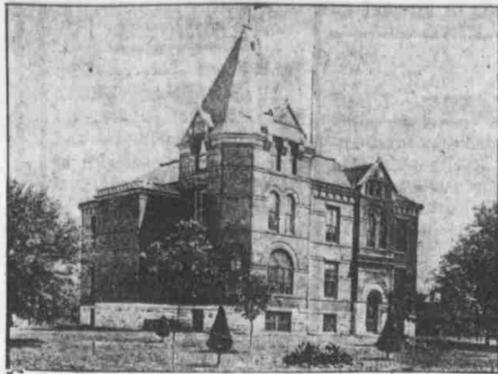
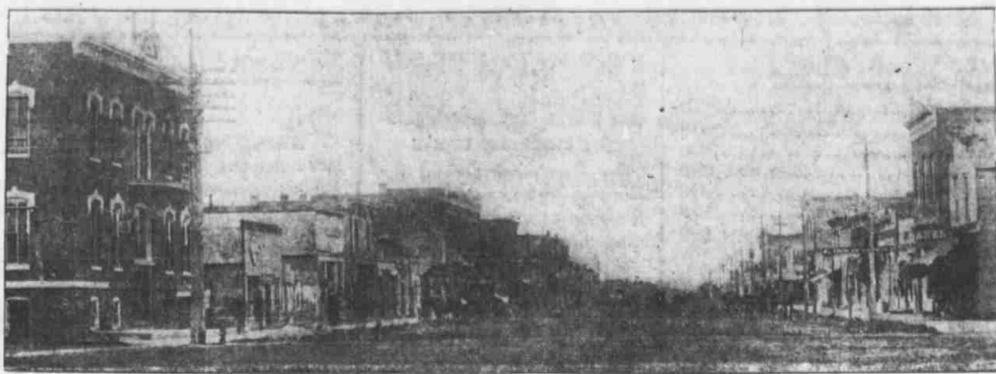


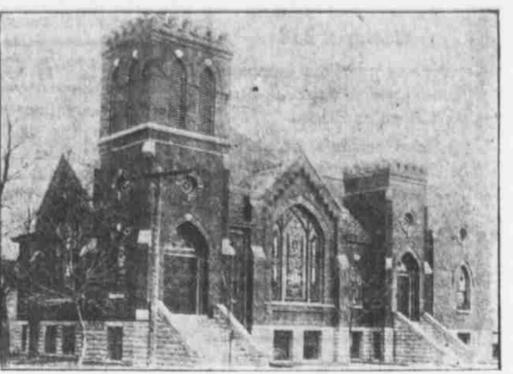
# Bounteous Nature Makes Nance County Land of Great Possibilities



NANCE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, FULLERTON.



MAIN STREET, FULLERTON, LOOKING NORTH.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FULLERTON.

**T**HE story of Nance county and of the Pawnee Indian is inseparable. The Indian held the center of the stage in this part of Nebraska, as he had the best land. He did not understand the use of that land, and it passed from him to the white man, who could and would use it. But the government made the best provision possible for the red man, and besides its care for him in other ways has sought to provide him with proper and thorough industrial training. It is at once the cornerstone of the Indian's prosperity and happiness and the key of every door of success open to him. Nance county has the only government Indian boarding school in the state. For twelve months of the year the government has eighty-one boarding schools and 147 day schools in operation in different parts of the county, and these schools are the homes of more than 22,000 children. These pupils are taught, fed and clothed. To watch over and care for them in sickness and in health, 2,115 persons are employed. As the destruction of the buffalo was the beginning of the end of the Indian's aimless wanderings, so a compulsory school law would sound the keynote of his civilization.

A vast deal of talk is heard about the Indians being civilized off the face of the earth. One reads that he is fast disappearing, and that soon there will be no traces of him. The Indian population of the United States is about 265,000, and as a matter of fact, it has diminished very little, if at all, since the landing of Columbus. The total expenditures of the government on account of the Indian service, from 1789 to 1900, amounts to more than \$283,000,000. More money has been paid to extinguish Indian land titles than to extinguish the titles of foreign nations, and the cost of our Indian wars has been equal to the cost of all our foreign wars.

It is costing the government between two and three million dollars a year to educate the Indian, while formerly it cost the government from ten to twelve million dollars a year to fight them. These figures make it plain that the Indian has been a very expensive ward of the government and the sooner he becomes self-supporting, the better. It has been demonstrated that he is not lacking in intelligence and that he can become a good citizen. He has often shown great capac-

ity in making the most of his opportunity. The settlement of Nance county is one of the most peculiar of any county in Nebraska. Not a single homestead, pre-emption or government claim of any kind was ever secured by a settler here. Nance county has an area of about 450 square miles or 278,837 acres. About 80 per cent is upland, which for grain raising purposes is preferred by many to the valley lands. The remaining 20 per cent is found along the various streams with which the county is well supplied. The most important is the Loup river which enters near the southwest corner and flows in a northeasterly direction, passing the eastern boundary near the middle, and furnishing forty miles of valley varying from one to three miles in width. From the northwest, Cedar river winds its way until it joins with the Loup near the center of the county. Farther east, Beaver creek flows in a similar direction, meeting the Loup near the boundary.

The first settlement made in Nance county was in 1857 by a colony of Mormons. They came from near St. Louis, under the leadership of H. J. Hudson, and after attempting to settle in Platte, moved to what was then Monroe county, beginning operations near the present townsite of Genoa. There were 109 families altogether. A postoffice was established and called Genoa office, with H. J. Hudson, postmaster. The colony was very prosperous in 1860. During the three succeeding years, the Mormons attempted to remain and hold their possessions and live in proximity to the Indians, but the numerous struggles between the Sioux and Pawnees kept them in constant fear, and in 1863 they left the country.

In 1867, during Buchanan's administration, a treaty was made between the Pawnee Indians and the government, in which it was stipulated that they should choose a location west of the Missouri. Here, the Indians were to colonize and learn the arts of civilization, become converted to Christianity and develop under the superintendency of the government into intelligent and law-abiding citizens. After roaming over the great western prairies the Indians located on the land which is now known as Nance county. In 1876, by treaty stipulation, these Indians were removed to Indian Territory. By an act passed April 10th, 1876, and agreed to by the Paw-

nees, the lands formerly occupied by them were offered for sale. The government appointed three men to appraise each quarter section. This sale began July 15, 1878, at Central City. But very few attended the sale, which lasted four days, and but little land was sold. D. A. Willard bought what has since become the townsite of Genoa, and Randall Fuller secured the two sections upon a portion of which now stands Fullerton. The county was named after the governor of the state, Albinus Nance.

period of its existence without a brief review of its present condition and using a few facts and figures. It hardly seems possible that this scope of country could be taken from a raw prairie, an Indian reservation entirely undeveloped, and in the short space of thirty years be developed into one of the most prosperous, progressive counties of the state. At the present time Nance county has a population of 10,000 people, and a valuation of

more progressive than in its public schools. The county has sixty-six districts, with sixty-seven school buildings and 2,800 children of school age. At present, the county is employing ninety teachers, at an average salary of \$60 per month. Miss Frances E. Taylor is serving her fourth year as superintendent of the county schools. Nance county has never been in better condition than now. For nearly a decade,

require by any means all the grain produced on these farms, as last year three farmers sent to market 32,000 bushels of corn, 23,000 bushels of wheat and 12,000 bushels of oats. Besides this, the county manufactured and shipped out 4,200,000 pounds of flour and 300,000 pounds of mill feed.

The Nance county farmer is becoming more of a dairyman each year. The possibilities of this industry are almost unlimited in Nebraska, and this county is a favored section for the dairy. At the present time there are 6,632 cows within the borders of the county, where 300 hand separators are in use. Last year there were sold and shipped out from these farms 81,456 pounds of butter and 141,000 gallons of cream. The recent large increase in the dairy industry comes largely from the fact that the county has 4,300 acres of land seeded to alfalfa, which is proving one of the best and most profitable crops that the farmer can produce. Each year these farmers are paying more and more attention to the smaller resources and industries connected with the farm. Last year this county marketed 20,000 dozens of eggs and 130,000 pounds of dressed poultry.

The farmer's garden is receiving more attention from year to year, and from the earliest settlement these farmers have not neglected the planting of fruit trees. At the present time there are growing and in full bearing in the county 27,000 apple, 1,200 pear, 15,000 peach, 8,000 plum and 11,000 cherry trees. In an automobile ride through the Loup valley of Nance county and covering some of the upland we were surprised, not only at the orchards of full-grown trees, but the vast amounts of young orchards of better grade of fruit that are being planted.



GROUP OF NANCE COUNTY OFFICIALS.



MAIN BUILDING OF THE GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL, GENOA.

The first election of the county was ordered for November 4, 1878. The governor designated Fullerton as the temporary county seat. The officers chosen at this election were J. N. Reynolds, clerk; S. L. Sturtevant, treasurer; W. H. Bowman, sheriff, and M. S. Lindsey, county judge. Randall Fuller, who owned the town site of Fullerton, donated six acres for the town site and the county seat was named in his honor.

It is difficult to comprehend what Nance county has accomplished in the short

\$15,081,000. This county has thirty-four miles of railroad within its borders and five progressive, prosperous railroad stations—Fullerton, Genoa, Belgrade, Kent and Merchiston.

It has fourteen elevators, two water powers, two flouring mills, ten free rural delivery routes, five banks, with five-sixths of its rural population supplied with telephones. More than 70 per cent of the farmers own their farms.

In no one thing Nance county has been

crops have been heavy, markets good, the live stock industry flourishing, constructing enterprises flourishing, railroads and merchandising carried on with energy and good profit. To indicate what Fullerton's prospects and possibilities are, it is only necessary to state what Nance county has done in the last year.

Last year the farmers sent to market 15,000 fat beef cattle, 20,100 fat hogs, 484 well bred horses, and 2,500 mutton sheep. To prepare this stock for market did not

require by any means all the grain produced on these farms, as last year three farmers sent to market 32,000 bushels of corn, 23,000 bushels of wheat and 12,000 bushels of oats. Besides this, the county manufactured and shipped out 4,200,000 pounds of flour and 300,000 pounds of mill feed.

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While there are vast improvements going on all over the county in orchards, farm buildings and methods of tilling the soil, the improvement that is being made by breeding a better grade of cattle and horses is one of the most marked and far-reaching in the county. In visiting the farms and feeding pens, where hundreds of cattle are kept, we have found but few localities in the state that produce as well bred cattle for the Omaha market as Nance county.

It was a band of cattle that discovered the county seat of this county. In the late '70s Randall Fuller concluded to drive

a band of cattle from the northern part of the state to Colorado and his aim was to strike the old Mormon trail that passed through where Fullerton is now located. Coming through the Pawnee Indian reservation, he came to the junction of the Cedar and Loup rivers. The picturesque surroundings and excellent feed for his cattle induced him to pitch his tent and take a week's rest. During his week's stay, he heard many interesting reports about the Pawnee reservation and its fine soil and productiveness. He concluded to stretch his weeks into months and wait for the opening and opportunity to purchase some of this land. The location was early known as "Fullerton."

In 1879, was formed the present thrifty city of Fullerton. With the settlement that quickly followed the sale of the land by the government, Fullerton prospered and grew. Being located near the center of the county, it was soon chosen as the county seat. None of the land being subject to homestead entry, it naturally fell into the hands of settlers with money to develop it, and an excellent class of citizens thereby, came to the county. Fullerton received its full share.

Thus the city has fared well, and its citizens have always shown a modern enterprising spirit. The high school of Fullerton has the largest attendance of any town of its size in the state. The well filled churches of all the leading denominations show the higher moral tone that prevails. Fullerton is known as a town of schools, churches and homes. There is no prettier little city in Nebraska. The natural drainage makes the residence district very free from standing water. The usual modern conveniences of a splendid electric light system and good water works plant give the best of service. Fullerton is about the best lighted town of its size in the state.

The bank of today is the vital life-center around which revolves the great wheel of modern trade and commercial activity. It is the one factor, more than any other, that provides the facilities, or that is itself the facility, for the conduct of business along lines in keeping with the advanced methods of the present time.

Fullerton has two strong, well organized banks that have secured and hold the com-

(Continued on Page Four.)



BRASS BAND, GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL.



HOME OF DR. E. L. THOMAS, FULLERTON.

## Selections from the Story Teller's Pack

**A Baa the Scientific Waiter.**  
DISCUSSING in Anoka a certain battle of the civil war, P. G. Woodward, commander of the Minnesota department of the Grand Army of the Republic, said:

"That general reminded me of a waiter in Minneapolis. The general was too scientific. He was too busy with causes and effects, with technical moves and what not to get results—that is, to win battles. 'Go with my Minneapolis waiter.' In a restaurant I said to him:

"'Look at the color of this water. Why, it's not fit to drink!'"

"But the waiter, instead of rushing some crystal pure water to me, took up my goblet, studied it carefully, shook his head, and said:

"'No, sir. You're deceiving yourself, sir. The water's perfectly all right, sir; it's only the glass what's dirty.'"—New York Times.

**No Bridge Necessary.**  
When Grant's army crossed the Rappahannock, Lee's veterans felt sure of sending it back as "tattered and torn" as ever it had been under the new general's numerous predecessors. After the crossing the first prisoners caught by Mealy were asked many questions by curious confederates.

"What has become of your poutoon prisoner?" said one such inquirer.

"We haven't got any," answered the prisoner.

"How do you expect to get over the river when you go back?"

"Oh," said the Yankee, "we are not going back. Grant says that all the men he sends back can cross on a log."—New York Tribune.

**Free and Easy in Frisco.**  
There is probably no city in the world where all classes meet on such free and easy terms as San Francisco, a social state of affairs which has probably descended from the old mining days; and this haphazard equality is seldom appreciated by the British tourist, who passes through here on his cut-and-dried tour round the world.

"I remember once sitting in the entrance hall of the Palace, with a well-known racing man and privileged joker, known as 'White Hat MacCarthy,' when a gorgeously apparelled young Englishman, just landed from a Japan liner, walked up to the office to register, while his private servant

respectfully looked on. When they had disappeared to inspect their apartments, MacCarthy strolled up to the desk, glanced at the register book, and while the clerk's fingers were somewhat cramped and shaky in his open page, and waving me a farewell left the hotel.

"Curiosity impelled me to inspect the volume, and this is what I read: The Honorable Archibald James FitzAlan and valet" who underneath it, in my racing friend's somewhat cramped and shaky handwriting, appeared the following entry: "Mr. White Hat MacCarthy and valet."—"From 'My Restless Life,' by H. De Windt.

**By No Means Angelic.**  
Eugene Walter, the playwright, at a dinner, was accused of pessimism.

"Well," said Mr. Walter, "I am not a pessimist, but I don't believe that human nature is by any means angelic. We are all much alike. The best we can do is to curb our faults and favor our virtues."

"What faults should I curb?" a very pretty young woman asked.

"Well," said Mr. Walter, "I should think you'd have about the same faults to curb as a little girl I talked to yesterday. She's a charming little girl and as we conversed alone in the drawing room while waiting for her father and mother to come down I said to her:

"'Have you got a sweetheart?'"

"She smiled and wriggled. 'Yeth,' she said softly.

"'Well,' said I, 'I'll give you a quarter if you'll tell me who he is.'"

"'Tommy,' she answered in a low voice, and I gave her the quarter.

"'A few minutes afterward she said suddenly:

"'Now, if you'll give me another quarter I'll tell you who my other sweetheart is.'"—Rocheater Herald.

**As a Butcher Sees It.**  
President Edward O'Neill of the Master Butchers' association of New York was discussing the advance in meat prices due to the wheat corner.

"And these wheat cornerers," said Mr. O'Neill, "call themselves patriots, eh? They're in the Washington and Lincoln class. They only cornered the wheat to prevent Europe from taking it away from us and leaving us to starve. Patriots!"

He laughed harshly.

"It reminds me," he said, "of John

Stockton, who was renowned for his domesticity. Two women were talking about Stockton. The first said:

"'He has very domestic tastes, hasn't he?'"

"'Oh, very,' the other woman replied. 'He flirts with every cook they have.'"—New York Times.

**Sacrifice in Vain.**  
Apropos of examinations and their terrors, A. E. Palmer, secretary of the department of education of New York, told at a recent dinner an old story of a young African prince.

"This prince," said Mr. Palmer, "entered Yale or Harvard—I forget which—and amused himself with motor cars and bulldogs till examination time drew near.

"'Examination time frightened the young prince horribly. He began to study, and he cabled home to the king, his father:

"'Examination next week. Most difficult. Implore aid of gods in my behalf.'"

"A few days later this reply came back from the barbarous west coast monarch:

"'Rites performed. Fourteen picked youths, all sons of nobles, have been sacrificed. Omens propitious!'"

"Yet, would you believe it?" Mr. Palmer concluded. "The young prince flunked."—Washington Star.

**First Call for Doctor.**  
William Huls of Maryville, Mo., 96 years old, and the oldest person in Nodaway county in point of residence, was taken ill July 20, and for the first time in his life was attended by a physician. Huls uses tobacco and has been a user of stimulants in limited quantities all his life. He had until his recent illness been a man of exceptional vigor. He was born in Kentucky.

**Clock Gives Warning of Death.**  
Fortunatus Miller of Elkhart, Ind., received word of the death of his mother at Three Rivers, Mich. He says he knew bad news was coming, for the old clock which has been in the family 137 years, stopped Thursday night, though just wound. He says it performed a similar trick before the death of his grandfather, his grandmother, his father and each of the five brothers of his grandfather. The death of a cousin was presaged by the clock striking three times at the exact time of his death. Mr. Miller is the only member of the family who will keep the clock.

## Distinguished Visitor in Omaha



HIS EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS—FROM A SNAPSHOT PHOTO MADE AS HE WAS ENTERING AN AUTOMOBILE AT THE UNION STATION IN OMAHA LAST WEDNESDAY.

## Curious Capers of Cupid

**T**O get away from the protestations of the progeny of six previous wives, William Lawson, a wealthy farmer, 74 years old, living near Anderson, Ind., journeyed to St. Louis to enter on his seventh matrimonial voyage, taking a bride 21 years old, who has herself been married before. Saturday the Sabbath of his faith—the Seventh Day Adventist—the license was obtained and the seventh marriage was performed by Justice M. F. Moore.

The new Mrs. Lawson was Mrs. Carrie Sutton, a widow, formerly a resident of eastern Tennessee, but recently living in Anderson, where she met Lawson less than a year ago while visiting relatives. She has two children, a boy of 6 and a girl of 4, while her husband has had fourteen, with ten still living, thirty grandchildren, some of them older than his bride of yesterday, and two great-grandchildren, one living and 2 years old.

The bridegroom, despite his years, was an impetuous wooer. He first met his present wife two months ago.

Lawson first settled in the vicinity of Anderson sixty years ago, coming from England. He carved himself a farm out of the wilderness and has gradually acquired land and other property until he is reckoned one of the wealthiest of the farmers of that part of the state. All but the fifth of his former wives are dead. She was divorced.

**A Snow Bride.**  
The wedding of Miss Dorothy Lawson, whose engagement to Mr. Henry McCall was announced by her father, Thomas W. Lawson, at Dreamworld last Sunday, reports the Boston Post, will be as uniquely beautiful as were the marriage ceremonies of her two elder sisters. It was in October, 1905, that Dreamworld witnessed a "harvest wedding" when Miss Gladys Lawson was married to Eben Blaine Stanwood. The magnificent estate was decorated with ripened cereals, fruits and vegetables grown on the farm, which greatly added to the attractiveness of the estate for the wedding ceremony. Less than a month ago Dreamworld was converted into a veritable rosedale for the "summer wedding" of Miss Marion Lawson to James Fuller Lord of Chicago. The ceremony took place out of doors, beneath a large apple tree, which was bedecked with wedding bells and floral

decorations. Miss Dorothy was the bridesmaid at both events of her elder sisters.

It was at the wedding of Miss Marion that the budding romance of Miss Dorothy was first observed. Young McCall was one of the guests at the affair, and it was noticed that he paid considerable attention to the pretty bridemaid.

Now Miss Dorothy is to have a wedding of her own and will be known as the "snow bride." The wedding is to take place in January and will be solemnized at Dreamworld, and some interesting feature will mark it.

**Cupid Beats Immigration Law.**  
There used in some countries in ancient times, or romancers have devised us grossly, to be a law that a convicted felon on the way to the gallows should be pardoned if he found a woman who would marry him. Equally dramatic, in its name, modern way, was the case of Matilda Kuhlmann, who was to have been deported from Ellis Island. She had come to America to marry Henry Thomas, but that had no weight with the officials, and Thomas was on the point of going back to Germany with her to marry her, when the happy thought occurred to someone to have the ceremony performed on the steamer instead. The captain lent his cabin for the ceremony, a justice of the peace was found and forthwith the rejected alien became the wife of an American citizen and passed beyond the powers of the immigration authorities.

**Age and Youth Wed.**  
Miss Lawson is a great exponent of all forms of out-of-door life. She is an expert whip and rider and can handle any of her father's famous horses. While she is devoted to all sports and is a regular attendant at all the foot ball and hockey games, rowing races and tennis tournaments, Miss Dorothy is above all a base ball "fan." Miss Lawson was always an enthusiastic "rooster" at all of the Harvard games and frequently led the cheering for some clever play pulled off by Second Base-man McCall.

Although Miss Dorothy is just out of her teens, she is the tallest of the Lawson girls. She is one of the most prominent members of the Vincent club and has taken part in the last three annual shows of that famous society organization.