bushels; value, \$18,097. Barley, 53,654 bushels; value, \$28,973. Potatoca, 1,276,082 bushels; value, \$995,344. Hay, 676,677 tons; value, \$4,351,633. Cotton, 3,114,000 bales; value

Texas has a princely school fund in bonds and fands, estimated at \$100,000,000. It 5376 1,000,000 acres of land were granted to the University of Texas, located at Austin. It has an endowment of nearly \$5,000,000 worth of lands, and its advantages are free to all Texan young men and women.

Texas boasts of the largest state capitol building in America, and seventh in hise among the buildings of the world. It is a vast Greek cross of red Texan granite, with a central rotunda crowned by a dome 311 feet high. This wonderful structure occupies the commanding elevation at Austin, originally selected for the capitol of the Republic of Texas, and was erected at a cost of \$3,500,000.

The railroad mileage is 9,230: Number of postoffices, 2,730. The total vote of 1892 fwas 422,445; of 1894, 427,806, and of 1896, 527,610.

Population of principal cities: Dallas, 60,000; San Antonio, 45,000; Galveston, 32,000; Houston, 31,000; Fort Worth, 27,000.



In 1825 Great Salt lake was discovered by James Bridges. General Asmey icd 120 men from St. Louis through the South pass and down to Utah lake, where he built a fort. Other explorations of Utah were made, that of General Fremont being the most notable. Caravans of emigrants began to move across the territory bound for California. After their expulsion from Illinois the Mormons began their pilgrimage to Utah, and founded the state of Deseret July 24, 1847.

Utah came to the republic with the great cession made by Mexico in 1848, and in 1850 was formed into a territory. The state was admitted to the union in 1896. The population in 1890 was 207,-

905, and the state census of 1895 gives the population 247,324. The total vote in the presidential election of 1896 was 78,040.

The arable land of Utah covers 3,000,000 acres, watered by 1,000 miles of canal. The Bear River canal, fifty miles long, cost \$2,000,000. The irrigated lands are increasing in extent and produce yearly 6,000,000 bushels of grain, 600,000 bushels of fruit and 500 tons of hay. There are 19,816 farms, of which 17,684 are free of incumbrance. Nearly 500,000 acres are under cultivation, of which 417,455 acres are The total number of acres of improved land is little short of a million.

The census of 1895 gives the number of cattle 238.974; milch cows, 60,595; horses, 99,895; swine, 47,703; the number of sheep is 2,422,802, whose value is \$3,686,934. The annual product of wheat amounts to over 3,000,000 bushels, valued at \$1,440,006. the average yield per acre being 211/2 bushels. The acreage of corn is 13,893. the annual product being 260,697 bushels, valued at \$151,433. The annual product of oats is 1,387,710 bushels, valued at \$470,658, the acreage being nearly 50,000. The product of barley is 271,866 bushels annually; value, \$100,207. Of rye 42,352 bushels is the yearly product, of the value of \$20,094. Over 500,000 tons of hay are produced annually, the value of which is nearly \$2,500,000. The potato crop is 1,649,239 bushels; value, \$522,855. The value of other farm products, not specified above, is \$170,792. Last year 3,444,732 pounds of butter were produced, and of honey 1,102,121 pounds. The annual apple crop is valued at \$146,764; pears, \$18,832; peaches, \$82,-107; plums, \$19,832; apricots, \$19,272; small fruits, \$62,444; grapes, \$37,263; wine,

The number of industrial concerns is \$89; capital invested, \$5,476; value of products. \$6,678,118. In the mercantile business \$14,551,345 is invested, with sales approximating

Mining in Utah between 1871 and 1891 produced \$150,000,000, two-thirds in silver, with \$40,000,000 in lead, and the residue in gold and copper. Utah is next to Colorado most of whom had followed the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. As late as and Montana as a lead-bearing country and the yearly product exceeds 24,000 tons. It is found in all the mines and is the chief source of the precious metals. The ores are of low grade, readily reduced by smelting. There are many silver and lead mines in the chastised into submission by General Crook in 1876-77. The Sicux were removed to Wahsatch range around Park City, where the Ontario alone has produced above \$22,000,000. In the Cottonwood canyon are mines which have sent out \$10,000,000. The Horn Silver Chimney of Ore, in Beaver county, produced ninety tong of ore daily for four years valued at \$13,000,000. There are other profitable mines around 'Frisco. Other minerals abound; there is antimony, cinnabar, sulphur, alum, borax, petroleum, fire clay, lithographer's stone and other minerals. Over 40,000 tons of salt are obtained from the great lake annually; there are beds of rock salt stretching for miles, which produce 5,000 tons annually; a fine, dry asphaltum is produced; marble and limestone, red and white sandstone, granite, green and purple slate abound. The number of patented mines is 271 unpatented, 275; number of employes, 2,534; annual wages paid, \$2,509,817. Annual output in tong is 251,924, the value of which is \$4,289,606. The official report says that the annual product of copper is 1,066,161 pounds; value, \$53,308. Refined Icad, 202,500 pounds; value, \$62,977. Unrefined lead, 55,151,663 pounds; value, \$888,826. Refined silver, 6.659.798 ounces; value, \$4,193.674. Refined gold, 56,427 ounces; value, \$1,128,540. Computing the gold and silver of Utah at mint valuation and other metals at their value at the senboard would increase the total value of the annual product to \$11,631,402.

There are enormous beds of coal. The yearly product exceeds \$250,000. There are immense deposits of iron and copper ore-

is a teritorial institution at Salt Lake City, having 330 students. The Brigham Young feet and covering 7,500 square miles. A rolling plateau crosses the Powder river college has 260 students. There is a large military academy at Ogden. The Christian seels maintain in Utah 100 schools, with 9,000 students. The Salt Lake Collegiate institute has 300. St. Mark's school has 450. The total number of school children in the state is 57,908. The total value of school property is \$2,355,672. The railroad mileage of the state is 1,394. The number of postoffices is 290. The

chief city is Salt Lake City, with a population of 52,000. The total assessed valuation of property is \$106,110,370.

Tradition runs that a Greek mariner, one Juan de Fuca, first explored the shores of Washington in 1592. The first modern explorer of the Washington coast was Juan Perez, cruising in the Spanish transport Santiago in 1774. In 1789 Captain Gray entered several Washington harbors, ascending the Columbia river, In 1895 Lewis and Clarke. with an exploring party of American soldiers, descended the Columbia river and win tered on the coast. General Isaac I. Sievens, United States army, led an exploring \$100,000,000. expedition across the Rocky mountains into Washington in 1853 and held the governorship of the territory for four years.

The state was admitted to the union in 1889. It is 350 miles long, 230 miles wide, embracing 69,994 square miles, larger than the united areas of New York, Maryland and Massachusatts. The Cascade range divides the state. In eastern and western Washington differing in climate and products, soil and topography. The east embraces a wide area of open, tillable and grazing lands; the west, broken by many mountains and bays is mantled by huge forcets. Fully 20,000,000 acres are covered with timber, 10,000,000 with arable lands, 5,000,009 with rich river bottoms, and 10,000,000 with wooded mountains and mineral lands. This rugged peninsula finds its garden spot in the famous Chehalia country, 2,000 square miles of rich land running from Gray's barbor to the Cascades. The long valley between the Cascade and coast ranges is a thickly populated and pleas ant farming country, fifty or sixty miles wide, favored by a delightful climate.

Mount Reinier, 14 444 feet high, is one of the most majestic of American peaks and

lifts its white crest high over western Washington. The great plain of the Columbia, one of the chief agricultural regions of the Pa elfic states, is bounded by the Celumbia and Spokane rivers and the Idaho and Oregon frontier. It is peopled by thousands of farmers. The Big Bend country, near the center of Washington, covers 4,800 square miles, much of it suitable for farming and for cattle raising. The wheat fields of Washington lie in the southeastern sections. The first settlement on the great plain was made at Walla Walla by Dr. Whitman the missionary here, who saved the Oregon country to the United States. The Pa louse country is a high rolling prairie, without timber, but abounding in wheat farms It is 150 miles in extent. Puget sound is one of the most beautiful salt water estuaries in the world. The exports of Puget sound reach \$9,000,000 a year. The wheat crop of the state reaches 15,000,000 bushels yearly. Corn is a staple crop in all the postoffices, 251. The school population is 10,810. Population of chief cities: Cheylower-lying valleys and yields forty to fifty bushels to the acre. Sorghum is one of the crops. The most extensive irrigation enterprise in the state is in the Yakima valley, known as the High Line canal. It commands an area of about 400,000 acres. In Kittitas county 141,410 acres have been put under ditch. The east is noted for raising a great variety of fruits. The area devoted to fruit culture is 55,000 acres. The acreage in bearing in 1895 was about 20,000, covering all kinds of large and small fruits, of prunes and plums. The crop aggregated 15,000,000 pounds. A conservative estimate of the value of the fruit and vegetable crop for 1825 is \$2,750,000. The hop product is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000 annually.

Pre-eminent among the rich and varied resources of the state is its wealth of standing timber. The magnificent forests of fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock, extending from the Cascade mountains to the shores of the Pacific ocean and from the Columbia river to the British line, are unequalled in their extent and quality. In northeastern Washington yellow pines abound. In western Washington the Douglas fir is the predominating timber. An estimate of the amount of standing merchantable tim-

ber in western Washington Ist Fir, 127,500,000,000 feet; cedar, 9.000,000,000 feet; spruce, 4,500,000,000 feet; hemlock

9,000,000,000 feet; total, 150,000,000,000 feet. One township in Pacific county contains 800,000,000 feet. A fir tree was cut only short time ago in King county which measured 9 feet in diameter at the butt, 4 feet 8 inches at the top, 186 feet long, and scaled 64,000 feet of lumber. These trees average from 4,000 to 15,000 feet per tree. Douglas fir is the stoutest timber known. The value of Washington timber is greatly enhanced by the wide rauge of markets which it commands. A large fleet is continually employed carrying this timber to Australia, China Japan, South America and Continental Europe. At the larger mills from six to twenty vessels may be seen at any time receiving their cargoes. Thousands of carloads are shipped annually to all parts of the east. The shipments for the year 1895 were as fol-

Cargo shipments, foreign, 152,294,372 feet; cargo shipments, domestic, 259,299,600 feet;

rail shipments, 90,984,000 feet; total lumber shipments, 502,577,972 feet. Shingle shipments, 13,776 carloads, or 2,181,240,000 shingles. The extent and variety of the food fishes of the Washington waters are very great. The salmon predominates.

640 bushels; value, \$1,373,882. Oats, 14,569,178 bushels; value, \$2,787,000. Rye, 24,129 Sturgeon, or deep-sea bass, abounds. Smelt, shad, halibut and cod, herring, catfish, carp. salmon, trout, brook trout, and numerous other species of lesser commercial importance are found in the waters of Washington. Several varieties of shell flah are found in these waters, including crabs, lobsters, oysters, clams and mussels. The fish industry in the Columbia river district in 1895 netted the snug. sum of \$3,418,963. The total amount Proposals Submitted and Referred for Conpaid to fishermen by Washington canneries in that district for the spring eatch of 1895 was \$1,776,547. The value of the prepared product of the canneries of this district spring pack, is \$2,711.853. The proceeds of the fall pack for this district were: Silversides, 92,086 cases; value, \$330,509. Chinook, 31,500 cases; value, \$113,400. Steel-

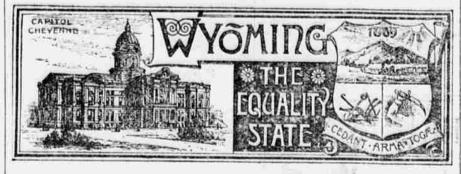
heads, 3,500 cases; value, \$12,600. Total value, \$456,509. The sturgeon industry netted \$64,000. The grand total of the salmon industry ! \$3,418,968. Other districts produce very largely of salmon and other fish, the total value the product of the Puget Sound district being estimated at nearly \$300,000.

Experiments have been made in sugar beet culture with great success. The experi ment station made 1 544 analyses, showing average weight, 22 ounces; average augar, 15.2 per cent; average purity, 83.8 per cent. The dairy interest is showing rapid growth. There are eighty-five creameries and

beese factories in operation in the state; 13,229,925 pounds of butter and 495,056 pounds of cheese are manufactured annually. A thousand vessels sail from the sound yearly, hearing \$9,000,000 worth of lumber oat, salmon and grain.

Mining has already attained importance in Washington. Over 500,000 tons of bituminous coal are exported annually. The coal product in 1890 was 13,500,000 tens. Coal has been mined for many years on both sides of the Cascade range. The Colville country has a score of mones of silver-bearing lead and silver chlorides. Greenish gray sandstone comes from the Chuckanut quarries. There are granite quarries near Spekane Falls and Medical lake and in the Cascade range and along Snake river. The deposits of iron ore in the mountains of western Washington are noted for their extent and richness. The eastern portion of Skagit county abounds in minerals, both quartz and placer. The Cascade mining district is the largest silver lead district in the state. The ore assays from 40 per cent to 75 per cent lead. Velns of mineral carrying from thirty-five sunces to 200 ounces of silver are found. Besides the precious metals of Skagit ounty there are deposits of marble on Cascade creek, and iron ledges in the Sauk moun ains. These ores embrace brown, hematite, magnetic, chrome and strap froms of high commercial value. Large deposits of limestone and coal are found at Hamilton. Coal from the lowest grade of lignite to the highest grade of anthracite abounds. New discoveries are constantly made. In the region of Skagit river, Lake Whatcom and Nook-Harden parks proposed to be utilized. The Harden parks proposed to be utilized. sack river the area of coal deposits is 360 square miles. In King county there is an area of about 120 square miles, and another of about 300 square miles. All told the coal fields of the state of Washington cover an area of 1,650 square miles, as far as is at present known.

The total assessed valuation of the state is \$217,612,897. The population in 1890 was 349,390. The estimated population in 1896 was 415,000. The popular vote for presilent in 1892 was 87,969; that of 1896 was 91,336. The number of school children en rolled is \$6,720. Education costs Washington \$1,000,000 a year, distributed among 1,500 schools. The railroad mileage is 2,805. The annual manufactures are valued at \$41,768.



The state of Wyoming, admitted into the union in 1890, originally formed from parts f Dakota, Idaho and Utah, ranks as one of the youngest of the American commonwealths, and its population in 1896 was estimated to exceed 99,000. The first agricultural settlement was made in the Green river valley by a score of Mormons, in

When the territory of Wyoming was created it possessed but \$,090 white inhabitants, 1875 the greater part of the domain belonged to the Sioux, Crows, Arapahoes and Shoshon Indians, who waged intermittent war against the miners and segtlers, but were finally Dakota, the Crows to Montana, the Utes to Colorado, and the 1,100 Shoshones and 900 Arapahoes to a reservation on the Wind river, where they still remain.

Wyoming, with an area of 97,890 square miles, is as large as all New England and odlana combined. Its elevation varies from 3,400 to 14,000 feet, with an average of 5,000 feet. A large part of its area is occupied by the mighty mass of the Rocky mountains, whose snowy peaks rise high above evergreen forests and are cut by the rocky anyous of many rivers. Among these broken ridges are spacious bare plateaus, dotted here and there with grouped or isolated buttes. The centennial divide or culmination of the Rocky mountains, or northern prolongation of the Colorado Park range, enters Wyoming south of Rawlins. Further eastward the Front range of Colorado runs north into Wyoming, breaking into the Laramie and Medicine Bow ranges, which are eparated by the Laramie valley. The foothills and epurs of the tremendous Uintah range growd along the border of the Sierra Madre and some offshoots of the Wahsatch range ollow the western frontier. About fifty miles north of the Colorado line the Sierra Madre and the Medicine Bow ranges subside into a belt of flat table lands 150 miles long, from of ground extending from the northwes which the Missouri waters flow on one side and those of the Colorado on the other. The corner of the main plat, at Thirty-third Seminoe, Sweetwater and other ranges rise from the plateau between the Laramle and Wind river mountains. Here the line of the Big Horn mountains begin, near the center of Wyoming, and runs northward into Montana, reaching heights from 8,000 to 12,000 mile in length. This strip of ground slopes Great progress has been made in the matter of education. The University of Deseret of Wyoming, and runs northward into Montana, reaching heights from 8,000 to 12,00 country eastward to the Black Hills, whose dark and heavily wooded slopes culminate in the peak of Inyan Kara, 6,700 square miles above the sea. The Larmie plaine, heltered by the Laramie and Medicine Bow ranges, cover 2,000,000 acres at height of about 7,000 feet above the sea. There are areas of irrigable land in the valleys of the Big Horn, Tongue, Powder and Green rivers. The Big Hörn country has or many years been famous for its game and attracts many parties of American and foreign sportsment. As late as 1866 this region contained enormous herds of buffalo, and diese then it has been used for ranging live stock. The Wind river valley, eight miles wide and 150 miles long, has a rich, dark coll and a pleasant climate, with clear and apid streams flowing through its midst. Erst of the Big Horn and Laramie mountains he great plains open away into South Dakota and Nebraska, watered by the North Platte, Cheyenne, Niobrara and Powder rivers. The Green river basin, southwest of the Wind river mountains, is drained into the Colorado on the west, and part of southestern Wyoming sends its waters to the Great Salt Lake through Bear river.

The area of forest in Wyoming covers not far from 10,000,000 acres, mainly on th igh mountains, and includes large yellow and white pines, white spruce and red edar. Only one-sixth of Wyoming's soil can be cultivated, and this portion has a sandy oam, which, when irrigated, produced cere is, vegetables and fruits. Districts at the ower altitudes are tilled without irrigation, while the regions dependent on artificial vatering draw from the copious springs and snows of the higher mountains. Wyom ng is the second commonwealth in the extent of its canals, which aggregate above 000 miles in length, watering 2,000,000 acres. These irrigation works have cost \$10,-

Grazing is the foremost industry of Wyoming, whose cattle and sheep find capital striment in the bunch grass of the Laramie plains, the Big Florn basin, the Sweetwater and Wind river valleys, and along Green river, and also in the sage brush of the esert. The number of cattle at the present time exceeds 1,500,000. More than 1,000, 00 sheep are grazing all the year out on the plains. Horse raising is growing rapidly and the state has 150,000 head. The live stock interest represents an investment of

Mining employs several thousand men in Wyoming, although the larger part of the tate remains undeveloped. The coal mines at Alma, Evanston, Rock Springs and vaous points along the Union Pacific dispose of most of their product to the railroads it is a lignite, containing 50 per cent of carbon, and occurs in all parts of the state The Wyoming coal mined exceeds 2,000,000 tons yearly, valued at \$5,000,000. The coal egion covers 30,000 square miles. Valuable deposits of coking coal have been develped at Newcastle. Petroleum has been developed over a belt 200 miles long, but the vells are plugged, awaiting the coming of better transportation facilities. The chief cells are located in the Shoshone basin, near Lander, and on the Belle Fourche. They rield a heavy, black oil, which accumulates in ponds, wherein wild ducks and other ords are caught like flies on sticky paper. Iron mountain, fifty-two miles north of heyenne, is a mass of red hematite ore seven miles long. The red oxide mineral paint of Rawlina has been largely used by the Union Pacific, and its superior quality aused it to be recommended and used in New York City on the East river bridge and n the elevated railroads. Vein tin and stream tin are found in the Wyoming Black Hills, and copper and iron mines are in operation in the Platte canyon. On the Laramie plains and in other localities occur sodium lakes, with deposits of solium sulphide of from ten to forty feet thick. These products are manufactured into nerchantable soda at chemical works in Laramie. The saline springs, thirty miles outh of Sun Dance, have produced large quantities of salt. Among other mineral treasures are gypsum and mica, marble and granite, graphite and cinnabar, limestone and magnesium, kaolin and fire clay, glass sand and asbestos,

Assessed valuation for the year 1896, \$30,028,694. This is a gain in assessed valuation of \$189,755 over the year 1895. The railroad mileage, 1895, was 1,177. Number of cune, 15,000; Laramie, 8,000.

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE. their own scrip, and it passed for money. have seen a 10-cent postage stamp ireased A farmer whose cow was killed by a New in mica passing for money many a time. We York Central railway engine more than two had every kind of token money, except warm months ago, and who has not got his pay pum. We didn't quite get that far back to for it yet, has written a letter to President share?" or it yet, has written a letter to President change."

Depew suggesting that if that gentleman should attend fewer banquets and make fewer funny speeches, he might be able to attend to business. Mr. Depew inclines to resent this impeachment of his industry, and he complains: "No matter how hard I work, some people will always cling to the notion that I do nothing but crack jokes and ear fine dinners." It is a ridiculous notion, of course; but Mr. Depew is to blame for it himself—or, rather, his incessant flow of animal spirits, which makes the duil round of existence in a railway den so like one grand, of weet song.

The attention just now paid to Byron makes of timely interest the account of him given by John Murray, the publisher, the third of the name. "Byron," he says, "apheared to me rather a short man, with a handsome countenance remarkable for the fine blue velns which ran over his pale marble temples. He wore many rings on his factor was very evident, especially as the walked down stairs. He carried a stick. After Scott and he ended their conversation in the drawing room it was a curious sight Depew suggesting that if that gentleman

Senator Davis of Minnesota says that the country has never experienced such hard times as in 1857. "Money was not only side."

Scarce, but there was no money in circulation—none to be had anywhere. Along the Chippewa, Black, Miselssippi and other superintendent of public instruction, says rivers, sawlogs were legal tender. In fact, that nuns of different sisterhoods, showing everything that possessed any sort of value proper certificates, are eligible for positions passed as token money. Up in northern as teachers in the public schools. He thinks, Wisconsin copper was mined, and copper however, that they should wear no discents were minted and issued by private individuals. The general storekeepers issued

EXPOSITION

sideration. COMPETING LOCATIONS OF

Miller Park, Hanseom Park, Riverview Park, Elmwood Park and Courtland Beach Are Presented.

The question of the location of the exposition is now a live issue. Five scaled proposals offering ground in as many differ nt parts of the city were opened at a meeting of the Board of Directors held Saturday January 9, and were then referred to a celal committee consisting of Directors C Yout, J. H. Millard and R. S. Wilcox This committee was directed and empowered to employ an engineer and landscape architect to make a thorough and detailed

arshirect to make a thorough and detailed examination of each of the sites offered and report to the full board on January 23.

Three sites have been before the public for some time as proposed locations for the exposition and have been designated as follows: Miller park, Hanseom park, Riverview park, Elmwood park and Courtland beach. Three of these, viz: Miller, Riverview and Elmwood park sites, contemplate the use of the public parks of these names and have been designated by the names of a large tract of vacant ground, belonging Douglas courty, lying adjacent to the County hospital, which was the site of the old Douglas county poor farm. MILLER PARK.

Miller park lies in the northern part of the city, about four miles from the postoffice The proposition submitted offers the use of 400 acres of ground, more or less, and con-templates the use of the public park, con-taining eighty acres, and the use of the government reservation of eighty acres, which the abandoned military post, known as Fort Omaha, is situated, together with ad-joining properties. The land covered by this proposition is almost level, but is sufficiently proposition is almost level, but is sufficiently rolling to alford good drainage. There is at present a small artificial lake in the public park, which is supplied by springs, but the promotors of this site have secured from the Omaha Water company an offer of free water for such lakes, lagoons, etc., as may be desired. The available sewerage consists of an open ditch which follows a natural water-course to the Missouri river. There are a large number of streets leading directly to the proposed site, one of them, Thirtich street, being paved the full distance. Particular stress is laid upon the fact that all of the approaches to the proposed location are of light grade. Two lines of otreet cars now run almost to the site and the promotors represent that two more lines may easily be extended to that point. The accessibility by means of sleam railways is easily be extended to that point. The accessibility by means of steam railways is another argument urged by supporters of this site and the beautien of the aurrounding country furnished the text for a flowery peroration in the proposition. HANSCOM PARK SITE.

In the couthwest part of the city, one and two-thirds miles from the postoffice, is located the Hanscom park sile. This site comprises from 125 to 160 acres. The location is very signtly one, the greater part of the land lying on the crest of a very broad "ridge," companding a view of the current of the companding a view of the current. manding a view of the surrounding country and with just enough slope to insure good drainage. The western portion of the land slopes gently to a valley, through which rurs the Belt Line railway. One of the main arguments advanced by the promoters of this site is its accessibility and its prox-imity to the business portions of the city. It may be reached from almost every direction on paved streets, and is less than two miles from the postoffice, having the advantage, in the latter respect, of all of the other proposed locations. In addition to the tract which has been described, the proposition also includes the use of a narrow strip from the main plat to a valley of variable width and follows this the remaining dis-tance. It is suggested that this valley might be utilized for a chain of lakes and other landscape attractions, and would form an excellent point of entrance to the ex-position grounds, being less than one mile due west of the postoffice.

RIVERVIEW PARK. The public park bearing this name is situated in the coutheastern part of the day on the crest of the bluffs overlooking valley of the Missouri river. dightly over two miles from the postoffice and contains sixty-six series of ground. The comoters of this location as an exposition ite have secured pledges from owners o 240 acres of surrounding property, granting the use of their land. From a topographical standpoint, this entire tract of land is rough and at some points is precipitous. A large amount of grading would be required in order to make the location suitable for a large number of buildings. Aside from this election, the location is a very sightly one, our lines of street railway run within a short distance of the park and the main line of the B. & M. railway passes along one side of the ground.

ELMWOOD PARK. Four miles almost directly west of the postoffice and three-quarters of a mile out-side of the city limits lies Elmwood park. part of the public domain 215 acres 1 Adjoining it on the south is the state fair grounds, containing 160 acres. The tender of this land as a site for the exposition contemplates the use of both of these tracts. This land is rolling and is a beautiful spot. The park board has ex-pended about \$50,000 in beautifying the public park and large sums of money have bee expended on the fair grounds. A numbe of substantial buildings have been erected on the last named tract and it also contains one of the finest one-mile race tracks in the west. There is no water except that prowest. There is no water except that provided by nature in the way of springs and wells, neither is there any sewerage. One line of street railway, three lines of steam rallway and two macadamized roadways af-ford ample means of access to the grounds.

THE COURTLAND BEACH SITE. Three miles northeast of the postoffice and about one-half mile outside of the east orn city limits lies the level tract of ground which has been designated as the Courtland beach site. The land is over 1,000 acres in extent and is as level as a floor. It lies between Florence and Cut-Off lakes, the latter having formerly been a part of main channel of the Missouri river. tract offered as a site for the exposition is 170 acres in extent and abuts upon both lakes. This is the only site offered which has natural bodies of water within its bor-ders or adjacent to it and its promoters lay particular stress upon this fact. This site offers many advantages from a railway transportation standpoint, there being a large number of railroad tracks in the lm mediate neighborhood. A paved street, Sixteenth, runs from the very heart of the city almost directly to the grounds and a railroad and wagon bridge across the Missouri makes the site readily accessible from Council Bluffs. The nearest existing stree railway line is about one mile from the pro



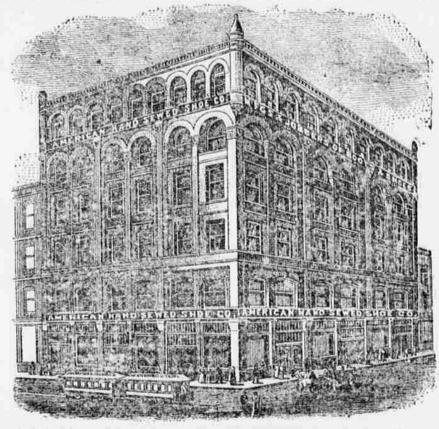
is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder



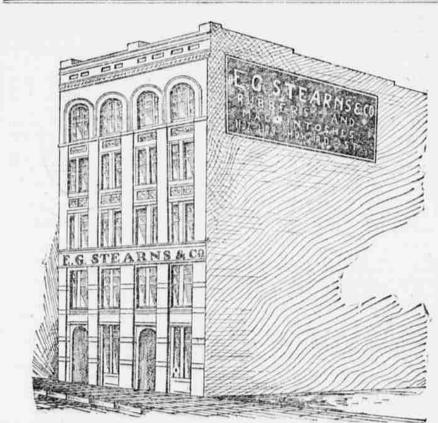
M. E. Smith & Co.

COR. 11TH AND HOWARD.

Wholesale dry goods. Manufacturers of jeans, waists, overalls, etc.



A MERICAN HANDSEWED SHOE CO. MODIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF T V Stern Agents Woonsnek t Rubber Co., COR. 12th & HARNEY STS



Wholesale dealers in Rubber Goods.

E. H. SPRAGUE,

