

Nebraska's Wonderful Story

(Continued from Page One.)

ment so constituted should endure among the nations of the earth. Float No. 13 will show two figurative slaves, broken manacles, two bloodhounds, and a heroic figure of liberty holding aloft the torch of freedom.

Now the story represented by pageants leaves the floats for a moment and takes its place among gaily appared marching personages. Group No. 8 represents General Fremont, the pathfinder, with Kit Carson as a guide, and accompanied by cavalry force and pack mules and equipment on their way across the plains and the then untraveled mountains to the Pacific coast.

Mormon Expedition.

Next is an expedition of peace—Group No. 10, representing the Mormon expedition of 1846, traveling westward with their prairie schooners drawn by oxen, followed by their armed men keeping wary watch for hostile Indians. Following next in order will be the Mormon expedition of 1856, which started from Florence, wandering across the silent prairies and unknown mountains to Zion, like the Israelites of old, men women and children, with their lowly belongings in packs and in pushcarts. Here also will be shown a replica of the sod tabernacle they had built in Florence ten years before.

Group No. 12—Presents the freighters boldly striking across the country with their male teams and guards, the faint beginning of that vast volume of communication that today speeds from coast to coast. Group No. 13 will illustrate the pony express and the stage coach, the last method of transportation before the prairies and mountains were crossed by rails of steel.

First Capitol.

The early struggles and growth of

Omaha, a humble hamlet reached by a steamboat on the Missouri, and stage coach across Iowa, next attract our attention, and we see in Float No. 14, the First Territorial Capitol Building, a pretentious building of that day, two stories in height, with a shingle roof, in which were formulated by the solons of that early time the beginnings of civil government. The geographies of that time described all the lands west of the newly established Omaha capitol as the Great American Desert.

Naturally there will follow the seal of the infant territory shown by Float 15, with a waving flag. The ambitious word "Progress" and the triumphant phrase "Popular Sovereignty," showing in the background the steamboat, the infant railroad and the scroll bearing the word "Constitution." Next in quaint sequence will be Float No. 16, representing the "First Inaugural Ball," given at the City hotel, at Eleventh and Harney streets, Omaha, in honor of Governor Isard during the bitter winter weather of 1859, when those present danced energetically to keep warm, to music furnished by an orchestra consisting of a single fiddle, according to Dr. Miller's narrative.

Group No. 14, represents General John M. Thayer and his First Nebraska regiment marching to martial music. The days of the civil war had come and the sons of Nebraska offered themselves for the cause of the union.

Great American Desert.

In 1865 the civil war ended; the days of peace came, and the civil war veterans began taking homesteads on the rapidly disappearing Great American Desert. Float No. 17, represents the Building Erected by Daniel Freeman, who made the first selection under the Federal Homestead act. It represents the humble beginning of an agricultural domain that was to be-

come one of the richest productive states of the union.

Float No. 18, represents "The Spanning of the Continent." Probably no more momentous event took place in Nebraska's history than the location of the terminus of the Union Pacific railway, by President Lincoln. When it was constructed through the Platte valley midway through the state, it opened up for settlement and cultivation millions of acres of land. And there followed the construction of other railroads and the building of towns and cities, and the prosperous future of the state became assured. On this float will be shown a bust of the first locomotive that ever pushed its way westward from the Missouri river.

Omaha Keeps Capitol

In 1866 the people of the territory framed for themselves a state constitution, and elected state officers, a congressman and two United States senators, and after an interesting debate in congress became admitted into the sisterhood of states. Omaha still remained the capital city of the state, and a state house had been constructed and then stood on Capitol Hill, where now stands the Central High school. That original capitol building, with its unfinished pretentious Corinthian columns, is reproduced in Float No. 19. Float No. 20, represents the seal adopted when Nebraska became one of the United States. In front of this great seal is the humble log cabin and dug-out of the pioneer, and in the rear of the float is represented the luxurious dwelling of the modern farmer, surrounded by inventions of every kind, including the automobile, electric lights, telephone and labor saving devices.

Next in order will come floats representing in a picturesque manner some of the privations, sufferings and hardships through which our early settlers passed in the struggle toward prosperous statehood. Float No. 21, represents the "Pioneer Wife and Mother," with her children, while

near them was the lurking danger from ever present aboriginal Indians.

Then Came Grasshoppers.

Float No. 22—is typical of the devastating swarm of grasshoppers, which were so destructive of all the crops and vegetation of the state as to leave it as barren as a stricken wilderness and without a parallel in the world's history, excepting the single incident of old Egypt.

Group No. 17—Which will follow the grasshopper float—represents the settlers fleeing from the "plague of locusts," back to the east with whatever little effects could be saved, carried in a prairie schooner, on the sides of which were scrolled the words: "Eaten up by the grasshoppers. Going back to live with wife's folks."

Float No. 23—Presents in bright colors the pleading figure of the Indian maiden, "Nebraska," praying for rain, while she suffers under the pitiless rays of the sun; and also presents hungry coyotes and the disheartened farmer standing by his upturned plow. It is the story of the years of the drouth, when the state was once more turned into desolation, and broken hearted farmers again fled eastward.

Arbor Day.

Now come happier days, and we gladly turn to look at Float No. 24, "Arbor Day," with its bust of J. Sterling Morton, the father of our tree planting system, which has resulted in transforming the original barren prairies into beautiful landscapes as rich in color and attractive in appearance as the most charming spots of New England.

Most fitting next in order comes Float No. 25, dedicated to the industries that have placed the young state of Nebraska among the first of the union, in agriculture, horticulture and animal industries. On this float are characters representing bountiful Ceres and gracious Pomona, both enthroned and with overflowing cornucopias emblems of peace and boundless plenty.

Float No. 26—Represents the im-

braska's live stock products find their way all over the world.

Cheerful Hen.

Float No. 27—Will show figures of the "Cheerful Hen," which adds to

Nebraska's wealth annually more than the value of the gold mined in many a western state, and the "Patient Cow" shown on Float No. 28.

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Steel, Concrete, Wooden Bridges

Foundations

Retaining Walls

Pile and Concrete Dams

Interlocking Steel Piling

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ESTIMATES AND PLANS FURNISHED

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And you will receive the same courteous service as though you were delivering your want-ad to THE BEE office in person.

Omaha National Breaks Record of City With \$19,415,806 in Deposits

During the twelve months between September 2, 1915, and September 12, 1916, Omaha banks registered probably the most splendid growth in the financial history of the city.

The top notch of all bank deposits in Nebraska's history has been attained by one of the Omaha banks, the Omaha National, this month. Responding to a general call of the comptroller on all banks for a statement of condition, September 12, this bank reports deposits on that date of \$19,415,806. At the last previous call, June 30, it had on deposit \$15,752,556.

Half a dozen years ago when any one of the three biggest banks in Omaha attained deposits of \$13,000,000 or so, it was accounted a big event.

Capital \$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits 1,000,000.00
Resources 22,000,000.00

The Omaha National Bank

Farnam and Seventeenth

.... Organized July 2, 1866

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