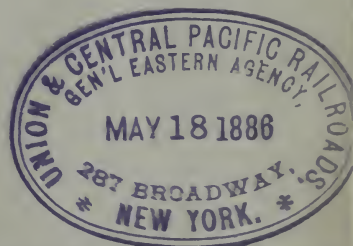


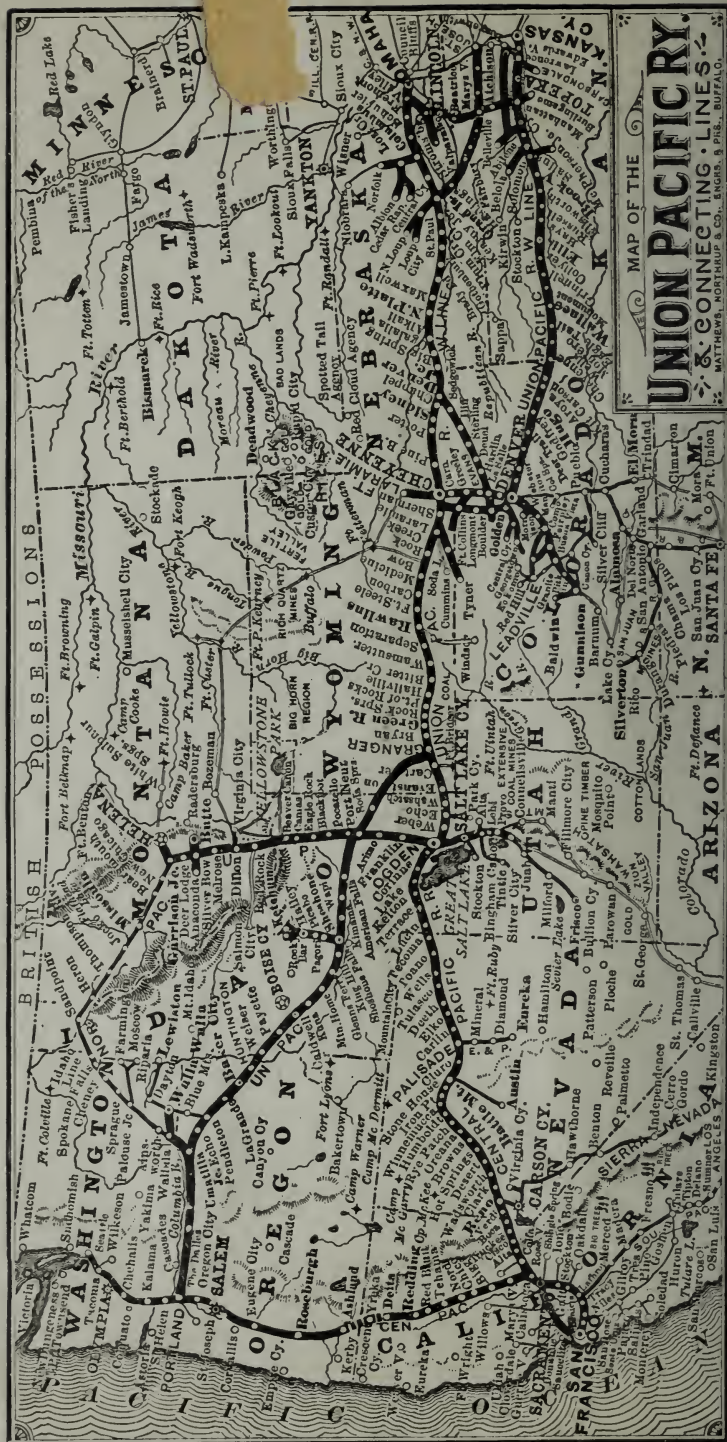
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NEBRASKA





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NEBRASKA

ITS CROPS, ITS CLIMATE, ITS LANDS

AND OTHER

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS,

APPLYING PARTICULARLY TO THE

GREAT GRAIN GROWING REGION

ALONG THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Issued by the Passenger and Land Departments.

OMAHA REPUBLICAN PRINT.

1886.

FOR information regarding the lands of the Union Pacific Railway in **Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming or Utah**, write to LEAVITT BURNHAM, Land Commissioner, Omaha, Neb. For full particulars regarding rates of fare to settlers going to **Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, California, Oregon or Washington**, call upon any agent of the Union Pacific, or address J. W. MORSE, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

NEBRASKA.

THE State of Nebraska is about 400 miles long by 200 miles wide. Its eastern line is the Missouri River and its western the foothills of the Rockies. Within its boundaries are vast areas of the most fertile and productive soil on the continent. It is nearly all arable, and every acre is available either for pasture or farming. There is almost an entire absence of waste land. The Platte, Republican, Elkhorn, Loup and Niobrara are the principal interior rivers, all moving from west to east, or southeast. Each of these large streams has numberless tributaries. The bottom lands along the rivers are especially fertile, though hill land is much preferred for general farming. A superior system of public schools and an inexhaustible State fund from which to maintain them; churches in every village and almost every valley; railroads fairly gridironing the State, and a most invigorating and healthy climate combine to make Nebraska desirable in every sense of the term for a residence. The wonderful fertility of its soil and its great depth assure the husbandman satisfactory returns for his labor for a long period. Being adapted to all cereals, orchard and vineyard crops and producing luxuriant pasturage, Nebraska offers especial inducements to agricultural settlers and stock growers. The railroads afford quick and cheap transportation to excellent local and foreign markets. By the system of freight rates in force on the lines leading to and into Nebraska, the producer on the Nebraska plains is at no disadvantage with his Eastern Iowa neighbor so far as marketing his products is concerned. Grain brings as much in an interior city in Nebraska as it does in an interior city in Iowa. Besides this, a market is being created in the mining regions to the west. The State is especially fortunate in its location. The population of Nebraska in round numbers is 750,000. Its total area (not including water areas) is 75,000 square miles, or nearly 50,000,000 acres. Out of this magnificent body of land, nearly all of which is arable, 100,000 farms have been carved, with millions of acres not cultivated, other millions of acres neither cultivated nor entered for settlement. Instead of three-quarters of one million, Nebraska is capable of supporting three millions of people. She will have even a larger population some day. It will be seen, therefore, that there is no crowding in the State. Abundance of room and a world of opportunity are offered a million settlers. Lands are no longer to be had at nominal prices on phenomenally favorable terms in the more thickly settled sections of the State, though prices range fifty per cent lower than in the central states. In

Western Nebraska there are large bodies of good land still on the market at prices which are within the reach of poor people, and, as has been stated, there are millions of acres of government lands still unoccupied to be had under the United States land laws.

IN REGARD TO NEBRASKA AND WESTERN LANDS.

The character of the country west of the Missouri and tributary to the Union Pacific has become so well and widely known, that the great majority of settlers and new-comers are generally fixed as to purpose before removing hither; but in answer to the occasional inquiry under this head, we can truly answer, the range of possibilities is as great as the country is rich and vast, and its future assured.

There is no part of the West where such a variety of crops can be grown, and all yielding good profits every year as a general rule; but if one should fail the farmer still has good returns from others, the raising and feeding of cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, selling milk to the creamery, and the growing of such crops as flax, broom-corn, etc., which can all be carried on in connection with growing grain, which Eastern farmers once thought was the sole dependence. Here, after the first years of wheat, corn has been grown on the same land for twenty years in succession without a failure. Wherever good corn lands are found, there other crops will flourish. Orchards, it will also be noticed, flourish everywhere in the West where corn grows.

WHEAT.

Wheat succeeds everywhere on the new lands, but after two or three crops, corn proves most profitable. The yield last year in Howard County was an average of fifteen bushels. In Gosper some fields yielded twenty-five, and in Custer twenty-three, Dawson twenty-eight. Fifteen is considered a fair crop in Hall, eighteen was had in Dodge, and an average of nine years in Buffalo, twelve bushels. Average yield 1884, State, seventeen and a half bushels. Returns for 1885 indicate a better average. The far western counties are not developed to a sufficient extent to enable an average to be announced.

CORN.

Corn is the great crop of the country and one which has succeeded every year since its planting commenced in Nebraska. Farmers in different counties report as follows on the crop of 1884: In Platte, Howard, Dodge and Hall counties, sixty bushels per acre; Lancaster seventy-five, Howard forty-five, Polk fifty, etc. In Dawson, on the sod, in fields at the 100th meridian, a yield of thirty bushels is reported. Average yield for 1885, for the State, about forty bushels.

OATS.

Oats, which generally yielded well in 1885, will have a much larger

acreage this year. The advantages of this grain ground with corn, etc., for all kinds of stock is being understood. Reports from Dodge County show sixty bushels, Buffalo sixty-five, Howard sixty-three, Platte fifty, Polk fifty, Gosper fifty-five, Dawson, at the 100th meridian, sixty-five, Colfax sixty. Western counties produced a remarkable crop wherever oats was sown. State average forty.

RYE.

Rye is generally sown early in the fall for pasturage, afterwards giving a good crop of grain. Dodge reports twenty-five bushels, Buffalo thirty, Howard twenty-three.

BARLEY.

Barley is being generally raised and proves profitable both for market and feeding. Crops of thirty bushels per acre are reported in Buffalo, forty in Howard, thirty-seven in Dodge, thirty-eight in Colfax.

FLAX.

The acreage in Nebraska will be doubled this year. The crop may be considered a very reliable one, the product always in demand. A farmer in Gosper reports twenty-five bushels per acre, sixteen in Howard, thirteen on new broken sod in Dodge and fourteen on the same in Boone.

BROOM-CORN.

Broom-corn is one of the most profitable crops in Western Nebraska. Nine hundred tons were shipped in 1884 from Phelps, Kearney and Gosper counties. A grower in Hall County reports a net profit of \$34 per acre, another in Merrick has grown nine crops without a failure.

SORGHUM.

The increase of cane planting in the last two or three years promises at a very early day a large home production of both sugar and syrup. Like broom-corn, the crop is a sure one with less cultivation than corn, and does not need as much moisture. A grower in Colfax reports, from several years' experience, a return of \$40 to \$50 per acre, and other sections equal results.

MILLET.

Millet is in general favor for winter feed for stock, and especially for sheep, yielding a large amount per acre. Buffalo and other western counties give an average of four tons per acre.

CATTLE

There is no other interest as prominent to-day as that of cattle raising and fattening for market, as well as growing young stock for breeding purposes. The great opportunity still open to secure lands suitable for this business should be embraced at once. The success and profits of the past few years have attracted a large number of Eastern stock men.

The abundance of summer and winter pasture, and the great corn product, has caused Nebraska to be called the best meat producing State

in the West, where a man can make the largest percentage of profit on his capital invested. There is a considerable extent of both government and railroad lands which are well adapted in every respect for this business. Parties coming West will do well to bring as many good cows and young stock as possible. These can be had in Iowa and Missouri. Good cows here are worth \$25 to \$35, yearlings \$15 to \$20.

HORSES.

The raising of horses, for which the demand has to the present been supplied from other States, can be carried on here with large profit. J. L. Brott, of Frontier County, says their product is worth more than that of 200 cows, and it costs no more to raise them till three years old than a steer of the same age. There is no disease, no heaves or spavin, and a blemish is rare. They have better wind and endurance than those grown in stables and fed on grain and hay. Thousands of horses are finding their own way on the western plains, without shelter, grain or care during the winter, and are fat in the spring.

Clydesdale and Norman stallions, bred to fair sized American mares, are producing animals, of which the market has never yet been overstocked, at good prices.

Hon. M. E. Post, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, present delegate to Congress from that Territory, states that he can raise horses that will sell to three years old, at merely nominal cost, as fast as broken, at \$150 and upwards.

SHEEP.

At present, in most of the western counties, where men commenced on homesteads a few years ago, will be found successful sheep growing. The abundant buffalo grass gives them rich pasturage, summer and winter. The high, dry lands are most favorable to health, foot rot is unknown. The percentage of increase is much higher and the lambs are stronger than those of the Eastern States. Millet, oats, etc., for winter feeding, can be grown at small expense. Protection, better than sheds of pine lumber, can be made by building walls of sod and covering them with poles and hay or straw. The pioneer of small means will find that he can make his stables of prairie sod, which are warm, and at the start answer all the demand. In the rougher parts of Dawson, Custer, Frontier, and adjacent counties are found the ideal sheep ranches, nature providing the necessary shelter.

HOGS, CORN AND PORK.

Hogs, corn and pork combined, is called the great crop of Nebraska, and nothing has paid so well. For the past two years farmers have received breeding 100 per cent more for their corn than the market price when turned into pork. The great and increasing population at home, and abroad, calls for meat, and for this the consumer must look to the prairies of the West and the corn lands.

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES

have developed in Nebraska within the last five years, and are proving

almost universally a source of profit, not only to the operator, but to parties owning cows and selling their milk and cream. The demand for butter at good prices (ranging from 25 to 45 cents according to season) has constantly increased, thus increasing demand for milk. The profit per cow has frequently been from \$15 to \$25 per season, a larger and easier return than from any other method. Among the most prominent creameries are those at West Point, Fremont, North Bend, Schuyler, Columbus, Central City, Waterloo and Gibbon.

GOVERNMENT LANDS,

although being rapidly absorbed, may still be had along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, and within the limits of its grant, in the counties of Keith, Lincoln and Cheyenne, in Nebraska; of Weld and Larimer, Colorado, and throughout Wyoming. The character of these lands would necessarily be the same as the railroad lands before referred to, and lands available for agriculture are therefore chiefly restricted to Western Nebraska.

U. S. local land offices in charge of these lands are at North Platte, Nebraska, for Lincoln, Keith and Cheyenne counties; at Denver for Weld and Larimer counties, Colorado, and at Cheyenne and Evanston, Wyoming Territory.

Communications should be addressed Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at points from which information is desired.

Lands in Nebraska may be taken under the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Culture Laws; in Colorado and Wyoming the same, and the Desert Land Act in addition.

Parties desiring to thoroughly advise themselves upon existing laws and regulations thereunder, may procure, on application, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., a pamphlet of instructions upon this subject.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS, ETC.

Inquiry is frequently made as to good locations for business, new towns organized, prospects for investments, etc., etc.

This general answer is necessary, that, while in a new country like this, west of the Missouri, which is being so rapidly peopled, opportunities in nearly all legitimate directions are frequent and continually appearing. The most satisfactory as well as safest course is to make a small expenditure in visiting various towns and localities, and from personal observation and inquiry determine the prospects, demands and probabilities. In addition to this general suggestion, we feel justified in calling special attention to that part of Nebraska lying west of the center as making the most rapid settlement and giving apparently the most favorable outlook of any part of the West.

During 1885 there was transacted at the North Platte U. S. land office business as follows:

Homestead entries.....	2,903
Timber Culture entries.....	2,154
Pre-emption filings.....	1,439
Total.....	6,496

representing something near one million acres of government lands situated chiefly in the counties of Lincoln, Keith and Cheyenne. Probably 1,500,000 acres of railroad land was sold or exchanged hands within the same period within the same region.

The above facts represent an enormous settlement, with corresponding business demands, requirements and opportunities.

The towns most worthy of notice, for business location in Western Nebraska, are Plum Creek, Cozad and Gothenburg in Dawson County; North Platte in Lincoln; Ogallala, Paxton and Big Springs in Keith; Chappel, Lodge Pole, Sidney, Potter and Kimball in Cheyenne, and Denver Junction and Sterling, Colorado. At Sedgwick and Atwood, Colorado, also, town sites are being located which have fair promise. In absence of particular agents address the station agents and postmasters at these points. At Gothenburg and Ogallala wagon bridges over the Platte River have been built within a year, giving connection with valuable territory wholly tributary to these points. At Denver Junction a bridge will be constructed probably during the present year. Lumber and building material, hardware, agricultural implements, full stocks of groceries and general merchandise, printing and banking facilities are among the items called for and deserving the attention of those seeking business opportunities and investments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Favorable rates are made on household goods to all land points in Nebraska, and will be furnished on application.

Land ticket rates are made by most of our Eastern railroad connections for both one way and round trip tickets.

Inquire of your nearest station agent or of the General Passenger Agent of the road running nearest to your residence. If rates can only be given to Council Bluffs, buy to that point and apply to our agent at that place for Union Pacific rates.

In answer to inquiries about taxes. In Nebraska they are levied in July, due and delinquent first of January next following.

For amount, rate, etc., write to the County Treasurer of the county in which your lands lie.

The exact terms and conditions of contracts must be complied with as to time, manner and amount of payment, attention to taxes, etc., otherwise contracts are liable to cancelation and the lands to be resold.

Much annoyance and occasional distress to purchasers has been created by their presuming on long delays without agreement to that effect.

Write in full to the Land Commissioner if you wish any indulgence. No agents have any authority to grant it.

Always give number of contract or description of land in addressing us.

In coming to Union Pacific Railway from Eastern lines, remain in the cars till you arrive at Union Pacific Depot, Council Bluffs Transfer.

If you wish land or land ticket information, ask for our land agent, M. H. Judd. His office is on the north platform west of main building.

Our passenger trains leave Omaha depot at 10:55 a. m., and 8:20 p. m. daily, for all points in Nebraska on main line; also, at 2:40 p. m., over Lincoln branch.

General Eastern Agents of the Company and Land Department are: I. S. Hodsdon, 57 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. F. Aglar, 13 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.; M. T. Dennis, 290 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; I. P. Griswold, 62 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.

Also all general authorized agents of any department of the Company will give advice or put those inquiring in the way of procuring it.

Parties for Eastern Dawson or Custer counties should ticket to Plum Creek; for Western Dawson and Custer and Eastern Lincoln counties to Gothenburg; for Central Lincoln County, to North Platte; for Eastern Cheyenne County, to Ogallala or Denver Junction; for Central Cheyenne County, to Sidney.

The Company has town lots for sale on favorable terms in Silver Creek, Duncan, Clarks, Central City, Chapmans, Grand Island, Kearney, North Platte, Sidney, in Nebraska; in Cheyenne, Laramie, Rock Creek, Rock Springs, Rawlins, Evanston, Wyoming Territory; Como, Erie, Morrison and Denver Junction, Colorado.

THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

There is not a single county in Nebraska which can be denominated poor in reference to its adaptation for farming. Some counties are superior to others, but all are good. Speaking briefly in detail, this pamphlet will confine its description to the counties along the line of the Union Pacific Railway. Additional important figures showing the present state of development in these counties will be found in the tables published in the appendix to this pamphlet.

ADAMS.

Hastings is the county seat of this excellent county. It is the third city in the State; very busy, and very enterprising. It is a superior grain market and a city which promises great things in the future. The county is all smooth prairie, much of which is level as a floor. The soil is deep and fertile. No Government land can be had, but unbroken prairie land suitable for farming can be purchased at from \$7.50 to \$15 per acre, and improved land at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. There are several good trading centers in addition to Hastings, among which may be mentioned Juniata, Hansen and Kenesaw. Adams is a safe county for residence or investment. Two lines of railway cross it almost at right angles. Its area is 360,008 acres, less than half of which is in cultivation, though nearly every foot is arable.

BLAINE.

Blaine County is one of the young counties of the State. It is scarcely one year old and is practically unoccupied. It is outside the Land Grant limit and has, therefore, double the number of acres of land subject to homestead entry allotted to a division of the same dimensions within the limits of the grant. Brewster is the county seat. Mr. George W. Brewster, editor of the *Brewster News*, at the county-seat, will answer questions in regard to the resources of this county truthfully and cheerfully. It is a long distance from the railway at present, but in this age, this objection is soon removed for the iron horse whistles a warning of his coming soon after the settler gets his frontier cabin constructed.

BOONE.

Boone County is one of the best of North Nebraska Counties. It is noted for the depth and richness of its soil, its abundant water courses and delightfully rolling prairie. In its area are 442,722 acres, of which only about 80,000 acres are turned over by the plow. All the railway and government land is taken, but thousands of acres held by speculators or settlers are for sale at figures ranging from \$7 to \$20 per acre. The Union Pacific operates a branch to Albion and another to Cedar Rapids, both good trading centers in this county. The settlers are unusually intelligent, and their fine farms indicate that they are also thrifty.

BUFFALO.

The city of Kearney is the county seat of this fertile and populous county. Its enterprise and growth are a fair index of the results of a few years settlement in the county. Over 600,000 acres of land are contained within its boundaries. acres are cultivated, and the county is the home of a rarely energetic class of farmers. They have pushed their county into the front rank of agricultural counties, although it is comparatively new. Settlers coming from the East are welcomed hospitably, and as good society can be found as is expected in many an older Eastern subdivision. Lands have all passed out of the hands of the government and railroads, but private lands are sold at very low prices. Gibbon and Shelton are two good trading centers. Kearney is a live little city, whose inhabitants are very public-spirited and who devise and carry on enterprises which would do credit to many an older city.

BUTLER, SAUNDERS AND POLK.

Butler, Saunders and Polk counties make up a section which is aptly termed the "Garden of Nebraska." They are unsurpassed by any trio of counties in any State. Their soil is remarkably rich, almost every foot of each county is ready for the plow. Local markets and proximity to Omaha make sales ready at good figures. If asked to say which is best the writer would be obliged to call the three equally good. Wahoo, Valparaiso, Brainard, DAVID CITY, Rising, OSCEOLA and Stromsburg are the principal trading points. Butler has an area of 369,000 acres. Saunders

471,000 acres, and Polk 277,000 acres. Here is an agricultural area far exceeding that of several European nations in which 200,000 farmers can find land enough to keep them busy. Unimproved land sells at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, and improved land at from \$20 to \$40 per acre. No railroad or government land remains.

CHEYENNE.

This far western county has the dimensions of an empire almost; it is nearly as large as Massachusetts, and larger than Rhode Island and Connecticut combined by 1,000 square miles. It has more arable land than both these States, and can support a larger agricultural population. By the census of 1880 the population of these two States was 879,231. The same year Cheyenne County numbered 1,558 souls. An increase of 2,000 per cent is entirely probable in the next ten years, and still there will be room for others on its ample prairies. The county is absolutely new. Until within eighteen months no serious attempt has been made to cultivate the soil in the county. The entire area was given over to the ranchman for pasturage for his herds. Now settlers are pouring in on every train, and thousands of teams will be turning the sod the coming summer. The county is abundantly supplied with water. The Union Pacific Railway crosses the county from west to east. No other tract of land in Nebraska of the same area contains so little waste land. This is saying a good deal, for there is very little in the State, comparatively speaking, which will not submit to the plow. The soil in this county is a black loam with heavy clay subsoil. Chemists pronounce it superior for all the great field crops. Alkali is unknown. The water in the wells is entirely free from lime and other mineral substances, and is soft as rain water. For several years the rain-fall has been abundant. During July of last year the longest dry spell of the growing season was experienced, and that was but fourteen days. Its proximity to the mountains and elevation combine to make the climate of the county healthy, and at the same time places it near the mountain mining market. The coal-fields of Colorado and Wyoming are near, and can supply farmers with cheap fuel. Taxes are very light and always will be so. Nature has provided a porous soil which makes the best of roads. The streams require no bridges. There will be little occasion for expenditure of money beyond the expenses for the county government buildings and public schools. Large bodies of excellent land are for sale at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre and a million of acres of government land are awaiting settlers.

Gen. John M. Thayer, one of the original settlers of Eastern Nebraska, and once United States Senator from the State, speaking of Cheyenne County in an article written August 25, 1885, says:

"Riding into the country some seven or eight miles south of Sidney, on the high table lands, farms were met scattered all along the way with promising crops. Last spring there was not a sign of cultivation of the soil there, not a foot of the prairie sod had been turned. Farmers went there in the spring; their first move was, of necessity, to provide shelter for their families, and the next was, to turn over the sod and get

in the seed, which they were late in doing. As a result of their operations I saw crops there, on ground into which the plow was never put till last spring, that would fill farmers from Eastern Nebraska with amazement. I saw fields of potatoes, some of which were dug in my presence, that would average from 175 to 200 bushels to the acre, as large and handsome potatoes as are found in any market. I saw some fields of corn there, sod corn, that resembled the corn crops in Central and Eastern Nebraska, where the fields have been cultivated two or three seasons, and which this year will average thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. Also fields of stout oats which must yield thirty to forty bushels to the acre; the wheat fields would average eighteen to twenty bushels to the acre. Barley was doing remarkably well. There were also good crops of millet. I saw some rich timothy and clover, which one farmer had sowed for an experiment. Also every variety of vegetables growing on these farms in abundance.

"In considering this agricultural development two facts must be borne in mind: one is that the sod where these crops are being raised, was never broken until this last spring as before stated; the other is, that all this has been accomplished without irrigation, and on the upland prairie. There has been an abundance of rainfall there all through this season, and distributed much more equally than at the East. There has been a rain on an average of about once a week. Farmers have had no trouble in finding water at a depth of sixty to one hundred feet, and excellent water too. A field of handsome corn, thick in growth, was noticed from the cars near Kimball, thirty-seven miles west of Sidney.

"The lands of which I have been writing, were purchased last spring at an average price of \$3.00 per acre, and similar lands are being purchased now at an advance of from 75 cents to \$2.00 per acre, and of course, as lands are taken up and improved, and the country fills up, the prices will advance.

"In this visit to Cheyenne County I have witnessed developments in agriculture which I never expected to see this far West. This letter describes only what I have seen with my own eyes, and therefore know whereof I affirm. If any man had told me one year ago of what I have within a few days seen in Cheyenne County, and that it would be there this year, I would have set him down as a dreamer, a wild enthusiast. But it is all a living reality now. I have not a penny's worth of interest in Sidney or in Cheyenne County, either directly or indirectly, and I have not written this at the request of any one. No one knew that I thought of writing in regard to those lands until I myself announced it. My object is to let the facts be known in regard to the new developments of agriculture in the western portions of the State, which has hitherto been regarded as comparatively valueless for crops, and to let people, who want to secure farms for themselves, know where they can obtain desirable lands at moderate prices. And having seen what I have in the last few days, I do not hesitate to predict that in a very few years Cheyenne County will rival many of the counties far to the east of it, in agricultural resources and progress.

"When I was governor of Wyoming, the subject of agriculture in Western Nebraska and Wyoming attracted my attention, and its future prospects were a good deal considered and discussed, but not with much faith of hopeful result, and I frankly confess to a want of faith at that time that farming could be successfully and profitably carried on, say west of Plum Creek. It is a satisfaction to realize how erroneous that view was. Buffalo, Dawson and Lincoln counties have developed into rich and prosperous agricultural counties, and now Keith and Cheyenne counties are following in their wake."

COLFAX, DODGE, PLATTE AND HALL.

These four counties are in the very heart of the great Platte Valley, the garden spot of the world. They are all fairly well settled, all rich and prosperous and each capable of supporting ten times as many farmers as now subsist from their productive farms. FREMONT, North Bend, SCHUYLER, Benton, COLUMBUS, Platte Centre, GRAND ISLAND, Alda and Wood River, are the busy trade centers which grow and flourish along the Union Pacific—all supported by the farmers who have subdued the raw prairie of a few years ago. Detailed descriptions of these counties are unnecessary. When it is said no better ones can be found in any State of the Union for farming and stock raising, enough has been said to make their value for intending settlers apparent without further argument.

CUSTER.

Custer County is the second large county in the State, whose settlers ship their surplus products and receive their supplies via the Great Union Pacific Railway. In this monster county are 1,600,000 acres of land, most of which is arable, and all of which can be utilized for farming or stock raising. It was also the domain of the thrifty stock grower, exclusively, until within five years. The struggle between the hoofs and the plow shares, was very earnest and prolonged in this county, but the man who guided the plow was able to establish his superior right, and the cowboy and his lariat made way for him. Now every valley is farmed and thousands of acres of uplands will grow grain hereafter. The population of the county was 2,211, less than one to each square mile, in 1880. In 1885 it had grown to 12,399. Three railways are now heading for Custer County, attracted thither by the remarkable development of the past few years and the certain growth of the future. Some government land yet remains in this county and thousands of acres held by individuals can be purchased at low rates. This county offers special inducements to settlers and investors because of its rapid settlement and the near approach of railway builders. Property will advance from 50 to 100 per cent in this county when the railways are built to her fields and villages.

DAWSON.

Dawson County is another large and fertile county. It contains an area of 635,000 acres, and but one-tenth of this is under cultivation. All

NEBRASKA.

the remaining area awaits settlement and cultivation. It is a prime corn county, first-class for all other cereals and the great sheep-growing section. Farms can be purchased at from \$2 50 to \$15 per acre, on easy terms.

DOUGLAS.

The county of Douglas is not so well known as its chief city, Omaha, but is a large, very fertile county, having an abundance of timber and water, and no waste land. Of course its market is superior, and its numerous railways make fuel very cheap. This county is about half under cultivation. Land is comparatively cheap. Unimproved pieces are sold as low as \$10, and improved farms run up to \$150 per acre and even higher, depending upon proximity to the city.

GAGE.

Beatrice is the county-seat of Gage; Blue Springs, Wymore. Cortland and Barneston are the other trading points. The county is both large and populous. It has been settled about twenty years and has taken high rank among Nebraska counties. No better county is offered to settlers. The land is well tilled, where broken, and the farmer who resides in the county strives not alone for the slowly accumulating dollar, but takes pride in orchard, vineyard and dwellings. As a result, Gage County is more attractive to the Eastern visitor than many of its neighbors. The country can be searched over, in vain, to find a section combining the advantages possessed by this Southern Nebraska county. It has ample water-power, abundance of timber, good building stone, fine streams of water, excellent cities and villages and especially good railway facilities. Land is comparatively high-priced, but it is worth money, because it yields bounteously and unerringly. A failure of crops has never been experienced in Gage County.

GARFIELD AND WHEELER

are two new counties lying north of the Union Pacific Railway, which offer great inducements to intending settlers, especially those who seek homesteads or pre-emptions. Garfield has an area of 366,000 acres, and Wheeler 368,000 acres. The cultivated area bears a trifling proportion to this vast extent of grass-covered prairie. Good homesteads are still open to entry. These counties promise well for the future, and invite immigration.

GREELEY AND VALLEY.

These two counties have rapidly settled in the past two years and are now pushing well to the front rank as agricultural counties. In both counties government land can be found, and cheap, deeded land can be purchased. The completion of a branch of the Union Pacific into these counties is adding to the wealth of their farmers and pushing the development of their resources.

HOWARD AND SHERMAN.

Howard is a new county, but old by comparison with some of its neigh-

bors. It is one of the best counties in the State and can easily provide homes for four times its present population. Sherman is as good as Howard, but not so populous. The railway has just reached its valleys and henceforth it may be expected to push ahead with vigor.

KEITH.

Keith county is just emancipated from the thralldom of the cattle grower and cowboy. Less than two years ago, her development in an agricultural way began. Up to that period it was considered unfit for farming. Even now, after two years of effort, not to exceed ten thousand of the one and a quarter million acres of the county is in subjection to the plow. Its population is rapidly increasing, and its fine body of agricultural lands is fast becoming the home of enterprising husbandmen. Frontier cottages and bits of breaking indicate the fact that the farmer is on the ground to stay. Some government land is still untaken, and a half million acres of land owned by investors is on the market at low prices and on the easiest of terms. Ogallala, Paxton and Big Spring have all sprung up since the farming boom commenced. The Union Pacific crosses the large county from east to west. The two forks of the Platte and some smaller streams are its water courses. Valleys and uplands are alike fertile and easily cultivated. It is a county possessing many attractions to settlers and investors. Its tremendous extent is nearly all arable land.

Much of the extended description of Cheyenne county, given above, applies also to Keith.

LANCASTER.

Lancaster County is the capital county, rich, fertile and prosperous. It attracts settlers by reason of these facts, and the advantages appertaining to the capital of the State, where are located several of the State institutions, chief among which is the State University, a college of learning which would do credit to any of the old States. Lincoln, the county seat and capital of the State, is an enterprising city of 20,000, with a railway system radiating to all points of the compass.

LINCOLN.

Lincoln is another very large county. Its chief business center is North Platte, where are located extensive railroad shops. It is headquarters also of many wealthy stock growers. The railway company has a few thousand acres of land in this county for sale, about the last of the imperial grant in Nebraska made by the national government to the Union Pacific Railway. Thousands of acres of government land are still open to settlement also, and a hearty welcome is extended to farmers who are looking for homes.

LOGAN AND LOUP

are two counties some distance from the railways, but soon to be brought within their beneficent influence. They are practically unoccupied. Each county has over 365,000 acres of government land, being entirely

without the railroad limits. Both are rapidly filling up with thrifty settlers, and both promise well for the future.

MADISON AND MERRICK

are two excellent counties. The former is on the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills branch of the Union Pacific, and the latter on the main line of that road. Both are comparatively well settled, and neither has any government land. Thousands of acres of first-class farming land is offered for sale in these counties at reasonable rates. Norfolk and Madison are the principal towns of the former, and Central City, Clarks and Silver Creek of the latter.

NANCE AND SARPY

are both comparatively small but exceedingly fertile. The latter is one of the oldest counties in the State, and one of the best. It has three railway lines, is out of debt, and its farmers are well-to-do. Land is held at comparatively high figures, but there is abundant reason for it, because of its fertility and proximity to Omaha. Timber abounds, and streams of water course through nearly every farm. It is a favorite corn growing section, and feeds thousands of western cattle. Land in this county is a very safe investment, and farming a profitable industry. Nance County is made up of the old Pawnee Indian Agency, and has been settled less than ten years by whites. It is rapidly filling up with a good class of settlers, and stands well forward in the front rank of Nebraska counties.

IN GENERAL.

The brief sketches of the above counties are necessarily general in character. Much could be said in detail of the individual resources of each, but limited space prevents any more extended discussion of their merits. The tables published in the appendix to this pamphlet will convey a better idea of the exact state of affairs in each county than any description which might be written. Each county possesses merit enough to require all the space devoted to the State at large in this publication. We have attempted only to direct attention to the general features of each county. In Nebraska, there is so little choice between meritorious sections, that we can only recommend each and all. Some counties are better than others in some particulars, but all taken together the settler can hardly go amiss, no matter which section he selects. If he has money and wants an improved farm or unimproved land in old settlements, the eastern counties are most worthy of his attention. If his means are limited, and he wishes to take up government land, the counties of Garfield, Gosper, Wheeler, Loup, Custer, Logan, Blaine, Lincoln, Keith and Cheyenne will offer what he most desires. If he would engage in raising grain, growing stock or dairying, any county in this grand State will present an opening. By all means, come to Nebraska. Come and look over the best agricultural State, all things considered, in the Union. Come to a State that is healthful, that contains a smaller percentage of illiterates than any other in the Union.

and is settled, developed and controlled by the most enterprising and most intelligent people of the older States. Come this year, and help the State to grow and be in position to enjoy the appreciation in wealth which railway enterprise and rapid settlement assure all who hold titles to her prairies and valleys. Come to Nebraska for homes, health and happiness, the watchwords of success.

CHEYENNE COUNTY CROPS.

The *Homeseeker's Guide*, published at Potter, Cheyenne County, gives the following examples of what can be done in a single year in a Western Nebraska county:

"The tests have all been made on *sod*. Excepting on a few ranches along the Lodge Pole Creek, not an acre of land could be found in the county that had ever been turned by the plow before the spring of 1885. Nor was the breaking done in season to insure good crops. The homesteaders did not come upon these lands till April or May, and then the indispensable 'sod-house' for shelter had first to be erected. Thus breaking, plowing and sowing became late. Yet the crops were universally better than expected.

"M. Wetzel lives on the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, T. 13, R. 50, Cheyenne County. He came from York County, Nebraska, in March, 1885. During the spring he broke about thirty acres. He planted twenty acres in corn, which ripened and yielded about thirty bushels to the acre. The balance of breaking, ten acres, was put into potatoes, vines, vegetables, etc., all of which did well.

"Mr. George Fisher came from Illinois in March, 1885, and resides on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, T. 12, R. 50. Broke about thirty acres, of which he planted about twenty with corn. Obtaining a yield of thirty-five bushels to the acre. On his place were raised the finest turnips that had been seen by visitors. Mr. Fisher sowed tame field clover and timothy on sod and they did finely. Potatoes, vines and vegetables flourished, and attained a large size.

"Mr. H. Witt came from Lancaster County, Nebraska, in October, 1884, and was the first actual settler upon the table-land in Cheyenne County. He lives on Sec. 6, T. 12, R. 49. He broke forty acres, and put in about eight acres in oats which yielded forty bushels to the acre. His other crops did equally well. His well on Sec. 1, T. 12, R. 50, adjoining him, is only eight feet deep, from which he waters fifty head of stock.

"C. Anderson has a homestead on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, T. 14, R. 52. His family settled on this land in May, 1885. Fifteen acres breaking was done in latter part of May. Planted four acres of corn—'Pride of the North'—June 2d and 5th. The corn grew nicely and ripened well. It was cut for feed for the cows. Sowed five acres of oats about June 6th and 7th. It grew well but was cut for feed before ripe. Sowed three acres millet which did very well and made good hay—sown about June 15th. June 4th and 5th planted potatoes which made an excellent yield and were very fine. They were lain in the furrow and plowed down, and not touched till dug for the table. No potato-bugs molested them. About June 10th sowed a piece of Alfalfa which grew to an average

height of two feet and made a good crop. Melons, squash, turnips and several varieties of root crops all did nicely. On the whole his crops were as good as could have been raised in any of the Western States.

"John Anderson, seven miles below Potter in the Lodge Pole Valley, has a Timber Claim on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, T. 14, R. 51. He broke five acres in 1884, this spring he 'back-set' it and planted about half with trees and half with corn. He reports a yield of 150 bushels of corn on these two and a half acres. The trees grew to a height of from three to four feet from mere cuttings, and scarcely any died. This small experiment has proved that trees can be grown successfully in Cheyenne county. Mr. Anderson has about 75 horses and 175 head of cattle. He put up over 175 tons of hay this year.

"Mr. P. L. Larson has a homestead on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T. 15, R. 52, about five miles north of Potter. He took his homestead the latter part of April, 1885, and commenced to break in May. He planted about six acres in corn and three acres in potatoes, besides putting in a garden. His corn grew very well and ripened, making about 30 bushels per acre. His potatoes were excellent, on the whole better than those usually raised in Illinois or Iowa. Some turnips raised by him were monsters in size, yet finely flavored when cooked. During the summer Mr. Larson supported his family by breaking timber claims in his neighborhood. He had more breaking offered him than he could do, at prices ranging from \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per acre. He came from Saunders county, Neb.

"Mr. Aug. Smith has a homestead on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, T. 15, R. 52. He came to Cheyenne County from Lancaster County, Nebraska, in April, 1885, and commenced breaking in May. He also planted corn, potatoes, squashes and sowed some Hungarian millet. During the season several parties from the East visited his place, and the Hungarian grown by Mr. Smith was universally pronounced to be the finest they had ever seen, and several specimens were carried east. His crops did well.

"We might continue these crop reports at any length but they would be merely repetitions of the same thing. To sum up we would say: Sod corn yielded from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre; potatoes, planted under the sod, yielded about 100 bushels per acre, and were very fine, no bugs molested them; oats yielded from twenty to forty bushels per acre, corn, on second plowing, sixty bushels per acre. Vegetables and vines were much finer than those usually grown east of the Mississippi River."

WYOMING.

The census of 1870 gave Wyoming a population of 9,118, and in 1880 20,789. Since that time, however, the increase has been very rapid, and will at the present time approximate between 70,000 and 75,000.

The Territory has no outstanding indebtedness, either bonded or floating, and January 1st had a cash balance on hand of over \$30,000.

The wealth of Wyoming has trebled the past six years, the assessed valuation having increased during that time from \$10,000,000 to over \$30,000,000. This, however, only represents about one third of the actual valuation of the property assessed. The increased assessment last year was nearly \$5,000,000. The actual valuation of property in the Territory will exceed \$100,000,000.

Wyoming has never been advertised or appreciated. Her marvelous resources are undeveloped. Only the cattle industry has received any attention. The day is breaking, however, and this wonderfully rich Territory will soon attract thousands, and even hundreds of thousands of settlers. She has coal measures which surpass those of Pennsylvania, grazing regions superior to those of Texas, ore bodies—gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, etc., which are not any where equaled in extent and prospective value. Petroleum wells of greater flow than those of the Eastern oil regions, and agricultural valleys of which any State or Territory might be proud. With the growth of Western Nebraska, Wyoming is in sympathy. The pioneer farmer has already erected his cabin within her eastern boundary, and onward into the Laramie plains is pushing his conquering way. In the Northern part of the Territory the advancement of the farmers has been even more marked, and hundreds of fine farms have been opened within a year or two. Whatever a man's business may be, Wyoming will offer an excellent field of operations. At present the stock interest is the main wealth of the Territory. This will always be a great industry, but it will soon be only one of many resources of wealth. Timber, coal, water power, mineral wealth, climate, soil and pasture will combine to make of Wyoming the Pennsylvania of the Rocky Mountains.

WELD COUNTY, COLORADO.

Weld County, Colorado, lies south of Cheyenne County, Nebraska, and is very similar to the latter in all particulars. What has been said of the one applies almost equally well to the other, except that farming has been successfully carried on in Weld County for a series of years. In the western part of the county at Greeley, Evans and Eaton, no attempt has been made to farm without irrigation. At Sterling a large irrigating ditch covers a wide area of excellent lands. For the past two years it has not been necessary to draw upon the irrigating canal. A sufficient fall of rain has been experienced to mature crops. In this section are thousands of acres of most excellent land open to settlement, and thousands of settlers are pushing forward to take up these lands. The land office is located at Denver. The present year will witness a remarkable development in this section.

POPULATION.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES ALONG THE UNION PACIFIC, NOT INCLUDING THE ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND R. R., IN 1885 AND IN 1880, SHOWING THE INCREASE IN FIVE YEARS.

COUNTIES	1885	1880	INCREASE
Adams	18,004	10,295	7,709
Blaine	275	.....	275
Boone	7,645	4,170	3,475
Buffalo	14,543	7,531	7,012
Butler	13,314	9,194	4,120
*Cheyenne	1,653	1,558	95
Colfax	9,260	6,588	2,672
Custer	12,399	2,211	10,188
Dawson	6,710	2,909	3,801
Dodge	15,499	11,263	4,236
†Douglas	72,658	37,645	35,013
Gage	26,164	13,164	13,000
Garfield	1,137	.....	1,137
Greeley	3,536	1,461	2,075
Hall	13,130	8,572	4,558
Howard	7,129	4,391	2,738
Keith	1,140	194	946
Lancaster	39,719	28,090	11,629
Lincoln	5,002	3,632	1,370
Logan	456	.....	456
Loup	976	.....	976
Madison	9,871	5,589	4,282
Merrick	7,223	5,341	1,882
Nance	3,829	1,212	2,617
Platte	12,590	9,511	3,079
Polk	9,805	6,846	2,959
Sarpy	5,867	4,481	1,386
Saunders	20,427	15,810	4,617
Sherman	4,916	2,061	2,855
Valley	5,835	2,324	3,511
Wheeler	1,301	644	657
Total for Counties on line of U. P. Ry.....	352,013	206,687	145,326
Total for entire State.....	740,645	452,402	288,243

*Cheyenne County did not receive the attention of immigrants until later than date of above figures.

†Omaha is the county seat of Douglas, hence the remarkable increase of population in that county.

Average increase per year for five years, 57,628. In 1867 when Nebraska was admitted to the Union she had only 123,000 inhabitants.

It will be noticed that nearly half the people in Nebraska reside in counties tributary to the Union Pacific Railway, and that more than half the population, added to the total for the State in the past five years, is

found in these counties. They have kept fully abreast with the progress of the State. They are by far the best and richest counties in the State, as the tables published herein will satisfactorily prove.

AREA OF LAND BY COUNTIES AND THE VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

COUNTIES	LAND AREA		No. FARMS	No. OWNERS	Estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed, or on hand for 1884.
	No. SQUARE MILES	No. ACRES			
Adams	562.5	360,008	1,790	1,830	\$ 1,304,785
Blaine	714.4	457,236	143	143	.....
Boone	691.7	442,722	1,291	1,097	655,161
Buffalo	941.9	602,857	2,036	1,724	826,811
Butler	577.2	369,427	1,964	1,456	1,395,223
Cheyenne	7,096.9	4,542,047	87	86	12,560
Clay	572.8	366,642	2,084	1,519	1,390,995
Colfax	407.8	261,024	1,257	1,054	758,900
Custer	2,579.9	1,651,169	3,223	3,170	621,502
Dawson	992.9	635,461	1,242	1,147	329,790
Dodge	531.1	339,930	1,669	1,251	1,228,493
Douglas	330.1	211,280	1,276	824	927,774
Gage	889.0	549,777	2,934	2,095	2,004,567
Garfield	571.9	366,042	282	268	35,404
Gosper	466.3	298,449	825	755	161,358
Greeley	510.9	327,029	634	600	223,641
Hall	538.0	344,345	1,357	1,095	1,102,506
Howard	564.0	361,003	1,126	989	420,884
Jefferson	575.4	368,295	1,623	1,162	1,064,108
Keith	1,950.9	1,248,553	314	314	.....
Lancaster	846.0	541,447	3,311	2,285	2,147,919
Lincoln	1,932.2	1,241,099	643	636	129,504
Logan	574.1	367,453	146	122	7,330
Loup	570.4	365,056	227	220	50,408
Madison	576.9	369,243	1,281	1,035	730,877
Merrick	460.3	294,592	976	803	519,343
Nance	437.8	280,223	641	422	549,892
Platte	527.9	337,850	1,737	1,529	967,122
Polk	433.0	277,142	1,522	1,186	1,087,717
Sarpy	251.0	160,681	858	513	1,022,133
Saunders	737.0	471,697	3,005	2,320	1,964,030
Sherman	571.3	365,693	938	872	357,776
Thayer	572.7	366,535	1,296	917	667,992
Valley	574.6	367,743	996	925	301,117
Wheeler	575.0	368,054	311	306	57,219
TOTAL STATE	*74,795.1	47,869,978	99,857	81,049	\$52,035,922

* The U. S. survey gives the State 76,185 square miles. This survey includes water areas (rivers and lakes) which are included in the above.

Attention is especially directed to the large proportion of owners of land as compared with renters. In Nebraska every man can own a farm. In fact, nearly every man does own a farm, if he is a farmer. He can rent land on shares, giving his landlord about one-third of his crop, or he can pay a cash rental of from \$1 to \$3 per acre, if preferred. Those who wish to cultivate a larger acreage than they are able to own, will find a wide area of cultivated land which can be hired from year to year, the landlord usually furnishing house, barn and other farm buildings. A great many farmers rent lands in the manner indicated, and meanwhile purchase, pay for and improve land in the same vicinity. Breaking is usually done between seasons, when regular farm work is less engrossing

than at other times. A "renter" can therefore make his living on rented ground, and at the same time obtain and break land of his own.

The tables published in this pamphlet will show millions of uncultivated acres of as good land as the sun of heaven ever shone upon. They are waiting the settler and his plowshare. The young State is forging ahead with most startling rapidity. No other State of the Union has experienced so much growth, and in no other are farmers so generally prosperous. The days of experiment are past, and Nebraska's fame as an agricultural commonwealth is established beyond all possible cavil. It is no exaggeration to pronounce it the best of all the farming States for the man of moderate means. The long, severe winters of the North, and the hot, burning winds of the South are both escaped. The golden mean between these extremes is Nebraska.

It is these facts which brings the best of all the western immigration to the Prairie State of the Trans-Missouri country.

TO SETTLERS.

This pamphlet contains a vast amount of very important information in condensed form. The general terms in which territory is mentioned will be found fully sustained by the pages of figures published. As has been fully shown elsewhere, a settler can blindfold his eyes, and placing his finger on the map of the State, select the county in which he is to reside, and never regret the step. Every county is good. The newer counties, perhaps, offer better opportunities for men of small means, who can take advantage of the growth of these, but even the oldest county in the State is young, and the most populous is not more than half occupied. It will also appear, from an examination of the tables published elsewhere, that the counties along the various lines of the Union Pacific are not only the wealthiest and most prosperous, but that they also contain by far the greatest acreage of cheap or government lands. In going to a new country, it is always important that the railway facilities be carefully considered. The nearer a settler can locate to a great thoroughfare or trunk line, the more certain is he to find his property steadily increasing in value, and the surer and better will be his markets.

The Union Pacific is the National Thoroughfare. It is the original trans-continental line, the connecting link which binds together the commerce of two worlds. Its supremacy among the trans-continental routes is unquestioned and will always be impregnable. The settler who selects a farm or residence on its lines will, therefore, find himself in the great business belt of America. Whatever happens, he is in the best region of this country for health, for business and for prosperity. Be careful, therefore, to locate on or near the Union Pacific.

PRODUCTS OF THE FIELD.

COUNTIES	BARLEY 1884		BUCKWHEAT 1884		INDIAN CORN 1884		OATS 1884		RYE 1884		WHEAT 1884	
	Area Acres	Crop Bush.	Area Acres	Crop Bush.	Area Acres	Crop Bushels	Area Acres	Crop Bushels	Area Acres	Crop Bush.	Area Acres	Crop Bushels
Adams.....	12,833	244,392	140	1,024	77,917	3,034,996	18,486	573,422	1,054	14,080	49,151	690,578
Blaine.....	677	17,351	41	481	35,292	1,265,257	12,174	472,177	571	12,146	16,056	234,003
Boone.....	1,823	39,852	56	653	50,390	1,736,332	13,516	393,396	1,298	19,478	41,315	611,396
Buffalo.....	1,630	34,866	465	6,411	86,903	3,942,109	23,827	876,897	3,846	65,958	26,426	366,225
Burlington.....	188	2,000	188	2,000	188	2,000	188	2,000	188	2,000	188	2,000
Cherokee.....	18,371	370,205	45	934	94,390	3,724,665	16,430	533,111	2,780	42,340	40,914	560,959
Colfax.....	360	6,398	16	256	48,047	1,691,640	13,896	406,122	1,420	22,597	16,597	172,162
Custer.....	217	3,843	93	1,014	36,757	1,064,770	8,707	273,037	238	3,543	8,852	127,199
Dawson.....	1,765	43,013	66	856	21,205	508,239	4,956	192,350	226	4,425	16,914	179,563
Dodge.....	404	7,100	16	225	85,356	3,518,896	22,039	733,914	1,242	20,350	25,949	382,774
Douglas.....	350	6,709	181	2,608	49,506	1,691,505	10,844	298,260	1,828	30,919	2,639	35,827
Gage.....	257	3,892	232	2,005	149,890	6,273,432	25,347	657,260	4,116	62,723	16,032	231,143
Garfield.....	18	116	4	20	3,880	53,787	699	8,229	51	675	564	6,657
Gosper.....	698	11,415	2	28	12,500	361,480	1,747	43,839	838	16,016	7,027	98,638
Greeley.....	50	680	5	69	8,066	296,379	4,051	94,050	91	1,990	96,637	96,637
Hall.....	2,294	44,387	89	732	55,136	1,683,852	19,222	397,179	2,217	38,468	28,028	300,614
Howard.....	3,427	67,501	24	380	28,002	690,460	9,625	204,801	1,122	18,605	22,718	323,069
Jefferson.....	1,043	22,200	26	295	72,123	3,012,956	13,066	394,288	4,259	64,183	13,108	187,717
Keith.....	592	11,579	419	4,430	157,827	6,811,172	29,533	900,207	4,496	68,639	16,419	239,739
Lancaster.....	22	511	48	800	135,119	1,045	25,897	23	455	3,684	263	3,684
Lincoln.....	8	316	10	25	3,465	107,704	9,465	22,721	34	477	11	150
Loup.....	789	15,058	112	1,606	42,283	1,558,311	13,540	387,880	1,286	19,614	10,411	125,288
Madison.....	474	10,524	47	719	31,421	1,110,357	14,413	377,847	1,981	32,402	5,070	65,818
Merrick.....	547	16,220	56	1,064	21,930	1,051,717	4,883	137,414	332	8,914	6,078	119,708
Nance.....	2,013	41,317	79	1,690	60,631	2,283,863	22,439	714,503	1,038	18,435	17,834	230,515
Platte.....	1,157	23,066	69	1,125	68,889	2,968,742	21,131	828,778	2,332	38,306	18,613	276,814
Polk.....	449	10,518	137	1,781	35,006	1,562,086	11,569	235,511	1,126	18,371	2,682	37,423
Saunders.....	532	8,721	63	774	156,676	6,348,530	31,374	895,706	4,560	65,391	16,982	225,887
Sherman.....	557	9,741	43	1,391	17,777	634,317	4,946	152,343	372	6,505	14,724	212,989
Thayer.....	2,568	45,021	36	525	52,210	2,063,951	9,202	237,331	2,564	41,151	7,758	114,842
Valley.....	327	7,061	101	943	20,514	440,073	5,739	155,864	171	2,560	10,021	144,616
Wheeler.....	2	35	10	178	4,864	75,884	7,383	11,001	31	440	130	1,870
Total for State.....	133,622	2,611,898	6,470	79,296	3,329,812	127,852,387	712,885	20,674,260	113,976	1,774,558	1,006,667	13,896,051

COUNTIES	FLAX 1884			SORGHUM 1884			BROOM CORN 1884		POTATOES [Irish]—1884		POTATOES [Sweet]—1884	ORCHARDS Apples—1884		Total value of crops sold or consumed.	
	Area In Crop Acres	Seed Bush.	Straw Tons	Area In Crop Acres	Sugar Lbs.	Molasses Galls	Acres	Lbs.	Area Acres	Crop Bush.	Area Acres	Crop Bush.	Bear- ing Trees		Bush.
Adams.....	702	4,220	189	41	20	3,016	518	158,080	1,118	100,780	4	325	2,895	1,118	\$ 1,204
Blaine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone.....	1,098	9,206	60	14	.....	855	.....	.....	576	62,315	1	49	490	70	64
Buffalo.....	147	1,031	28	93	231	6,875	81	51,800	984	92,359	1	53	1,567	400	305
Butler.....	3,524	32,046	263	84	837	5,819	174	51,280	1,148	118,471	4	620	5,300	1,186	1,311
Cheyenne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	4,311	3	250	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	2,602	18,829	.....	108	84	7,930	245	119,000	727	66,856	1	112	5,045	1,425	1,127
Coffey.....	1,226	10,615	2,247	91	125	10,246	7	3,500	752	66,948	2	139	.....	.....	.....
Custer.....	136	910	434	57	10	4,694	23	11,000	693	85,681	7	689	.....	.....	.....
Dawson.....	98	603	946	76	32	3,749	290	135,500	522	43,922	11	929	.....	.....	.....
Dodge.....	5	60	.....	33	.....	3,093	314	162,000	841	76,121	3	196	10,389	7,412	6,819
Douglas.....	600	7,200	1,362	24	.....	1,623	6	4,000	2,156	165,817	62	4,607	15,814	11,925	10,916
Gage.....	2,739	15,634	481	229	584	15,898	95	21,800	1,438	135,751	18	2,060	30,323	16,676	18,222
Garfield.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	360	.....	.....	90	10,668	1	100	.....	.....	.....
Gosper.....	12	90	.....	39	.....	3,254	1,540	548,214	222	22,607	7	839	1,000	2,180	1,625
Greeley.....	25	116	5	18	.....	918	.....	.....	556	47,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hall.....	244	933	7	23	.....	1,580	25	14,000	1,131	87,630	4	339	2,122	525	389
Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	273	.....	.....	629	48,676	5	366	4,500	360	275
Jefferson.....	133	889	395	143	90	9,869	78	27,300	663	56,925	4	311	6,201	4,580	4,359
Kelli.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	942	6,263	562	178	318	16,268	151	45,000	1,992	191,077	53	5,656	37,332	30,394	23,660
Lincoln.....	205	1,980	.....	7	.....	465	.....	.....	292	24,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	81	.....	.....	11	1,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	475	3	2,000	65	6,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	590	2,892	250	47	.....	3,221	142	65,000	786	87,443	2	133	400	100	72
Merrick.....	153	997	.....	66	.....	5,882	124	61,200	608	47,651	1	32	723	181	165
Nance.....	467	3,756	20	15	.....	1,545	.....	.....	174	20,752	4	420	623	210	125
Platte.....	803	6,099	35	63	220	3,945	47	17,000	1,209	115,053	21	2,415	945	720	510
Polk.....	1,679	15,337	295	31	.....	2,843	1,210	647,100	616	58,735	5	474	6,228	1,800	1,080
Saunders.....	6	30	28	45	110	3,240	1,538	1,043,500	1,084	111,312	6	372	19,860	15,756	13,620
Sherman.....	408	3,430	104	19	.....	4,341	20	8,000	494	35,644	4	82	60	10	8
Thayer.....	532	4,632	350	74	.....	5,894	20	8,000	498	39,989	4	382	5,440	1,123	890
Valley.....	71	495	100	82	.....	4,748	.....	.....	421	34,234	.....	.....	230	25	15
Wheeler.....	2	13	.....	17	.....	1,431	.....	.....	82	9,619	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Wheeler.....	1	12	.....	9	.....	1,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for State.....	50,984	387,491	15,656	5,242	6,355	333,343	17,927	17,592,934	44,948	4,060,696	482	41,685	1725,031	659,422	\$432,845

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MILES AND TAXABLE VALUATION OF RAILROAD,
AND TOTAL VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN STATE.

COUNTIES	No Miles R. R.	Taxable Valua- tion of R. R., April 1, 1885.	Total Taxable Valuation As- sessed, April 1, 1885
Adams	60.17	\$ 492,578.24	\$ 2,919,300.24
Blaine		96,031.42	1,235,810.07
Boone	21.26	507,331.89	2,429,145.89
Buffalo	44.42	288,967.04	2,332,114.04
Butler	59.81	1,172,211.07	1,850,148.07
Cheyenne	104.41	422,635.44	2,821,608.94
Clay	47.52	202,086.00	1,709,130.00
Colfax	18.00		771,459.00
Custer			1,097,544.70
Dawson	45.10	453,258.69	3,160,818.69
Dodge	61.53	520,648.50	12,767,146.80
Douglas	58.60	737,972.33	6,289,620.88
Gage	129.53		95,487.00
Garfield			464,222.00
Gosper			600,940.20
Greeley	9.20	44,307.20	2,510,531.52
Hall	54.39	150,114.72	1,220,144.37
Howard	31.17	282,086.84	2,534,977.74
Jefferson	53.90	467,043.20	732,239.20
Kelth	41.60	992,998.90	6,451,585.00
Lancaster	134.45	658,463.55	1,543,541.55
Lincoln	58.65		81,556.00
Logan			1,520,242.10
Loup			1,910,368.53
Madison	55.895	531,215.53	1,015,068.15
Merrick	49.19	152,674.60	2,322,765.63
Nance	33.80	77,344.96	1,564,672.96
Platte	63.96	333,323.72	1,624,523.72
Polk	16.06	253,293.12	2,551,410.97
Sarpy	38.84		659,582.00
Saunders	45.86		803,818.64
Sherman			926,574.15
Thayer	56.20	8,668.80	104,475.00
Valley	1.80		
Wheeler			
Total for State	2,765.485	\$18,534,789.08	\$133,418,699.83

There are four great trunk lines represented in Nebraska, and at least two others are moving upon the State with a view to securing a share of its patronage. Each of these four lines is now throwing out feeders into new territory. It is believed to be safe to assume that this year's construction will reach 1,000 miles. Every mile of railway constructed adds to the value of property in the vicinity. Homesteads obtained free are made valuable, and their owners are made rich every year. As a speculation, a piece of land in Nebraska invariably proves profitable. Land which was sold five or ten years ago at from \$3 to \$5 per acre, now readily brings from \$10 to \$50. The railways have been a very potent factor in all this wonderful growth. Instead of awaiting the development of the country, this modern element of civilization has pushed its way into the unsettled regions and drawn wealth, population and prosperity after it. In many counties, bonds have been voted to aid in the extension of railway lines. The increased valuation of property, together with the receipts from taxes paid by the railway company, far more than pay the cost of such donations from the counties to the railways. A comparison of the figures of the valuation of Nebraska's

railways with those showing the taxable valuation of the State at large, will indicate the truth of the preceding proposition.

Nebraska was admitted to the Union in 1867. At that time work had but fairly begun on the Great Union Pacific Railway. Her population was 123,000, and the few miles of line constructed by the Union Pacific Company, represented her railway interest. To-day, with a population of 750,000, she has a system of railways comprising nearly 3,000 miles, which pays nearly one-seventh of the cost of conducting the State government. The State levy is 7.29 mills on the dollar of valuation. The local tax varies in the several counties.

It will be seen that this railway system bears a fair proportion of the cost of government. It might also be mentioned here, that in the earlier days of the settlement of the State, the railways bore a much larger proportion of the burdens of government, for lands held by homesteaders were not taxed or taxable, and the road bed, equipment and land grants of the railways built the bridges, the school houses, and paid nearly all the tax that was required.

SCHOOLS, SCHOOL PROPERTY AND TEACHERS.

COUNTIES	Total No. Public School Houses	Value of Public School Houses	TOTAL WAGES PAID TEACHERS		No. TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS		No. School Children	Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers
			Males	Females	Mal's	Femal's		
Adams	81	\$ 55,948	\$ 6,772.55	\$ 15,623.51	39	97	4,248	\$30.65
Blaine.....								
Boone.....	46	8,351	2,221.50	5,803.50	19	57	2,199	28.68
Buffalo.....	71	56,825	5,852.51	15,444.55	34	99	4,505	34.00
Butler.....	74	40,235	10,280.05	12,978.98	47	66	4,292	36.51
Cheyenne	3	4,550	1,335.00	1,900.00	3	5	265	66.43
Clay.....	74	50,811	10,829.91	13,447.75	57	87	4,542	35.04
Colfax	55	31,856	7,023.15	10,033.04	36	57	3,347	39.05
Custer	34	3,938	1,823.31	2,888.97	23	34	2,145	25.34
Dawson	42	18,240	2,644.76	5,277.67	11	38	1,484	33.30
Dodge.....	73	69,100	8,789.85	16,336.86	41	109	4,977	36.75
Douglas.....	67	416,360	17,253.34	66,088.67	40	174	13,364	40.00
Gage.....	120	50,278	11,813.65	14,891.02	66	126	7,635	35.03
Garfield								
Gosper	20	1,624	847.00	1,356.98	8	19	808	25.62
Greeley	23	9,075	1,483.30	3,193.18	14	28	1,237	28.72
Hall.....	73	69,370	8,512.83	15,304.94	33	96	4,105	35.81
Howard	52	25,559	2,020.50	5,657.41	14	48	2,388	29.00
Jefferson.....	72	46,445	7,241.30	10,834.81	40	58	3,822	32.58
Keith.....	1	2,009	540.00	.....	1	.....	26	60.00
Lancaster	126	125,576	15,156.01	30,312.79	80	169	10,190	37.05
Lincoln	15	30,130	1,660.00	7,819.00	6	27	1,026	51.61
Logan.....								
Loup.....	9	150	121.50	228.50	2	4	208	19.50
Madison.....	44	30,825	3,632.70	7,702.29	32	67	3,174	30.69
Merrick	53	32,410	6,329.90	8,304.60	33	65	2,415	34.36
Nance.....	11	6,017	1,433.68	2,190.12	8	20	1,009	30.13
Platte.....	67	27,890	9,285.55	9,893.71	43	68	4,225	35.84
Polk.....	62	34,571	5,685.90	9,672.29	24	48	3,269	35.00
Sarpy.....	33	33,225	3,684.75	6,969.00	23	47	2,024	37.73
Saunders	107	58,275	11,346.68	18,124.50	67	128	7,007	35.17
Sherman	33	15,200	1,926.00	3,090.00	15	31	1,339	28.97
Thayer.....	67	39,095	6,650.69	11,271.00	31	85	3,185	33.13
Valley.....	28	9,396	2,348.00	4,927.00	10	41	1,705	30.82
Wheeler	6	720	285.00	866.25	3	13	432	23.07
Total for State..	3,324	\$2,351,603	\$340,640.96	\$632,543.31	1,906	4,144	209,436	\$32.61

The State of Nebraska glories in its school system, and in the fact that the percentage of illiterates within her boundaries is less than in any other State in the Union. It is no vain boast which Nebraska makes in the further assertion that she has received the best class of immigrants since she was admitted to the Union. The vigor, enterprise and intelligence of America and the world have looked with favor upon her fair prairies, and are now tilling her soil and filling her various vocations of life. The climate is peculiarly invigorating, and a spirit of push is manifest in all business ventures. The public schools, the State Normal school, the State University, a dozen seminaries and colleges, the State charity and reformatory institutions all point to the high regard in which educational affairs are held. Every village of five hundred or more people has its graded schools. The cities support superior high schools, and over six thousand teachers are employed in the schools of the State. The State fund is inexhaustible, and magnificent in proportions. A proposition for improving the character of school property, the grade of schools, or competency of teachers invariably meets with favor in every community. The country schools are models in every sense of the term. The qualifications required of teachers are far above the average, and the wages paid command good talent. The city of Omaha pays over \$100,000 per annum to its teachers. Other cities pay proportionately large sums. In short, as a comparison with statistics furnished by other States of the Union will amply prove, this young commonwealth is abreast with the spirit of the century in the matter of education of the young. No man need hesitate to take up his residence here for fear his children will be deprived of the opportunity of securing a good practical common school education. Nor need he fear that the higher culture of colleges and universities will be beyond their reach.

LAND EXPLORERS' TICKETS.

Land Explorers' tickets are sold by Eastern roads to Columbus, Grand Island and Lincoln. Tickets to Grand Island are issued either via St. Joseph and St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R., or via Council Bluffs.

Round trip land tickets issued by Eastern roads to Columbus or Lincoln, will be honored to either Columbus, Lincoln or David City. The agents at either of these cities will stamp and witness such tickets for return passage.

Passengers holding land tickets are carried in first-class coaches on express trains, and have the privilege of stopping over within the limit of their tickets, on application to the conductor for stop-over checks.

The provision in some Foreign issues that land tickets must be used within five days west bound, has been canceled, and all land tickets will be honored by our conductors for passage westward within fifteen days from date of sale, regardless of the wording of contract.

Extension tickets will be made good for the same time as original tickets, and allow stop-overs in either direction within limit of ticket. Extension tickets may be purchased at the company's offices at Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Columbus or Grand Island at following rates :

FROM COLUMBUS.

Grand Island, \$3.78; Alda, \$4.20; Wood River, \$4.68; Shelton, \$5.16; Gibbon, \$5.52; Buda, \$6.00; Kearney, \$6.08; Elm Creek, \$7.10; Overton, \$7.64; Plum Creek, \$8.30; Cozad, \$9.00; Willow Island, \$9.25; Gothenburg, \$9.50; Brady Island, \$10.15; Maxwell, \$10.60; North Platte, \$11.25; O'Fallon's, \$12.10; Alkali, \$12.85; Ogallala, \$13.90; Big Springs, \$14.75; Denver Junction, Col., \$15.30; Sedgwick, Col., \$16.05; Crooks, Col., \$16.80; Chappell, \$16.10; Lodge Pole, \$16.55; Sidney, \$17.45; Potter, \$18.40; Antelope, \$19.30; Bushnell, \$19.90; Pine Bluffs, Wyo., \$20.40; St. Libory, \$4.33; St. Paul, \$4.93; Elba, \$5.38; Scotia, \$6.13; North Loup, \$6.23.

FROM LINCOLN.

Grand Island, \$5.70; Alda, \$6.10; Wood River, \$6.50; Shelton, \$6.90; Gibbon, \$7.20; Buda, \$7.45; Kearney, \$7.45; Elm Creek, \$8.30; Overton, \$8.75; Plum Creek, \$9.30; Cozad, \$9.95; Willow Island, \$10.20; Gothenburg, \$10.50; Brady Island, \$11.15; Maxwell, \$11.60; North Platte, \$12.25; O'Fallon's, \$13.10; Alkali, \$13.85; Ogallala, \$14.80; Big Springs, \$15.75; Denver Junction, Col., \$16.30; Sedgwick, Col., \$17.00; Crooks, Col., \$17.80; Chappell, \$17.10; Lodge Pole, \$17.55; Sidney, \$18.40; Potter, \$19.35; Antelope, \$20.25; Bushnell, 20.85; Pine Bluffs, Wyo., 21.35; St. Libory, \$6.25; St. Paul, \$6.85; Elba, \$7.30; Scotia, 8.05; North Loup, \$8.20.

FROM GRAND ISLAND.

Alda, 40 cts.; Wood River, 80 cts.; Shelton, \$1.20; Gibbon, \$1.50; Buda, \$1.90; Kearney, \$2.10; Elm Creek, \$2.90; Overton, \$3.35; Plum Creek, \$3.90; Cozad, \$4.60; Willow Island, 4.85; Gothenburg, \$5.10; Brady Island, \$5.75; Maxwell, \$6.20; North Platte, \$6.90; O'Fallon's, \$7.75; Alkali, \$8.45; Ogallala, \$9.40; Big Springs, \$10.40; Denver Junction, Col., \$10.90; Sedgwick, Col., \$11.70; Crooks, Col., \$12.45; Chappell, \$11.70; Lodge Pole, \$12.15; Sidney, \$13.05; Potter, \$14.00; Antelope, \$14.90; Bushnell, \$15.50; Pine Bluffs, Wyo., \$16.00; St. Libory, 55 cts.; St. Paul, \$1.15; Elba, \$1.60; Scotia, \$2.35; North Loup, \$2.50.

Land tickets are sold locally at Fremont, Norfolk, Columbus, Central City, Lincoln, Grand Island and Kearney.

The local rate between stations on the Union Pacific Railway as fixed by law, is 3 cents per mile between all stations east of O'Fallons, Lincoln County, Neb., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents between O'Fallons and the western boundary of the State.

EMIGRANT MOVABLES.

RATES FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Freight rates on emigrant movables, or trees and shrubbery, straight or mixed car loads, minimum 20,000 pounds, from Council Bluffs, Ia., are as follows:

Elm Creek.....	\$35 per car	Paxton.....	\$50 per car
Overton.....	40 "	Ogallala.....	50 "
Plum Creek.....	40 "	Big Springs.....	50 "
Cozad.....	45 "	Denver Junction, Col...	55 "
Willow Island.....	45 "	Sterling.....	65 "
Gothenburg.....	45 "	Chappell.....	60 "
Brady Island.....	50 "	Lodge Pole.....	60 "
Maxwell.....	50 "	Sidney.....	60 "
North Platte.....	50 "	Potter.....	68 "
O'Fallon's.....	50 "	Kimball.....	76 "

The term Emigrant Movable will apply on straight car loads of household goods or mixed car loads of household goods, second-hand farm implements, wagons and carriages, trees, shrubbery, live fowls, hogs, sheep and not to exceed ten head of horses or cattle. One man will be passed free, west bound, if car contains live stock; lumber or other freight, such as groceries, small stocks of goods, etc., will not be taken in car loads of emigrant movables.

For full information in regard to rates on freight apply to H. A. Johnson, Assistant General Freight Agent, Omaha, Neb.

For through rates from points east of Council Bluffs, apply to nearest local agent of nearest railway.

MAIN LINE TRAINS IN NEBRASKA.

TRAINS WEST		Distance from Omaha	STATIONS.	Popu- lation	TRAINS EAST	
No. 1 Express	No. 3 Express				No. 2 Express	No. 4 Express
P M	A M				A M	P M
7 50	10 30	3	Lv..... Council Bluffs.....Ar	21,819	8 15	5 45
8 20	10 55	.....	Lv..... Omaha.....Ar	61,835	7 50	5 20
8 46	11 22	10	..... Gilmore.....	125	7 22	4 57
9 00	11 35	15	..... Papillion.....	558	7 12	4 47
9 16	11 50	21	..... Millard.....	300	6 56	4 33
9 35	12 08	29	..... Elkhorn.....	200	6 39	4 18
9 41	12 13	31	..... Waterloo.....	473	6 32	4 13
9 53	12 27	35	..... Valley.....	150	6 23	4 05
10 21	12 55	47	..... Fremont.....	4,014	5 55	3 41
10 55	1 29	62	..... North Bend.....	1,108	5 19	3 11
11 32	2 05	76	..... Schuyler.....	2,100	4 47	2 43
11 49	2 25	84	..... Benton.....	50	4 27	2 25
12 12	2 44	92	..... Columbus.....	2,573	4 10	2 10
12 29	3 00	99	..... Duncan.....	57	3 49	1 57
12 52	3 21	109	..... Silver Creek.....	180	3 26	1 41
1 18	3 44	121	..... Clark's.....	355	3 00	1 22
1 45	4 09	132	..... Central City.....	1,232	2 34	1 03
2 55	4 15	154	..... Grand Island.....	5,040	1 40	12 20
3 34	5 46	170	..... Wood River.....	422	12 48	11 22
3 54	6 02	177	..... Shelton.....	558	12 29	11 18
4 08	6 14	183	..... Gibbon.....	587	12 14	11 07
4 43	6 44	195	..... Kearney.....	3,601	11 42	10 45
5 22	7 20	212	..... Elm Creek.....	175	10 59	10 13
6 16	7 59	231	..... Plum Creek.....	825	10 10	9 33
6 51	8 26	245	..... Cozad.....	257	9 34	9 12
7 03	8 34	250	..... Willow Island.....	45	9 22	9 03
7 50	9 11	2 8	..... Brady Island.....	.....	8 37	8 32
8 17	9 30	278	..... Maxwell.....	107	8 17	8 17
† 8 10	9 15	291	..... North Platte.....	2,540	† 7 45	7 45
8 44	9 49	308	..... O'Fallon's.....	.....	5 54	5 50
9 14	10 19	322	..... Paxton.....	.....	5 30	5 24
9 56	11 01	342	..... Ogallala.....	349	4 56	4 50
10 35	11 42	361	..... Big Springs.....	75	4 20	4 14
11 05	12 08	371	..... Denver Junction.....	250	3 50	3 55
11 45	.....	387	..... Chappell.....	100	3 16	.....
12 07	.....	397	..... Lodge Pole.....	200	3 00	.....
† 1 15	.....	414	..... Sidney.....	1,031	† 2 30	.....
2 03	.....	433	..... Potter.....	100	1 15	.....
2 45	.....	451	..... Kimball.....	200	12 40	.....
3 35	.....	473	..... Pine Bluffs, Wy.....	50	11 57	.....
† 5 40	.....	516	..... Cheyenne.....	8,000	10 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	..... Denver Junction.....Ar	.....	.....	.....
12 06	1 17	400	..... Crook.....	.....	2 32	2 57
† 1 20	2 15	429	..... Sterling.....	500	† 1 40	2 08
3 05	4 13	489	..... Orchard.....	.....	11 21	12 17
1 15	5 29	522	..... La Salle.....	.....	10 13	11 20
4 40	.....	533	..... Platterville.....	110	9 40	.....
4 57	.....	541	..... Lupton.....	100	.....	.....
5 15	6 24	549	..... Brighton.....	50	9 13	10 28
.....	.....	561	..... Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00	7 10	569	Ar..... Denver.....Lv	54,704	8 30	9 50
P M	A M				A M	P M

All **P M** time in **bold faced** figures.

All trains daily. † Indicates meal stations.

All trains run on standard time. Central time between Omaha and North Platte. Mountain time between North Platte and Cheyenne or Denver.

At Valley connections are made for Wakeo, Lincoln, Beatrice, Marysville, David City, Osceola, Stromsburg and intermediate points.

At Columbus connections are made for Norfolk, Madison, Humphreys, Albion, Fullerton, Geneva and intermediate points.

At Grand Island connections are made for St. Paul, North Loup, Elba, Howard and Loup City.

THE
GREAT WHEAT REGION

OF THE
TRANS-MISSOURI COUNTRY

WILL BE FOUND IN
WESTERN NEBRASKA
AND COLORADO.

THE BERRY IS BETTER,
THE YIELD IS LARGER, THE HARVEST IS SURER,
AND
THE MARKET UNSURPASSED,

THIS ENTIRE REGION IS
OPEN TO SETTLEMENT,
AND
OFFERS HOMES FOR A MILLION

Cheap Deeded Lands. Free Government Lands.

GO NOW, WHILE LAND CAN BE OBTAINED.

APPLY FOR INFORMATION.

The following General and Traveling Agents of the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific Railway will cheerfully respond to inquiries regarding Nebraska and the West generally, and where large parties are being made up, will call in person to arrange details for any proposed trip to any point west of the Missouri River.

Baltimore —133 West Baltimore St.—	D. E. BURLEY, Traveling Agent.
Boston —290 Washington Street.—	M. T. DENNIS, New England Agent. A. C. HARVEY, Traveling Agent. J. S. SMITH, Travelling Agent.
Buffalo —40½ Exchange Street.—	W. P. COOLEY, General Agent. S. A. HUTCHISON, Traveling Agent.
Chicago —57 Clark Street.—	T. B. GAULT, General Agent. C. K. WILBER, Traveling Agent. F. L. LYNDE, Traveling Agent. D. L. MACURDY, City Passenger Agent.
Cincinnati —169 Walnut Street.—	JAS. D. WELSH, General Agent.
Cleveland, O. —231 Bank Street.—	W. F. HERMAN, Traveling Agent.
Columbus, O. —143 North High St.—	T. C. HIRST, Travelling Agent.
Council Bluffs —Transfer Depot.—	M. J. GREEVY, Passenger Agent.
Des Moines, Ia. —125 4th Street.—	J. B. HOLMES, Traveling Agent.
Detroit —62 Griswold Street.—	IRA P. GRISWOLD, Traveling Agent.
Indianapolis, Ind. —69 West Maryland Street.—	C. S. BLACKMAN, Travelling Agent.
Kansas City —Ninth and Broadway.—	D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Agt. Pass. & Tkt. Dept's. J. B. REESE, Traveling Agent.
	Opp. Union Depot.—THOS. A. SHAW, Emigrant Agent.
Louisville, Ky. —346 West Main St.—	N. HAIGHT, Traveling Agent.
Montreal —136 St. James Street.—	M. SHIPMAN, Traveling Agent.
New York —287 Broadway.—	F. KNOWLAND, General Eastern Agent. W. L. GREENE, City Passenger Agent.
Omaha, Neb. —	J. H. GREEN, Traveling Agent.
Philadelphia, Pa. —114 South Fourth Street.—	W. P. COOLEY, General Agent. T. P. VAILLE, Traveling Agent.
Quincy, Ills. —50 N. Fifth Street.—	N. C. TREAT, Travelling Agent.
St. Louis —13 South Fourth Street.—	JAS. F. AGLAR, General Agent. E. R. TUTTLE, Traveling Agent. A. W. BARBOUR, City Passenger Agent.

S. B. JONES,

Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt., OMAHA, NEB.

J. W. MORSE,

Gen'l Pass. Agt., OMAHA, NEB.

GOING TO NEBRASKA?



IF YOU ARE,
BE SURE TO START RIGHT,

AND SELECT SOME POINT IN THE

	FERTILE REGION	
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TRAVERSED BY THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY

For further information see inside pages of this Pamphlet. For Price-Lists of Lands and all particulars regarding their purchase, address the Land Commissioner. For Folders and general information concerning routes and rates of fare, address the General Passenger Agent.

L. BURNHAM,

Land Commissioner U. P. Ry.,

OMAHA, NEB.

J. W. MORSE,

General Passenger Agent,

OMAHA, NEB.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY



3 1197 20282 1986

DATE DUE

OCT 12 1989			
OCT 18 1989			
NOV 1 1989			
NOV 7 1989			
NOV 21 1989			
DEC 1 1 1989			
DEC 14 1989			
APR 17 2000			
APR 14 2000			

DEMCO 38-297

