



The greater part of Kansas came to the United States by the Louisiana purchase. Kansas Territory, when first organized, included that part of Colorado east of the crest of the Rocky mountains. This overlaid the trail of the Santa Fe trail began in 1823. The caravan of 1829 contained 8,000 men and 200 wagons. A fort was erected on the Missouri to protect this trade in 1827 and received the name of Colonel Leavenworth. In 1835-36, 50,000 Argonauts moved westward toward California, bidding farewell to civilization at Fort Leavenworth. Kansas was organized as a territory in 1854. A bitter struggle arose over the question whether Kansas should become a free or slave state. Two great hostile ideas of immigration began to flow into the disputed territory, one composed of pro-slavery men from Missouri and the south and the other of free soil colonists from New England and the middle states. The state was overrun by armed bands. Some of the towns were sacked, hundreds of men were killed in battle or assassinated. In 1859 a constitution founding slavery was adopted, then another forever the vexed question. Already exhausted by a decade of conflict, Kansas suffered new perils and losses during the civil war. When the war ceased the people turned their energies to the material development of the commonwealth, exploring, exploiting and cultivating everywhere. In thirty years the population increased twenty-fold.

Kansas in area is about equal to Great Britain. It is 408 miles long and 208 miles wide. Kansas, like its twin sister, Nebraska, is a prairie state. The soil is free from stone, very fertile and easy of cultivation. Farm products reach the value of \$140,000,000 a year. The average yearly corn crop of 1877-89 was 85,000,000 bushels, which rose in 1884 to 191,000,000, valued at \$40,000,000. In 1896 the corn crop was 221,419,414 bushels, valued at \$35,613,913. The enormous amount of farm products and live stock in 1896 is shown by the following table:

Crops.	Acres.	Quantity.	Value.
Winter wheat, bushels.....	1,102,635	27,153,950	\$13,016,229.19
Spring wheat, bushels.....	174,092	601,521	\$30,064.97
Corn, bushels.....	7,982,575	221,419,414	\$35,613,913.17
Oats, bushels.....	1,477,844	13,314,772	\$2,066,620.80
Rye, bushels.....	110,297	588,397	\$25,723.63
Barley, bushels.....	119,062	1,102,529	\$20,961.42
Buckwheat, bushels.....	1,253	8,841	\$478.91
Irish potatoes, bushels.....	14,925	7,778,750	\$2,135,257.50
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	2,008	392,784	\$10,785.21
Highland-for syrup sugar, gals.....	20,422	1,415,820	\$25,548.19
For food sugar, gals.....	20,422	1,415,820	\$25,548.19
Custard beans, bushels.....	4,698	14,501	\$2,700.59
Cotton, pounds.....	1,566	1,566	\$116.59
Flax, bushels.....	230,089	1,581,297	\$48,825.20
Hemp, pounds.....	114	42,224	\$1,111.29
Typhos, pounds.....	242	100,169	\$10,016.90
Brown corn, pounds.....	20,594	16,530,000	\$28,815.26
Millet and Hungarian, tons.....	325,178	691,197	\$2,033,591.00
Milo maize, tons.....	14,925	35,000	\$6,454.50
Kaffir corn, tons.....	312,658	1,323,172	\$4,492,274.20
Jerusalem corn, tons.....	8,821	27,899	\$1,757.40
Timothy, tons.....	255,621	255,621	\$1,500.00
Clover, tons.....	151,007	151,007	\$1,500.00
Blue grass, tons.....	151,007	151,007	\$1,500.00
Alfalfa, tons.....	151,007	151,007	\$1,500.00
Orchard grass, tons.....	151,007	151,007	\$1,500.00
Other tame grasses, tons.....	151,007	151,007	\$1,500.00
Prairie grass, felled, tons.....	5,314,191	1,282,447	\$2,881,141.00
Totals.....	20,677,196	69,494,917.83	\$1,141,538.77
Wool clip, pounds.....	26,960	26,960	\$1,141,538.77
Cheese, pounds.....	1,141,538	1,141,538	\$1,141,538.77
Butter, pounds.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Milk sold.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Poultry and eggs sold.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Garden products marketed.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Horticultural products marketed.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Wine manufactured, gallons.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Honey and bee products, gallons.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Wood marketed.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Total.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77
Grand total.....	35,007,324	35,007,324	\$1,141,538.77

LIVE STOCK.

Animals.	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	86,541	\$1,141,538.77
Mules and asses.....	20,418	\$2,041,800.00
Milk cows.....	515,000	\$1,030,000.00
Other cattle.....	1,200,000	\$2,400,000.00
Sheep.....	182,236	\$3,644,720.00
Pigs.....	1,831,091	\$3,662,182.15
Total.....	3,735,286	\$13,268,240.82

The herdsman of Kansas are favored by abundant pasturage, copious water and short winters. The great stock yard and packing houses of Kansas City, Kan., have built up an enormous business. The packing houses employ a capital of over \$10,000,000 and have an annual output of between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

There are zinc and lead mines in Cherokee county, with twenty-three smelters at Pittsburg, the second zinc producing city in the union. The export of these metals exceeds \$1,000,000 a year. The coal fields cover 17,000 square miles. Kansas coal is bituminous, nearly free from sulphur, and has a value for smelting and gas making. Gas wells are found in the coal country, at Wyandotte, Fort Scott and Paola. In western Kansas occur beds of brown lignite. There are deposits of magnesian limestone, which is sawed and planed with ordinary carpenter's tools and hardens with exposure. Gypsum quarries are also found, the stone being sometimes compact enough for building purposes. At Solomon City salt is produced from salt wells. Beds of rock salt over 100 feet thick underlie the central counties. The works at Hutchinson can produce 500 barrels daily from deposits of rock salt. Salt is made at other points. There are extensive salt marshes, covered with a brilliant white incrustation of salt, for thousands of acres. In western Kansas are deposits of valuable white and cream chalk. Hydraulic lime and cement are found in abundance. Marl, limestone, sandstone, colored marble, Jasper and agates are produced.

Education is one of the foremost interests of Kansas, whose school system is organized with great efficiency and costs \$5,000,000 a year; \$2,814,325 is invested in property for school houses. The school fund now amounts to \$3,600,000 and will reach \$10,000,000. The state census of 1895 gives a school population of 493,223. There are 8,235 school houses. There are 455 public libraries, containing 162,985 volumes. There are many institutions of learning endowed by the state and the denominational colleges are many. The value of church property is \$6,896,037, the number of organizations 5,357, and the total number of church members is 311,422. The total population of Kansas in 1896 was 1,336,659. The number of males available for military service is 280,028. The total value of taxable property, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization for the year 1896, was \$21,157,487. The annual manufactures amount to \$10,219,805. There are 32,543 operatives, whose yearly wages amount to \$16,328,455. The railway mileage is 8,872. The number of post-offices is 1,701.



Colonized by France at the close of the seventeenth century, the province of Louisiana extended northward to the source of the Mississippi and westward to the Pacific ocean. In 1803 Emperor Napoleon sold the province to the United States, receiving \$12,000,000, and the United States government bound itself to pay the French spoliation claims, amounting to \$10,000,000.

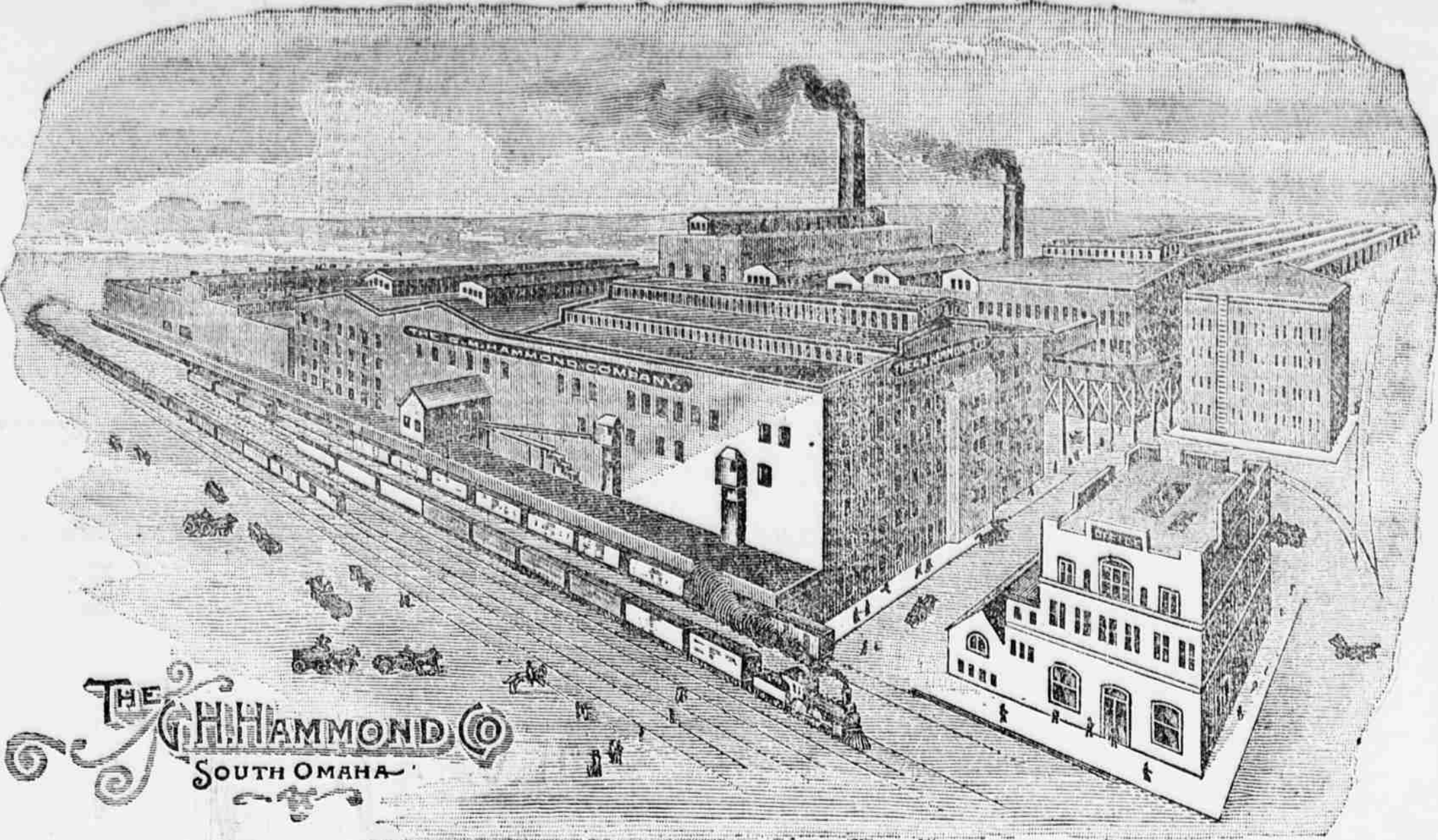
Louisiana was admitted as a state in 1812. It has nearly 45,000 square miles of territory, containing some 28,000,000 acres. Of this amount about 13,000,000 are of alluvial origin and the rest good uplands. The geological formation of Louisiana forbids the existence of mineral products save salt and sulphur, and the general low topography furnishes no water power for the wheels of manufactures. Louisiana must therefore remain for a long time as an agricultural state. There are about 3,000,000 acres under cultivation. Upon these acres there were grown last year products valued at some \$75,000,000, distributed as follows: Sugar, \$35,000,000; cotton, \$50,000,000; rice, \$10,000,000; oranges, \$1,000,000; live stock and other products, \$3,000,000. The coast from New Orleans to Baton Rouge along the Mississippi is largely devoted to rice and sugar, while the upper country yields corn and cotton. The state produces yearly 20,000,000 bushels of corn and abundant crops of wheat, oats and potatoes. The cultivation of rice has grown steadily within twenty years, displacing sugar in some sections. It varies from 60,000 to 120,000 pounds a year. There are 1,500 rice plantations, with 50,000 persons engaged, and a capital of \$9,000,000. Cotton is one of the great crops, covering more than a third of the cultivated ground, and yielding annually nearly 500,000 bales. The cotton seed business has of late attained great proportions. New Orleans works up 180,000 tons of seed yearly. Over \$8,000,000 are invested in New Orleans in cotton presses and warehouses.

Sugar raising supports half the population of Louisiana. Nearly \$100,000,000 is invested. Between New Orleans and Baton Rouge extends a long succession of sugar plantations. Near Houma one plantation covers 5,000 acres, producing yearly 3,000,000 pounds of sugar and 2,000 barrels of molasses. The Louisiana Sugar refinery at New Orleans has a capacity of 12,000 pounds of sugar daily. There are many other large refineries in the state.

Tobacco growing is one of the coming industries of the state. At Calhoun as much as 1,600 pounds per acre of bright, yellow leaf have been produced. In south Louisiana, with the cigar types of tobacco, the yield has reached over 200 pounds. Fruits and vegetables are produced in great abundance. In one parish there are many thousands of acres of strawberries. Japanese plums, persimmons, pears and other fruits thrive. Figs of excellent quality are grown throughout the state. In the southern counties pomegranates and olives are produced. It is estimated that Louisiana produces annually 3,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. From 300 to 500 bushels per acre is an average crop. Profitable orange groves are found, all along the Gulf coast. One grove of 100 acres, planted in sweet seedlings, has brought its owner \$257,000. This industry has sprung up since 1880 and is assuming very large proportions.

No portion of the globe is better adapted to stock raising than Louisiana. The great variety of grasses, clovers and forage crops, short winters, excellent shelter for stock for only a few months, and numerous water courses, all conspire to make Louisiana a most desirable location for stock raising. Immense numbers of cattle are now annually fattened throughout the south at the numerous cotton seed oil mills. Many horses, mules, sheep and hogs are produced annually. It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 head of live stock in the state, valued at \$22,000,000.

Of the entire forest wealth of the United States over 60 per cent is situated in the



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the perils and hardships of frontier life the west is indebted for the progress and development of the Transmississippi states and to The G. H. Hammond Company. South Omaha owes its prestige as a packing center and Nebraska its reputation as a cattle raising state for the Hammond Company has done for the latter what the pioneers did for the west. The G. H. Hammond Company erected the first packing house at South Omaha in 1884 and com-

menced operations early in 1885. These buildings, which were of frame, were soon found inadequate to the rapidly increasing business, and in 1891 and '92 the entire plant was torn down and replaced by a brick structure, six stories in height. In 1891 about one-half of the buildings were destroyed by fire, but immediately rebuilt in the most approved style, and the present plant is considered by the trade to be the model packing house of the country. Supplied with all the labor-saving devices of

the most modern type, and machinery of the latest pattern, their products are turned out quicker, cheaper and better than those of other houses whose equipments are not up to the standard. Since 1885 the business of this company at this point has increased over 400 per cent and their "Calumet" and "Coin Special" brands of Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Canned Meats and Beef Extracts are now known all over the civilized globe and considered the choicest on the market. Their

entire line of products received a GOLD MEDAL and HIGHEST AWARD at the Atlanta Exposition in 1885. Mr. A. H. Noyes, the manager, is also one of the directors of the Transmississippi Exposition and his able management and progressive ideas have been important factors in placing the company in the front rank of the packing industry. The daily capacity of this model plant is five thousand hogs, two thousands cattle and one thousand sheep.

South. Of this amount Louisiana possesses the lion's share. Millions of dollars have been recently invested in these timber resources. The great timber wealth of this state is in its immense areas of long and short leaved pines and its unparalleled forests of cypress. The output of finished lumber exceeds 300,000,000 feet of finished stuff. An official estimate of the amount of pine standing in the state is: Long leaved, 26,588,000,000 feet; short leaved, 21,625,000,000 feet.

The population of Louisiana is 1,225,000. Annual manufactures amount to \$57,896,713. The railroad mileage is 2,067. There are 1,008 postoffices. The largest city is New Orleans, with a population of 275,000.

In commerce Louisiana has stood second only to New York in her exports, with over \$110,000,000 in yearly value, \$10,000,000 in imports, and a coastwise and interior trade of \$250,000,000. The manufactures include small quantities of clothing, machinery, cotton seed oil, cigars, malt liquors, flour and meal, lumber and sugar. The output of New Orleans approximates in value \$50,000,000 annually. Total assessed valuation of the state, \$234,320,730.



The first settlement of Missouri was at Ste. Genevieve, about the year 1759. The territory of Missouri, founded in 1812, covered Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, western Minnesota, the Indian Territory, Dakota, Nebraska and most of Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. It parted with Arkansas in 1819. In 1821, after the state of Missouri came into being, the territory of Missouri covered the remainder of the former territory until 1834.

Missouri is the fifth state out of forty-five in the American union in population, which, according to the last census, was 2,576,184. The population is now estimated to be 3,250,000. Missouri is the eighth state in assessed valuation, only the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, California, Michigan and Indiana being greater.

Missouri in area has 69,415 square miles, or over 44,000,000 acres. It is larger than any state east of or bordering upon the Mississippi, except the state of Minnesota. The length of the state north and south is 282 miles; its extreme width east and west is 348 miles, and its average width 335. Some idea of the immensity of this magnificent domain may be gained from the fact that the entire states of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Delaware could be put down side by side within its limits and still leave a margin of 900 square miles.

Missouri is the third state in the union in the number of its farms and the third state in the number of acres of improved land, having over 17,000,000 acres under cultivation.

Missouri ships nearly 50,000,000 pounds of poultry every year, not being equalled by any state in the union. It is the fourth state in number of horses, and leads every state in the union in the number of mules, producing last year 936,808 horses and 351,569 mules.

It produces annually 4,040,034 pounds of wool. Its yield of hay surpasses that of Kentucky, Tennessee and New Jersey, and its tobacco crop is in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 pounds. Its southern counties raise an excellent quality of cotton. All the cereals, all the grasses, all the fruits and timbers of the latitude flourish in abundance and grow to maximum dimensions.

Missouri has no waste lands. Its great plains in the central and northern portions are as rich in alluvial deposits as is the Delta of the Nile. Its undulating hills in the south are the natural home of the vineyard and the orchard. The fame of the "big red apple" is already known to fruit-growers throughout the states. The Ozark region here away most of the honors awarded to the exhibitors of horticultural products at the World's fair.

The whole of southern Missouri at no distant day will be one vast vineyard, apple and peach orchard. Its river bottoms bear wheat of the greatest commercial value. Its mines, many of them in its infancy, are reaching up into the first place among the states.

Nearly all that portion of the state lying south of the Missouri river is heavily timbered. These immense forests embrace pines, poplars, ash, oaks of eighteen different kinds, hickories, walnut, Linden, cottonwood, sweet, black and yellow gum, cypress, sycamore, locust, elm, birch, tupelo and every kind of timber required in manufactures of woods.

During the past year Missouri has not only supplied the wants of her people with timber, but exported 300,000,000 feet of lumber, in addition to millions of railroad ties and 40,000,000 feet of logs not manufactured into lumber. Her forests must be seen and examined before they can be fully appreciated.

GREAT LEAD, IRON AND ZINC MINES. Missouri has no great mountain ranges. The maximum difference of elevation is 1,500 feet; local relative differences are less than 700 feet. Missouri produces more lead ore than any other state, except Colorado, and owing to the decreased output of silver in that state (much of the lead accompanying that production), the prospect is that Missouri will soon be the first state in the union in the production of lead. It has a lead mine—the St. Joe mine, at Bonne Terre, in St. Francois county—which is thought to be the largest producer in the world, the estimated daily production being in the neighborhood of 1,500 pigs.

The mine gives employment to 1,000 men and supports a population of nearly 5,000 people. In zinc Missouri equals all of its sister states put together, nearly one-half of the yield of the country being credited to her mines. With the crude ore that is exported included, statistics would show that its product is larger than that of all the other states combined. The industry appears to be in its infancy, and promises to grow to immense proportions. In addition to lead and zinc, Missouri has iron, silver, copper, pyrites and glass sands, the latter in great quantities mined and shipped from several counties and used by the plate glass works at Crystal City, Jefferson county. The state possesses in great abundance clays suitable for pottery, tiling, fire brick, retorts, etc. These clays have a high reputation, and besides their use at home, have been shipped, manufactured and crude, to all parts of the world. Missouri possesses building stones in great abundance, among them limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, and for ornamental purposes a Mexican onyx susceptible of the highest polish. It has building sands, gravels and lime in inexhaustible quantities, and valuable mineral waters of various kinds. In addition to these, Missouri has thirty-three coal producing counties, which, in 1892, yielded 2,017,000 tons.

Missouri has over 14,000 business manufactures, with a paid-up capital of \$189,558,546, with 143,133 employees, making finished goods of all kinds, amounting to \$234,561,923 annually. Missouri has four cities which manufacture largely—St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Springfield—besides a number of thriving and progressive minor cities. St. Louis, which now has a population of 700,000 people, is the third manufacturing city in the country. It has 6,599 miles of railroads and several navigable rivers.

Missouri enjoys the proud distinction of having the largest available public school fund of any state in the American union. This fund is divided as follows: Common school fund, \$2,141,538.77; state university fund, \$1,229,260.03; permanent county, township and district school fund, \$7,912,692.39; total permanent school fund, \$12,283,491.19.

The total enumeration of school children for 1895 was 944,935; total receipts, \$8,282,978.21; total expenditures, \$6,451,878.17; average length of school term in days, 140; number of public schools in the state, 10,900; total enrollment of children for 1895, 614,577; value of public school property, \$15,992,445.

The State university, located at Columbia, stands at the head of the great educational system of the state. The university is divided into the following departments: Academic, normal, agriculture and mechanics, law medicine, engineering, military science and tactics, mining and metallurgy. Each one of these departments occupies a splendid building especially designed for the purpose it fulfills.

Total number of students last year, 951. The state has three normal schools, located at Kirksville, Warrensburg and Cape Girardeau. These institutions were established and equipped to prepare teachers for the public schools. For the year 1895 the total enrollment at the normals was 1,883.

The government of Missouri is conservative and careful, guarding with jealous care the credit of the state. The bonded debt of the state, which was over \$21,000,000 in 1873, has been reduced to \$5,097,000, and Missouri 3½ per cent 5-20 bonds sold at a premium. Taxation is very low, the state tax being but 25 cents on the \$100 valuation upon a low assessment.



The earliest settlers of Minnesota were French fur traders, who trafficked with the Indian tribes as early as 1659. After France surrendered its vast American empire to Great Britain an adventurous Connecticut man, Jonathan Carver, ascended the Mississippi to the falls, in 1766, and remained there. The first United States officer to visit Minnesota was Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, in 1805, who expelled British traders and obtained from the Sioux Indians a grant of land including the site of Fort Snelling and the Falls of St. Anthony. As the white settlers advanced up the great river the domains of the savages were bought up by the government and the fragments of the tribes receded toward Dakota. The population rose from 4,000 in 1849 to 172,000 in 1890, at which time there were 433,000 acres under cultivation.

Minnesota was admitted as a state in 1858. Its area is 83,531 square miles, or 53,459,430 acres, of which about 2,000,000 is water surface, the state ranking sixth in the union in total area, and first in water acreage. The south three-quarters of the state consists of rolling prairies interspersed with belts of hard wood timber, the Big Woods district northwest of the Twin Cities being the finest body of hard wood in the country. The north quarter of the state, bordering on Lake Superior, contains mineral ranges and dense forests of white pine. The state has produced in a year 472,000,000 feet of sawed lumber and 180,000,000 shingles. The Mississippi valley north of Minneapolis easily produces 180,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The Minneapolis saw mills cut annually about 500,000,000 feet of lumber.

Minnesota is widely known as one of the few states where the famous No. 1 hard wheat is produced. While other crops have been introduced with profit to diversify agriculture, wheat raising still has first place. Oats and corn are also produced. Two-thirds of the fax raised in the United States grows in Minnesota and the Dakotas. In no part of the world do potatoes and other roots grow in such abundance and excellence as in Minnesota. The production of wheat has exceeded 55,000,000 bushels in a year; of oats, 52,000,000 bushels; of corn, 22,000,000 bushels; barley, 9,000,000 bushels. This rich northwestern garden is prolific also in flax seed, buckwheat, rye and many varieties of fruits.

Minnesota has 110,470 farms. The live stock industry has grown to immense proportions. Number of horses, 310,000; cattle, 771,000; sheep, 275,000; swine, 410,000. The wool industry is very large. The dairy product has more than doubled during the last ten years. In value it nearly equals the wheat crop of the state. A dairy college has been made a department in the State university, the first school of the kind ever established.

Pine forests constitute one of the main sources of wealth. The hard wood district covers an area 300 miles long and twenty miles wide. The lumbering operations of the state are enormous and wood-working factories are scattered over the state wherever water power can be utilized.

The extent of the immense iron ore beds in the northern part of the state is beginning to be known, the estimated territory covered by the iron ore falling but little short of 2,000,000 acres. The pit openings during the past two years disclose over 15,000,000 tons of ore. There are valuable granite quarries and deposits of valuable building stone and clay. The great iron mines north of Duluth produce immense quantities of ore. More than 500,000 tons are sent out yearly by the Minnesota Iron company alone, and in 1895, 870,000 tons, valued at \$3,000,000, were shipped from Two Harbors, a port northeast of Duluth. Limestone, glass sand, clay, brown stone and cement in immense quantities are mined annually. St. Cloud has a score of quarries of fine gray, white and red granite. There are quarries of red Jasper, which, when polished, rivals Mexican onyx in beauty.

The population of Minnesota in 1890 was 1,291,826. The vote for president in 1892 was 355,235, and in 1896 it was 340,816. The estimated population in 1896 is 1,610,000. The number of school children is 337,861. The value of manufactures was \$792,033,478. Number of operatives, 79,629. Yearly wages, \$38,189,239. Farm products in 1895 were: Corn, 35,956,690 bushels; value, \$7,191,338. Wheat, 65,584,155 bushels; value, \$28,857,028. Oats, 77,295,084 bushels; value, \$10,919,312. Rye, 1,485,588 bushels; value, \$415,965. Barley, 17,487,284 bushels; value, \$4,184,948. Buckwheat, 279,500 bushels; value, \$142,545. Potatoes, 23,991,636 bushels; value, \$3,358,745. Hay, 2,911,768 tons; value, \$10,452,802.

The railroad mileage is 6,039. Number of postoffices, 1,396. Education is carefully looked after. The amount expended yearly is above \$4,000,000, and the school fund amounts to nearly \$3,000,000. It will be \$20,000,000 when all the land has been sold. There are four normal schools. The State university has over 1,000 students. There are many denominational colleges.

The metropolitan center of the northwest is at the dual cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Twin Cities have grown toward each other until they have practically joined, and their united population is exceeded by only half a dozen municipalities in America. The manufacturing output of St. Paul amounts to \$25,000,000 a year. Minneapolis is the great flour making city of the world, with more than a score of mills whose capacity is 35,000 barrels a day. One mill gives employment to 1,200 men, and the yearly capacity is 12,000,000 barrels of flour, 176,000,000 pounds of bran, 45,000,000 pounds of middlings and 35,000,000 pounds of screenings. One of the mills has the greatest capacity of any flour mill in the world, reaching 7,290 barrels a day.

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