

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Men's thoughts are much according to their inclination.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, but never an insurance agent.

A rumor says Coolidge is coming out for beer. Maybe he's a few hops ahead now.

The ladies may rule, but man will survive. Without him there would be no excuse to wear a bridal veil.

Many jobless men in California have gone in for gold digging. But until they strike they'll be on the rocks.

It would be a fine thing for everybody if all the farmers could get their neighbors to cut down a little on production.

Action in Tennessee against Clarence Darrow's film may be taken to mean that the state wants no more monkey business.

George M. Cohan has written a song about George Washington. Well, that's about the only thing that hadn't been written about him.

Life insurance actuaries say fewer people are killed by lightning than formerly. It simply takes more to shock folks than it used to take.

Bandits robbed several American tourists recently in China. That seems to be going pretty far out of the way for that kind of experience.

A Kansas justice performed a marriage ceremony, payment for which was the bride's weight in wheat. Evidently he's in the business for his health.

A well-known publishing house is putting out books in covers that can be laundered. Now if it will issue some books with washable stories, it will also help.

A Norwegian explorer proposed to go to the North Pole on a motorcycle. If we could only sell that idea to the fellow who goes past our house every night with the cutout open!

That was a wise crack from Governor Huey Long of Louisiana when he said of the cotton situation: "Something has got to be done, but damned if I know what it is!"

It has just been declared illegal to ride a bicycle while intoxicated in the city of St. Paul. The city should now pass a blanket ordinance making any form of suicide a felony.

One of Mahatma Gandhi's ten rules of life is that it is man's primary duty to serve his neighbor. Cruel and inhumane treatment—if the home brew in India is the same as it is in this country.

The Governors of Oklahoma and Texas have cut down the production of petroleum 1,000,000 barrels per day. Now watch the price of gasoline go upward. When producers benefit consumers must suffer.

A German archaeologist says he has discovered the spring at which Solomon drank. That old boy must have gulped it down in large quantities during the cold grey dawn of the morning after. In those days pitchers of ice water could not be obtained by picking up the telephone and asking the bellboy to come in a helluva hurry.

Nebraska State Fair Night Show Will be Spectacular Event

Thaviu, distinguished band leader of the world, is coming to the Nebraska State Fair with an especially fine program consisting of his band and musical revue—"Follies of Life." The costumes, scenery and stage setting used in the Folies Bergere in Paris as well as many principals are direct from Paris. Sixty-two people constitute the cast. The entire evening program is spectacular from beginning to end. You will be pleased with the night show and fireworks. For a complete daily program write

GEORGE JACKSON, Secretary
Capitol Building Lincoln, Nebraska

SEPTEMBER 4-11, 1931

BE IT UNDERSTOOD

The state department has pointed out that the bankers who formed the Wiggins committee spoke for themselves when they urged a revision of Germany's international payments. Nevertheless there is a danger of confusion abroad. It would have been as well if the department also had explained that the position of Albert Wiggins, the American member of the committee, differed materially from that of any of his colleagues. Each of them personally represented the central bank of the country from which he came. Mr. Wiggins did not represent the Federal Reserve Bank, although his appointment was suggested by the governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

The distinction is more important than it might seem. In Germany and France the central banks are so closely associated with the governments as practically to constitute departments of them. As a result, public opinion in those countries naturally attaches an official significance to the activities of the banks and their representatives. There is a danger, therefore, that the report of the Wiggins committee, headed as it was by an American banker, may be supposed abroad indirectly, at least, to commit the American government. Unjustifiable hopes may thus be raised which may in turn create ill will for this country, when the government does not act upon the recommendation of the committee.

European opinion also is apt to draw mistaken conclusions from the popular support accorded President Hoover's moratorium proposal here. There is a great difference between a temporary suspension of all international debt payments in a financial crisis and the permanent scaling down of war debts due to the United States, which in most cases already have been vastly reduced for the benefit of our debtors. There is no evidence that the American public has changed its opinion that as long as so many of those debtors maintain extravagant military and naval establishments, they cannot reasonably claim that their just debts impose an unjust burden.

"MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE"

It is a far journey from the old Park Street Church in Boston, where on Independence Day, 1832, a small Sunday School chorus, under the direction of Lowell Mason, first sang in public the stanzas of "America," to that more momentous occasion, Feb. 22, 1931, when the same anthem is to be sung by millions of American citizens assembled in Washington and around radio sets scattered throughout the United States. At least, such a happy blending of voices is advocated by Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University, and chairman of the commission planning for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birthday next February, in the city which bears his name.

Upon Dr. Walter Damrosch, well-known orchestra conductor, will rest the responsibility of keeping this vast singing organization in proper tune and pitch, if the program goes through as scheduled. He probably will have little difficulty with the singers led by the military bands and within sight of his baton, but what shall be said of that vaster company of unseen choristers who try to keep up with the measured cadences brought by a national hookup of radio stations? While basses in California stop to give "My Country" a well rounded crescendo, enthusiastic tenors in New Jersey may dash forward with "Of Thee I Sing"—so that the result may be a bit exciting and incongruous. But happily few persons will note the discrepancy, and the agreed signal may find someone lustily singing "America" everywhere in the United States—and beyond.

Incidentally, in regard to the anthem, it is interesting to recall that many years ago, its author, Dr. Samuel F. Smith, wrote to a friend:

I did not know at the time that the tune was the British "God Save the King." I do not share the regret of those who deem it an evil that the national tune of Britain and America is the same. On the contrary, I deem it a new and beautiful union between the mother and daughter, one furnishing the music (if indeed it is really English) and the other the words. It is more than likely that Dr. Smith would have found rare satisfaction in this project for a commingling of patriotic sentiments throughout the national domain next February.

Up in Illinois a woman went before a local school board, showed her divorce papers, and was promptly given a job. She ought to make a wonderful teacher of domestic science.

History of Plattsmouth from Early Day

(Continued From Page 1)

of Plattsmouth until Samuel Martin built the old "Barracks" there in the winter of 1853. Until the organization of the Territory of Nebraska in 1853, no one was permitted to settle west of the Missouri in what is now Nebraska, without a permit from the Secretary of War. Samuel Martin, ferry operator, now brought the beginnings of Plattsmouth definitely nearer when he obtained the first permit to establish a trading post on or near the confluence of the Platte and Missouri rivers in 1852. In the winter of 1853, Martin, assisted by James O'Neil and J. L. Sharp, brought logs across the Missouri River and erected the "Old Barracks" and a council house to facilitate trading with the Ojibwa and Mormons going west. The "Old Barracks" was a two story building while the council house was but one story high and used as living quarters and as a place to meet the Indians who arrived in considerable numbers in eastern Cass county. O'Neil erected another building for Martin shortly afterward immediately north and west of the two original buildings which was later used for county offices.

On March 15 and 16, 1854, treaties were concluded by a commission representing the United States and the Omaha and Otoe Indians whereby the natives agreed to evacuate the territory adjoining the Missouri River near the mouth of the Platte. This removed any impediment to white settlement from this source and pushed the Indians to the west. The territory was officially opened. The Plattsmouth Town Company was formed October 26, 1854, and was composed of Samuel Martin, James O'Neil, J. L. Sharp, C. Nuckolls, Manly Green and Lafayette Nuckolls. Other early settlers included Jacob Adams, W. H. Shafer, Wheatley Mickelwait, C. H. Woolcott, Levi Walker, Stephen Wiles, A. J. Todd and Wm. Gullion. The city was mapped out by Surveyor O. W. Tyson and by an act approved March 14, 1855, Plattsmouth was officially incorporated and designated by the Territorial legislature as the county seat of Cass county, much to the disgust of the aspiring citizenry of Kanosha. In return for being named county seat, fifty town lots were to be donated for the erection of suitable county buildings. The only other towns preceding Plattsmouth in Cass county were Kanosha, Nebraska City on March 2nd; Bellevue on March 5th; De Soto on March 7th, and Florence on March 13th. On the same day articles of incorporation were granted Plattsmouth, grants of incorporation were also made to Blackbird, Brownville, Chester, Elizabeth, Fontanelle and Tekamah.

Little is known of Samuel Martin, founder and first settler of Plattsmouth other than that he came from Illinois to Coonville, Iowa, in 1850 and succeeded L. T. Coon as ferry operator in 1852 as previously cited. Until the second city election in 1857, Plattsmouth Precinct was known as Martin's Precinct but his name was dropped from that time on and does not survive in any memorial. Aside from having the distinction of being the first settler, he also has the distinction of filling the first known white grave in the new town, his death occurring December 15, 1854. Martin's application for a ferry permit and his establishment of a trading post are reasonably conclusive evidence that he made his livelihood by carrying Mormons and other passengers west across the Missouri River and in trading with the Ojibwa and frontiersmen. His death in 1854 prevented him from sharing to any appreciable degree in any profits which might accrue to the Town Company from the sale of lots scheduled for November, 1854.

The Bellevue Palladium became aware of the location of the new town as early as October 25, 1854 when it announced that it had learned that a company of pioneers were engaged in laying the foundation of the future city of "Otoe," three miles below the mouth of the Platte. "This is a commanding point with a good steamboat landing, surrounded by a territory abounding in timber and stone. Success to our neighbors!"

On November 3, 1854, Editor J. E. Johnson of the Omaha Arrow commented editorially on a trip to the south Platte country with Acting Governor Cumming and United States Marshall Izard. He related that the "first townsman" passed was one claimed by Mr. Martin upon which he lives and has a trading post for the Otoe and Missouri Indians. It is a pleasant site and may eventually become a town of some importance. A week later, the Arrow called attention to the fact that Plattsmouth had been surveyed and a sale of lots announced for November 13th. "It is at present called Plattsmouth and will doubtless become a place of some importance. We visited there a short time ago and were well pleased with the location."

The charter granted Plattsmouth by the Territorial Legislature contained forty-four sections outlining the provisions for a municipal government and made mandatory a city election to select a Mayor, three Aldermen, a Recorder, Assessor,

Treasurer and Marshall on the first Monday in August, 1855 or as soon thereafter as possible.

While it became the custom for succeeding city councils to record the results of the city elections, the first brief session of the initial city council, January 29, 1857, did not do so. It is worthy of note that Wheatley Mickelwait was duly elected Mayor and that Jacob Valley, Enos Williams and William Slaughter were duly elected as Aldermen. A little over a year had elapsed since the charter specified an election which may be reasonably charged to the fact that there were important matters of keeping the struggling frontier town alive to be worked out before the frills of political organization were sought after. At this first session of the new government, it was agreed that regular meetings would be held on the first Monday of each month and empowered the Mayor to call special sessions upon petition of thirty citizens.

Plattsmouth's first legislative body began its direction of municipal affairs with a council of three members elected annually and was divided into two committees: Improvements and Accounts and Finance. In an effort to achieve financial stability, the council in its second session passed Ordinance No. 1 which levied a tax of one half of one per cent on the taxable property within the corporate limits. Four other ordinances were passed at this session which indicate somewhat the taxes and penalties of the times. Ordinance No. 2 was designed to prohibit swine from running at large under a penalty of twenty-five cents per head. Ordinance No. 3 provided that one dog could be kept free of taxation in the corporate limits but levied an assessment of one dollar on each additional dog. To enforce the peace and quiet was the object of Ordinance No. 4 and it provided a fine of from five to fifty dollars for disturbing the peace and dignity of the city. The fifth and last act made at this first legislative session looked toward municipal improvements, authorizing the building of four bridges at designated places.

After having served all year without pay, the council voted its members an annual salary of one hundred dollars on December 7, 1857. The council was enlarged from three to five by an act of the Territorial legislature October 29, 1858. This led to an error in the city election of January 1859 when six aldermen were elected. Upon learning of the error, a special election was held on April 1, 1859 at which five members were chosen.

Financial difficulties worried the new government from the start. A tax of only one half one per cent brought little revenue as the amount of valuable property was as yet small. The chief source of revenue came from an annual license fee of twenty-five dollars against saloons and gaming houses and from fines collected through the Recorder's office for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The government had been organized but a little more than a year when bills were presented and there was no money in the treasury to pay them. A committee of two aldermen was appointed by the Mayor to investigate the financial status of the city but a month later it was still asking for "further time," showing something of the difficulty the finance committee was having in locating revenue. The only expedient was to authorize the payment of five per cent interest on all bills payable until the practice of issuing city scrip was hit upon in the early sixties. On December 17, 1859, the treasury showed a deficit of \$1,071.39. Bond issues of all sorts became popular after 1869, relieving the council of the puzzling question of getting funds but at the same time introducing a system which brought with it a host of new evils.

It is not surprising then that Mayor-elect Warbritten closed his inaugural address in 1860 with this solemn admonition: "If we expect to rid ourselves of this debt which hangs over our head, we must begin to keep up the corners." We have seen the government of Plattsmouth get under way despite the difficulties which beset it, let us now consider a few of the outstanding events in the early organization aside from the political adjustments. Settlement reached the western part of Cass county in 1855 but the population did not increase with the perceptible rapidity. The census of 1860 gave Plattsmouth a population of 474 while a contemporary estimate of the population of the county in 1855 as 712 which included the settlements at Kanosha and Rock Bluffs. The bulk of the settlers were clustered on the Missouri River and were kept alive by the river traffic which was just beginning to give prophecy of the increased business which ushered in a "boom period" during the Sixties. The soil of Cass county was very fertile and productive and profitable farming was well started by new decade which began in 1860. Further evidence of the value of farming will be discussed in a chapter dealing with the steamboat trade.

While subsequent settlements in central and western Nebraska were harassed by the Indians, this situation offered no problem to the settlers of Plattsmouth. Reference has already been made to treaties which pushed the Indian further west and what few Otoe and Omahas remained were bereft of their former warlike spirit by the white man's civilization and were not viciously inclined. But there were a few Indian "scars" and the local Indians made themselves nuisances by their constant begging. They visited the settlements frequently and made it an especial point to come when the men were at work. They would ask for food and if refused would ask for beer in the windows much to the discomfort of the women and children who had an instinctive fear of Indians whether good or bad. With considerable Indian trouble no further west than Kearney, it is

not surprising that the settlers could be aroused by rumors of forthcoming massacres. During the winter of 1856 news came that an attack had been made by hostile Indians on settlers on Salt Creek in Lancaster county. Companies of vigilantes were hurriedly formed at Plattsmouth, Rock Bluffs and Nebraska City but the much feared uprising failed to materialize. In February, 1857, a party of whites made an attack upon a band of Indians in the western part of the county largely as a result of the hysteria fearing an Indian attack. Three prisoners were taken along with a dozen ponies. All were later returned to the Indians. Child, a contemporary, expressed the opinion that someone should have been punished for the affair but not an Indian. These unwarranted fears were further agitated during 1863 and 1864 when the settlers became suspicious that southern sympathizers were inciting the Indians. Some anxiety and unrest followed and almost every settlement had regular drills for defense.

(To Be Continued)

FOR SALE—260 acre Stock Farm adjoining Weeping Water, 100 acres farm land, Good Improvements; three good pastures, Walking distance of High school, \$85 per acre.—P. O. Box 225, Weeping Water. a24-3w

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The subject of the Lesson-Sermon read at all Christian Science churches and societies on Sunday, August 23, was "Mind." One object of the citations read is to show that God is the only Mind, and properly to distinguish between God as the real Mind of the universe and the false sense which fails to understand God and man and which really is illusion. One of the selections read from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 469) is in part as follows: "The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the only Mind, and that the suppositions opposite of infinite Mind—called devil or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality." One of the selections read from the Bible is in part as follows: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.—She is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her." (Prov. 3:13,15.)

Real special, guaranteed house paints, \$1.65 gallon; barn paint, \$1.25 gallon. Buy it at Woodcock Farmers Union. a24-4tw

EIGHT MILE GROVE LUTHERAN CHURCH Sunday, August 30th.

9:30 a. m. Sunday school. 10:30 a. m. English services. The usual congregational meeting will be held in connection with this service. All members are urged to be present.

FARM LOAN WANTED

On 145 acres 5 miles SW of Plattsmouth, \$7,000.00, at 5% on 5 or 10 years time. If interested call on or write me. JOHN M. LEYDA, a20-2tw Plattsmouth, Neb.

FIRST FROST OF SEASON

Ashland, Wis.—The first frost of the season was reported in the Chequamegon bay district. Cucumber and tomato plants were nipped, but not damaged seriously.

Need help? Want a job? You can get results in either event by placing your ad in the Journal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of John Maurer, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 18th day of September, 1931, and on the 19th day of December, 1931, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 18th day of September, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 18th day of September, 1931. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 21st day of August, 1931. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the Estate of C. N. Barrows, deceased. Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1931, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 18th day of September, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to H. W. Barrows or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a24-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Emma C. Miller, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1931, and on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 11th day of September, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 11th day of September, 1931. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of August, 1931. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a17-3w

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Dora McNurlin, deceased: On reading the petition of Jennie Barrett praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 22nd day of August, 1931, and for final distribution of the assets of said estate and for her discharge as Administratrix. It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereon be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this 22nd day of August, A. D. 1931. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a24-3w

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of William D. Wheeler, deceased: On reading the petition of W. A. Wheeler, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 8th day of August, 1931 and for assignment of the assets of said estate and his discharge as administrator. It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1931 at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereon be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1931. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a10-3w

NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska William Mangold, a d wife, Lola Mangold; Ruby Mangold, single; Ella Bock and husband, Jacob Bock; Edward Mangold and wife, Lottie Mangold; Alice Hughes and husband, Perry Hughes; Oscar Mangold and wife, Hazel Mangold; Walter Mangold and wife, Mary Mangold and Winnie Dudley, widow. Plaintiffs, vs. Paul Mangold, a minor, and Louis Schiess, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, entered in the above entitled cause on the 29th day of July, 1931, and an order of sale issued by said court on the 29th day of July, 1931, the undersigned, sole referee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 1st day of September, 1931, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW¹/₄) of section twenty-three (23), Township twelve (12) north, Range twelve (12), east of the 6th p. m., in Cass County, Nebraska. Said sale will be held open for one hour. Abstract of title will be furnished to purchaser; terms of sale 10% of the amount of the bid at time of sale and balance on confirmation; possession to be given March 1, 1932. Dated this 29th day of July, 1931. WILLIAM G. KIECK, Referee. V. A. ROBERTSON, Attorney for Plaintiffs. j20-5w

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