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COLE-ANDERSON

Miss Pauline Cole, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cole of Weeping Water, was united in marriage to Mr. Edward Anderson of Louisville, Nebr., Friday, October 1, 1931. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Robert D. Murphree, of the First Methodist church of Louisville, took place at 4 o'clock. Miss Thelma Cole and Mr. Dale Philpot were their attendants.

Mr. Anderson formerly lived in Kansas. He is a high school graduate and attended three years at the University of Kansas at Lawrence. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alford Anderson of Salina, Kas.

A reception was given and a wedding dinner served at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Dan Sudduth at 6 o'clock Thursday evening. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Cole, Mrs. Lawrence Colbert, Dale Philpot, Mrs. Ernest Bates and little son, Eldon, Mrs. J. Embury and sons, Roy and Paul, Miss Beulah Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cole and daughters, Evelyn and Thelma, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anderson.—Weeping Water Republican.

ATTEND REUNION OF OLD TIME FRIENDS

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Mayfield were at Greenwood last Saturday, where they went to attend a gathering of old time friends at Schaefer's cemetery north of that town. This is in the Loder school district, where Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield attended school a good many years ago, as they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary about five years ago.

A fine picnic dinner was one of the features of the day and the time passed pleasantly in talking over old times and in renewing acquaintances.

They met one lady, Mrs. Charles Loughlin, now living on a farm at Prairie Home, who was formerly Jennie King, of Louisville, where she spent her childhood days close to 50 years ago. She spoke of her former girl friends here and sent regards to all who may remember her. Her father was manager of Waterman's lumber yard on the Burlington and their home is now the property of Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Williams.—Louisville Courier.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS HURT IN WASHING MACHINE WRINGERS

On Monday morning the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ted McCartney of Alvo, was quite badly hurt when her arm was caught in a power driven washing machine wringer and drawn into the rollers up to the shoulder. Her mother was present at the time and threw the release, but the flesh of the arm was badly crushed and lacerated in places. Under the doctor's care she is doing very nicely.

On Tuesday morning the little four year old daughter, Deloris, of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Law, who live on the Lake farm west of town where the Dick Elliott family formerly lived happened with an accident when the wringer to the washing machine was in operation. She caught several fingers in the cogs of the wringer and they were severely crushed and lacerated so that she had to have the attention of a physician.—Elmwood Leader-Echo.



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MILDRED HELL IN HOSPITAL

Miss Mildred Hell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Hell, of near Cedar Creek, is in the Immanuel hospital in Omaha, where she underwent an operation last Friday for appendicitis from which she had suffered most of last summer. She stood the ordeal splendidly and is making fine progress and will be able to return home the latter part of this week. Her mother remained with her the first few days until Tuesday.

Miss Hell is attending school here, this being her second year in high school. She is loved by her teachers and many friends and she has the best wishes of the community for a speedy recovery.—Louisville Courier.

Work on Missouri River is Urged at Falls City Meet

Urged that Work of Making the River Navigable Be Taken Up at Once in Omaha Vicinity

The officers and directors of the Missouri River Navigation association met Wednesday at Falls City and in a resolution urged that the war department and the government start work at once on the river program on the Missouri river in this vicinity and advance the navigation program as well as furnishing employment to a large number of the jobless.

The meeting adopted a resolution that will be sent to Washington at once to urge the starting of the work as a benefit to the people of the west who may be without employment.

"It is the purpose of the war department, as expressed, to push this work on the upper river as rapidly as possible," said Secretary George Miller. "Continuing contracts now in force, and made contracts as funds become available, will make possible much of the work this fall and winter."

Where work will be done first is a matter for the engineers. It was pointed out, but directors believe it possible that practical work employing a good deal of labor will be pushed.

In the resolution it was urged that the work begin as soon as possible at and near Omaha, where nothing has so far been done excepting in surveys, as part of the effort to complete the project as rapidly as funds are available.

Last year 16 million dollars were spent on the Missouri river, and it is assumed from what has been said at Washington that this amount will be spent by the end of the fiscal year, ending next June 30, according to J. A. Sunderland. Most of the money this year, he presumes, will be spent above Kansas City, as the project there is nearing completion.

"It will fit in with plans of the government, I am sure," said Rufus Lee, "to make a good beginning of the work at Omaha right away. We want to see this done as a matter of speeding up the river project and at the same time give employment to as many as possible in this section."

Former Governor Arthur Weaver presided at the meeting held at Weaver hotel. He also presented the visitors at a luncheon given by the Rotary club.

Plans for the river were discussed, including the half billion bond proposition, to complete the waterway system, as advocated by Burton Peak of Moline, Ill., and C. C. Webber of Minneapolis. The proposed bond issue is championed by the representatives of the upper Mississippi region. The meeting took no action upon it.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Oweont Camp Fire held a business meeting Wednesday, September 30 and elected officers.

President—Rachel Robertson.
Vice President—Janey Rebal.
Secretary—Edna Mae Petersen.
Treasurer—Mary Jane Mark.
Scribe—Joan Moore.

The Big Hop national membership society campaign was discussed. Plans were made for Christmas activities and for working on the second rank, Fire Maker.

Wednesday, October 7, the group met in a birthday ceremonial at the library to celebrate the first anniversary of the group organization. The council fire was lighted by Yelma Schrader, Betty McCarty and Janey Rebal. Mary Margaret Cline was initiated. Some new motion songs were learned and honors were awarded. Annual honors were given to the girls who had best lived up to the seven laws of Camp Fire.

Thursday evening a birthday party was held at the home of Edna Mae Petersen. The party was entirely in the hands of the committee, Edna Mae, and Jacqueline Grassman. Entertainment consisted of a program, contests and games, and then the twelve members and their guardian were served refreshments at a large table, graced with a pink birthday cake with one candle. The successful party ended with the singing of Camp Fire songs.

JOAN MOORE, Scribe.

PLEASANT RIDGE CLUB

The meeting of the Pleasant Ridge Community club which was to have been held on Friday night of this week, has been postponed until Friday, October 23rd.

Early History of Plattsmouth is Recounted

By ROBERT FOSTER PATTERSON, Principal Plattsmouth H. S.

But if the victory over Rock Bluff seemed permanent to Plattsmouth, she reckoned without expecting the rise of Weeping Water as a formidable challenger. Weeping Water replaced Rock Bluff in the contest and over a period of fifteen years carried on a bitter fight and caused a series of elections. Spurred on by its rapid growth in population and fortified with the argument that it was more centrally located for the service of the greatest number, Weeping Water fought to the bitter end.

By petition, an election was forced on October 18, 1877 but this time, a three-fifths majority was necessary to determine the issue. The result was as follows: Weeping Water, 1,034; Plattsmouth, 856; Louisville, 147, and Rock Bluff, 93. This result was most encouraging to Weeping Water though she had failed to muster the required majority. Spurred on by this encouragement, petitions were soon circulated calling for a second election on May 14, 1878. This time, Weeping Water, polled 1,369; Plattsmouth, 1,061; Louisville, 64, and 81 others scattered among the remaining towns and villages.

Again, Weeping Water had polled the most votes but could not attain the required three-fifths majority. The increased vote for Plattsmouth was made possible by the growth of population due to the stimulation brought by the Burlington railroad which was developing its shops at Plattsmouth. After the election of 1878, there followed a lull in the struggle for six years while Weeping Water girded herself for her third assault on Plattsmouth's possession of the county seat.

The third election on January 8, 1884, showed clearly that Weeping Water could not count on the unqualified support of the other towns of the central and western part of the county. While Louisville, Manley, Union and Nehawka all gave lip-service to Weeping Water's campaign, each was secretly hoping that the prize would fall to them if neither of the two chief contenders could succeed. This time Weeping Water again led the field with 1,623 votes. Plattsmouth followed with 1,594 with Manley polling 320 and Louisville, 220. It was charged that this election was agitated by a disappointed Plattsmouth politician who had moved to Weeping Water and who took this means of retaliation. But the result again quieted the reformers for four years but as Weeping Water had still polled the most votes each time, the belief that she could eventually win the prize still persisted.

In the fall of 1888, petitions were again presented, calling for an election to be held on November 8, 1888, and for the first time in the long series of contests, Weeping Water fell behind in the votes. Plattsmouth now led the field with 3,582 with Weeping Water second with 3,076. Manley got 189; Wabash, 49, and 22 others were scattered. Now that the vote showed that Weeping Water was losing its popularity to the most votes, citizens of Plattsmouth were prompted to press their claim for the erection of the new court house. If the new buildings could be built, the vexatious county seat question would be settled for years to come.

The proposal to vote bonds for a court house, brings the county seat controversy to its second position with Weeping Water in frenzied opposition because with the expenditure of funds for county buildings, the possibilities of removal of the seat of government would be very remote if not impossible. But Plattsmouth pushed the question to a bond election June 8, 1889 but here again the real question was still the matter of location. If the bonds could be defeated, Plattsmouth's hold on the county seat would still be insecure and removal possible. It was a stroke of strategy on the part of the Plattsmouth leaders that a bond issue was not attempted until after a satisfactory vote had been polled on the question of re-location, 3,078 votes were polled for the bonds against 2,875 disapproving ballots, giving the bonds a majority of 203 votes. Blocked again at the polls, Weeping Water still had recourse to the courts and the validity of the bonds were contested in the courts for a period of two years but were finally declared valid by the state supreme court in December 1891.

The election of 1888 and the bond election of 1889 are recalled by old residents of Plattsmouth and Weeping Water as highly exciting affairs. Many can be found yet who will admit that they voted in every ward in town and sometimes twice in each ward. Transient labor was voted irrespective of residence or citizenship and known aliens were hurried to the polling places with definite previous instructions as to how to vote. Indeed, it does not seem impossible to believe the story of the man who voted his pet dog for Plattsmouth. It was a case of "fighting fire with fire" and no impartial observer can look back upon these elections now and maintain that they were entirely regular. Irregular voting was just as bad in Plattsmouth as it was in Weeping Water and it was not so much of a difference as to degree but

quantity which counted most. But regularly was not a question, the main point was to get out the biggest vote possible with no questions asked as to the legality of County seat fights are of the type of neighborhood quarrel in which the issues are so beclouded by personal desire and community animosity that a solemn referendum is out of the question.

Still in the fact of an adverse decision of the Supreme Court, citizens of Weeping Water began the circulation of another petition, but due to irregularities in the signatures obtained, the County Commissioners rejected the petition. In the meantime, Plattsmouth gained another point when the bonds were sold.

Commenting on the impending close of the county seat quarrel, The Plattsmouth Saturday Mirror on February 14, 1891 said, "Now that Plattsmouth is about to erect a building commensurate to her need, it is hoped that the bitter feeling toward Plattsmouth that has existed for many years will pass away and that every true citizen of the county will extend a united front against Weeping Water over a period of years to protect the claim to the county seat, considerable friction arose in Plattsmouth as to the location of the court house. After having fought with the other towns of the county to keep the court house, the fighting now was upon what block it would be situated. Three or four locations were proposed and the present site on the corner of 4th and Main Streets was selected but not without considerable opposition. A public square on south 5th street hill was proposed but objected to on the ground that it would demand expensive grading. Another site on the north side of Main street and west of 7th street was objectionable for the same reason.

The latter part of February, 1891, the County Commissioners advertised for sealed bids for the purchase of the old county buildings which had stood since 1862. In a tone of mild sarcasm, the Saturday Mirror suggested that "this will be a rare opportunity for either Weeping Water or Louisville to secure a court house at a very modest cost. The buildings are slightly frayed around the edges but with careful usage could be made to do service for several years."

The contract for the construction of the present court house was awarded to O. J. King & Co. of Omaha who were low bidders with a bid of \$67,910. The contract was signed on behalf of the city by C. H. Parmele and F. M. Ritchey.

Despite the validity of the bond election and the awarding of the contract, the die-hards began circulating petitions for still another removal election and this in the face of the fact that the County Commissioners had announced that they would not grant the petition. The reformists claimed they could get 4000 signatures. The Saturday Mirror defended the action of the Commissioners and branded the abuse of the Board as unfair. "The Board acted as the law directs and as they were compelled by law to do." But harassed by the Weeping Water and Louisville papers, the Commissioners issued an open letter to the voters of Cass county in which they stated their reasons for refusing petitions for another election. They argued that they were compelled by law to act in a judicial manner. It was cited that forty days were spent in making a thorough and impartial investigation and "that as the inquiry proceeded, we ascertained by the clearest proof that names appearing on the petition had been duplicated, that minors and non-residents in large numbers had signed the petition, that others had been induced to sign it under the representation that they were signing a petition against prohibition and as we examined each name appearing on said petition, the fact was disclosed that 369 names did not comply with the law governing county elections." In concluding its statement, the Board called upon the disgruntled petitioners to take their case to the courts. The report was signed by the three commissioners: A. B. Todd, A. C. Loder and Jacob Tritsch.

(To Be Continued)

HONORS FALL BRIDE

The country home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Howard, near Murray, was the scene of a very pleasant dinner party and shower on Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blunt, whose marriage occurred the last of September.

The event was arranged by Mrs. Howard, a sister of Mrs. Blunt, who was enjoyed to the utmost by the members of the family circle. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Warner, grandparents of Mrs. Blunt, with all of their children were in attendance, as well as the grandchildren, making a fine family group.

In honor of the occasion the members of the family joined in presenting to the bride a large number of very handsome gifts.

At the dinner party a large wedding cake featured the table, being the handwork of Mrs. Howard and daughter, Mrs. Herman Melsinger.

MUSHROOM BANNED FOLLOWING A DEATH

Milwaukee—Health Commissioner Koehler banned sales of wild mushrooms in city markets a few hours after the death of George Briggie, which from eating poison mushrooms. His wife is critically ill. Health officers checked markets and seized mushrooms of varieties likely to cause illness.

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