TOTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

of the aggregate wealth of the :-sleeippi states and territories by \$20,000,-000,000.

The marvelous strides made in the development of the transmississippi region are chiefly due to the construction of railroads. In 1860 there were only 2,100 miles of railroad west of the Mississippi and only 2614 miles west of the Missourt. In 1889 the railroad mileage west of the Mississippi was 62,612 miles. In 1896 it had reached 79,705 miles and before the close of the present year it will exceed 80,000 miles.

That the population of this section has kept pace with the material growth is evidenced by the fact that in 1879 the population west of the Mississippl was 6,495,167. and by 1890 it had reached 15,170,215-a growth of 250 per cent in twenty years. At the country west of the Mississippi was founded by Russians at Kadiak in 1784.

president was 3,983,786.

tion exceeds 5,700,000. West of the Mussissippi have been founded commerce centers in the United States. At the mouth of the Mississippi we have New Orleans, the commercial emporium of the gulf states. In the center is St. Louis, most prosperous of American cities, reaching out clear to the City of Mexico and Gulf of California with its jobbing trade and manufacturing enterprises. Up near the headwaters of the Mississippi are St. Paul and Minneapolis, the greatest milling and lumber holding a profitable monopoly on the semi- bay and Cook's inlet. tropical fruit trade, which has assumed and growing commercial centers have been established in the mountain states. Notable among these are Boise City. Spokane, Butte, Relena, Ogden, Laramie, Cheyenne and Dead-

will compare favorably with those of the 000; canned salmon, \$8,000,000; ccd fish, \$3,000,000, and gold, \$4,000,000. most populous and progressive states. Thirty

present at the great Interstate and Inter- and several missions. national Exposition of 1898.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Schuyler Herald: A liberal appropriation

Transmississippi Exposition can con be expected at the hands of the No braska legislature. That will be a practical way of standing up for Nebraska. Dorchester Etar: The board of directors of the Transmicsissippi Exposition has been selected, chiefs of the various tureaus have

been appointed, and the work of pushing forward the enterprise will at once begin. Blair Pilot: The Transmississippi Ex-position booked to open in Omaha in June, 1898, should be the pilde of every Nebraska citizen, and every Nebraskan should take

in promoting the objects of the ex-

Ogalalia Nows: Every newspaper in Ne-braska should lend all possible aid in sup-port of the Transmississippi and Interna-tional Exposition. It will be second only to the World's fair of any similar exposition Gretna Reporter: Now for a Transmissis-

sippl Exposition. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together will make it the greatest show ever held in America outside of Chicago in 1893. Put your shoulder to Lincoln New Republic: The Transmiscis

Nebreeka City Presa: The state legisla-

legislature does the proper thing it will lend encouragement to the beet sugar in-dustry and appropriate a reasonable sum mean much to this commonwealth.

Atkinson Graphic: The first bill introduced in the legislature should be one in ald of the Transmississippi Exposition which is to be held in Omaha in 1898. This is not only a Nebraska affair, but a na-tional and international one. A liberal appropriation should be made.

Beliwood Gazette: The Transmississippi Exposition to be held in our metropolis, Jun-Expession to be need if our to November, 1898, promises to be a grand thing for Nebraska and all the states near her. No pains should be spared on the part of the citizens of our fair state to make the blg show a phenomenal success

Monroe Republican: Omaha's Transmissisaboros Republican: Omaha's Transmissis-sippi Exposition should be given a liberat appropriation by the legislature. Money put into an enterprise of this kind is not thrown away, but will in time bring a big return in the shape of new enterprises and a furdevelopment of the resources of the

Emerson Enterprise: The Transmissis-sippi and International Exposition which will be beid in Omaha next year will be a grand show and great thing for Nebraska. Subscriptions amounting to about \$500.000 have already been secured and the national government will contribute \$200,000 more. The state legislature should make more. The state legislature should make liberal appropriations and all the people of the state assist in making it a success.

North Nebraska Eagle: The Transmissis-



Two and a half centuries ago Vitus Bering, a Dane, led an exploring expedition sent cut by the imperial government of Russia to find, if possible, new lands east of Siberia, the the close of 1896 the estimated population of object of which was the extension of the limits of trade. The first settlement was

20,128,260. The basis for this estimate is In 1867 the United States government purchased Alaska for \$7,200,000 in gold. The the vote in the two last presidential elec- area of Alaska is of imperial dimensions. North and south it extends between Dixon tions. In 1892 the total vote for president | Entrance and Point Barrow for 1,200 miles. The district equals in area one-sixth of the was 3.199,788, and in 1896 the total vote for United States, having an area of 531,000 square miles. The lower part consists of a strip of mainland about thirty miles wide and 500 miles long, made up chiefly of rough and As a factor in the educational exhibit in broken country, composed of numerous irregular ranges of steep, lofty and snowy mounthe exposition of 1898 the states west of the tains, among whose curving crests runs the international boundary. The climate of Mississippi will be able to furnish a striking southern Alaska is moderated by the influence of the ocean. The mean temperature of object lesson. They have 121 universities Sigka is 54 degrees in summer and 31 in winter. There is little or no agriculture, but a and colleges and the number of school few vegetables are grown. In the great forests of southeastern Alaska the prevailing houses exceeds 62,000. The school popula- tree is the Sitka spruce, resembling the silver fir of California, sometimes reaching a height of 250 feet. These forests cover many thousands of square miles. The most westerly point of the United States is the island of Attu, 400 miles from the nearest Alaskan viisome of the most important population and lage. Yukon river is of unknown length, probably 2,000 miles. The traders have navigated it for 1,300 miles. The short but intensely hot summers of the upper Yukon country produce millions of acres of rich grasses, and barley has ripened at Fort Yukon, inside the Arctic circle. The Alaskan mountains are northerly extensions of the Cascades and Rockies, and culminate in the majestic St. Elias Alps, the greatest mountains north of Mexico. The district contains ten active volcances. The glaciera of the St. Elias region are of amazing dimensions, sometimes reaching twenty miles in width. The Muir glacier, where it meets the sea, is three miles long and 330 feet high, a vast pearly and ultramarine wall of ice, with a background of mountains rising 15,000 feet.

It has been said that the gold mines of Alaska will produce enough treasure to centers in America. At the Gulf of Mexico pay the national debt. These rich deposits were discovered in 1877 at Silver Rey, lies Galveston and near the Rio Grande is near Sitka, where valuable quartz mines have been worked, and other auriferous out San Antonio, both with a growing inter- crops are already located on the Unga islands, at Unlashka and elsewhere. In 1889 national trade. In the heart of the corn Joseph Juneau, a French-Canadian miner, prospected through the region which now bears belt are Kansas City, St. Jeseph. Omaha. his name, and found free gold in great quantities in the mountain-girt Silver Bow basin. Sloux City, Des Moines, Topeka, Lincoln and Over \$1,000,000 in dust has since been washed out of these placers. Within a league Council Bluffs. On the crest of the Rockies occur the gold-bearing quartz beds of Chief creek, whose product is shipped to Seattle for is Denver, the Paris of America, and south refining. Two miles from Juneau is Douglas Island, where John Treadwell established the of the Colorado capital are Colorado Springs, works of the Alaska Mining and Milling company. It is said that \$600,000 in gold bricks Pueblo, Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Beyond is sent thence to San Francisco yearly, although the ore is of low grade, yielding but the Wabsatch range Sait Lake City, the \$7 to the ton. The quartz is easily quarried from the hillside and reduced by one of the famous capital of Utah, challenges attention | largest mills in the world. There are large deposits of silver-bearing lead at Sheep's and points the way to the golden shores of the Pacific, of which San Francisco is the Kadiak and at Copper river. Bismuth, cinnabar, silver, marble, slate, petroleum and commercial metropolis, with Los Angeles keelin are found. Lignific coal is mined on the Shunnagin Islands and appears at Coal

The fisheries are or enormous value. There are fifty San Francisco and New Bedenormous proportions. Then comes Portland, ford whaling vessels in the Arctic ocean, getting \$1,500,000 a year in ivory, bone and where flows the Oregon, and Tacoma and oll. The salmon pack has risen to 30,000,000 pound cans yearly, besides 15,000 bar-Seattle contesting the supremacy of the vast | rels. Prince of Wales Island, Cook's Inlet, Bristol Bay and Kadisk each has a score commerce of Puget sound. Other important of large salmon canneries. The rivers have unlimited supplies of calmon. Over 350,-000 gallons of herring, whale and dog fish oil are made yearly at Killisnoo, and 5,000,000 pounds of end are caught yearly.

The yearly fur yield of Alaska has reached 100,000 fur seals, 5,000 sea otters 10,000 beavers, 12,000 foxes, 20,000 martens, and 15,000 others. The government has received from the seal islands a sum equal to that which was paid for the territory. In 1890 the government granted the right of taking fur seals to the North gressive spirit of any country or section is American Commercial company for the twenty years up to 1910, for a yearly rental its newspapers. Measured by that standard of \$69,000 and \$7.621/2 for each scalekin, besides \$2 revenue taxes. Over 4,000,000 scale the transmississippi states are the peer of visit the Priblioff isles every summer. This is the most important sealing station in any portion of the United States or the the world. Nearly 200,000 fur seals are killed yearly in all parts of the globe, twoworld. In point of character and enterprise thirds of which come from the American and Russian islands of Bering sea. Since the great newspapers west of the Mississippi | 1867 the fur skins shipped from Alaska have brought \$53,000,000; other furs \$16,000,-

Educational affairs are under the direction of the United States commissioner of years ago the number of newspapers publication. Local schools, supported by congress, are established in each settlement. pink, gray and white, all capable of high polich. A very valuable quality of litholished in the whole United States was less In addition, there are twelve boarding schools, supported by the government. The than 5,000. Now the number west of the Episcopalians, Catholics, Lutherans, Congregationalists and Presbyterians all main- ties, yielding many shades of color. Large quantities of roofing slate are being quarried Mississippi aggregates pearly 6,000 and these tain schools. The industrial boarding school at Sitka has 170 pupils and teaches shoepapers are distributed through 22,060 post- making, carpentering, blacksmithing and other trades. It is the foremost civilizing stone abounds in inexhaustible quantities. agency in Alaska, and serves as a house of refuge and defense for maltreated native A more detailed review of the resources youths. The Greek church in Alaska has a body of conservative priests supported and productive enterprise of the transmis- from the imperial synod. This ancient church supports seventeen parochial schools sissippi states is herewith presented under in Alaska. The Jenuits have founded schools and missions on the Yukon, and Catholic separate heads for each state and territory, institutions exist at Juneau and elsewhere. The Presbyterian Board of Home Mistogether with an outline of what each may sions and the Church Missionary society of England each support two or more schools

The population of Alaeka, given by the census of 1890, was 31,795; of these 23,274 are native Indians. The real and personal property is estimated at \$5,000,000. There are 320 towns and villages in the territory and seventeen postoffices. The largest city, Juneau has a population of 1,253; Sitka, 1,190; Karluk, 1,123,



The ancient history of Arizona is no less interesting than is the modern. The cliff uses of Rio de Chelly and the canyons of the Colorado still present their problems to antiquarians, some of whom believe the early Arizonicas to have been of the Pueblo stock, while others trace them to the Aztecs. There are fortresses and cliff dwellings, mines and terraces, great systems of canals, which unquestionably belong to the partly ivilized people who dwelt in Arizona six or eight centuries ago. Historians say that sippl Exposition is ally started with a board and another some strong energetic men who will make it a tury Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries did great works in this heathen land and success. Everybody lend a helping hand, founded many towns, but the civilization which arose in their train vanished before 300,000 persons then occupied the Salt River valley alone. Late in the sixteenth cen-Drop politics and push for results which will the forays of the Apache warriors, who reduced Arizona to savagery. In 1847 General S. W. Kearney marched his command through the Gila valley and first brought thre will convene in regular session next Monday. The first thing the legalature should do after organization should be to make a splendid appropriation for the Transthis country to the notice of Americans. The territory was not set apart from New Another foray occurred in 1885-6, when Geronimo killed fifty persons before General North Platte Tribune: If the incoming Miles could capture the red warriors in the mountains of Sonora, yet even in 1891 a number of Arizonians were killed by the Indians. Since the removal of many of the hostile Apaches and the incoming of the railroads Arizona has grown rapidly. The the Transmississippi Exposition. Both area of Arizona is 113,000 square miles. The agriculture of Arizona depends upon artificial irrigation, by whose aid crops of wheat and alfalfa are raised, as well as fruits and vegetables of almost every variety. Modern irrigation in Arlzona began in 1867, with the construction of the Sait River Valley canal. There were then no railroads within a thousand miles of Arizona. Other great canals have been constructed, and in 1880 the four principal canals were consolidated, thus constituting the most complete system of irrigation in the United States. Within ten years upward of \$4,000,000 has been expended in irrigation canals in Arizona. The area that can be irrigated by the water in sight in the canals in operation cannot be less than 250,000 acres. The Sait River valley presents one of the most favorable areas in the United States for the followed Mexico in the change to republican government and became a Mexican terproduction of semi-tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, apricots, etc. There are thousands of acres of growing crops that rival in luxuriance those found in the famed valley of the Nile. Nearly everything in the way of grains, vegetables and fruits grown in the temperate and semi-tropical zones flourish. Wheat and barley are of an exceedingly fine quality. The principal forage plant is alfalfa. Vegetables grow with wonderful rapidity. Many varieties are produced the year round. All kinds of berries flourish. Apricot trees bear from thirty to 300 pounds each. The almost crop is large and profitable. Maricopa county, it is estimated, contains about 1,000 acres of avable land. The heavier soll of the lower-lying land has been deemed especially suited to the growth of cereals, while that contiguous to the foothills is preferred for both citrons and decidnous roots. The annual yield of wheat and barley is

The grain yield averages 14,000 pounds of wheat and 18,000 pounds of barley to acre. The total shipment of fruits aggregate about \$,000,000 pounds annually. Of other products than fruits the exports consist of 100 carloads of wool, thirty carloads of honey, upwards of 1,000 carloads of alfalfa hay, and thirty carloads of alfalfa

seed. The territory has 1,000,000 head of cattle. The mineral resources of Arizona are enormous, and her leading industries are in mining and smelting, crushing and milling the ores. The modern output of the mines Banner County News: One of the duties has passed \$80,000,000, and their product in the days of Spanish control was very great, of the next Nebraska legislature should be to The export of silver has reached \$5,000,000 annually. The silver veins of Tombstone appropriate a suitable amount for the Trans-mississippi Exposition in 1898. Congress has promised not less than \$200,000 for a govern their discovery, in 1878. Arizona's exports of copper have reached \$4,000,000 a Year. promised not less than \$200,000 for a government exhibit, private subscriptions to the amount of some \$400,000 have been secured to the capital stock of the association; now let Nebraska come forward with a liberal appropriation. We must do this if we hope to been exposed by mere prospect and assessment work. Some of the ore is very high the cooperation of the transmissing. The average will run above \$40 to the ton. The placer mining around Prescott has reached enormous proportions. Various estimates of the value of the product of sippl and international Exposition to be held the placers of Yavapal since the discovery of Weaver and Rich Hill fix the amount at at Omaha, beginning in June and ending in \$20,000,000. The placer yield of the vicinity of Prescott is computed at \$100,000,000 November in the year 1898, is already being annually, if not more, produces from \$50,000 to \$65,000 a month. From the Jersey Lity amounting to over \$400,000 to its capital atock have already been accured and congress has pledged not less than \$200,000 for a government exhibit. Nebraska will take great pride in this enterprise and nothing will be left undone by Nebraskans to make

stone one of remarkable beauty. The quantity is inexhaustible. The Vanderbilt group of onyx mines comprises 240 acres. The greater part of the onyx on these claims is of a beautiful white color, banded with seams of amber, brown and old-gold. There is exquisite green onyx in all shades and colors. On Sycamore creek lithograph stone quarries ire in operation. The coal fields of Arizona are larger than those of Pennsylvania, and its pine forcests greater than those of Michigan. The population of Arizona in 1896 was 59,620. The estimated population in 1896 is 77,000. There are 11,320 school children. The railross mileage is 1,357. There are 185 postoffices. The annual manufactures amount



Arkansas was originally a portion of the province of Louisiana, purchased from th French in 1803. It remained a part of Louisiana Territory until 1812, when the pres ent state of Louisiana was admitted to the union and the remaining portion was organ ized as Missouri Territory, which name it held until 1819 ,when Missouri became a state and Arkansas was crected into a territory, bearing its present name. It remained under a territorial government until June, 1836, when e constitution was formed and Arkansas became a state.

Arkansas has an area of 53,840 square miles-about the size of England. The census of 1896 gives Arkansas a population of 1,600,000. The total vote for president in 1892 was 146,662, while the total vote at the presidential election of 1896 was 149,454. Ac ording to the census of 1899, Arkansas has a total assessed valuation of \$174,737,755. The population in 1860 was 435,450; in 1870, 484,471; in 1880, 802,525. The total number of acres in the state is 33,500,000; acres under cultivation, 5,000,000; the estimated value of farms is \$74,000,000; the annual live stock product is estimated at \$21,000,000 while the total value of farm products is estimated at \$44,000,000 per annum. There are 19,000,000 acres of timber lands, 2,500,000 of coal land and 1,500,000 acres of iron ore land. The agricultural products are largely the same as those of Ohio, Indiana, illinois and Kansas. Vast quantities of cotton are produced and marketed in Arkansas, while as a fruit-producing state it ranks among the first, having taken premiums over all competitors at the expositions of New Orleans, California, St. Leuis and Chicago. The staple products of Arkansas are: Cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, barley, rye sorghum, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, aweet patatocs, hay, live stock and fruit. The manufactures are: Cotton seed oil, flour and meals, lumber, leather, cotton and woolen goods

Along the water courses are over 6,000,000 acres of the finest corn land in the world. During the last fifteen years Arkansas has carned the name of "The Land of Big Rod Apples," and as such is known the world over, having been awarded the highest premiums for the best apples at the New Orleans exposition of 1885 and at the Columblan exposition in 1893.

The coal fields of Arkansas are very extensive, covering an estimated area of 2,347 quare miles, and in the valley of Arkausas, where coal mining is most largely prosecuted, the veins average a thickness of four feet. But a small portion of the coal deposit of Arkansas has been developed. The lignite coal commences a few miles south of Little Rock and extends into Texas, comprising a larger area, it is said, than any other coal field in the United States. There are now in operation seventy-eight mines, and the output is estimated at 1,250,000 tons per annum.

Iron deposits of inexhaustible quantity are found in the hilly regions, covering a ery wide area. Magnetic, hematite, limanite, carbonate and specular iron oree abound. In the county of Independence large deposits of maganese are found, and during the past twelve years vast quantities of this mineral have found a market north and east. This metal is also found in other parts of the state.

Zine ore in great abundance is found in many of the counties and has attracted large capital. The ore from some of the mines ascays as high as 67 per cent metal. The zinc industry is one of the most profitable in northern Arkansas. Arkansas took first award at the Chicago Columbian exposition upon its zinc cres. Among its exhibits there was one piece of ore weighing over 12,000 pounds. According to a recent geological survey, the state has a distribution of 216 square miles of zinc ore, and overlying it and surounding it there are 2,199 square miles of marble.

Lead ore la found in the mountainous sections of the state. Copper, in the form of carbonate and sulphuret, is one of the rich deposits of Arkansas. Among the other minerals are antimony, porcelain clay, extensive beds of gypsum, chalk, green sand and bauxite, from which aluminum and alum are manufactured.

The deposits of marble in Arkansas are greater than those of any other state in the union. The marble is similar in color to that of Tennessee marble, and there is also graphic stone has been discovered. Nitre and paint earths are found in great quantiand granita of superior quality is found within a few miles of Little Rock.

The rith mineral resources of the state are but little developed and present grand oppostucity for profitable investments. Petroleum and natural gas have been found in Loyan and Schastian counties. There are also beds of soapstone and steelite. A large portion of the land of Arkansas is heavily timbered. There is almost every variety of valuable and useful timber. Large tracts of valuable timber were recently purchased by Michigan lumbermen. The northwestern part of the state, outside of the river bottom lands, is a continuous forest claim. Great bodies of cypress cover the lowlands and stretch along the eastern border of the state. The hard wood forests are hardly surpassed in variety and richness, and contain the finest oak, walnut, hich ory and ash timber. The pine forests are almost intact. The amount of short-leafed plue standing in Arkansas is estimated at 40,0 0,000,010 feet, board measure. The average cut of recent years is estimated at 300,000,000 feet. The varieties going to market ar chiefly pine, white, red and post cak, gum and ash. It is estimated over 109,000,000 cars of lumber are shipped out of Arkansas annually.

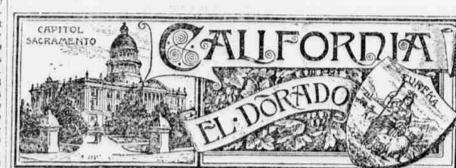
There are 3,500 churches in Arkansas, over one-half of which have been erected in

The educational facilities afforded by Arkansas are excellent. The past ten years he percent of growth has been very large. There are 3,000 school houses one to every 375 inhabitants-half of the number having been built within the last ten years. The tate has one college or seminary for every 22,000 inhabitants. A State university and three normal schools afford free education of a high order. Two-fitths of the state tax and half of the county taxes support the public schools. There are 900 separate schools or colored people. Some of their school houses cost from \$10,000 to \$29,000. Colred people have also several colleges, and the state supports a normal school for olored teachers. Within the past thirteen years Arkansas has expended \$19,200,000 i the free education of the youth of the state, and the average number of children of hool age is 285,159.

The railroad mileage of Arkansas is 2,424. There are 1,706 postoffices. Value of annual product of Arkansas manufactories is \$22,659,179. The number of eratives is 15,972. Yearly wages, \$5,749,888.

Farm products for 1895: Corn, 50,359.558 bushels; value, \$16,115,659. Wheat, 1,452,300 bushels; value, \$856,857. Oats, 8,366,486 bushels; value, \$2,658,076. Rye, 24,129 bushels; value, 318,097. Potatoes 1,476,300 bushels; value, \$752,193. Hay, 214,396 tons; value, \$1,987,451. Cotton, 875,000

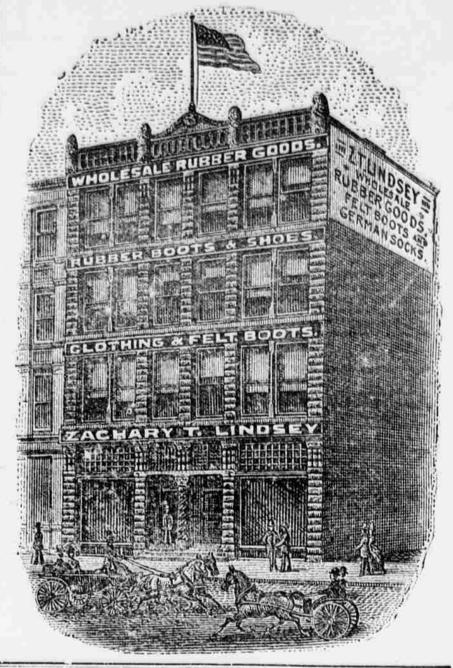
Little Rock is the largest city in the state, with an estimated population of 40,00

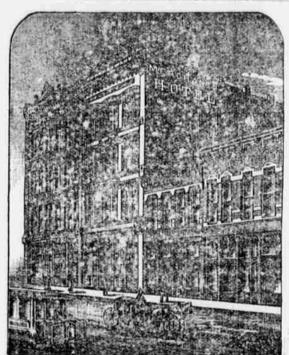


California was first settled by the Spaniards at San Diego, in 1769. Many years prior to this Cortez discovered Lower California. When Mexico became independent of Spain, in 1822, California was divorced from Spanish rule and two years later she ritory. In 1846 Captain Fremont, United States army, and Kit Carson reached California overland on a scientific expedition and were driven into Oregon by General Castro. Fremont, who claimed that he was obeying instructions received from the United States government, headed a battalion of riffemen at Sutter's fort, advanced to Sonoma, which had already been captured by the American insurgents who had rebelled against the Mexican government, and spiked the ten guns of the San Francisco presidio. July 7, 1846, the American frigate Savannah captured Monterey and Commodore Sloat proclaimed California to be a part of the United States, and on July 1 raised the stars and stripes at San Francisco. After the cession of this region to the United States by the treaty of 1848 the people assembled and framed a constitution, excluding slavery; and under this document California was admitted as a state in 1850 It had already won the name of El Dorado. January 24, 1848, a piece of native gold was found by Marshall at Colema. During 1849, 160,000 men from the east crossed the plains or sailed by the Isthmus of Panama or Cape Horn to the land of gold. Between 1850 and 1853, \$65,000,000 worth of gold was mined each year. The Overland nall began to run in 1858 and crossed from Placerville to Atchison, Kan., in nineteer

The progress of California since the war has been marvelous. In 1886 the land oom began in southern California and hundreds of towns were laid out and built. Milons of eastern capital and thousands of immigrants came to the Pacific shores.

California is next in area to Texas, having 158,360 square miles. It is 770 miles ing and from 150 to 330 miles wide. The coast line equals the distance from Cape Cod to Charleston, S. C .- over 1,000 miles. In the north are mountains and stupendous forests. The state is traversed by the Sierra Nevada and the coast range, which interlock on the north and south, between which extremes they awing wide apart and enclose the great valley. The Yosemite valley is 3,950 feet high on the Sierra, hemmed in by nearly vertical cliffs, and covers 36,011 acres, which congress granted to California in 1864, to be held as a state park. The great valley has a level ground of 450 miles long and forty miles wide, covering 18,000 square miles. The valleys of the coast range, Napa, Sonoma, Peteluma and Russian river on the north and many others on the south of San Francisco are full of rich pastoral beauty. Nowhere is one out of sight of high foothills or mountain ranges, which nobly diversify the scenery. In the farther outh hundreds of agricultural colonies have settled in the valleys within a few leagues of the sea. The oldest of the colonies, founded by Germans in 1857, has 2,599,000 grap lines and 90,000 sheep. Many of the farms of California are on a grand scale. The cereal, hay and root crops of California are valued at \$70,000,000 annually. Millions of ollars have been invested in irrigation in the state. Southern California is one of the will be left undone by Nebraskans to make and bandings, intermingling into the most fanciful markings and figures, make the the tropics alike are respect. The California wheat is largely exported to Eugland.





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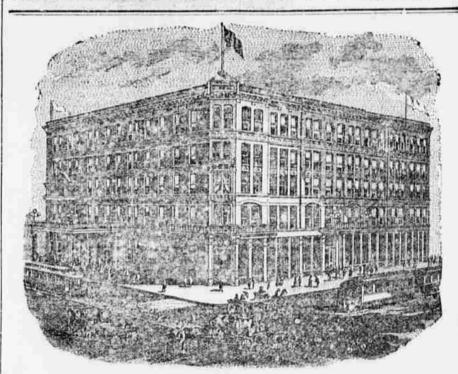
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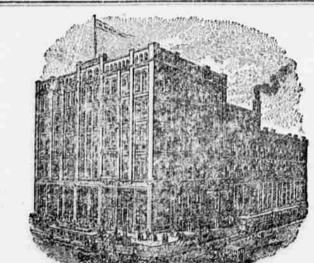
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