

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE
**Merchants
National Bank,**

OF NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.,

At the Close of Business, Feb. 5, 1901.

RESOURCES.	
Loans	\$242,860.91
Banking House and Fixtures.....	7,400.00
U. S. Bonds.....	22,500.00
CASH AND DUE FROM U. S.	
TREAS.	150,534.30
	\$423,295.21
LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and profits.....	29,649.12
Circulation.....	12,500.00
DEPOSITS	331,146.09
	\$423,295.21

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

H. N. SHEWELL, Vice-President.
W. A. COTTON, President.
R. O. MARNELL, Cashier.
JAS. T. SHEWELL, Asst. Cashier.
JOY MORTON. J. T. SHEWELL.

No interest paid on state, county or municipal funds. Interest at the rate of 2% per annum paid on time deposits.

**Wells Fargo
& Company
Bank.**

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

President, JOHN J. VALENTINE, San Francisco
Manager, - HOMER S. KING, San Francisco
Cashier, - H. WADSWORTH, San Francisco
Asst. Cashier, F. L. LIPMAN, San Francisco
2d Asst Cashier, H. L. MILLER, San Francisco

BRANCHES

NEW YORK, - H. B. PARSONS, Cashier
SALT LAKE, - J. E. DOOLY, Cashier
PORTLAND, OR., - R. M. DOOLY, Cashier

**STATEMENT OF CONDITION
AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 31, 1900.**

ASSETS	
Loans	\$9,446,888.10
Bonds, Stocks and Warrants.....	1,261,290.47
Real Estate.....	1,281,914.57
Miscellaneous Assets.....	9,205.58
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	1,111,501.91
Cash.....	4,080,413.55
	\$17,091,214.18
LIABILITIES	
Capital, paid up.....	\$ 500,000.00
Surplus.....	5,750,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	1,926,895.63
Deposits, Banks and Bankers.....	1,084,015.95
" Individual.....	7,830,302.60
	\$17,091,214.18

General Banking Business in all its branches.
Correspondents throughout the World. Ac-
counts received on favorable terms.

not be determined but all authorities coincide in placing it very remote,—so long ago that the Pawnees have but a very confused tradition and no details of the event.

The name Wichita, which has stuck to this tribe during historic times, was probably a name given them by the Pawnees or some other neighboring tribe; and so the name Pawnee may be one bestowed by their neighbors, as the name Sioux which has stuck to the Dakota tribe through all.

Now, with regard to the name "Harahey" (with its many orthographies), let me quote here from Mr. Hodge's admirable article in Mr. Brower's "Harahey": "The Wichita name for the Pawnees is 'Awahi,' in which we have a close resemblance to Arahei and Harahey. Indeed the similarity is so great that I am inclined to regard the terms as identical, and to recognize the name of the province, Arahei, Arache, Harahey, etc., as corrupted Spanish forms of the Wichita Indian name for the Pawnees, who are still well-known in the Pueblo tribes, among whose ancestors the Turk and Ysopete, natives of 'Arahei' had lived." This from such eminent authority would seem conclusive, and the many points which bear out the logic of this theory give it even more weight: You remember the last words of the Turk, uttered as they strangled him for his deceit, were these: "Yet farther on is Quivera." I think Ysopete was doubtless a native of the Wichita branch, as he talked with them, but their language may have very nearly resembled the Pawnee in those days; it may be that the Pawnee really drifted from the Wichita tongue and changed more than the Wichita's changes, as the branch of the Pawnees which drifted away from the settlement on the Platte river at a very remote period, spoke the same language as the Wichitas and the latter tribe, who did not know these Arikaras until recently, were very much surprised to find they both spoke the same tongue, says Grinnell.

Now, if we accept this theory that the tribes of Harahey were really the Pawnees, it makes this name of far more interest to Nebraska people than the name Quivera; but if we take into consideration that the Wichitas and Pawnees were originally from the same stock, that the Pawnees migrated to the Platte valley from "down" (meaning down stream,) that the Wichitas accompanied them as far as the Kansas line and then went south, where they settled on the Kansas river and built what they called Quivera, would it be a stretch of imagination to believe that the other branch of the same tribe went north to the banks of the Platte river and there built a Quivera also? And that the branching tribe (the Wichitas) should call their former friend by a new name,

suggested by the way they dressed their hair?

If this theory were based upon no other evidence than that contained in Coronado's explorations, we could scarcely doubt it and call it visionary; the natives, according to Jaramillo, said, when asked if that were all, that this was the end of Quivera but that Harahey was beyond and was the same sort of place. The name Quivera had penetrated these trackless plains for a thousand miles in all direction; could these, "not above twenty-five villages in all" of "very barbarous people" have had a fame so far-reaching? Penalosa saw a city, in 1662, worthy of a far-reaching fame and the remnant of relics left on its sight after these many years proves that his statement is true.

Let us sum up: Harahey was the Wichita name for the Pawnees; these Pawnees were the main branch of the tribe to which the Wichitas formerly belonged; Penalosa saw the city which the Pawnees called "Quivera" in 1662, a magnificent city situated where Columbus now stands.

And so we see that the field, explored by Mr. Brower, in Kansas, has a direct bearing on the field of archaeology in Nebraska. He has traced the boundary between Quivera and Harahey for 150 miles and has been able to designate the Quivera villages by an absence of pot shards proving these people to be none too high in the scale of civilization; also by the many warlike implements and flints of rude workmanship.

The Harahey villages yielded abundance of pot shards and many agricultural implements, showing them to be in a somewhat more advanced stage of civilization.

One is led to believe the people of Harahey were very barbarous at first reading, from the Coronado account, but on more careful study, the reverse is evident. When he sent a summons to the Lord of Harahey, this high tribunal responded with 200 "naked followers." Doubtless they came ready to repel an invading foe. The messengers could do no less than describe the sort of army which requested his presence—the shining helmets, the long spears, the coats of mail and, above all, the horse, which were strange animals to these people, must have given the Lord of Harahey to understand that he was summoned by no ordinary mortal. That he came forthwith is itself an evidence of his own greatness, and that he came prepared for battle shows his intelligence. There must have existed more organization and discipline in Harahey than in Quivera, as Coronado makes no mention of an organized reception or of organized entertainment and only says, "the natives received me peaceably," implying a lack of demonstration on the part of the natives in any way.

One can scarcely suspect that the