 100,000 397,631 | 21 20 31 20 | 4,619 12.738 | 1.813 6.113 | 2,806 6,625 | 576 576 | 1500 40 1508 30 |
| homas | 1.160,800 | 159,174 243,936 | 10111111 | 6,818 | 13 10 | 517 | | 517 | 720 | 50s 10 |
| nitey | 6.467,600 | 923.946 | 1.452,410 | 151,332 | 19 00 21 48 | 3,176 7,092 | 2,324 | 3,057 4,768 | 303 576 | 598 17 896 28 |
| ayne, | 11,900,000 | 1,700,000 | 384,900 1,658,779 | 478,000 260,000 | 40 00 | 11,869 6,169 | 8,631 | 3,238 | 290 | 25 0 0 |
| site surpy sunders sott's Bluf eward beridan berdan berman oux taston hayer homas hurston alley ashington 'ayne ebster heeler | 11,578,000 | 1,854,051 | 596,864 | 360,000 | 29 05 | 11.210 | 7,104 | 5,35°i 4,106 | 576 | 150s 30 |
| meeter | 1,960,000 | 2,733,113 | 948,528 | 483,675 | 28 00 | 17,279 | 634 11,170 | 6,100 | 576 576 | 60a 12 200a 35 |
| heeler ork | | | 3,018,673 | | | | | | | |

of the city, where electric power is used. | and there is not one dollar of bonded indebt Dynamos from the same station furnish power for the electric street railway system and light for the arc and incandescent lights

used in the city. Capitalists are finding their way here, and besides this county is receiving its share of immigration. The wonderful fertility and great depth of soil assure the farmer of satsfactory returns for his toil for a long period. Being adapted to all cereals and producing luxurient pasture, this county offers special inducements to the agriculturist and stock grower. There is an abundance of room and many bright opportunities offered those seek ing new homes in Buffalo county.

Burt County. Burt county is situated in the eastern part of the state, bordering on the Missouri river, and is thirty-five miles north of Omaha and sixty miles south of Sioux City. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway traverses the entire length of

the county from north to south near the cer ter. Located along the same are four thriv-ing towns, Lyons, Oakland, Craig and Tekamah, the latter place being the county seat The county is well watered and drained, has an abundance of timber, and is finely adapted to a diversity of agricultural pursuits. The soil is a black loam of unusual depth and is very productive, as shown by the fact that for over thirty-five years there has not been a crop failure in Burt county.

The raising of corn and cattle are among

the leading branches of rural industry, al though small grain is grown to considerable extent, there being over thirty thousand scres oxtent, there being over thirty thousand scres of wheat and oats this year. In addition to feeding our own stock dur-ing the past year, Burt county has supplied over fifteen hundred carloads of hay for ship-ment to other parts of this state, Kansas and Missouri, besides feeding vast herds of cattle

driven here from western districts.

In this way fully a thousand car loads of cattle and hogs are each year prepared for the markets of the world. Burt county has over seventy-five thousand fruit trees and provides all the fruit it con sumes. The smaller truits—strawberries sumes. The smaller truits strawborries raspborries, grapes, cherries, sto., are raised raspborries, grapes, cherries, atc., are shipped

in abundance, and large quantities are shipped to supply the markets at Omaha and Sious The transportation facilities of the county are not surpassed by that of any locality in the state.

It is expected that in the near future a rail road bridge will be built across the Missouri river at Decatur, a thriving town in the northeastern part of the county, a charter having already been granted for that purpose, and that one of the Chicago roads now look ing for a feasable route to Omaha will extend

edness outstanding. There are over eighty organized school districts in the county in hich from six to nine months school is taught during the year.

In religious matters all denominations are represented and every neighborhood has its country church. The county is mostly set-tled by thrifty Americans, mostly from Iowa and Illinois, with a good sprinkling of Ger-

mans and Scandinavians.

Hemingford, the county seat near the cener of the county, is a thriving town of about five hundred inhabitants.
Alliance in the southeast is a busy place of

Alliance in the southeast is a busy place of 1,500 and a division station on the B. & M. railroad. Box Butte, Lawn, Libby, and Burbank, are county postoffices, each with its store and biacksmith shop. Boyd County. Boyd county is the baby county of Ne-braska. It was credited by act of legislature

last winter and will be organized on the first day of August. It is bounded by the state line on the north, the Missouri river on the east, the Niebrara river on the south and the Keya Paha on the west. Settlers are rushing in at a great rate, and

where last year ladians only roamed, the sturdy yeoman is now at work with plow and axe. The general formation of the country is rolling prairie divided by rich valleys. The soil is a fertile black toam with a yellow porous clay subsoft. There are 1,900 quarter sections of land in

the county and as no one can purchase more than one-quarter from the government, the land grabber and speculator therefore being debarred. The Ponca traverses the county from west to east. It is a beautiful stream, abounding with fish, lined with groves of timber and affording many excellent mill-sites. The Niobrara forms the southern boundary and in the western portion of the county the Keya Paha empties into it. Both rivers are fringed with an abundance of tim ber, mostly oak and cottouwood. The princi pal town and probable county seat of this fair territory is Butte City, grown up like a mushroom in the last few months. The town draws trade not only from its own neighborhood, but far from Dakota and the Sioux

Blaine County.

This county has only been organized a couple of years. A few years ago there were no settlers in the territory which is known as Blaine county, the only sign of civilization hen being one lonely stock ranch. There are in consequence, no factories nor mills as yet, but the need of them is much feit by the rapidly increasing population.

Chase County. Up to 1885, Chase county was chiefly the

interspersed with a few ranchers and their bunches of cattle, feeding along some of the streams running through the county. Then the settlement of the county began and in a short time several thousand people had taken up claims and began to improve them. June, 1886, the county was organized and the county seat located at Imperial, a struggling hamlet of a few nouses near the center of the county. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam, producing in abundance all of the crops raised in the same latitude further east. With the exception of the season of 1890, the farmers have always raised a good crop, and as this failure was more or less pronounced all over the west, it has not discouraged many of them, and they will be rewarded for their energy by one of the most bountiful harvests on record. Water in plenty and of excellent quality is found most everywhere in wells at an average depth of forty feet. The Frenchman flows through the entire county from west to east, making ove of the fluest mill streams in

home of buffalces, antelopes and wild horses,

the state, having a rock bottom in many places, with numerous cascades and falls, one of them at Wanneta, where the water falls eight feet perpendicularly over a ledge of rock. The current in the Frenchman is very rock. The current in the Frenchman is very swift, having about sixteen feet fall to the Near the head of the stream is a good burr grist mill, while some six miles further down

at Champion, there is a roller mill of seventy-five barrels daily capacity, which employs some half a dozen hands. At the Wanneta falls there is a 100-barrel roller mill, which does not use one-third of the water power at that place. Imperial the present county seat is located in the center of the county and has a popula-tion of about four hundred. Its streets are lined with shade trees and the court house block is today a fine park, with peautiful

trees, and a neat and substantial court house situated thereon and the county has no bonded indebtedness Champion, situated on the Frenchman, some nine miles southwest of Imperial, is a beautiful little town of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and is in the center of the tract of land irrigated by the Champion Valley Water Power and Irrigation company's ditch, which is just about completed and will water some ten thousand acres o

Wauneta, in the eastern portion of the county, has a population of about two hundred and is finely located for manufacturing purposes on account of the fine water power

Lamar is situated in the northwest portion of the county, has a population of about two cultural tands. There are many good business openings in the county to the men who will combine capital and energy. More grist mills are needed to manufacture into flour Chase county's immense wheat crop. A creamery would be a paying institution, and the Frenchman river at any point would afford ample power.

Fine openings are offered on every hand to the man who desires to engage in the stock

business. Good water, good grass and a good climate is what he wants and here are all of them.

The B. & M. railroad has a track now

graded through the county, the completion of which, the financial crisis and last year's failures, have delayed, but brighter prospects financially, and heavy crops in the county, will insure the laying of the fron this fall.

Chase county has just passed through the trying times that all new counties have to pass through and from now on business will revive, investments become profitable and the future in general is assured. Cass County.

Cass county comprises one of the wealthiest and most fertile sections of the state. It is bounded on the north by the Platte river and on the east by the Missouri river. Its topography is in keeping with its location; high bluff along the Missouri, and undulating prairie land rolling to the westward. The soil is a light, friable loam, varying in depth from eighteen inches to twenty feet according to location, with a light, porous, spongelike clay subsoil, capable of holding moisture in

An abundance of limestone, blue, gray and An abundance of limestone, blue, gray and white, prevails, the former of a very superior quality. Red sandstone is found in profusion in the vicinity of the Platte, and along the Missouri river, below Plattsmouth there are extensive deposits of ochre of a fair quality. Kaolin and two kinds of fire clay are also found in considerable quantities. Cass county is generally blessed with an abundant rainfall, and is well watered by the rivers Platte, Missouri and Weeping Water, together with the Paw nee, Codar, Turkey and Four-Mile creeks, varying in length from four to twelve miles, and Salt creek, which cuts across the north-west corner of the county.

The acreage in wheat this year is 21,485

acres; corn, 119,301 acres, and oats 22,415 The harvesting of small grain has been begun in the county and the yield has been very large, the owners of the fine crops being

very jubilant over their success.
In fruit culture Cass county is beginning to take the lead. A large portion of her im mense apple crop of last year was snipped east and the most favorable encomiums were passed upon the fruit. Apples, cherries grapes and plums are raised easily and peaches growvery well in the county. Cattle and hogs are raised in great quantities, and the breeding of blooded stock and fast horses

rapidly increasing, and is growing to great importance.
Plattamouth, the county seat, is situated at the confluence of the Platte and Missouri rivers and is a city of 10,000 inhabitants. It is on the main lines of the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy rail-roads. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs also run trains through Plattsmouth to Omaha. The trains of the Burlington system cross the Missouri at this point over one of the finest steel railroad bridges in the United States. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad machine shops, storehouses, round-houses, etc., are maintained at this point for the use of its system west of the Missouri river, and the company employs many hun-dreds of hands, disbursing to employes monthly from \$35,000 to \$45,000.

Located at Plattsmouth are the following nanufactories: The Plattsmouth brick and terra cotta works. Capital, \$30,000; capacity, 10,000 brick per day; employs thirty hands.

The Plattsmouth canning factory; capital, 30,000; capacity, 1,500,000 cans per year; mploys 125 hands. Four cigar factories employing from four o fifteen hands each.

One buggy and wagon factory.
Plattsmouth electric lamp factory, employs about fitteen hands. Electric light company; capital, \$30,000. A large steam laundry recently con-structed and doing an extensive business.

A planing and turning mill, employs seven There are two miles and ene-half of electric motor street railway. Paid up capital, A new \$40,000 system of sewerage was re-

cently completed. The city has one of the finest systems of waterworks in the state, costing \$125,000. Grades of streets have been established and Main street paved with Sioux Falls granite at an expense of \$50,000.

A fine four-story high school building cost

\$25,000, and seven ward school houses com plete the school system of the city.

The \$50,000 Waterman opera house is one of the finest in the state. The Riley hotel cost \$75,000, and is, in point f achitectural beauty, the fluest in the state. The Perkins house is a large and commo

dious hostelry, its construction costing \$30, A handsome new county court house is in ourse of crection, the corner stone having seen laid on June 29. It is to cost \$79,000, and will be completed by January 1, 1891 The following named churches all have places of worship in Plattsmouth, viz:

Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, German Methodist, German Presbyterian, Christian, Catholic (with convent), Colored Baptist and Swedish, owning buildings worth from \$1,000 to \$15,000 each. Contemplated enterprises consist of a flour-ing mill and a large packing establishment, to be situated on the Platte river bottom, where the two railroads—the Missouri Pacific

Custer County. This county has seven flouring mills all built in the last five years. The aggregate capacity of the same is 525 barrels daily and they keep about thirty men busy, the year round. All of them are equipped with the most modern roller machinery.

Cedar County. The principal industries of this county are of course farming and stock raising, the mili-ing and creamery interests coming next in importance. There are five flouring mills, employing thirty-one men; two brickyards, with twelve men; three creameries, with eighteen men, and a sawmill with eight em-

ployes, making a total of eleven manufactur-ing concerns, employing an aggregate of fifty-nine men. Besidss, there are numerous

minor manufacturing concerns. Cedar county has a record that has never been marred by a crop failure. During the general distress of last season this county harvested and marketed the usual bountiful narvested and marketed the usual bountiful yield of grain. This has resulted in increased railroad facilities, the attention of the state being drawn to this section by last year's splendid crop. The official figures show that the acreage of wheat has increased 2,500 acres, corn 25,000 acres, oats 3,000 acres, while flax has increased over 100 per cent and barley over 25 per cent. This phenomenal development is being continued during the and barley over 25 per cent. This phenomenal development is being continued during the present season and thousands of acres of prairie are being brought under cultivation by new acttlers. The character of the above development is best shown by the increase in the number of fruit trees forest trees, an indication that the increase in acreage is a result of new homes and new settlers. The number of fruit trees has increased from 4.849 to 9.321, while forest trees, groves, etc. 4,849 to 9,321, while forest trees, groves, etc. increased from 482,571 to 899,237, an increase of half a million forest trees would indicate, that Arbor Day has some meaning in Cedar

The crection of a new court house to cost \$20,000 will be commenced next month by the

In short, Cedar county is at present prosperous and, with unequalled prospects for the future. The soil is rich, and a crop fail-ure has never been known. The development of the last year white phenomenal has been on a substantial basis and promises to continue until every acre of its 300,000 unimproved join the 150,000 improved acres, that laugh now with fertility under the titllary influence of the sturdy yeoman's plow.

Cherry County. Cherry county, now the largest in area in the state, was organized out of "unorganized territory" in 1883, with Valentine as the

Perhaps as good an idea of the increase of

reraiss as good an idea of the increase of its wealth, as shown by the assessor's books, can be had from the comparison of assess-ments for the years of 1890 and 1891, as shown by the following tabulated statement, viz:

No. Value No. Value Inc. Inc. 1890. 1890. 1891. 1891. No. Val. . 6,000 \$ 87,857 7,236 \$103,444 1,239 \$15,587 26,884 108,959 42,733 243,578 15,849 134,619 IMPROVED LANDS. Value Acres Value Incres Incres 1890. 1891. 1891. Acres Value. 17,810 \$32,479 \$5.016 \$61,503 17,206 \$80,024

UNIMPROVED LANDS. Value Acres Value Incr'se Incr'se 1890. 1891. 1891. Acres Value 135,334 120,147 145,484 \$102,077 20,050 \$41,930 Total increase..... ... \$ 223,967

By the foregoing it will be seen that the number of horses and cattle now assessed in this county is 40,969, an increase in number of 17,079 and in value of \$150,206 over last year; of real estate, the acreage of improved land is 35,016 acres, an increase over last year of 17,206 acres, and of unimproved land the acreage is 145,384, an increase for the year of This increase is derived prin from final proofs on homesteads, which are not taxable until after proof has been made, but the figures are given to show the rapid rate at which taxable wealth is increasing Of the 35,000 acres of improved land fully 15,000 is now cultivated to wheat, 5,000 to oats, and the remainder to corn, rye, barley

and potatoes.
Although last season this county was denominated among the "drouth stricken," reliable information gives the following returns of stock, cereals and produce shipped out, viz:

500 cars of hay; 60 cars of wheat; 45 cars of hogs; 280 cars of cattle; 10 cars of potatoes; 18,000 pounds of creamery butter,

Cherry county has natural water power in great abundance, the Niobrara river alone having sufficient capacity to furnish power equal to that of Minneapolis. The county wants mills to grind all this wheat, supply the contracts for flour at Fort Niobrara and Rosebud agency, our home demand and the rapidly increasing market of the Biack Hills also sheep owners to bring in their herds and sell or contract on shares their sheep to our farmers for a term of years. No better country can be found for sheep, and small herds cared for by individual farmers could not fail to do well and yield handsome returns or their owners. In addition to the 50,000 head of cattle Cherry county wintered last season, there is room and feed for three or four times that number, and the owners of cattle, grazing them on land worth from \$40 to \$60 per acre, had better turn their atten-

tion to this county. Clay County. Clay county is an agricultural county, but clay county is an agricultural county, our she has also got mills, factories and other industries, which give employment to a large number of people. Among the above is the large flouring mills at Spring Ranch and Deweese, brickyards at Sutton and Harvard, and the Edgar prick and tile company Edgar canning factory located at Edgar is particularly worthy of mention. During the canning season they employ between 100 and 150 persons. Their annual output of canned goods consisting of corn, tomatoes, peas and beans amounts to 150,000 cans. The farmers of the county realize many hundred dollars monthly from the sale of cream to the cream eries at Sutton, Fairfield and Edgar, the Sut ton creamery alone employing thirty men and teams to gather the cream from about 3,500 cows and ten men to work in the creamery Their annual output is 400,000 pounds of but ter. Fruit, berries and grapes are also prof-itably cultivated and an increasing amount of

these luxuries is raised from year to year.

The following is the amount of farm and city mortgages filed and released for the month ending June 30: month ending Jane 30:
Filed \$25,044; released, \$50,752; amount of
city mortgages filed, \$2,869; released, \$5,047.
This is certainly a remarkably good showing, considering the general stringency of

Chevenne County. Cheyeune county being one of the newest counties of the state, has as yet few indus tries to boast of. There are, however, two flour mills in the county both pull in the last two years, employing about half a dozen hands and doing a good and remunerative

money matters.

business. Fort Sidney, a military post, is located in this county. About 300 men and 200 teams are working there at the present time on ir-

A few years ago, Dawes county was a por-tion of that immense tract of country variously known as Sioux county-"unorganized territory," and "No Man's land." The only inhabitants, a few hardy rancomen, had to haul their supplies 200 miles. Now, there are mills at Chadron, the county seat, Craw-ford and Whitney with a combined capacity of 300 barrels a day and two railroads to bring supplies and carry away our surplus. Last year, on account of dry weather about four thousand acres were subjected to irri-gation and many more farmers commenced irrigating ditches, but the frequent rains made them innecessary and operations were suspended until there would be need for them and more time to spare,
Wild grass grows luxuriantly in the lower

parts of the county, and the high ground is all fertile, tillable soil. The climate is healthy and an abundance of clear, pure water is furnished by Chadron creek to water is furnished by Chadron creek to Chadron, and the White river to Crawford and Whitney.
Fort Robinson is situated in this county and much of the home grown produce is con-suized there. The United States land office is located at Chadron and while most of the government land has been taken up, there are still some very fair claims to be pre-empted and much good land can still be bought at very moderate prices.

Dawson County. This county claims a soil and climate un-surpassed in the state of Nebraska. Only one partial failure of crops, that of last year, has ever taken place. Many thousand acres of land still remain unbroken and raw land can still be purchased at prices ranging from \$1 to \$20 per acre: improved farms at from \$1 to \$30, according to value of improvements and location. There are six large flouring mills in the county employing fifty men, and four brickyards employing sixty men. The towns of the county are all prosperous and growing steadily.

An irrigation ditch running through the en-

tire county is to be constructed at an outlay of \$250,000. This will furnish employment for 1,000 men and many teams. The value of land in reach of this ditch will be doubled, as t will insure steady and larger crops and bet ter quality of grain.

Lexington, the county seat, with a population of 2,200, is fast assuming metropolitan airs, waterworks and an electric light plant being among the contemplated improvements.

ing going on, one of the buildings being second \$15,000 school house.

Dodge County. The past five years have served greatly to emphasize the fact that Dodge county is one of the best agricultural counties in the very best agricultural portion of the west. There has never been a crop failure in this county, and it has become conspicuous during these five years for its fertility and crop certainty. largely by the repeated failures elsowhere. This period has been an ora of much agricultural prosperity in this county, and as a re-sult our farmers are in an excellent financial condition; they are stocking their farms with better animals, are adding to their equip-ments and appliances of all kinds, and erecting better residences and furnishing them with comforts and conveniences of life. In 1888, when there was a general failure of the_ 1888, when there was a general failure of the corn crop, this county was blessed with an average yield, which realized double the average price. That year numerous mortgages were paid off and scores of farmors liberated from the oppression of debts contracted to acquire a home.

In 1889 they in common, with agriculturalists elsewhere, had abundance of everything, but it sould be said out at low prices. Many

but it could be sold only at low prices. Many were able, however, to hold over and sell their products on the rise of the market. Last year came another shortage of the gen-eral crop, but Dodge county was as fruitful as ever and the products were soid at twice and thrice the average price of former twice and there the average price of former years. Corn for instance, was sold in the field for \$20 per acre and upwards. This series of successes has placed the Dodge county farmers "out of sight." As an incidental result of this prosperity, lands have materially advanced in price—at least \$5.00 per acre during the past year. The demand for good farms has been very active this spring and many have changed hands, in numerous cases selling for spot cash. One point of advantage to the farmers is the good local market created by feeding from 100,000 to 150,000 sheep and 12,000 to 15,000 head of cattle every year. No matter how high the price of corn and grain has been these big feeding ranches have always paid from 1 to 3 cents more than the shipping price. This has resulted in increased profits of tens of thousands of dellars to the farmers.

The manufacturing institutions of the county are for the most part confined to Fremont and as a rule, they are in a condition of encouraging prosperity. Those em-ploying the greater number of hands may be nentioned as follows:

Fremont foundry and machine company 35 to 30 men; Fremont manufacturing com pany, (wood workers) 25 men; steam planing mills, 25 men; creamery package manufacturing company, 30 men; continuous kiln company, 30 men; Nebraska creamery asso-ciation, 10 men; Fremont packing company, ca-pacity 700 hogs daily; May Brothers, wholesale grocers, 15 men; Smith fence company, 6 men; Fremont butter and egg company, 15 men; Theodore Huette & Son, hardware and cornice company, 20 men; Fremont Tribune; 25 to 35 men; Fremont Herald, 10 men.

Flail, 10 men.
There are flouring mills in the county as follows: Fremont Milling Co., capacity, 100 bar-rels per day: Briggs & Uhling, Hooper; John Diels, Scribner; J. B. Robinson, Pebble Creek; North Bend Milling Co. The Fremont Hemp and Twine Co. employs from forty to seventy-five hands, operates a tow mill and twine mill at Fremont, and a tow mill each at North Bend and

Fowler, both in this county. This is the only tow and twine concern west of the Mississippi, and is proving a grand success. Its manufectured product this year from last year's hemp will amount to 450,000 pounds of twine. The Fremont Brewing Co. has been organized, and a \$100,000 brewery with a capacity of 200 barrels daily will be running before January 1 next.

wholesale business of Fremont amounts to about \$4,000,000 a year, princt-pally in groceries, liquors, hardware and

Douglas County. Douglas county, with an area of 33.01 square miles, embraces the city of Omaha, the metropolis of Nebraska, and is the most wealthy and populous county of the state. The county is nearly midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the state and is the extreme eastern point of the state at the natural gateway through which the commerce of the east finds access to the west. The soil and topography of the country admirably fits it for the diversified interests and industries with which it abounds With the city of Omaha covering 24% square miles of the total area of 33.01 square miles, the farm interests are naturally circum-scribed, yet there are in the county 1,276 farms, with a total tilled acreage of 100,231, and 45,465 acres in permanent meastows. The fact that much of this farm property is adjacent to the city, which furnishes a constant and increasing demand for products of the farm and garden, renders the land much more valuable than the average farm property of the state. The average value, taking all of the conditions into consideration, or the farm lands of the county is placed at \$55 per acre. The dairy and stock interests of the county are very large and profitable. The county is practically free from debt and is well supplied with needed public buildings, court house, jail, hospital, etc., while the roads and bridges are in excellent condition, the rapid growth and development of the county being considered.

On January 1, 1891, The Bee, in its annual review of the growth, wealth and resources of Omaha published the most complete and reliable review of the city ever attempted by an Omaha paper. For this reason the city of Omaha is not given an extended notice in this showing. The city is the me-tropolis of the state, has a population by the official census of 1890 of 140,452, as compared with 30,518 in 1880, an increase in ten years of more than 350 per cent. The city has an area of 24% square miles, an assessed valuation of \$20,000,000 and an estimated actual valuation of \$225,000,000. The city has 103 miles of electric motor, cable and borse car railways, 128 miles of graded and 68 miles of paved streets, 85 miles of sewers and 163 miles of water mains. In 1890 thirteen new manufacturing enterprises were located in Omaha, giving the city 168 manufacturing industries, with an invested capital of \$7.915,000 and an annual product aggregating \$25,000,000, and furnishing and employing an army of 12,000 laborers. Twenty-three wholesale houses began husiness in Omaha. wholesale houses began business in Omana last year. The city now has 189 jobbing houses, with an invested capital of \$14,166,000 and they do a business annually aggregating \$50,000,000. The bank clearings for 1890 amounted to \$257,235,190.27 as against \$208,081,004.04 in 1889, an increase of 21.7 per cent. Thirteen railroads center in Omaha, finding here the natural distributing point for the commerce of the most prosper-ous section of the nation and giving employment to nearly six thousand residents of this The city's school and church facilities are unsurpassed. The credit of the city is unequalled by that of any western rival, her municipal bonds finding ready sale in the financial markets at a premium when other western cities are unable to negotiate their

debentures at any price. Dixon County. This county is situated in the northeast corner of the state and contains not one acre of poor or undesirable land. The soil is from two to six feet deep and while there is not a marsh in the county nearly every quarter section has an abundant and never failing supply of exections water. Along the Mis-souri river there is a large body of timber— oak, elm, cottonwood and black wainut, sufficient to supply the county with fuel and

hardwood lumber for twenty years.

There are three flouring mills in the county, viz: One at Ponca, which turns out 100 barrens of flour per day and employs six men, another at Martinsburg employing two men and the third at Wakefield with four There are two sawmills in the timber near the river, each giving employment to three men. The Aoway Valley creamery and cold storage company at Ponca employs eighteen men and fourteen teams, and averages 1,500 pounds or butter per day. Mills and manufactories are scarcer in the county than they should be. There is water ower enough to run fifty mills day and night

all the year round. Dundy County. There are still 111,000 acres of government and open for settlement in this county, of its growth has been achieved within a period of ten years. In 1881 there were but thirty-eight taxpayers within its territory Now the county has a population of more than four thousand. A groat deal of interest has been manifested in irrigation ditches and wherever land is under or contiguous to

them it has doubled and trebled in value. Dakota County. Dakota county is situated in the northeastern cerner of the state, forming the corner boundary for Nebraska. The county was created by the first territorial legislature in response to a petition signed by J. D. M. Crockwell and thirty-one others on March 7. 1855. In 1858 a bill passed the legislature annexing to Dixon county one-balf of three