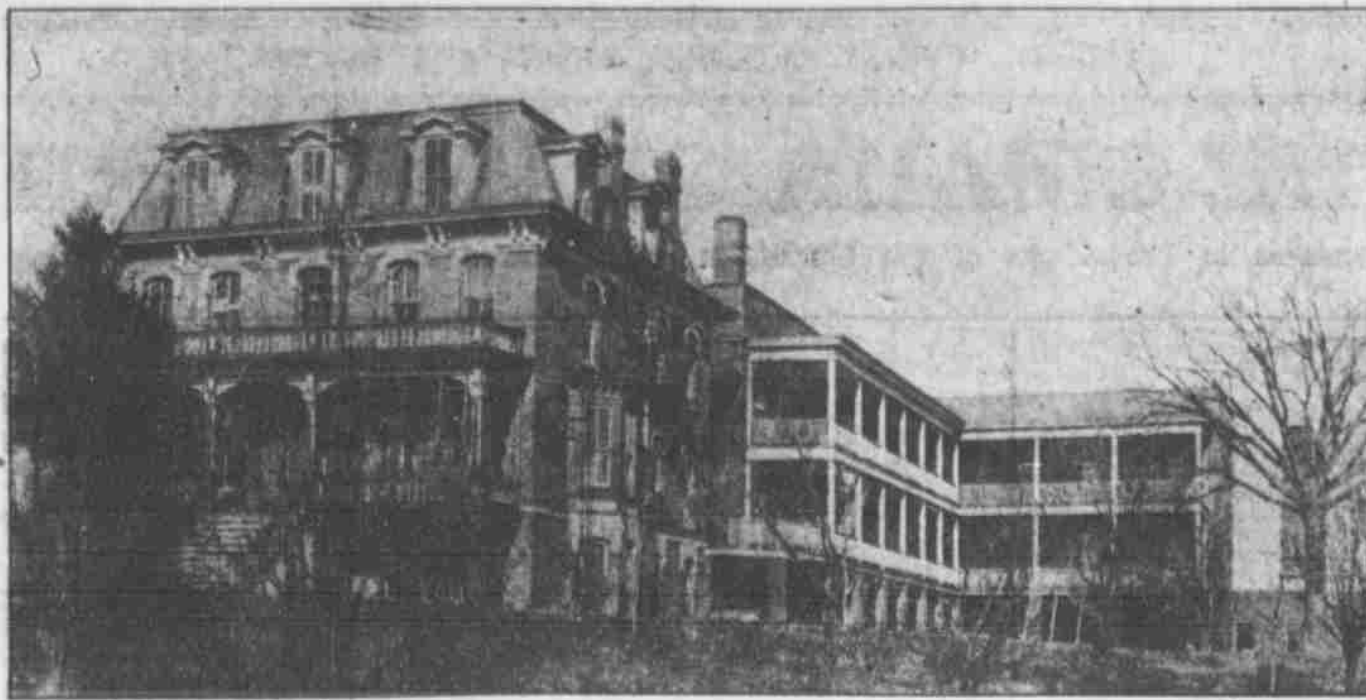


Cass County History Deals With Foundations of Nebraska's Wealth



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN CASS COUNTY—ON FARM OF F. M. YOUNG, NEAR MURRAY.



NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME, PLATTSMOUTH.



CASS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PLATTSMOUTH.

RURAL city is perhaps the name which best describes Plattsmouth. There exists here almost equal balance between the interests and activity of a modern metropolitan city, and those of a rural trading center. It has been built up by men of affairs who were deeply interested in the improvement and development of their city. The streets are a medley of every sort of vehicle. There are road-stained wagons with splendid teams. Yet with all its activity created by diversified interest corn seems to take first place. Everywhere the word corn greets the eye and the ear of the passer-by.

In the years immediately following the civil war men looked toward the west. The call of the frontier fell on many a listening ear and willing heart. The prairie country from the great lakes to the Missouri river had been taken by the home builder. Beyond the Missouri was the great American desert. The Union Pacific was building its bands of steel to the western ocean. All roads seemed to lead towards the great unknown. Adventurous men of the middle west looked longingly toward central Nebraska and pointed their prairie schooners toward the west.

There is no point on the Missouri river so rich in history as Cass county, especially in this tract at the junction of the Platte and the Missouri rivers. The Lewis and Clarke expedition left St. Louis May 21, 1804, and reached the mouth of the Platte July 21. In 1805 Manuel Lisa, who gave Bellevue its name, made some explorations south of the Platte. Francis De Boin in 1810, in the employ of the American Fur company, established a trading post in Sarpy county and traveled over much of Cass county. In 1819 Long's exploring expedition, with the "Western Engineer," the first steamer on the Missouri, left St. Louis in July and reached the Platte on September 17.

The traders and trappers of the different fur companies crossed the Platte at various times during the twenty years following. In 1842 Fremont's exploring expedition camped for one night on the projecting bluff just below the present site of Plattsmouth. The place still retains

the name of Fremont's peak. In 1843 a Mormon by the name of L. T. Coon established a ferry across the Missouri. In this manner a highway became established along the south bank of the Platte. The first settler permitted to locate in Nebraska was Samuel Martin, who received a permit from the government to enter the Indiana's country. Early in the spring of 1853 he brought over on the ice the logs of his house in Iowa, and erected a substantial two-story building, afterwards known as the Old Barracks, for a trading house. This building was used later for the county offices. Mr. Martin was a fearless pioneer and was not only the first settler, but his was the first funeral in the county. He was buried December 15, 1854, on a high bluff, but no one knows where.

By a treaty made with the Omaha Indians on the 15th, and with the Otoes on the 16th of March, 1854, the lands bordering on the Missouri were opened for settlement. The Indians received for their lands a stated amount of provisions. The Otoes on the south of the Platte then numbered about 600. When they received their supplies, consisting largely of salt pork and sugar, more than seventy of them died within a week. At the opening of this territory by the government, 250 men penciled their names on claim stakes before the legal organization of the territory.

It was not until the latter part of 1855 that other parts of the country began to be occupied to any extent. The returns of 1856 show a population of 1,251 in the county. The buildings of these early days were largely dugouts with light sprinkling of substantial log houses. The winter of 1856 was a hard and cold one. On December 1, 2 and 3 of this year occurred the heaviest snowstorm of which there is any record in eastern Nebraska. The first white child born in the county was Nebraska Stevens, daughter of William Stevens, in January, 1855. The first sermon preached in the county was in October, 1854, at the home of Thomas Ashley by Abraham Townner. Rev. D. W. Gage and Rev. A. L. Armstrong of the Methodist church preached several times in 1855. The Baptists, however, were the first to

organize in the county, on October 17, 1855, with Elias Gibbs as minister. The county was somewhat slow in developing on account of land speculation. In 1855 a government survey of this county was made. Then came the entries of land. Money was scarce and often brought from 40 to 80 per cent. In the fall of 1857 the first county fair was held at Rock Bluffs and it was decided a complete success. In the summer of 1858 William Young and Sam Hunter bought the first reaper which was used in the county. It was a hand rake McCormick. In 1859 there was a large migration to the gold fields in Colorado and a long line of freighting teams was a common sight.

The first grist mill was located in Plattsmouth and was run by a large overshot water wheel. It was built by Conrad Heisel in the spring of 1855. The first school in Cass county was taught by Charles West in a little log building just west of Plattsmouth. This was in 1855. In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gorrell assumed charge of the city schools. In 1859 D. H. Wheeler, county superintendent of schools reported sixteen male and four female teachers in the county. In 1874 Cass county had 2,041 children of school age. From this time on the progress of the schools has been eminently satisfactory.

At the present time there are 153 teachers in the county with 105 school districts. There are ninety-four frame school buildings, fifteen brick and one stone school building. There are 145 lady teachers and eighteen men teachers. The average salary of the county school teacher is \$42.25. The total enrollment of pupils in the county is 4,000. Miss Mary E. Foster is serving her second year as county superintendent of schools. She is reported as giving entire satisfaction as the schools of the county are in a most excellent condition. There are thirty-five counties of the state having lady county superintendents of the schools.

In 1881 began the contest for the county seat located at Plattsmouth. This continued until May 14, 1882, when the county seat seemed to be permanently located at Plattsmouth. The first session of the dis-

trict court was held in the first school house in Plattsmouth erected early in 1854. In September, 1856, the Burlington & Missouri railroad, having been voted \$200,000 in bonds by the county, and \$20,000 in bonds by the city of Plattsmouth, entered upon Nebraska soil. The general headquarters of the Burlington was placed at Plattsmouth in accordance with a stipulation of the contract and the shops of the road erected here.

The Plattsmouth Town company was organized October 26, 1854. The first post-office established was in 1855 with Wheatley Michaelson as postmaster. He was also the first mayor of the city. The center of a large circle of country in the milling industry. Many farmers visiting this mill with corn and wheat in early days would wait from two to six days for their grain. The town was laid out by E. L. Reed and L. B. Hunter in March, 1855. South Bend is another good town with a population of 200. The survey was made by W. W. Harvey in March, 1857. The third and last plat was filed December 8, 1878. Many of the early business men of the county got their early business education in this town. Rock Bluffs was one of the early towns of Cass county. It was laid out by H. H. Fowler and W. R. Stafford in November, 1856. Louisville, with a population of 700, on the construction of the Burlington railroad in 1870, the town grew rapidly and at the present time is a well kept, clean business town, with nearly all lines of merchandise well represented.

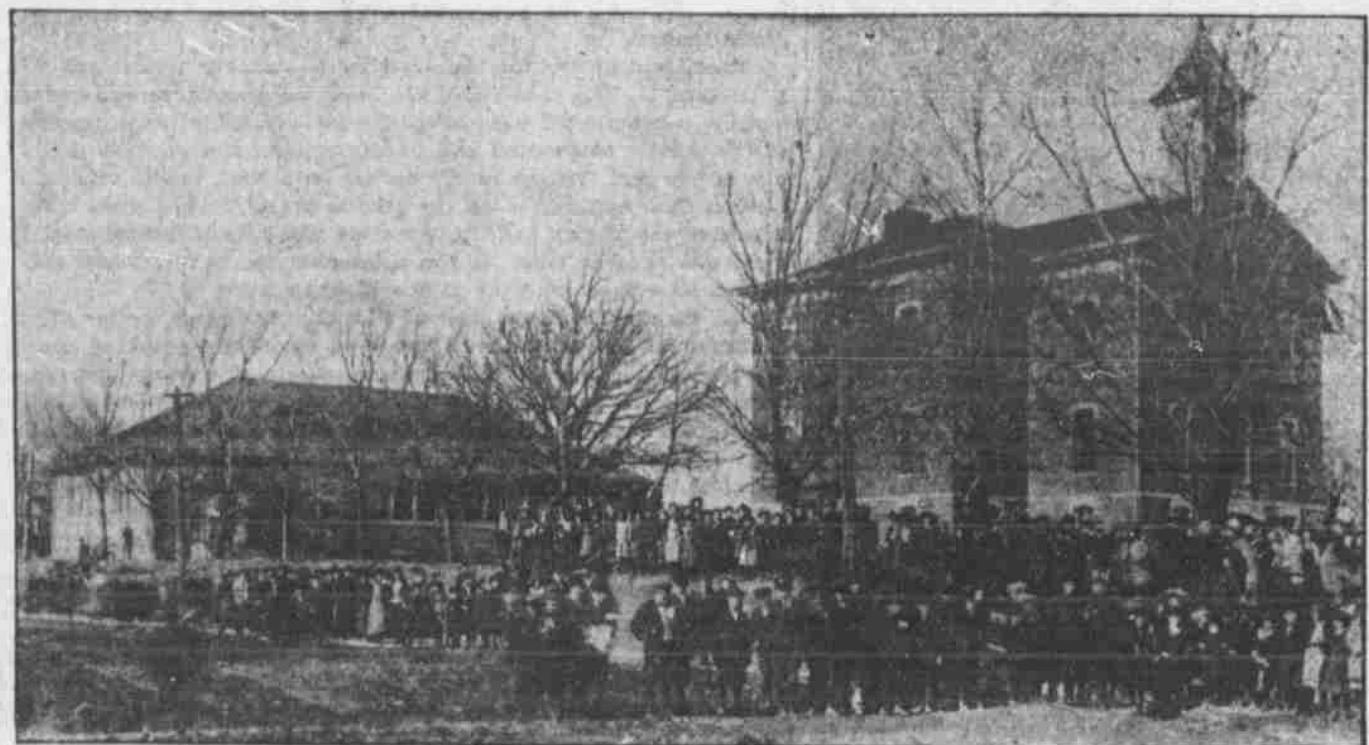
Elmwood has a population of 550 and represents nearly all branches of business. The early promoters were very active and soon outstripped the neighboring towns and it is today one of the best trading points in the county. It was established July 15, 1856. Murray, another good town of 175 people, was established in July, 1850. The Omaha division of the Missouri Pacific railroad furnishes the railroad facilities. The business of the town has kept pace with the times. Alvo, a small town on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, was platted by George W. Curry and the file recorded January 5, 1881. Eagle is a town situated in the southwestern corner of Cass county, with a population of 300. It was established by Th. J. Nichols in July, 1858. Manley, another thriving town of 100 population, was platted by August P. West in April, 1858. The town of Wabash has about seventy-five people and was established July 20, 1854. It is a popular place during the summer season, as it is one of the best picnic grounds in the county. Its good boating and plenty

of shade makes it an ideal place for a day's outing.

Nehawia is a busy little town situated on the Missouri Pacific railroad and has about 800 population. It was platted by H. S. Jones and the plat filed September 14, 1857. This town is small, yet its residents probably represent more wealth than any other town of its size in the state. Its people are progressive, work together for the town's good and are succeeding accordingly. Just east of the town is situated a large stone quarry that employs a goodly force of men. The Wabash Milling company has erected a modern steam roller mill, which was the outcome of the enterprise of the people. Union is a town of 800 inhabitants, and was platted by Joshua Lynn in January, 1858. Nearly all lines of business are represented here, and the surrounding country is one of the rich farming sections of the state. Cedar Creek, a small station on the Burlington railroad, has a population of 200. It was platted by John Heider November, 1879. It is in the midst of one of the best farming districts in the county. Myriad, situated in Plattsmouth precinct, is a busy hustling point and a great grain shipping station. It has a population of 100 and was established in July, 1862. The business men of the town are strong competitors for the surrounding towns.

Cass county is by no means one of the small counties of the state, as it has 208,000 acres in farms, with 215,000 acres under cultivation. From these farms were sold and shipped out last year 13,000 beef cattle, 48,000 fat hogs and 2,300 sheep. Besides this they sold and shipped out 4,375,000 bushels of corn, 270,000 bushels of wheat and 225,000 bushels of oats. If there is any one thing that the farmers of Cass county need more than another, it is a closer relationship to the dairy industry and to the growing of tame grasses, especially alfalfa. Last year they sold and shipped out 121,000 pounds of butter and 121,000 gallons of cream. In 1908 the county had but 1,400 acres of alfalfa, yet they had 35,000 acres of clover, which is next to the largest amount of any county of the state. During the last year the farmers used 525 hand separators and kept about 8,000 cows on their farms. The farmer's wives marketed last year 392,000 dozen of eggs and 280,000 pounds of dressed poultry.

Cass county, as a whole, is one which the state of Nebraska can well afford to be proud of. Its citizenship is of the best and its location and soil are second to none. In the fruit industry it is one of the best counties in the state. It has 154,000 apple trees in full bearing, 6,000 pear, 71,000 peach, 8,000 plum and 11,000 cherry trees. But the great wealth of this county and its unusual prosperity is accounted for very largely in its many thriving villages. Weeping Water is a pleasantly situated town, nestled in among the hills, which nearly surround it, and laid out on both sides of the Weeping Water creek. It has a population of 1,300, and was a point well advertised in the early days, as it was



PLATTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL AT THE NOON HOUR.



R. A. Patterson, E. H. Westcott, R. B. Windham, J. P. Falter. OFFICERS OF PLATTSMOUTH COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Highest Town in the World

CERRO DE PASCO is the biggest town in the world. The remarkable broad gauge railway by which it is reached passes over a higher altitude—about that of Mount Blanc—and there are mining camps and Indian villages at greater elevations. On the Arqueina-Punk line the station of Crucero Alto attains the stupendous elevation of 14,560 feet, but at 14,300 feet above the sea level there is no other real town of 5,000 inhabitants with a railway station, telegraph, telephones, churches, shops, clubs, hospitals and vice consuls. It is a wonderful example of American enterprise.

The section of the railway which runs from Oroya to this town belongs to the Cerro de Pasco Mining company, and is extremely comfortable, smooth running and fast, considering the gradients. It passes through fine grassy valleys grazed by countless herds of llamas, and the blue sky, the sparkling streams, the snow peaks, combine with the green pastures to give a delightful variety of colors which afford a striking contrast to the uniform brown hue of the barren Chilean Andes.

To get a fair view of Cerro de Pasco it is necessary to go to the top of a high rock near the railway station. The town, with its little thatched houses and narrow streets, lies in a large, undulating basin in which the chief features are the tall chimneys and other buildings belonging to the mines. In the distance a large lake can be seen, and all around the horizon is studied with snow-capped heights.

At our feet is a busy scene. The useful Indian is everywhere—now driving herds of llamas, the universal mountain carrier, now riding mules or driving small carriages over the undulating roads—and all his business is a part of the great work of extracting copper and silver from the deep shafts. The rosy cheeks of the Indian children, whose healthy color shines through their brown skin, is an unusual sight in sallow South America, for the climate is healthy and invigorating. In the winter there is a great deal of rain and sleet, but the summer is bright and crisp

and all the year round the temperature is equable, one of moderate cold in which the thermometer seldom falls much below freezing point.

Evening at Cerro de Pasco is "fun" by the Americans. There is a spacious club, where bowls are played nightly, and in the hollow below there is a base ball ground. Both these games are characteristically American; they are played at high pressure the whole time, the biggest match can be played in about one and a half hours, and the players are near enough to the spectators to hear the comments, encouraging or otherwise, that are liberally bestowed. The hospitality of the Americans is unbounded and the life is one of the utmost good feeling and good fellowship. The only drawback to the visitor's enjoyment is the sorche or mountain sickness, which is almost certain to attack a newcomer unless he ascends by very gentle stages.—London Spectator.

Four Generations

FOUR generations are represented in this photograph. There are two great grand mothers and two grand mothers. The former is Mrs. John G. Jones, the second woman sitting, and Mrs. Thomas Edwards, the third one in the group. Mrs. Jones is 77 years of age and Mrs. Edwards 83. The first woman and the fourth are Mrs. Robert Thomas and Mrs. Jane Edwards, respectively, 13 and 19 years old. The couple standing with the baby are Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edwards and daughter, Myrtle. All live at Red Oak, Ia. Three of the women, Mrs. Jones and the two elder Mrs. Edwards, were born in Wales, while Mrs. Thomas was born in Wisconsin. Here is the line of descent including four generations: Mrs. Thomas Edwards is the mother of Mr. Edwards, whose wife is Mrs. Jane Edwards, Mrs. Jane Edwards, the mother of Roy E. Edwards and R. E. Edwards, the father of Myrtle Edwards.

Family of Interesting Proportions



FOUR GENERATIONS ARE IN THIS GROUP.

Scenting Danger from Afar

NUMEROUS eggs of the tsetse fly have been found attached to skins sent to Washington as trophies of the Roosevelt chase in Africa. Some people have taken alarm lest the sleeping sickness become Americanized through these potential pests. The theory might be dismissed at once as a laughable one if the experience of Leopold Trounvet was not a matter of record. In 1903 Trounvet was making experiments with American and European silk worms. He brought some gypsy moths to Massachusetts. They got away from him while he was studying them. He promptly informed the authorities, for gypsy moths had caused great damage to fruit, shade, and forest trees in France, Germany, and other continental lands. Nothing was done, however, until 1888, when the ravages of the moths in Massachusetts began to be noted. Then the state spent nearly \$1,000,000 to destroy them, leaving the job incomplete because of outcry against such vast expenditures. The state department of agriculture and the United States department, too, have published circulars, telling about the ruin resultant from the escaped specimens of an experimenter.

In the case of the tsetse fly, however, it does not seem likely that a tropical pest would flourish in the temperate climate of the United States. It is not certain that the conditions for the sleeping sickness would be found here. The danger seems remote, everything considered, but it would be safer not to take any chances with a fly so deadly in its native home for men and cattle. The scientists had better destroy all the eggs they may find instead of trying to hatch them out. They would like to study the habits of the tsetse fly without going to Africa, but one might get away from them. It would not be expedient to assume that a new habitat would flourish in the temperate climate of the United States. It is not certain that the conditions for the sleeping sickness would be found here. The danger seems remote, everything considered, but it would be safer not to take any chances with a fly so deadly in its native home for men and cattle. 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