

The Plattsmouth Journal

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A bolshevik is a brainstorm entirely surrounded by whiskers.

The only thing that could make a labor party popular in this country is a little labor.

We're going to need that 2-cent piece. They will soon be selling matches one at a time.

A woman changes her mind even more frequently than her frock. Only most women you see have more mind than frock nowadays.

"Do handsome husbands pay?" asks a Sunday paper. The usual experience is that, whether handsome or not, they pay just the same.

Kansas miners are striking again, in protest this time against an anti-strike law. What is your guess as to how it happened?

If Mars is signaling to us, as Signor Marconi thinks is possible, we hope to goodness it isn't the beginning of an interplanetary debate on a league of planets.

It doesn't seem quite fair to hold a search for the ugliest woman in New York when so many worthy residents of that city are out on the road with theatrical companies.

If it isn't Mars wishing to meet us, perhaps it's Venus trying to vamp us. And Mars' intentions are martial. Venus' would be marital. So let us hope Mr. Marconi is right, and that it's Mars, after all.

Speaking of marrying a certain man, a Plattsmouth girl said, "He's all right to run around with, but I couldn't stand him as a steady diet." Diet—that's a good word for those who consider a husband as a meal ticket.

One good thing about a motor show is the chance to get acquainted with dealers whose stock is not stolen cars, which you have to give up as soon as you have paid your money over to a man who has just disappeared around the corner.

It has become plain that the bolsheviks are determined to work themselves into our good graces. They are now urging longer working days, and frequently exercise the death penalty on punk actors and poets.

Oklahoma druggists, according to a recent ruling, may sell whisky to flu patients by the pint. Putting the emergency out of the question for the moment, is that what prohibition is going to amount to—the decision of internal revenue collectors?

A MORAL PANIC

When Mexico was on the silver standard American travelers found many things there amazingly cheap when figured in terms of gold. This was partially because labor was paid

in silver and partially because of the business habits of the country. Something of the same kind is now observed in Germany. Foreigners whose sources of income are abroad find that while they must pay high prices for everything in the money of the country they can still live more cheaply than in the United States in terms of American money. Certain things like books have advanced in marks only two or three fold, while the foreign value of the mark is less than one-tenth of the old figure. This favorable time to buy in the old country is being taken advantage of liberally by shrewd foreigners.

Why do not the Germans put up their prices to correspond with the depreciation in the mark, especially on foreign orders? The Munich correspondent of the Evening Post finds that two causes contribute to this anomalous condition. A state of profound discouragement exists in Germany. People have become so hopeless of the future that they sell valuable rugs, paintings, books, works of art and jewelry of all kinds at prices far below their real value. Again, the desire to save something out of the wreck induces business men to offer low prices on foreign shipments, because they wish to turn their goods into foreign credits in the hope that they may be able to escape the onerous taxation that everybody believes will be levied for a long time in Germany. The country is being laid low, in short, by a psychological rather than a financial panic.

THE REFERENDUM LAW

The constitutional convention finds itself on a delicate and difficult ground when it comes to readjusting the initiative and referendum provisions of the constitution. There are few subjects of legislation in which the details give more play for personal opinion and for bad faith than this. To defeat the initiative and referendum it is never necessary to oppose the principle. It is necessary only to insert some innocent looking provision to read it inoperative. When the legislature of 1911 submitted the existing law the initiative and referendum had no open opponents. But so many members were bent on destroying it by impossible petition requirements and impossible demands as to votes required to pass initiative measures that a winter's fighting was required to get a workable plan through.

There is the chance, too, of rendering such an act unworkable by changes made with the most friendly motives. Here is a proposal, intended to obviate the evil of paid petition circulators, to require signers to go before a public official to sign. Obviously that would make it impossible save by the expenditure of enormous sums of money, to get the number of signers usually required. A vote for such a provision without radically reducing the petition percentages would be a vote to kill the initiative and referendum. But how great ought the reduction be? Nobody knows, for the plan has been nowhere tried.

But for the addition of the women to the electorate, the convention would have been justified in leaving the subject untouched. This change makes reduction in the old petition percentages necessary. What is done will need to be done in the utmost good faith. There is no part of the constitution, probably, over which the public is more sensitive than this, their means of ultimate control of their state government. Any proposed changes

giving room for popular fear of crippling the system might easily yield disastrous results to the entire work of the convention.

M. E. SMITH EMPLOYEES ENTERTAINED

Young Ladies Given Dancing Party at Hotel Rome by Head Officers of the Company.

From Monday's Daily. In the series of entertainments planned by the M. E. Smith company of Omaha for their employees in the plants throughout the state, the young ladies employed in the Plattsmouth factory were most delightfully entertained on Friday evening at the Hotel Rome in Omaha. The young ladies, accompanied by Miss Mary McGuire, the efficient forelady, as chaperone, departed for the metropolis on the Missouri Pacific and remained until the midnight train. The entertainment was held in the beautiful ball room of the Hotel Rome and the members of the party spent several hours most delightfully in the pleasures of the dance and the very enjoyable evening provided for them.

These occasions have developed the greatest of good feeling between the head offices of the company and the employees of the various plants and have aided greatly in the efficient operation of the various factories. In this connection it may be stated that the Plattsmouth plant is one of the best that the company operates and has turned out a large amount of the very best work. The factory here now has 50 machines in operation and over 50 ladies are now engaged with the company in this city.

For the splendid time afforded them the ladies of the Plattsmouth factory are very appreciative and express their delight at the delightful dancing party.

FLU CASES SHOW INCREASE

From Monday's Daily. The warm weather of the past few days has brought on an increase in the number of cases of flu reported to the city health authorities and the physicians of the city are kept busy looking after the patients. The cases are not however severe but in compliance with the state quarantine regulation the homes where this malady is located will be quarantined in an effort to stamp out the malady and preventing its spread. A number of cases of scarlet fever are also reported in different parts of the city which are being quarantined and isolated.

RETURNS TO LINCOLN

From Monday's Daily. The students of the university of Nebraska who have been enjoying a week-end visit here with their relatives and friends at the completion of the first semester of the school year returned today to resume their studies at the big Nebraska educational institution. There are quite a number from this city attending the university this term and all are doing fine in their special lines of studies. Misses Jessie Robertson, Elva Hartford, Eleanor Burnie, Mary Rosencrans, Ralph Holmes, Robert Kroehler and Merle Rainey are among those who are taking the work at the university and were here for the week-end.

FEAR IS WORSE THAN HAVING FLU ITSELF

Don't get excited! The fear aids the epidemic and kills more victims than the flu. Drive away this nonsensical fear which destroys your resistance! Take Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine, the most reliable remedy for keeping bowels open. All the experts agree that the elimination of waste matters in the intestines and lowering local congestion builds up the resistance and increases the general body vitality. Triner's remedy cleans the bowels and keeps them clean, and strengthens the entire system. Refuse imitations, accept only Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine! Your dealer in medicines has also the following remedies on hand: Triner's Angelica Bitter Tonic, recommended after fever attacks; Triner's Cough Sedative, a sure relief for cough and Triner's Antiputrin, an excellent gargle and nose douche (nose douche dilution is one part of Antiputrin to four parts of lukewarm water).—Joseph Triner Company, 1333-43 S. Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill. 15.

FOR SALE

Eighty acre farm 4 miles south of Plattsmouth. Good soil; lots of timber, wild hay meadow, 7-room house and outbuildings good. 129-2sw MRS. W. A. TAYLOR.

STORIES OF OLDEN DAYS IN NEBRASKA

FRANK HARRISON HAS INTERESTING ARTICLE DEALING WITH LONG AGO.

TOWNSITE BOOMS BY DOZEN

Many Cities on Paper Originated in Plattsmouth in Early Territorial Days Here.

From Monday's Daily. In the latest of the series of articles covering the early history of Nebraska, Frank A. Harrison, in the Lincoln Tribune gives some interesting facts in relation to the settlement of this county and the formation of towns over the eastern part of the state, as follows:

The earliest entry on the records of Cass county is the copy of the legislative act fixing the boundary early in the session of 1855, but the second entry is an older document. It is dated October 29, 1854, being the articles of incorporation of the Plattsmouth Town company. The proprietors were Samuel Martin and James O'Neill of Plattsmouth, Joseph L. Sharp of Columbus, Lafayette Suckols and Manley W. Green, of Glenwood, Iowa, and P. F. Mass, of St. Joseph.

The third record is a quit claim deed of a claim up on "Bachelor's creek" from Charles F. Wolcott to Wheatley Mickelwait. The consideration was \$100 and the transfer took place February 15, 1855. Two months later the owner sold the place for \$250, showing the first rise in real estate in Cass county.

Momentous in the early history was the event which was chronicled on the next page of the old record book. It was the organization of the "Union association" at a meeting held at the residence of Wilcher Caldwell January 20, 1855, "for the purpose of deliberating upon the best method of securing justice, promoting the prosperity, peace and honor of our country, and adopting measures for the same."

At this meeting B. Cole presided. Rules and regulations were adopted and a more general meeting was held on March 19.

The regulations provided for the election of three persons for three months, one of whom should "be styled principal, unto whom all complaints should be made, and whose duty it shall be when the complainant has declared that he cannot obtain justice, to visit the offender for the purpose of conciliating the parties."

In case of failure in this peace errand the principal was to cite the offender for trial. In case of finding no justice, provision was made for leaving the offender at his goods from the premises and the principal was empowered to call on any or all persons to assist in carrying out the decree. Stringent penalties were made for failure to help, including a declaration that the persons should no longer hold a claim in this locality.

A later amendment provided that if a man knowingly jumped a claim, "he shall be disowned by the society by not assisting him to raise, and by not borrowing from or lending to him. Any person assisting in the jumping of a claim was punished in the same manner. At one of the meetings of the "Union association" which was a mild name for a vigilance committee, Levi G. Todd, later very prominent in the history of the county and state, presided as president.

This early band of justice declared that none of their laws or decisions were to impair the validity of "the well known squatter law which was adopted last summer." It also declared that "any white person of the age of 18 shall be allowed to hold a claim, providing the required improvements are made. The secretary of the association was to receive 25 cents for each claim record, and the committeemen were to receive \$1 a day when in action.

Such was the crude foundation of law laid down by the settlers in the absence of regular law, in a community where soon came T. M. Marquette, M. B. Reese and Samuel Maxwell—three of the greatest jurors of the west.

The first appearance of Marquette on the records is curious. He signed a deed as a witness on December 19, 1856, and the county recorder, not being familiar with the name of the new comer, put it in the records, "T. M. Marquart." Marquette became better known right away, for in the next two years a majority of the filings bear his name as attorney or notary.

Pleasant was one, and it had a large square for the location of the "Western university."

Most of these towns are now forgotten, even by the old inhabitants. In later years there were occasional outbursts of town planting, but never like the days of '56 and '57.

It is curious that the Cass county people did not stop at the boundary of the county in those boom years. They laid out several towns in Lancaster county, each of which was to become a metropolis because of its proximity to the salt basin. They recorded here those early towns as follows: The city of Haren, January 9, 1857; Salt Spring City, with 121 blocks, December 31, 1856; Salt City January 10, 1857; Douglas, January 17, 1857; which latter was declared to be located just north of the city of Chester in Lancaster county.

Some of the reading matter that went into the records describing these Lancaster county cities sounds like modern oil land literature. Salt City, for instance, is officially described as "being beautifully situated in a delightful and healthful location in the valley of Salt Creek within one-half mile of the great salt basin of Nebraska, and forty miles west from Plattsmouth, the terminus of the Burlington & Missouri railroad." The men who framed this document made a bid for capitalists by showing that the water of the salt basin was 12 to 15 per cent salt, purer than that in common use, "each gallon of water producing one pound of salt." The discovery thus early of the B. & M. Railroad is interesting.

Numerous companies were formed at Plattsmouth to manufacture salt in Lancaster county, and salt shares were numerous floated. One of the companies which filed its articles on June 21, 1856, made a claim of 8,000 acres surrounding the Lancaster county salt basin.

About this time the record shows that a commission was formed to locate the seat of justice in Lancaster county, and on May 10, 1855, William Kempton and William Carfield made report that they had proceeded to Lancaster county, but had failed to find any settlements and did not know the boundaries, so they came back to wait for further developments. They met again July 7th, 1856, and located the "seat of justice" at Chester on land owned by William Whitmore "on the east bank of the southeast branch of Salt creek about three miles above the junction of said branch with the main Salt creek."

Three towns were platted near where Ashland is now located, each one being sure of greatness because of its being near the California trail crossing. O. P. Mason was one of the proprietors of the town of Ashland, which went on the Cass county records December 24, 1857. This location was in Cass county, but was later transferred to Saunders county.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE

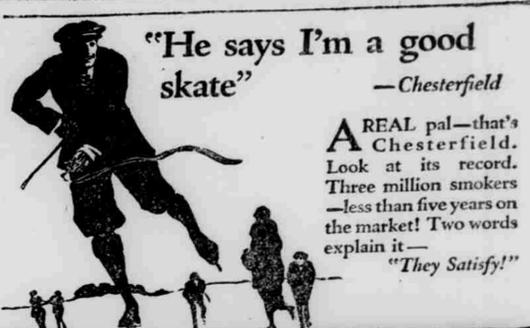
I have two large jacks, one 6 and one 8 years old, which I am offering for sale. The younger one especially large. Their colts can be seen here. Address or telephone me.

E. E. LEACH.

Msw-1) Union, Neb.

For Sale—Fur robe. See William Rice at Richey lumber yard, 61d-41w

W. A. ROBERTSON, Lawyer, East of Riley Hotel, Coates Block, Second Floor.



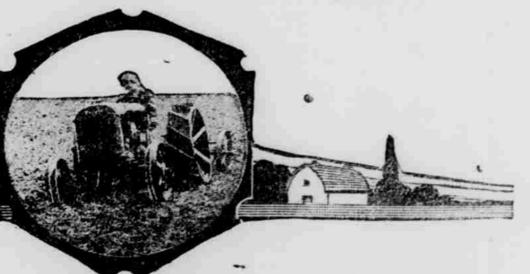
"He says I'm a good skate" —Chesterfield

A REAL pal—that's a Chesterfield. Look at its record. Three million smokers—less than five years on the market! Two words explain it—"They Satisfy!"



NOW AT THE HOSPITAL taking treatment, but has shown little improvement and has decided to take treatment at the Omaha hospital. The host of friends of the Clarkson hospital in Omaha, this genial and pleasant gentleman where he has been for the past several days and his condition is report-improvement until he is able to be discharged as somewhat better as the result of his treatment.

Mr. Gauer has been at the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, at the Journal office.



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