

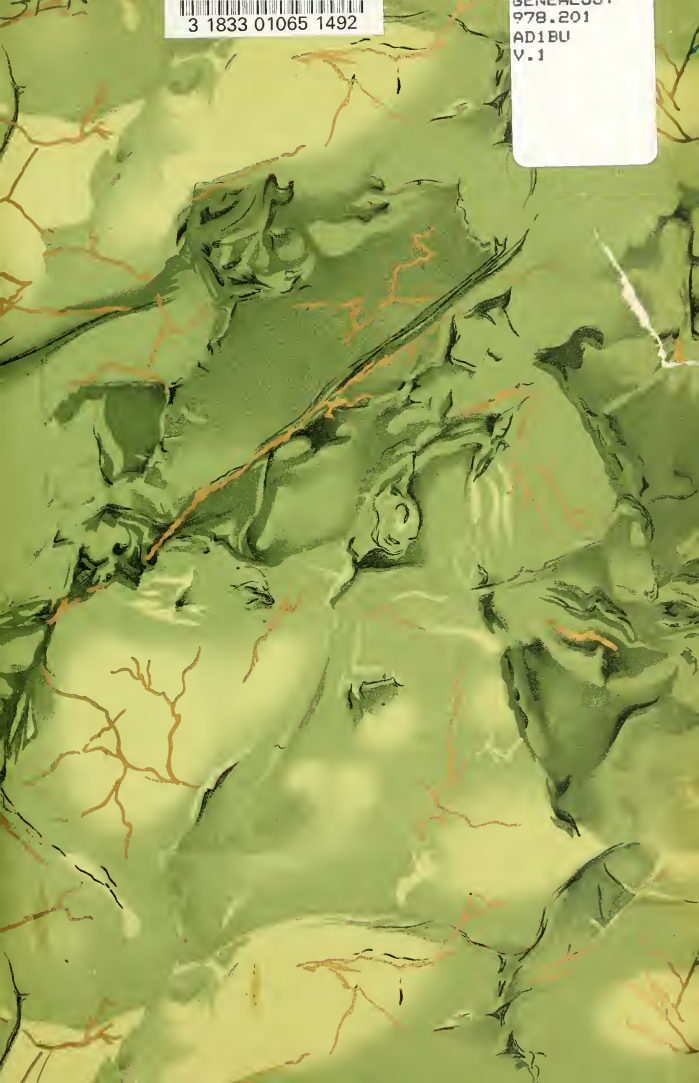
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Hattie Darnenter
from
Mr. & Mrs. James McKeloy



WILLIAM R. BURTON

PAST AND PRESENT
OF
ADAMS COUNTY
NEBRASKA

JUDGE WILLIAM R. BURTON
SUPERVISING EDITOR

DAVID J. LEWIS
ASSISTANT EDITOR

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

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FOREWORD

In presenting this history of Adams County I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to many who have kindly and competently assisted. To the supervising editor, Judge William R. Burton, I am indebted for frequent helpful suggestions as well as his own contribution, that portion of Chapter X that deals with the bench and the portion of Chapter XXI that deals with the homesteader and the homestead laws.

In Chapter XVIII are the contributions of Mrs. John H. Slaker and Mrs. William H. Fuller. Mrs. Slaker's contribution is a faithful and detailed record of the Woman's Club, an organization of ever growing importance in Hastings. Mrs. Slaker has also sketched the earlier cultural clubs of which it is the outgrowth. Mrs. Fuller has here preserved the record of Niobrara Chapter of the Daughters of The American Revolution.

Mr. A. H. Cramer's intimate acquaintance with early affairs and his clear recollections of them have proven of inestimable value in this compilation. If this volume shall in any measure enhance the appreciation of its readers of the community described, its growth and institutions, its possibilities, and of the men and women who have made it what it is, and will stimulate in them a desire to preserve the records of future developments—then the work shall not entirely have failed of its purpose.

DAVID J. LEWIS.

Hastings, Nebraska, December 15, 1916.

NEBRASKALAND.

BY ADAM BREEDE.

Nebraskaland, Nebraskaland,
The state of Sixty-Seven.
No other place at man's command,
Comes nearer being heav'n.
It's rich beyond one's fondest dream,
Has wealth beyond compare,
There's untold gold in field and stream,
There's wealth most anywhere.

Chorus

Nebraskaland, Nebraskaland,
I love your waving fields;
Nebraskaland, Nebraskaland
I love your golden yields,
It matters not where I may be,
What foreign fields I roam,
You'll always be most dear to me
I love you, 'cause you're home.

How fertile are the fields today,
What grandeur decks the home,
Where buffalo did sport and play,
And red men free did roam.
There's golden rod on hill and dale
The flower of our state*
In days gone by it marked the "trail,"
The pioneers relate.

The house of sod has had its day,
It served its purpose well,
Prosperity now holds full sway,
As one can quickly tell.
In education there's no flaw
Nebraska's hard to beat.
Equality before the law
Deals justice that is meet.

No fairer skies in all the land,
No softer zephyrs blow,
No greener fields on ev'ry hand,
Can any country show.
That's why Nebraska stands out free,
That's why I love her so
And home to me 'twill always be,
No matter where I go.

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Past and Present of Adams County

CHAPTER I

GENERAL EARLY HISTORY

The history of the Adams County we know spans but a brief period of time, and is characterized by activities we can understand with a fair degree of comprehension. While the progress of development has been rapid and of a kind that may well awaken pride, yet it would seem abrupt and unconnected with the story of man were we not upon occasion to recall that this very territory upon which we stand has been linked with the destinies of men and nations beyond the sea; its fate indeed has hung upon the issues of battles and therefore upon the cause of battles.

In common with the remainder of the soil embraced within the boundaries in Nebraska, Adams County was a portion of the Louisiana Territory and therefore was successively under the dominion of Spain and France. It was in the spring of 1541 that Ferdinand de Soto is said to have first seen the Mississippi River. He crossed the river far to the south of the latitude of Nebraska and carried his explorations northwestwards. That he penetrated the unknown country as far as Nebraska is doubtful; some writers, however, contend that he did. It is true that portions of old Spanish armor and equipment have been found within the state and this probably is the foundation for the belief that De Soto's expedition reached this state.

Whether or not this expedition reached Nebraska it is certain that it was fruitful of practically no result, else a definite impression would have been left upon the history of the region. By right of discovery, however, Spain laid claim to this territory, but it did nothing towards its development.

In April, 1682, La Salle completed the exploration of the Mississippi River and at its mouth erected a column, inscribed: Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre." The Frenchman took possession of the territory through which he had passed for his country and named it Louisiana in honor of his king, under whose authority he carried on the exploration.

Unlike Spain nearly a century and a half previous, the government of France at once took steps to hold the vast territory added to her dominions by the explorations of La Salle. This territory, comprising about one million square miles, remained in the possession of France until following the conclusion of the Seven Years' War in Europe, when Louisiana Territory was ceded to Spain. This was in 1762.

Spain's retention of the inland empire was short lived. By 1800 Napoleon Bonaparte at the head of the French army had placed the monarchies of Europe in danger, and in that year Spain was compelled to yield to the conqueror and the Louisiana Territory once more came into the possession of France.

Napoleon was fully alive to the value of the great American possession and actually began the fortifying of the mouth of the Mississippi. While as yet the Monroe Doctrine had not been promulgated, yet the United States protested vigorously the action of Napoleon, foreseeing the endangering of the right of navigation of the river. The circumstances of Napoleon at that time were favorable to his heeding the protest of the Jefferson administration. The conqueror's treasury was low and he undoubtedly sensed that the superiority of the English navy would eventually overcome the French sea forces, in which event the territory would become the property of England through conquest.

To avert this eventuality was desirable from Napoleon's point of view, hence the cession of the territory to the United States was negotiated with comparative ease. On April 30, 1803, the arrangements for the transfer were completed by the agents of the two countries. The price paid by the United States for the important territory was \$11,250,000. In addition, by a separate convention, the United States agreed to pay a sum not to exceed, inclusive of interest, \$3,750,000 which was owed by France to American citizens. Congress ratified the treaty, sealing the transaction between the two countries March 9, 1804. Bonaparte received in payment 6% bonds, payable fifteen years after date, and with the stipulation that he would not dispose of the bonds at a price degrading to the credit of the American Government.

It is not without interest to note what distant events had to do with the disposition of the soil of Adams County, and to speculate what might have happened had settlements been otherwise than as they were. Napoleon might have failed to see the destruction of his sea power and the territory might have become a part of the English dominions. Another war with the British concerning this territory might have resulted, and inasmuch as the following period afforded times when England was unoccupied with continental enemies, she might have been able to contest this territory with greater vigor than that characterizing other contests with the United States. At any rate the territory of which Adams County formed a part passed through some momentous and precarious stages.

During this remote period of its history it may be recalled that the rulers of Adams County, in common with the great territory, bore strange names. Under France were the following viceroys:

Robert, Cavalier de La Salle.....	1682-1688
Marquis de Sanville.....	1689-1700
Bienville	1701-1712
Lamothe Cadillar	1713-1715
De L'Epinay	1716-1717
Bienville	1718-1723
Boisbriant	1724
Bienville	1732-1741
Baron de Kelerec	1753-1762
D'Abbadie	1763-1766

Under Spain are recorded the following semi-military governors:

Antonio de Ulloa.....	1767-1768
Alexander O'Reilly	1768-1769
Louis de Unzago.....	1770-1776
Bernardo de Galbez.....	1777-1784
Estevar Miro	1785-1787
Francisco Luis Hortu, Baron of Carondelet.....	1789-1792
Gayoso de Lemos.....	1793-1798
Sebastian de Casa, Calvo y O'Farrel.....	1798-1799
Jean Manual de Salcedo.....	1800-1803

Are they not queer sounding names to have had authority over the soil of Adams County?

As historians delve more deeply into the early history of the United States it is being discovered that the western plains figured

much more in the activities of the early explorers than was for a time realized. This information is being dug out from the lumber rooms of wealthy Spanish and French families. Letters, journals and reports found in the national libraries of Paris, Madrid and Mexico are revealing that the location and character of the region of which Adams County was a part was known with a fair degree of accuracy before settlements were made along the Atlantic coast.

In the library of St. Mary's College in Montreal only a few years ago was found a map executed by Father Marquette in 1673. Scholars who have examined it believe that the map is authentic. Upon this map Nebraska is delineated with remarkable accuracy. The general course of the Missouri is given to a point north of the northern boundary of Nebraska; the course of the Platte River is shown with but little deviation from accuracy and among the Indian tribes mentioned are Panasac Panas, Mahas and Otontantes, which differ but little from the Pawnees, Omahas and Otoes that we know.

Inasmuch as it is believed that Coronado in his march from Mexico to the Platte River entered Nebraska at a point somewhere between the western boundary of Gage County and the western boundary of Furnas County, it follows as a possibility of considerable interest that he traversed Adams County. At all events the course of the cavalier's march on his quest for the land of Quivera was so near the county that there is strong relation of interest and the traditions rightfully belong to the region.

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado was appointed governor of a province of northern Mexico by the Spanish viceroy, Don Antonio de Mendoco. He was born in Salamanca, Spain, and belonged to the aristocracy. His education was comprehensive, such as became a Spaniard of noble birth.

Although a well educated man Coronado was actuated to make the long journey from Mexico to the Platte River by reasons which seem in this day chimerical in the extreme, but which none the less enrich our history and yield a pleasing background of tradition. Coronado set out on the expedition early in the spring of 1540. His force was composed of 300 Spaniards and about eight hundred Indians. The object of the expedition was not exploration but the finding of the cities of Cibola—the seven cities of the buffalo, which were reported to exist far to the north and to be fabulously wealthy. Each of the seven cities was described as rivaling the City of Mexico in population and magnificence. In these cities gold and silver were said to be in such enormous quantities that the natives did not regard them highly, although whole streets blazed with the shops of gold-

smiths and silversmiths who wrought the shining metals into ornaments and utensils of common use.

The rumor of these cities had been brought first to the Spaniards by a Texas Indian, a slave of the governor of New Gallia preceding Coronado. In search of them Stephen the Moor had lost his life in Indian towns to the northward. Whether the Indian played upon the credulity of the Spaniards, knowing their love of gold, hoping to gain favors himself, or whether Indian towns visited in his youth had grown in his imagination can not be known. Coronado, at least, believed the story of the Indian and hoped to gain gold and honor through the discovery of the cities of Cibola.

It was not very long before it dawned upon the expedition that the wealth of the cities of Cibola was a dream. They concluded that it was very probable that the simple Indian villages they encountered from time to time were the foundation for the rumor of the wealthy and populous cities. Nevertheless they persisted with their inquiries among the natives. The latter desiring Coronado and his host to be well out of their country were not slow to tell of another province, where the population and wealth were great and the inhabitants peaceable. This land, according to the natives, lay 250 miles to the eastward and thither Coronado led his force. The territory he reached is now identified as the eastern portion of New Mexico, the region which had been previously visited by Stephen the Moor and where he was killed by the Indians who resented his treatment of them in return for the kindness with which they had received him.

Coronado and his forces were no more acceptable to the natives of these regions of New Mexico than had been Stephen the Moor, and it is believed by latter day students that the relating to Coronado by a native of a description of the great kingdom of Quivera was a ruse perpetrated to induce the Spaniards to move on. Although so many of the rumors had proven to be false, yet Coronado was impressed by the great minuteness with which the native described Quivera. The native said that he had visited this kingdom, which lay far to the northeast. The ruler of the kingdom was said to be the long bearded, gray haired Tatarrax who "took his noon day sleep in a garden of roses, under a huge spreading tree, to the branches of which were suspended innumerable golden bells, which sounded in exquisite harmony when shaken by the wind."

The description of the land of Quivera so minutely described by the native narrator convinced Coronado that there must be some foundation in fact. Accordingly, on May 5, 1541, the expedition crossed the Pecos River and after a short march emerged from the

hills and came out upon the vast uncharted prairies occupying the area now known as Oklahoma and Kansas. In all probability, these were the first white men to look upon the vast extending western plains. They continued on their northeastward journey for about eight hundred miles, or until they came to a great river now believed to have been the Arkansas.

On this long journey the Indian who had told the Spanish cavalier of the land of Quivera acted as guide. Long before the river was reached, however, Coronado had grown suspicious as to the truthfulness of the narrative of the guide. It had been noticed that if bands of Indians encountered on the way had first been in conference with the guide, invariably they corroborated his story, but if they were seen first by other members of the party they appeared to know nothing of a kingdom to the eastward. Generally they spoke of a land to the northward.

By the time he reached the Arkansas Coronado had become convinced that he had been deceived by the Indian guide and he resolved to continue the journey north. The diminishing of the stock of provisions determined the explorer to turn back the greater number of his party toward the Pecos River. This was done and the northern journey across the Kansas prairies was begun with thirty mounted men and six foot soldiers. The small party crossed Kansas in July and eventually crossed the southern boundary of Nebraska. This was in 1541, in the same year that De Soto discovered the Mississippi.

Coronado spent twenty-five days exploring the land of Quivera. It has been noted by the students of these early days that the reports of this expedition made to the viceroy of Mexico tally so well with the descriptions of Nebraska that they might serve as a catalogue of the natural resources of the state. Other places far distant claim the distinction of having been the location of the land of Quivera, but the claims of Nebraska have been fairly well authenticated. In his report to the viceroy Coronado says: "I have reached the fortieth parallel of latitude." The flora and fauna described in the explorer's report correspond to those afterward found to be characteristic of Nebraska. One of the chroniclers of the expedition says: "Quivera is on the fortieth parallel of latitude. It is a temperate country and hath very good waters and much grass, plums, mulberries, nuts, melons and grapes, which ripen very well. There is no cotton and they apparel themselves with bison hides and deer skins."

It is on this expedition that the white man first became acquainted with the prairie dog and the buffalo. The buffalo were described as

"Oxen of the bigness and color of our bulls. They have a great bunch on their foreshoulders, and more hair on their fore part than on their hinder part, and it is like wool. They push with their horns, they run, they overtake and kill a horse when they are in their rage and anger."

It is pleasing to reflect sometimes that our Adams County is so closely related to the ancient kingdom of Quivera and the discoveries of the renowned cavalier Coronado. Our history is more ancient than we are prone to realize. Summing up the investigations that have been made of the records of Coronado, Hon. James W. Savage, when judge of the Third Judicial District, addressing the State Historical Society on April 16, 1880, said: "I purpose to collect and present a few of the reasons we have for believing that, fourscore years before the Pilgrims landed on the venerable shores of Massachusetts; sixty-eight years before Hudson discovered the ancient and beautiful river which still bears his name; sixty-six years before John Smith, with his cockney colonists, sailed up a summer stream which they named after James the First of England, and commenced the settlement which was afterward to be Virginia; twenty-three years before Shakespeare was born, when Queen Elizabeth was a little girl, and Charles the Fifth sat upon the united throne of Germany and Spain, Nebraska was discovered; the peculiarities of her soil and climate noted, her fruits and productions described, and her inhabitants and animals depicted."

The facts of Coronado's expeditions rest upon his own reports and have been brought into prominence through the compilation of Ternaux Compans. The account is independently corroborated in several works on Mexico and the Indians of the Southwest.

SURVEYS AND TOPOGRAPHY

Adams County was established as a county by an act of the State Legislature approved February 16, 1867. The boundaries as fixed by that act were as follows: "From the point where the east line of range 9, west, crosses the Platte; thence up the river channel to the intersection of the river with the west line of range 12; thence south to the southwest corner of township 5, range 12; thence east to the southeast corner of township 5, range 9; thence north to place of beginning. The location outlined in the foregoing description is the same as the present boundary lines except upon the north. Instead of the Platte River being the boundary, that line is now the north line of township 8, north.

The field notes of the surveyors, which are preserved in the office

of the county surveyor, show that the county was surveyed before there were any settlers. The surveyors were Charles W. Pierce and Nathan P. Cooke. These two surveyors, however, established the township lines only; that is, they established the lines that divide the county into sixteen squares, the sides of each square being six miles in length. It was not the business of the surveyors as they worked to locate a particular county. They established the lines with which counties might be designated as they were formed by acts of the Legislature. The field notes show that the township lines of Adams County were surveyed beginning July 16, 1859, and were completed September 10, 1860.

Surveyors obtained contracts from the National Government to survey certain designated districts, and their work was under the supervision of the surveyor-general. The contracts for surveying the territory in which Adams County lies were obtained by Pierce and Cooke on April 29, 1859, and August 6, 1860, and were numbers 270 and 280.

The surveying into sections was not done at the time that the township lines were laid. Sectionizing was a separate survey, although in Adams County it was done at about the same time that the township lines were established. This work too was let by contract and the field notes show that several had contracts for work in Adams County. The greater part of the section lines were laid in 1860. Those in Denver Township, in which Hastings was located, were surveyed in 1860, the work being done between September 27th and October 3d. Henry James was the name of the surveyor. The laying of section lines in Cottonwood Township was not completed until 1867. In this township William Hardin established the section lines. The surveyors lived in camps, camp being established at some spot that would be central to the work for a while. Their appearance was the beginning of the county life that we know.

Adams County, like all the public lands of Nebraska, was surveyed after the system which is generally credited to have been devised by General William Henry Harrison. The basis of this system is a plan of imaginary lines, definitely located, and called base lines and meridians. First the meridians are established. These run due north from a fixed geographic landmark and are intersected by base lines running east and west.

In the land surveys of the West there are six principal meridians. The first runs from the mouth of the Miami River, in Ohio; the second, from the mouth of the Little Blue River, in Indiana; the third, from the mouth of the Ohio River at Cairo, Illinois; the fourth,

from the mouth of the Illinois River; the fifth, from the mouth of the Arkansas River. Upon the sixth principal meridian, with its base line the fortieth parallel of latitude, is arranged the system of surveys for public lands in Nebraska and Kansas.

Beginning with the fortieth parallel of latitude, that is, running east and west, standard parallels are run at intervals of twenty-four miles, the width of four townships, on the north side of the base line; that is, the fortieth parallel. On the south side of this base the intervals are thirty miles, or the width of five townships.

Guide meridians are next established at distances of eight townships, or forty-eight miles, east and west of the principal meridian. By this plan parallelograms, 48 miles by 24 miles, are formed, whose limits are the base line, principal meridian, standard parallel and guide meridian, and these lines are the basis of the land surveys. In numbering the townships, east or west from a given meridian, they are called ranges; in numbering north or south from a base line they are called townships. Townships are divided into tracts called sections, which are a mile square, and these are the units of land surveys.

The sixteen townships of Adams County are the following, the first four named being the eastern tier and the following groups of four being the successive tiers west, beginning with the northern townships: West Blue, Blaine, Hanover, Little Blue; Highland, Denver, Ayr, Zero; Verona, Juniata, Roseland, Silver Lake; Kenesaw, Wanda, Cottonwood and Logan.

Adams County, being 24 miles square, contains 576 square miles, embracing 368,646 acres. There is a gradual rise of height above sea level as one travels from east to west across the county. The elevation at Hastings is 1,934 feet; at Hansen it is 1,949 feet; at Pauline, 1,777; at Roseland, 1,969; at Holstein, 2,011; at Leroy, 1,860.

In the southern part of Adams County the Little Blue River with a number of tributary creeks which form its headwaters flows in a general easterly direction looping north, however, at a point about directly south of Hastings. The Platte River cuts off a very small corner of the northwest part of the county in Kenesaw Township. These two are the only rivers in the county. The Little Blue is formed from its creeks at a point about twelve miles southwest of the Village of Ayr. It flows in a general northeast direction until to nearly the east side of Ayr Township when it takes a southeast direction through Hanover and Little Blue townships. After leaving Adams County it continues its southeast course, crossing portions of Clay and Nuckolls counties and then crosses Thayer County from west to east, after which it increases its southern swerve in Jefferson

County, finally entering the Blue River near Blue Rapids in Marshall County, Kansas, some ten miles below Marysville.

While the Little Blue is a small stream, often in dry weather no more than a few inches deep, it is the principal stream in the county from the point of attraction. Natural timber grows upon its banks and therefore it affords opportunities for picnics and is used considerably for that purpose. It also affords some fishing, channel cat being the species most sought. In dry weather the road which in many places winds among the timber affords a picturesque drive for automobiles. When flood conditions prevail in seasons of much rainfall or following the thaw of much snow the Little Blue attains to a mile or more in width. Sharp hills border the stream for a mile or so on both sides of the river.

The creeks which give rise to the Little Blue for the most part flow into it from the north side. These creeks are generally dry, but after heavy rains and thaws a large volume of water is carried by them into the river. Thirty-two Mile Creek enters the Blue on the north side. This creek rises in the south central part of Verona Township and flows in a general southeast direction passing about a half mile west of Juniata. It enters Denver Township on the west side of section 30, and shortly afterwards it makes a sharp looping turn flowing northeast before turning sharply south. It enters the Blue on section 26 in Ayer Township.

Pawnee Creek rises in Verona Township and flows northeast. It enters Denver near the northwest corner, cuts off the southwest corner of Blaine and then flows south to about the center of Hanover, where it turns to the east and flows across the latter township.

Cottonwood Creek enters Wanda Township near the northwest corner; it flows east about two miles and then takes a southeasterly direction across Wanda and Cottonwood townships, reaching the Blue on the west side of section 10 in Silver Lake Township, about a mile north and a little west of Silver Lake.

Sand Creek rises near the western side of the county in Cottonwood Township and runs along the northeast corner of Logan entering Silver Lake Township about a mile and there entering the Blue. Crooked Creek, Ash Creek and Oak Creek enter the Blue from the south side in Little Blue Township. West Blue Creek rises near Hastings and flows in a northeasterly direction across West Blue Township. It ultimately reaches the Big Blue River near Crete.

Silver Lake lies near the center of the township that bears the same name. This body of water is shaped much like a horseshoe with the opening to the north. The greater part of the lake lies in the

northwest and northeast quarters of section 13, though both tips of the horseshoe extend across the road into the respective quarters of section 10. At its closest point to the Blue, which is on section 10, the lake is within about ten rods of the river. It does not flow into the river, however, except at periods of very high water. The inhabitants of the vicinity say that the water in the lake is not as high now, 1916, as it was generally some twenty years ago. At that time there was considerable boating on the lake, but it has diminished in recent years.

At the present time the lake is usually only about three feet deep in the deepest places and of course much shallower over a good deal of the surface. It is fed by rains and thaws, although in the southwest corner there is a spring. A peculiarity of this spring is that it is not observable unless the summer should be a dry one. In that event the spring is seen to begin to flow early in September, and prevents the lake from becoming dry. If the lake were laid out in a straight line it would be about a mile and one-half in length. Ordinarily it is about fifteen rods in width but when there is great rainfall it swells to some one hundred and twenty rods in width. In season there are numbers of wild ducks on this water, but they do not frequent it in anything like the numbers that were found here twenty years ago. This lake is the only natural lake in the county. It never becomes entirely dry, although when the drought is prolonged a few puddles, due to the spring, are all that save the reputation of the lake.

Following the course of the Platte in Kenesaw Township a low range of sandhills extends. The sandhills follow at a distance of a mile or so from the Platte. In the west central part of Wanda township, too, sandhills are found, embracing an area of perhaps four sections. Some more sandhills are found in the western part of Cottonwood Township.

The following is a general topographical description of the county by townships. Little Blue, rough along Blue River and creeks; rest smooth and rolling. Hanover, mostly rolling and fertile; south part somewhat rough. Blaine, generally level, smooth and fertile; very little low land. West Blue, about two-thirds rolling, smooth land; rest rather rough along creeks.

Zero, south half, rolling fine land; north half some rough; all fertile. Ayr, rough along Blue River and creeks; balance rolling; all fertile. Denver, southern part some rough; balance rolling; all very fertile. Highland, smooth, gently rolling; very little low land and very little rough.

Silver Lake, rough and some sand along the Blue River; balance

rolling and fertile. Roseland, nearly all rich, smooth land; some rough in south part. Juniata, some rough along creeks; balance all smooth, good land. Verona, gently rolling, all rich and fertile; no waste land.

Logan, rough along the creeks; balance, fine rolling land. Cottonwood, about one-third rough and sandy; rest fine, fertile land. Wanda, west third rough with some sandy spots; balance smooth and rolling. Kenesaw, north half rough and sandy in places; south half rolling, fine land.

The rapid development of Adams County since its organization in 1871 suggests that there was behind this movement a strong pressure of population that urged the people to look for homes in the new and undeveloped prairie country. And such was the case. Many of the newcomers were from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana. The resources of these states had caused them to be quickly populated from the old Atlantic seaboard and neighboring states. For this reason emigration was in the traditions of the people so that they did not shrink, at least to no forbidding extent, from seeking their fortunes in the prairie land. At home the price of land had increased to a point that made its acquisition a very difficult matter to those who had little more than youth and ambition with which to attack the problem, and these heard gladly the call of the new land.

Adams County, then, was in the path of the stream of people flowing westward from the East, crossing the Missouri River and pouring into Nebraska and Kansas. Towns twinkled into being here and there on the vast domain of the prairie wilderness with a regularity that presaged of the future. Isolated, indeed, were the sod shanties of the early pioneers but from time to time they felt the consciousness of the country growing and felt something of the sustaining force that comes of the knowledge that one is not alone, that his hardships, experiences and hopes are those common to others.

The act creating Nebraska a territory became a law seventeen years before Adams County was established. This was May 30, 1854. The territorial officers appointed by President Pierce, with Governor Burt as chief executive, did not arrive at Bellevue, then the only town of pretension in the territory, until October 7th of that year. Thirteen years later, February, 1867, Nebraska was admitted into the Union as a state, during the presidency of Andrew Johnson. Four years after this, in 1871, Adams County was organized: very nearly then does the history of the county date as far back as the history of Nebraska as a state. At the time of the organization of the county, Secretary of State W. H. James was acting governor in

the place of David Butler, the first state governor who, earlier in the year, had been removed from office following impeachment upon the charge of misappropriating state funds.

At this time there was for the encouragement of the early settlers the ever coming stream of eastern immigrants. A territorial census taken in 1855 showed the population of Nebraska to be 4,491. In 1870 it had increased to 122,993. By the time that Adams County was organized a school system had been established in thirty-one Nebraska counties, and signs of pioneer settlers' activities were visible in the immediately surrounding territory. To the northward Hall County had officers by appointment as early as 1858; eastward, the postoffice in Harvard, Clay County, was established in December, 1871, while the population of that county the previous year was 54. Webster County, to the south, was organized in 1871.

CHAPTER II

ADAMS COUNTY SOILS AND CLIMATE

BY PROF. WALTER J. KENT, HASTINGS COLLEGE

To get a correct understanding of the nature and kinds of soils it will be necessary to go back somewhat into the geological history of the earth. This land upon which we are producing our wheat and corn has had a history which extends far back when the world was in process of formation. No one knows or can scarcely form a conception of the vast extent of time which has been required to make a fertile soil out of what was first solid rocks. We say rocks, leaving out of the consideration possible times of a gaseous or a liquid condition of the earth. We might say in just a sentence in passing that this earth is supposed to have begun its existence as a body of gas thrown off from the sun, then to have gradually cooled down into a liquid and afterward a solid body or a body with a solid crust over the surface. The condition of the interior of the earth is still an open question, but there is a probability that it is an intensely heated but solid mass of matter.

In the cooling of this mass of gas there was formed a spherical body covered over with water and surrounded by an envelope of air. Under the water there was a solid crust of matter in the form of rocks, or a layer of granite rock to be exact. When this body of gas cooled, three distinct forms of matter separated—air, water, and solid rock. Difference in density caused these to take the positions mentioned before, the rock below, then the water, and the air still above the water.

The interior of the earth is known to be intensely heated and violent disturbances causing elevations and subsidences in the crust of the earth have at times occurred. In this way the land in places arose from the sea. But this land was in all cases solid rock of a granite formation. From this granite rock all our soil has been formed. At first mostly sand but afterward changing into clay and all stages between sand and clay. A granite rock is composed of

several distinct kinds of matter. There are particles of quartz, of feldspar, and of mica, and sometimes of other mineral matter. Now when a granite rock decomposes, due to the action of the atmosphere, the quartz particles form grains of sand, feldspar forms clay directly. Sand will also decay under some conditions and form clay. Much of our Adams County soil is yellow clay from decayed sandstone. This stone once formed the surface of the land but percolating water has caused it to decay to a depth of more than one hundred feet in many places. That is, we have a hundred feet of yellow clay before we reach the rock. This sandstone was once granite but dissolved under the erosion of the atmosphere into sand. This sand was then buried under rivers and beds of water. Here under pressure it was compressed into sandstone, then an elevation of the earth's crust occurred and the sandstone was brought to the surface. Since that time there has been this slow decay by the water until the present when we may find many feet of yellow clay before we come to the more solid rock below.

It will be understood that this is a very brief outline of the geological history of our soil. More extended discussion will not belong to this work. A survey of the whole State of Nebraska shows four distinct regions each with a different type of soil. The eastern portion has a layer or covering that is called glacial drift. Then to the west and south, which includes Adams County, windblown soil. To the southwest there is a layer of volcanic ashes, commonly called alkali soil. Then in the northern and northwestern part we find the sand-hills, which were either carried there by water or possibly were in part windblown.

This soil east of Adams County which we call glacial drift was brought there from the country lying to the northeast of the state. It was carried there by immense fields of moving ice which at one time in the history of the earth came down from the north. This movement of glaciers or ice fields carried great masses of rocks which were left when the ice afterward melted because of a change in the conditions upon this portion of the earth. Many rocks in the form of boulders not yet decayed into soil are still to be seen in this portion of the state.

The history of the alkali soil is quite peculiar. A long time back in the formation of the world the mountains to the west contained many volcanoes that were constantly sending off smoke and cinders of lava. The prevailing winds were then as now from the west. This carried all the smoke and lava to the east where it was deposited over the land. The immense amount of time when these processes con-

tinued may be inferred from the depth of the deposits. These vary from a few feet to more than thirty feet in some places on the western boundary of the state. This volcanic ash has been much wind-blown and has undergone many changes due to the action of the atmosphere. As a result of all these agencies we have our alkali soils.

The northwestern sandhills, which are the result of granite rocks eroded by water, also carried by water or by the winds, and our Adams County soil, much windblown, will need no further explanation. The many changing causes of all these different kinds of Nebraska soils may be understood from this brief description. Mention should also be made of recent soil formation along some of our rivers. These alluvial deposits result from overflows at times of floods and are seen especially in the valley of the Platte River.

During the long intervals of time many changes in temperature have occurred. At first intensely heated, the earth has cooled until all parts are habitable though the equatorial regions are still tropical in climate. This cooling of the earth's surface began in the polar localities and gradually spread to the south. All our present animals and plants came down to us from the north where their ancestors are now to be found buried under the ice and snow and preserved in the rocks in the form of fossils. This region itself was at one time tropical in temperature. The coal beds of Kansas and of Wyoming are formed of palms and other trees now found only to the Far South. This type of vegetation once grew luxuriantly in this state in former ages of its history. Buried by the upheavals and subsidences of the crust of the earth, we now find it in places partially petrified in the form which we call coal.

The native animals themselves have changed much. At one time the mastodon and the mammoth, which are supposed to be the ancestors of the present day elephant, lived in this county. These huge animals which resembled the elephant of today were larger than any land animals which we now know. Their skeletons are found in sand beds which may have been ancient river courses. Many bones from the skeletons of these animals have been found near Brickton in Adams County. There can be no doubt that these very old types of the elephant family with long trunks and immense tusks once roamed over this county as well as the entire state. Nebraska has been also the home of many other curious but now extinct animals. Among these are the ancestors of the horse which we now use as a domestic working animal. The horse which we now know came to us with our European ancestors. But in times back an animal

somewhat resembling the horse lived in Nebraska. The skeletons of the horselike animals have been found in several places.

In the ages past this part of the country has been at times above the sea and at other times covered with water. All this has been determined by examining the fossil forms of animal life preserved in the rocks. Not far from us in the State of Kansas many skeletons of very large fish have been found. Some of these bones would indicate a fish ten or more feet in length. This would imply deep water. The geological history of the earth has been that of a slowly cooling body of matter. The oldest part of the land surface in the arctics is now almost uninhabitable because of the cold. In the long distant future the whole earth will become cold and all plant and animal life will disappear.

One of the most important questions concerning soils is that of the supply of ground water or rather it might be called the underground water. The depth of this ground water surface below the general land level is also a very important question in every agricultural community. The supply of Adams County water is quite largely from the west and is at some depth in places. At other places this ground water is near the surface. The importance of this will be understood when we consider the extensive irrigation projects now being carried on in the State of Nebraska. Many farmers now own and operate small irrigation plants upon their farms. The underground water is pumped by means of steam or gas propelled pumps into reservoirs and then run over the land. This question of irrigation is far from settled in all its phases at present and is beyond the scope of this paper. But there is no reason to doubt that in the future we shall make much use of the water that now goes largely to waste as it makes its way slowly back to the rivers in the lowlands by this underground route.

A vital question in the production of farm crops in all places is this water content of the soil. After every shower of rain a large part of the waterfall sinks into the ground. Some of this water is retained by the soil near the surface and comes back again by capillary attraction and by roots of growing plants. Still more water sinks deep into the earth and in a large part becomes lost so far as farming operations are concerned. The amount of underground water at all places seems almost incredulous, but very careful estimates have been made by geologists. In Nebraska it is estimated that if all the water below the surface could be brought back it would cover the ground with a layer more than one hundred feet in depth. There is an abundance of this water below the surface to irrigate the

land for many generations to come. The question is the cost of pumping. In some parts of this county there are places where the underground water approaches the surface. This is true in all localities where there are streams of water or even low land where there is running water. It is a rule that in the beds of rivers the underground water lies not more than a few feet below the surface and it may even approach to the surface, so that the running water of the river may be in actual contact with this water underground. Irrigation in these low places is only a matter of the small expense to bring back this water from below. In many districts of Adams County where there is high land the ground water sinks to a considerable depth. It would be necessary to go a hundred feet or more in many places to obtain sufficient water for irrigation, and here of course would come in the matter of heavy expense. Just how much land we have in this county that can be easily irrigated and how much where the cost might be excessive has never been determined and we have no way of knowing at present. But it still remains for the experiment of irrigating to be tried in Adams County on any extended scale. There are plenty of these irrigation plants in other and especially western parts of the state. The lack of need of water during many seasons has acted to deter anyone from expending any time or money to make use of this great amount of water below ground.

But if we leave out of the consideration the need of water for irrigation, the presence of the water underground has much to do with the productiveness of the land. The roots of all plants extend far deeper into the soil than generally is supposed. A depth of several feet in the roots of corn and wheat is quite common, while many plants, and especially the alfalfa, send their roots very much deeper. When we come to the forest shade-trees of course a depth of many feet is common, though there are some trees whose roots are in most part close to the surface. In general, however, the growth of the tree is largely a question of the water supply of the soil. Many trees send their roots down to where the ground is always moist, and any change such as might be caused by the digging of a ditch for drainage of the land will cause the death of trees standing near. This death of the tree under these circumstances is to be explained by the absence of the usual water supply. The presence of many trees in Nebraska along the water courses and in low ground and their absence on high ground is a fact of very common observation. This whole matter is merely a question of water supply. With more abundant rainfall and groundwater there would never have been any prairie land in the West. Whenever in any virgin country there is

a lack of vegetation the cause must be sought in one of two ways, either poor soil or lack of moisture. Here in Nebraska where the early settlers found the country covered only with grasses of the very hardy varieties, unfavorable climatic conditions could be and were by many discerned at once. But to come back again to the subject of our soil water supply, here we must look for means to change natural conditions, and in this respect we are exceedingly fortunate. The supply of underground water is sufficient for all time to come since the total amount is constantly increasing by additional rains. But very little of the water from any shower of rain, no matter how heavy, runs off into the rivers and reaches the sea again in this way. It all or nearly all goes into the ground and only after many years does it seep back through underground channels to the seashore. The different layers of clay, sand and rock for a depth of several hundred feet below ground are completely saturated with water. This great volume of water is slowly moving back again to the sea whence it came in the form of vapor in clouds and rain. The importance of the work of this water in soilmaking can scarcely be overestimated. The unfortunate part about it is that it lies so far below ground that roots of ordinary plants can not reach down and bring any of this moisture back again. The flow of water underground has caused the decay of rocks and in this way a soil many feet deep has been formed. The top layer has been mixed with humus from the decayed plants until there is now one or more feet of black soil very rich in chemicals and with many bacteria, especially the nitrogen-fixing kinds. Upon this black humus soil farmers are now raising crops. The chemical content of this soil is more or less depleted with each crop. There is a question of how long will the original supply of chemicals last without fertilization by artificial means. So far in the history of Nebraska farming everything has been taken out of the soil and nothing put back except in the case of the alfalfa culture. This crop is peculiar in that it fertilizes the soil in the supply of nitrogen. There are certain microscopic bacteria upon the roots of this plant, also on clovers of all kinds, which take nitrogen from the air and transfer it to the soil. This is a chemical change which takes place and the soil is enriched by the growing of this plant, at least in the nitrogen supply.

It may be worth while to note in passing that the air we breathe consists in the main part of two chemicals, oxygen and nitrogen. There is also water vapor and other elements in small amounts. This nitrogen, so abundant in the atmosphere that it forms almost four-fifths by volume, is one of the most important of all land fertilizers. One large class of plants called legumes, of which alfalfa is one, have

played a very important part in the formation of a fertile soil. They have by means of the bacteria upon their roots transferred much nitrogen from the air to the soil. But the work of plants is not all destructive so far as the atmosphere is concerned. Plants furnish much oxygen to the air. The crust or covering of the earth is almost one-half oxygen, in the form of compounds with other elements. Water is also in part oxygen. The leaves of the green plants in their physiological processes give off great quantities of oxygen and in this way the oxygen content of the air is maintained.

Another important work of plants in the formation of soil is performed by the roots. The way in which a plant gets its food is somewhat peculiar. The roots secrete and give off in the presence of moisture chemical solutions that will dissolve particles of soil or even rocks. These solutions are then absorbed again by the cells of the plant by a process called osmosis and ascend to the leaves. Here other chemical changes are produced by the action of the green matter of the leaf and the sunlight. These green leaves of the plant are its digestive system. Here the food is prepared for all parts. The roots themselves get their food from the leaves. There are certain kinds of plants that will live upon rocks. Such food as they will need they get by the roots dissolving the rock and from the air. For long periods of time after outflows of lava from volcanoes and in other rocky places the only plant growth will be these mosslike forms which will in time and with the aid of water reduce the solid rock to small particles. Other plants will then obtain a foothold and dissolve the rocks still more, and, mixed with the humus from the dead plants themselves, a fertile soil is gradually built up.

In the geological history of soil formation these two factors are of first importance, running water and the roots of growing plants. Certain kinds of rocks of the limestone and sandstone varieties readily dissolve in water into clay and sand. But the granite rocks are much more stable. They are generally considered quite indestructible so far as natural agencies are concerned. There is, however, no rock that these chemical secretions of plant roots will not dissolve, and the erosions of rocks by the agency of water is much aided by the roots of plants in many cases.

Should we wish to begin the history of the soil with the rise of the crust of the earth out of the sea, it will be at first all solid rock. Then by the action of the atmosphere and the rain partially dissolved on the upper surface. This was followed by the appearance of plants and more rock dissolution, also the formation of the humus layer, as mixture of dissolved rocks and decayed vegetation. The final result

has been the fertile soil which now supports all plant and animal life. But in this process of development plant life has preceded animal life.

The climate of Nebraska presents many peculiar phases. This may be explained in part by the geographical location. The state is close to the mountains on the west. The wide expanse from the west to the east also gives room for a considerable variation in conditions; then there is the important fact of the general movement of storms across the state, and the changes due to topography. The eastern end of the state is not high above the sea level, but the rise is rapid in crossing the state to the west. There is a rise of about seven feet to the mile in Adams County going from the eastern line to the western. The City of Hastings stands at an elevation of about one thousand nine hundred and twenty feet. Toward the western end of the state there is a more rapid increase in elevation above the sea.

The climatic conditions of any place will depend largely upon a number of factors. The general elevation above the sea is one, distance from the sea is another. Proximity to mountain ranges, presence of forest trees, and still other factors might be mentioned. The climate of any part of the country is in reality the result of natural agencies. Man himself has little to do with this question. It is quite probable that cutting down the forests has increased the velocity of the wind in these sections once heavily wooded. Cultivating the once prairie and grass covered sections may affect the amount of water which runs off after a rain. There is little reason to doubt that some considerable changes in climate are to be noticed in short periods of time for reasons mentioned above. But passing these rather small factors there remains still the general rule that climatic conditions are fixed and unchanging. The causes which produce all our weather changes are constant and have been since time first began. We shall discuss just briefly what these causes are, but since this work is largely historical we shall compare conditions of the present with those of the past. Half a century back when the pioneers were pre-empting the land they found the soil covered only with hardy kinds of grasses and plants acclimated to semi-arid conditions. This fact tells the whole story of climatic conditions for centuries. There is the probability of periods of wet and of dry years, or of seasons with considerable rain during summer and of others with a drouth and crop failures. But in the long expanse of time there could have been little change in the climate of Nebraska.

The causes of climatic changes are to be found in the daily rotation of the earth upon its axis, and in the yearly revolution of earth

around the sun. Two main causes and then several minor ones which should not be overlooked. This daily rotation of the earth causes the atmosphere which surrounds it to move from the west toward the east. Since the movement of the earth is constant and fixed by astronomical laws, this west to east motion in the atmosphere is also constant. The distance passed over each day varies somewhat but will average from five hundred to seven hundred miles. That is in general—storms in Wyoming today will pass Nebraska tomorrow; they will reach Chicago in another day and New York in a second day after passing here. Some variations are to be expected. Not all storm movements travel so rapidly, others more so. But a regular movement in this direction is always apparent, not only across the United States but also around the world. Our weather changes come to us across the Pacific Ocean and with almost perfect regularity. About every third or fourth day a new atmospheric disturbance arrives on the western coast and moves eastward. Some of these disturbances or changes bring storms, others fair weather. Frequently a stormy period is followed by one of fair weather. At other times several storm periods follow in succession and there results a week or more of storms. Then again fair weather conditions follow one after another and for a considerable time there will be an absence of rain. This latter condition is more usual, or at least more noticeable in summer when crops are maturing and much financially is at stake. A period of dry weather at any other season than summer will usually pass quite unnoticed. One of the most interesting features in connection with the weather observations is this constant movement of storms towards the east. These take the form of large areas of high or low barometric pressure. The barometer is the instrument which measures the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. The weight varies depending on the amount of water vapor present. This water vapor is lighter than air. When much moisture is in the air the weight is less than when the air is dry. The barometer is so constructed mechanically that when the air is light it reads low and when the air is heavy the instrument reads high. Consequently, a low barometer indicates a light atmosphere or one with much moisture, in other words, stormy or cloudy weather. A high barometer indicates fair weather.

Another peculiar feature of these storm areas is the circulation of the winds. In an area of low barometer the winds circulate in a spiral formation and counter-clockwise in direction. In an area where the barometer is high the winds are circulating in the opposite direction or clockwise. The air at the center of a counter-clockwise

movement is always rising to higher elevations where the moisture condenses into clouds due to lower temperature. For this reason clouds will generally form when the barometer runs low. The air at the center of a clockwise movement of the winds is descending, consequently expanding due to a higher temperature, and clouds will have a tendency to disappear.

The frequent periods of dry weather are caused by mountains to the west. This general movement of the atmosphere from the west toward the east will explain the absence of rain. Any storm approaching from the west crosses the high mountain ranges before reaching Nebraska. At the high elevations moisture is precipitated. This is the result of a fall in temperature in ascending above the land surface of the earth. The average fall in temperature is one degree for about every two-hundred feet of elevation. An ascent of ten thousand feet would mean a fall of fifty degrees in the temperature. The actual figures might vary slightly from these, but they will probably answer for an approximation. When any clouds containing moisture rise to pass over the mountains, this cooling in temperature causes a condensation of the vapor particles and they fall because of their own weight. There is always much snow and rain in mountainous places. Once the clouds cross an elevation and descend, there is a rise in temperature and their capacity for carrying moisture increases since the warmer the air the more moisture it will carry. This is a physical law in science. The result of this is that the storms coming in from the Pacific Coast lose all their moisture in the high regions to the west and descend the eastern slope of the mountains as dry atmosphere or dry winds which even absorb moisture from the soil at times. At other times some of the moisture is retained by the storm clouds after passing the mountains and some rainfall occurs on the eastern side. But a region of dry climate must necessarily follow for the reasons given. It is true of all desert localities in every country that they are on the side of mountain ranges opposite from the general directions from which the winds blow. The western part of the state is seriously affected by lack of rain. The amount of rainfall increases considerable toward the eastern end. The winds gather much moisture from the soil also from winds which blow from the east and south and soon become saturated again after leaving the mountains.

In writing of the winds mention has been made only of the general kinds which are caused by the rotation of the earth and which are moving across the country from west to east. But there are also what are called local winds, and this kind is very conspicuous

in Nebraska. They can be recognized at once. These winds come up with the sun in the morning and cease at night. The cause of this class of winds is difference of temperature in various localities over the earth's surface. They may blow from any direction and frequently shift about during the day. When these local winds come from the east or south, they usually bring much moisture that may cause clouds or even storms at times. For this reason east and south winds are often called storm winds. North and west winds are quite likely to be fair weather winds.

A law of meteorological science also helps to explain the wind directions. When storms are approaching from the west, the winds shift to the east. After the storm passes and fair weather is coming, they change to the west or northwest. To put it in a single sentence, when storms approach from the west, they come up against the winds, and fair weather comes from the west with the winds. Here in Nebraska a storm frequently comes down from the northwest. In this case, the winds will be southeast, directly opposite the storm. The direction of the winds is the result of all these causes mentioned. The frequent changes are only what might be expected.

There is every probability that climatic conditions in Nebraska have remained unchanged for a long time back. The causes of our weather changes are fixed natural laws which never vary, while the appearance of the soil and vegetation at the beginning of historic time would indicate no change of marked importance since man first has any knowledge of the country. One exception to the above statement must be made. The earth is gradually cooling and here in Adams County, where once tropical plants grew, we now have those of the temperate kind. Other conditions have remained unchanged since the mountains to the west arose from the sea.

The great question concerning the future of agriculture in Nebraska is connected with the water supply. This may be solved possibly by the conservation of what now runs to waste through the river courses, or that which sinks into the ground and in this way becomes lost. The surface drainage of Adams County is largely through small branches of the Blue River system. A very small section of the county is drained by the Platte River. Only a small percentage of the annual rainfall is lost by this surface overflow. The construction of dams and a system of reservoirs wherever possible would be of much benefit to the whole country. A supply of water could easily be saved for irrigation purposes. Then the presence of surface water always tends toward a humid atmosphere. Experiments have shown that air in passing over a water surface

soon becomes saturated with humidity. The dry winds of summer are a very serious menace to the farm crops of this state. The conservation of water in the river beds and other lowlands would do something towards increasing the moisture in the atmosphere and directly benefit all concerned. The large part of this work will necessarily have to be carried on by other portions of the state, since the surface run off in this county is quite small. But even in Adams County something could be done, and no doubt will be in the future to conserve our natural water supply. We have sufficient rainfall for all needs. The trouble has always been in the distribution. It remains for man himself to partially correct this by proper conservation of this water supply for use in times of drouth. We must remember in this connection that agriculture in Nebraska is even yet in a state of infancy so far as time may be considered. The chief object has been to get the most out of the virgin soil with the least expenditure of labor. This method of farming has about come to an end. Two problems now confront the farmer. One of these is the conservation of the fertility of the soil. But another and still more pressing is the question of irrigation. Some ways and means must be devised whereby the lands can be watered when the natural supply fails.

The whole subject of farming in every branch is rapidly becoming a matter of scientific study. The high price of land and the unfavorable climatic conditions make it imperative that the most skillful means shall be used to bring financial returns, and to overcome the frequent causes of crop failures. That this result shall be the history of the future goes without question. All that we need is the proper conservation of resources to make this county for all time the garden spot of Nebraska.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION

In October, 1871, the inhabitants of the unorganized County of Adams petitioned acting Governor William H. James, of Nebraska, asking that an election be held in the county, and the following month the governor granted the petition by issuing the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, a large number of the citizens of the unorganized County of Adams have united in a petition asking that an election be held for the purpose of choosing county officers preliminary to the organization of the county,

Therefore, I, William H. James, acting governor of the State of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby order that an election be held at the dwelling house of Titus Babcock, in said county, on the 12th day of December, 1871, for the purpose of choosing three county commissioners, one county clerk, one county treasurer, one sheriff, one probate judge, one county surveyor, one county superintendent of schools, one coroner, three judges of election and two clerks of election, and I do hereby designate and appoint Simeon Johnston, E. S. Knapp, and Volney Janes as judges; Milton F. Brown and William I. Janes as clerks, to conduct said election in accordance with "an act for the organization of counties," approved June 24, 1867, and the election laws of this state.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1871.

[Seal]

WILLIAM H. JAMES,

By the Acting Governor of the State, W. H. James.

At the election held in accordance with the proclamation twenty-nine votes were cast at the home of Titus Babcock in Juniata and

thirteen officials were elected as follows: Commissioners, S. L. Brass, Edwin M. Allen, W. W. Selleck; probate judge, Titus Babcock; county clerk, D. R. Babcock; sheriff, I. W. Stark; justices of the peace, W. W. Selleck and Harmon H. Ballou; treasurer, J. S. Chandler; assessor, W. W. Camp; superintendent of schools, A. H. Bowen; surveyor, George Henderson; coroner, Isaiah Shuyter.

While the election was held on December 12, the real work of the organized county did not begin until January 2, 1872. Upon that date the board of commissioners called a meeting to be held in the office of the county clerk. No quorum assembled, however, and the meeting was adjourned to January 16, and upon that date the first official business of Adams County was transacted.

The first act of the board was to divide the county into three commissioners' districts. District number 1 comprised township 5 in ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 and the two southern tiers of sections in township 6. Mr. Selleck represented this district. District number 2 was defined as that portion of the county lying north of district number 1 and west of the line between ranges 10 and 11. This district was represented by Mr. Allen. District number 3 comprised all the territory of the county lying north of district number 1 and east of the line between ranges 10 and 11. Mr. Brass was the representative of this district.

On the same day the commissioners created seven road districts and appointed the following road supervisors: Eben Wright, Volney Janes, L. G. King, John M. Myer, R. K. Daily, Pliny Allen and James H. Sweeting. Road supervisorship came as an unexpected honor to the greater number of the appointees. Later they were to learn that no inconsiderable part of their work was to be done "without expense to the county." The location of the roads with the assistance of the county surveyor was the greater part of their duties and also to report to the commissioners where bridges and culverts were needed in their several districts.

Upon the first day of their meeting the commissioners fixed their own salary at \$3.00 per day for the time actually employed and legal mileage. The salary of the county clerk was fixed as \$150 per year and that of the probate judge at seventy-five dollars. No fixed salary was at first accorded the county superintendent except a compensation of \$4.00 per day for the time actually served. This rate of compensation was reduced to \$3.00 per day by an amended motion before the close of the year. Some two weeks after fixing the original salaries the commissioners amended their action raising the salary of the county clerk to \$300 per year.

Salaries in the county offices have increased with the development of the county. At present the county clerk receives \$1,650 per year; the county judge, \$1,650; county superintendent, \$1,600; county treasurer, \$2,000; clerk of the district court, \$1,600; register of deeds, \$1,500; county attorney, \$1,300; sheriff, \$1,800; county assessor, \$700. The county supervisors are now paid \$4.00 per day with the provision that no supervisor shall receive more than \$6.50 in one year.

On the second day of their activities the county commissioners ordered that a building for the county offices be put up within ten days. The dimensions specified were: length, 20 feet; breadth, 16 feet; height between joists, 8 feet, and the rafters to come down to the upper joists. This building they ordered to be constructed of pine lumber; boarded and batted on the outside; shingle roof; four windows; one door; one matched floor and to be ceiled overhead with building paper. The sheriff was ordered to notify the contractors to file their bids for the work "before 5 o'clock this day." At that hour bids were opened and it was found that the bid of Joseph Stuhl, \$30.00, was the lowest and he was awarded the contract. The commissioners furnished the material which they ordered George Henderson to supply under the direction of Commissioner Brass, who was also the superintendent of construction.

This little building brought thus hurriedly into being was the home of the county offices until about 6 o'clock in the evening of September 27, 1878, when the seat of county government was removed from Juniata to Hastings. The building was paid for by county order, issued when it was completed and accepted and to draw 10 per cent interest until paid. The building was insured for \$250 with an additional \$500 on the contents.

July 13, 1872, the commissioners levied the first taxes, declaring the total valuation of the taxable property of the county to be \$957,153. For county purposes they levied for the general fund including the support of the poor, 5 mills; road and land fund, \$4.00 on each quarter section; bridge fund, 5 mills; poll tax, \$2.00 on each poll. The levy for state purposes was $5\frac{3}{4}$ mills. At the same time school taxes were levied as follows: on district number one, \$905.75; two, \$144.00; nine, \$300.00; twelve, \$870.00; sixteen, \$650.00; seventeen, \$175.00. The next year, February 25, 1873, personal property was graded for taxation as follows:

Horses—Extra grade, \$150.00; first, \$75.00; second, \$50.00; third, \$30.00.

Mules—First, \$100.00; second, \$50.00.

Working Cattle, Yoke—First, \$100.00; second, \$60.00.

Cows—First, \$30.00; second, \$20.00.

Wagons—First, \$75.00; second, \$40.00; third, \$20.00.

Buggies—First, \$50.00; second, \$25.00.

Double Harness—First, \$30.00; second, \$15.00.

It was the duty of the county commissioners to divide the county into such divisions as were authorized by law for the carrying on of the local government. On March 14, 1872, they divided Adams County into two precincts. All the territory north of an east and west line from the southeast corner of section 12, township 6 north, range 9 west, to the northwest corner of section 7, township 6, range 12, was called Precinct 1. Precinct 2 comprised all the territory south of such line. April 2, 1872, the commissioners named Precinct 1, Juniata, and Precinct 2, Little Blue. By this arrangement Little Blue Precinct comprised all of the present townships of Logan, Silver Lake, Zero and Little Blue and the south two-thirds of Cottonwood, Roseland, Ayr and Hanover. Juniata Precinct contained all the remainder of the county. On the day that the division was made the commissioners appointed Charles H. Chapman assessor of Juniata Precinct, and Bigger H. Scott assessor of Little Blue.

October 9, 1872, the commissioners carved additional precincts out of Juniata and Little Blue. The territory of Juniata Precinct was subdivided into Kenesaw, Denver and Juniata precincts and Silver Lake was formed out of Little Blue. Kenesaw Precinct as formed at that time comprised all of the territory now Kenesaw and Wanda townships, the west tier of sections of the present Verona and Juniata townships and the north tier of sections of the present Cottonwood.

Denver Precinct as formed in 1872 comprised all of the present Blaine and West Blue townships, the north tier of sections in Hanover, sections 1 and 2 in Ayr and the two eastern tiers of the present Denver and Highland townships. The original Silver Lake Precinct comprised the west half of the present Zero and Ayr townships, except the north tier of sections in Ayr, all of the present Logan and Silver Lake townships and all of Roseland and Cottonwood except the north tier of sections. The residue in Juniata after the formation of the new precincts was Juniata Precinct and Little Blue was the remainder south of the original dividing line of the county. Cottonwood was formed out of Silver Lake September 7, 1874. In 1876 Pawnee Precinct was formed out of territory which in 1878 was absorbed by Denver Precinct and abutting divisions. West Blue, though not with the boundaries of the present West Blue township, was also created at this time.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

The first commissioners encountered something of a tangle arising from the collection of taxes in one county by another county. When counties were originally formed by the legislature they often embraced territory lying outside the counties as they were composed when actually organized. Thus when Adams County was first formed its northern boundary was the Platte River. February 16, 1872, Commissioner Selleck announced that Hamilton County had collected in Adams County in taxes \$3,370.11. The taxes were said to have been collected in the years 1867 to 1870, inclusive. A. H. Bowen, on some sort of agreement with the commissioners had talked the matter over with the Hamilton County officials and on February 16 the commissioners directed the sheriff to notify Hamilton County that Adams County "holds it responsible for a deficiency of \$883.43 that A. H. Bowen refuses to pay over." Subsequently it was decided that Mr. Bowen had been authorized by Deputy Clerk Babcock to collect from Hamilton County.

Isaac W. Stark now brought a charge of embezzlement against Mr. Bowen and Mr. Bowen contributed an article to the Adams County Gazette roundly criticising the commissioners as intriguers and incompetents. Shortly afterward the commissioners adopted the motion of Mr. Brass that no further steps should be taken in the prosecution of Mr. Bowen. Thus ended the first disturbance in the internal politics of Adams County.

In the report that Commissioner Selleck made on the tax situation he declared that at least \$8,000.00 was due Adams County from Saline County. By the next motion the commissioners resolved themselves into a committee to collect and it was ordered that an attorney be employed to collect from Saline. At about the same time O. A. Abbott, agent of Hall County, presented the claims of his county to the money received by Adams County from Hamilton. This claim was put upon the ground that this money represented taxes collected by Hamilton from that part of Adams County lately set off to Hall County. The board immediately carried the motion of Mr. Brass that the commissioners get the best counsel in the state to look into Hall County's claims. On April 2, 1872, the commissioners ordered the clerk to notify Hall County that Adams was not indebted to it and therefore would not pay. In turn Adams County levied some taxes in the unorganized County of Kearney. The tax tangle lasted a number of years, but collections were trifling on these early claims.

February 15, 1872, Justice of the Peace H. H. Ballou, who was also overseer of the poor, reported to the board that Peter Fowlie was a charge. Mr. Fowlie had frozen his foot and the foot had been

amputated by Dr. J. R. Laine. Doctor Laine presented a claim of \$150 to the commissioners for his service. Commissioner Allen moved that the claim be allowed at \$50.00. Mr. Brass amended the motion to allow \$75.00, and the amended motion carried. The next day it was ordered that each of the commissioners resolve himself into a committee to select a site for a poor farm, and February 17th, the motion of Mr. Brass that \$25.00 be set aside for assistance to the poor was carried.

The commissioners charged themselves with locating a poor farm and ascertaining whether a quarter section might be preempted for that purpose. They traveled over the county on several different occasions and on April 4th, selected section 2, lying immediately west of the present poor farm. On July 13th they reconsidered the selection and ordered the purchase of the present poor farm from the Burlington Railroad. The farm comprises 320 acres, which is the south half of section 1, township 6, range 11. The amount paid for it was \$3,173.86 with the taxes accruing from 1872 to July 9, 1883, upon which date the railroad executed a deed to Adams County.

The first house erected upon the poor farm was built in the fall of 1872. Ira G. Dillon was the contractor and the price was \$1,400. The building was 16 feet by 24 feet and a story and one-half high. In August, Peter Fowlie had been appointed overseer of the poor at a salary of \$25.00 per month. On November 1st, the overseer reported that there were six county charges and on November 4th he assembled them in the new poorhouse. The following rules were imposed by the commissioners upon the poor-farm dwellers: rise at 6; breakfast at 7; dinner at 12; supper at 6. No smoking in sitting rooms or bedrooms or near haystacks. No profane language or card playing.

Peter Fowlie continued to be poormaster until February 11, 1874, when the farm was rented to M. B. Kelley for \$2.25 an acre for fifty acres, Mr. Kelley to receive \$4.00 per week each for caring for the poor. In the meantime Mr. Fowlie had applied to the commissioners for an artificial foot and the subject was discussed in many meetings in 1872 until early in 1873 when accepting the counsel of James Laird, who had been appointed county attorney, the board were dissuaded from their good intentions. Peter Fowlie became deputy county treasurer under Mr. Thorne.

In 1885 the county supervisors submitted to the electors a proposition to sell the poor farm. The vote resulted in 744 for selling and 705 against. The proposition failed, not getting the legally necessary two-thirds majority. At the same election it was voted to purchase a building for the farm. At present the house on the poor farm con-

tains fourteen rooms. Furnace heat and a water pressure system were installed in 1913 and this year, 1916, a new barn, 44 feet by 64 feet is being built. The average number of dependents at the farm is about six. The present overseer of the poor farm is J. Riley Baugh. Others who have served in that capacity are Frank Crozier, A. K. Deffenbaugh and Charles W. Hall. Mr. Hall was the overseer for twelve years.

The office of county treasurer did not seem alluring in 1872. John S. Chandler who was elected December 12, 1871, resigned January 29, 1872, the day set for the approval of his bond. Commissioner Brass acted as temporary treasurer until George Henderson qualified February 15th, receiving into his custody \$1,222.49. Henderson resigned July 3d, and Ira G. Dillon was appointed the same day, his bond being fixed at \$8,000.00. October 22d, the treasurer's bond was fixed at \$15,000.00. At present it is \$100,000.

Until Hastings was incorporated April 21, 1874, liquor licenses in the county were issued by the commissioners. February 29, 1872, license was fixed at \$200.00 per year; May 21st it was raised to \$400.00. March 15, 1873, license was issued to Charles Kohl to operate a sample room in Hastings, the license fee being \$200.00 for six months. This was the first license issued for Hastings, but two had previously been issued for Juniata.

July 23, 1872, the commissioners took steps towards the development of industries in the young county. This was by granting the petition of S. L. Brass, A. H. Bowen and others to submit to the voters of Juniata Precinct the proposition of voting \$6,000.00 in precinct bonds for the erection of a steam grist mill in Juniata. On November 26th, fifty-seven votes were cast for the bonds and ten against. The provisions were that the mill was to be located in Juniata and completed by October 1, 1873. The mill to have three runs of stone and to cost not less than \$12,000.00. The operator must give bond in the sum of \$10,000.00 to grind all the grain delivered to the extent of capacity for a term of twenty years at a toll not to exceed one-sixth of a bushel for each bushel ground. It was provided that the bonds operate as lien for twenty years to insure faithful compliance.

On October 11th George W. Moore, of Illinois, accepted the proposition. He was not able to complete the mill in the required time and the precinct voted to extend the time one year. The mill was eventually built. Litigation grew out of the venture, but milling was established in Juniata and continues to this day.

The building and repair of bridges is one of the problems that

the supervisors contend with at the present time. It was also a part of the perplexities confronting the early commissioners. The first movement toward bridge construction in Adams County was made October 11, 1872, when the commissioners let the contract to H. T. Clark for two bridges; one across Thirty-two Mile Creek and the other across the Little Blue River. On October 22d, the location of the Thirty-two Mile Bridge was determined as the point where the quarter line running north and south through section 1, township 6, range 11, crosses the creek. On November 8th, the Little Blue Bridge was ordered to be built on the line between sections 25 and 26, township 6, range 10, at the point where the line crosses the river. This bridge was to have a span of fifty feet. The contract for both bridges was let for \$1,795.

The commissioners fixed bounties for the killing of wolves and wild cats in 1872 and for the first several years they recorded paying such bounties.

The making of road districts the records of the commissioners show was pushed rapidly. Twenty-three districts were defined at one meeting early in 1873, which brought the total in the county up to thirty-five districts. Of the sixty-four districts in the county at the present time only four retain their original number; these are districts 55 to 58, inclusive, in Logan Township. There are 1,152 miles of road in Adams County. The aggregate tax levy for roads and bridges in 1913, reduced to the basis of dollars raised per mile in that year and comprehending both the county levy and the township special levy was \$43.10. Of this sum \$19.30 was for bridges. The aggregate amount contemplated by the levy for that year was \$49,651.20. The average per mile levied in Nebraska that year was \$40.20.

Adams County was under the commissioner form of government from December 12, 1871, to November 21, 1883. A statute passed by the Nebraska Legislature in 1877 provided for township organization in counties. The proposition was voted in Adams County in the November election, 1877; there were 732 votes for township organization and 56 against. Late in 1877 the Supreme Court held in a case coming up from Lancaster County that the law was unconstitutional. In 1883 the Legislature again provided for township organization and in the November election, Adams County adopted township organization by a vote of 1,523 for and 146 against. Under the law providing for the change in county government there was one supervisor for each precinct, but precincts having more than 3,000 inhabitants were entitled to one additional supervisor; more than 5,000, two additional and thereafter one additional supervisor for every additional 2,000

inhabitants. For a time Adams County had twenty-three supervisors. In 1891 this law was amended to provide that each city or village of 1,000 or over should be entitled to one supervisor and one additional supervisor for each additional 4,000 inhabitants.

January 11, 1884, the county was divided by the supervisors into eight townships. West Blue was defined within the boundaries now containing Highland and West Blue; Denver contained the present Denver and Blaine, except Hastings; Ayr, Ayr and Zero; Silver Lake, Silver Lake and Logan; Cottonwood, Cottonwood and Roseland; Juniata, Verona and Juniata; Kenesaw, Kenesaw and Wanda. June 6, 1884, the eight precincts were each divided into two, forming the present townships.

During 1895 the county was divided into seven supervisor districts which now exist. The law provided that if at that time there were more than one supervisor in a district they should determine by lot who should be the supervisor. At the November, 1895, election, one supervisor was elected in each district. Those elected in odd numbered districts held office one year; those in even numbered, two years. The law now in force provided that those elected in odd numbered districts in 1914 shall hold office for four years and those elected in even numbered districts in 1916 shall hold office for four years.

The districts as formed in 1895 with regard to territory are made up as follows: District No. 1—West Blue, Highland, Denver and Blaine. District 2—Juniata, Hanover and Ayr. District 3—Verona, Kenesaw, Wanda and Cottonwood. District 4—Roseland, Logan, Silver Lake, Zero and Little Blue. Districts 5, 6 and 7, the City of Hastings.

When the three commissioners were first elected one was elected for one year; one for two years and one for three years. Thereafter each commissioner was elected for three years. The following were elected:

COMMISSIONERS

Wellington W. Selleck.....	1871
Edwin M. Allen.....	1871
Samuel L. Brass.....	1871
Russell S. Langley.....	1873
A. D. Yocum.....	1874
John R. Ratcliff.....	1875
Edward M. Moore.....	1876
A. D. Yocum.....	1877

C. G. Wilson.....	1878
A. V. Cole.....	1879
W. W. Hopper.....	1880
Gordon H. Edgerton.....	1881
A. V. Cole.....	1882
H. Armstrong	1882

Mr. Armstrong was elected in 1882 to fill the vacancy in the third district caused by the resignation of Mr. Hopper.

SUPERVISORS 1883

J. H. Spicer, William Z. Parmenter, W. R. McCully, George Crane, James E. Reed, H. P. Rowe, Henry Stammer, M. A. Hargleroad, H. C. Minnix and S. M. Frink.

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SUPERVISORS 1884

James E. Reed, John P. Duncan, H. P. Rowe, Samuel Arnold, A. T. Shattuck, Amos Shattuck, Henry Schnulle, William R. McCully, R. M. Boyd and S. M. Frink.

SUPERVISORS 1885

James E. Reed, Walter Stebbins, L. L. Mills, H. C. Minnix, W. H. Waldron, George Crafford, E. L. Dutton, Davis Lowman, A. H. Cramer, William A. Jones.

SUPERVISORS 1886

Myron Van Fleet, Charles Kohl, A. H. Cramer, S. G. Johnson, S. L. Heaps, L. B. Partridge, Adam Reader, Jacob Wooster, W. H. Waldron, Davis Lowman, H. P. Rowe, R. M. Boyd, J. P. Duncan, James E. Reed, H. C. Minnix, W. P. Brown, Henry Stammer, D. M. Ball, S. C. Dilley, S. M. Frink, Amos Shattuck, F. J. Benedict and T. B. Burns.

SUPERVISORS 1887

Amos Shattuck, H. B. McGaw, Thomas B. Burns, W. H. Waldron, A. T. Shattuck, J. S. Way, Thomas T. Jones, E. L. Dutton, Walter Theisen, J. P. Duncan, A. S. Thompson, J. H. Spicer, F. J. Benedict, A. H. Cramer, James McKelvey, Thomas W. Carter.

W. W. Miles, Leopold Hahn, Jacob Wooster, Myron Van Fleet, E. D. Jones, S. M. Frink, W. B. Brown and L. Blumenthal.

SUPERVISORS 1888

William M. Vastine, A. C. Moore, J. C. Kay, Jacob Wooster, W. M. Lowman, F. M. Alexander, A. H. Cramer, Henry Stammer, B. F. Munson, A. A. Sayre, F. C. Phillips, W. B. Brown, B. B. Snodgrass, S. G. Johnson, J. F. Fernow, Aaron F. Powers, W. H. Waldron, Edward Creager, Thomas Carter, J. C. Woodworth, Frank P. Harmon and Adam Reader.

SUPERVISORS 1889

E. F. Gettle, T. J. Burns, Michael McKenna, B. B. Snodgrass, H. Fred Einspahr, W. E. Houston, W. J. Willars, C. R. Hohlfeld, Aaron F. Powers, Charles Grebe, W. C. Hodges, D. C. Kerr, J. F. Fernow, J. H. Clute, Adam Reader, Ed Burton, F. J. Benedict, D. H. Ballard, J. C. Kay, W. M. Vastine, A. H. Cramer and W. A. Dilworth.

SUPERVISORS 1890

R. V. Shockey, D. H. Ballard, D. M. McElhinney, Ed Burton, A. F. Powers, F. J. Benedict, M. J. McKenna, W. H. Waldron, H. F. Einspahr, John Gordon, W. A. Dilworth, C. R. Hohlfeld, B. B. Snodgrass, J. P. Duncan, Ed F. Gettle, H. C. Minnix, W. P. Clawson, Thomas T. Jones, W. J. Willars, Lester Wormuth, W. M. Vastine and L. C. Lukins.

SUPERVISORS 1891

J. C. Woodworth, C. D. Jones, Fred Warner, Frank P. Harmon, J. W. Thornton, William Huxtable, Peter H. Stewart, C. B. Hemple, J. H. Walker, B. F. Kernan, Jacob Bernhard, L. C. Lukins, Jesse Doty and Ephraim Fowler.

SUPERVISORS 1892

A. C. Moore, James Rooney, R. V. Shockey, E. Johnson, Lester Wormuth, W. J. Willars, Harvey E. Rose, C. H. Shufflebarger, John Gordon, S. M. Davis, F. J. Taylor, Thomas J. Cooperrider and D. H. Ballard.

SUPERVISORS 1893

W. H. Waldron, John H. Walker, E. T. Winter, W. T. Johnson, H. E. Rose, P. J. Schmitz, Fred Wagner, A. R. Pearson, George W. Maxwell, John Evans and A. T. Shattuck. The two latter were appointed.

SUPERVISORS 1894

W. H. Waldron, Dayton H. Ballard, H. G. Knights, R. V. Shockey, F. C. Kruger, E. Johnson, A. T. Shattuck, E. L. Dutton, Jacob Wooster, John Gordon, Thomas J. Cooperrider, M. A. Cruse and C. B. Bigelow.

SUPERVISORS 1895

W. H. Stephens, B. F. Schlegel, John Evans, George W. Maxwell, Elijah T. Winter, W. B. Brown, P. J. Schmitz, W. T. Johnson and C. L. Alexander.

SUPERVISORS 1895 (SELECTED BY LOT SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER)

District No. 1, E. T. Winter; No. 2, W. H. Stephens; No. 3, M. A. Cruse; No. 4, E. L. Dutton; No. 5, Jacob Wooster; No. 6, R. V. Shockey; No. 7, C. L. Alexander.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1896

District No. 1, W. H. Waldron; No. 2, Albert N. Hall; No. 3, B. F. Schlegel; No. 4, W. T. Johnson; No. 5, C. J. Button; No. 6, R. V. Shockey; No. 7, C. L. Alexander.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1897

Thomas J. Cooperrider, District No. 1; Francis Phillips, District No. 3; C. J. Button, District No. 5; C. L. Alexander, District No. 7.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1898

Will Brookley, District No. 2; W. T. Johnson, District No. 4; Charles W. Wilson, District No. 6.

PAST AND PRESENT OF ADAMS COUNTY

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1899

G. H. La Monte, Francis Phillips, W. W. Miles and T. J. Cooperrider.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1900

John Evans, W. H. Palmer and Charles W. Wilson.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1901

W. W. Miles, Francis Phillips, G. H. La Monte and M. H. Drollinger.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1902

District No. 2, A. P. Slack; District No. 4, John Evans; District No. 6, William M. Vastine.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1903

District No. 5, Jacob Wooster; District No. 7, George H. La Monte; District No. 1, M. H. Drollinger; District No. 3, J. C. Gilmore.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1904

District No. 2, W. E. Shaver; District No. 4, John V. Beardsley; District No. 6, William M. Vastine.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1905

District No. 1, Charles E. Hill; District No. 5, Jacob Wooster; District No. 6, R. V. Shockey; District No. 7, H. C. Kerr; District No. 3, J. C. Gilmore.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1906

District No. 6, D. H. Wentworth; District No. 2, W. E. Shaver; District No. 4, John V. Beardsley.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1907

District No. 5, R. B. Williams; District No. 7, Henry C. Kerr; District No. 1, C. A. Huxtable; District No. 3, W. H. Long.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1908

District No. 2, Thomas G. Whiting; District No. 4, Frank Versaw; District No. 6, D. H. Wentworth; District No. 5, Luther Eglehoff.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1909

District No. 5, Luther Eglehoff; District No. 7, H. C. Kerr; District No. 1, T. S. Hampton; District No. 3, W. H. Long.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1910

District No. 2, T. G. Whiting; District No. 4, F. E. Versaw; District No. 6, A. K. Deffenbaugh.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1911

District No. 1, C. E. Hill; District No. 3, W. H. Long; District No. 5, J. F. Heiler; District No. 7, N. D. Kidder.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1912

District No. 2, John Heye (resigned September 1, 1915, and E. N. George appointed); District No. 4, J. L. Hynes; District No. 6, F. J. Benedict.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1913

District No. 1, D. M. Bitner; District No. 3, B. F. Schlegel; District No. 5, J. F. Heiler; District No. 7, N. D. Kidder.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1914

Odd numbered districts for four years. District No. 5, J. F. Heiler; District No. 7, N. D. Kidder; District No. 1, D. M. Bitner; District No. 3, B. F. Schlegel.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED FOR 1916

Even numbered districts for four years. District No. 2, Thomas G. Whiting; District No. 4, J. L. Hynes; District No. 6, F. J.

Benedict. In the 1916 election J. L. Hynes and P. H. Gartner tied in the fourth district, each receiving 229 votes. Mr. Hynes won in the drawing.

In the cases in the foregoing table where even numbered districts elect supervisors in the same years as the odd numbered, or vice versa, it is to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of a supervisor.

CHAPTER IV

COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL

Juniata became the seat of government of Adams County by the vote of the people cast at the first election held in the county. The date of this election was December 12, 1871, and the home of Titus Babcock at Juniata was the polling place. Of the twenty-nine votes cast, Juniata received twenty-eight. One vote was cast for Kingston. Kingston was a homestead near the Little Blue and the inhabitants of the southern part of the county entertained hope of establishing a town there. Kingston did not develop beyond the small general merchandise store which flourished for a number of years. It is possible, however, that it would have received more votes at the first election were it not that a number of voters from that section were not allowed to cast their ballot, on the ground that they had failed to register. There is no doubt, however, that in any event Juniata would have polled the larger vote.

It should be remembered that at the time of this election there was no railroad in Adams County. The Burlington was extending its line westward from Plattsmouth, but for the moment it was not at all preposterous for any community or homestead to hope for a location favorable to a townsite. The vote for Kingston shows that at even so early a date as that of the first election there was lack of unanimity as to the location of the county seat, and this only augured the long and in some respects bitter struggle that was to follow. The contenders in that struggle were Hastings and Juniata.

There is nothing to indicate that when Walter Micklem, on October 1, 1872, began surveying his homestead into a townsite that composed the original Town of Hastings, he had any thought that the town that might develop from the nucleus composed of the three or four business houses then in operation would one day contend against Juniata for the already established county seat. Mr. Micklem's reason for surveying a townsite is to be found in the building of the St. Joseph & Denver, now St. Joseph & Grand Island, Railroad, into Hastings. Mr. Micklem might reasonably expect that at

the junction of this road with the Burlington a thriving town might grow. The St. Joseph & Denver was completed into Hastings during September, 1872.

It was the intention of the builders of the latter road to extend their line to Denver. It was lack of funds to carry out that project that led them to abandon it. It was on April 17, 1872, that E. E. Brown, representing the St. Joseph & Denver road, appeared before the Adams County commissioners at Juniata and asked them to provide \$75,000 in county bonds for the assistance of his railroad. He promised that if the bonds asked for should carry, the road would complete twenty-five miles of its line in Adams County by January 1, 1873. The commissioners, S. L. Brass, Edwin M. Allen and Wellington W. Selleck, responded by ordering a special election for May 27th. At the election the bonds did not carry, and it is probable that the failure of the bonds to carry was the principal reason why Juniata ultimately lost the county seat; at least the issue of the election was one of the prime factors. But a number of the leaders in Juniata argued, and with seeming plausibility, that the St. Joseph & Denver would come to the county without the voting of bonds, inasmuch as Adams County lay in the path of the proposed route, and there was no doubt in their minds that it would choose for business reasons to cross the Burlington at Juniata, which was already a promising village and the county seat. Without bonds the new road did enter Adams County, but it crossed the Burlington not at Juniata but at Hastings. No doubt the activity of Juniata pioneers in defeating the bonds influenced the St. Joseph to avoid the young county seat and to enter Hastings. Having acquired two railroads, Hastings naturally felt the stirrings of ambition. To foster this feeling there was also the fact that voters in the southern and central portions of the county had not been favorable to Juniata in the first election.

This feeling was crystallized in many conversations on the streets of Hastings and in the few business houses. On the 24th of May, 1873, the Hastings Journal was issued from the press, and thenceforth the ambition of Hastings was assisted by the printed word. This paper was published by M. K. Lewis and A. L. Wigton and was active in seeking the submission of the question of the removal of the county seat to a vote of the people.

Less than a month after the founding of the Hastings Journal, on June 3, 1873, a mass meeting was held in Hastings to consider plans for the removal of the county seat. This meeting resulted in the formulating of a machine well organized to carry out the work

in prospect. The motion of Samuel Alexander providing for a committee of ten to canvass each precinct in behalf of Hastings was carried. The workers were assigned as follows: For Denver Precinct, Thomas E. Farrell and R. V. Shockey; for Little Blue, G. W. Donahey and A. Berg; for Silver Lake, C. K. Lawson and Charles Kohl; for Kenesaw, A. D. Yocum and Charles H. Paul; for Juniata, B. H. Brown and S. S. Dow. The committee named at this meeting worked with a will. They visited the homesteaders at their homes, buttonholed them when they came to town and industriously labored setting forth the advantages of Hastings, with its two railroads, as the location for the county seat. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Juniata were just as zealous. Among the leaders of Juniata's defenders were the county commissioners, James Laird, A. H. Bowen, B. F. Smith, A. V. Cole, W. B. Thorne and several others. The spirit of war was rife among the contenders and sometimes disputes became so heated that blows resulted.

Less than a month following the mass meeting which had been held at Hastings and which was presided over by M. K. Lewis, with J. M. Abbott secretary, the work of the committee of ten showed results, for on July 1st a petition praying for the submission of the question of the removal of the county seat from Juniata was filed with the county commissioners. This petition was filed by Simon Rankins, a business man of Hastings, and was signed by him and a large number of other citizens. For the time being the petition was laid upon the table and the defenders of Juniata planned their next moves against the assaults of an enemy which showed all the signs of persistence and determination.

The petition remained upon the table until August 20th, when it was taken up and a remonstrance against the submission of the removal question to a ballot was filed by William Gardner, C. H. Chapman and 200 others. On the afternoon of that day, while the August sun shone in real Nebraska strength upon the little public building in the prairie town, arguments were heard by the commissioners for the petition and for the remonstrance. A large number of Hastings residents and partisans were present, and the Juniata sympathizers were out in force, so that the little room where the commissioners deliberated could not begin to accommodate the crowd, many of whom braved the blazing rays and congregated about the door. Hastings was represented in the argument chiefly by R. A. Batty and A. W. Wheeler. The principal spokesmen for Juniata were James Laird and A. H. Bowen. Not all the arguments, however, were within the building. Outside the contending partisans kept

up a running fire of language that every now and then reached a crisis of intensity.

The arguments before the commissioners began at 2 o'clock and were kept up continuously until 6.30, when the meeting adjourned for an hour. After supper the discussion was resumed. Immediately after supper Mr. Batty requested that the commissioners postpone their decision until the following Friday and that in the meantime they should receive further petitions for and against. This was on Wednesday evening. The commissioners, however, refused Mr. Batty's request and ordered that the time for receiving and filing petitions be declared closed, and that the board take until August 28th to decide the question. On that date the commissioners rendered their decision in favor of the remonstrance and did not order an election. The ground upon which they rendered their decision was that the statute required that the petition be signed by two-thirds of the legal voters of the county. The remonstrance showed, it was contended, that the petition did not have the required number of voters. Thus did Hastings lose the first skirmish before the Adams County commissioners.

This defeat, however, by no means lessened the ardor of the Hastings partisans, and the work systematically begun by the committee of ten was pressed on with vigor. In the fall election of 1873 A. H. Cramer was elected county clerk and in the subsequent developments this election of Mr. Cramer proved to be an important factor.

The next activity of moment in the removal contest began in the forenoon of June 19, 1874. The county commissioners were in session and A. H. Bowen appeared before the board and presented a resolution for their consideration. Mr. Bowen was asked to read the resolution, which was signed by E. M. Allen, B. F. Smith and A. H. Bowen. The resolution set forth that a large number of taxpayers had met at Juniata Monday, June 15th, and decided that the time was ripe for the erection of a courthouse at Juniata. The resolution asked that the \$13,000 as shown by the levy of 1873 should be transferred by the commissioners from the sinking fund to the courthouse fund and that they should at once let the contract for the erection of the building. The resolution also stipulated that the proposed courthouse was to cost not less than \$15,000 nor more than \$25,000. This sudden move for the erection of the courthouse was the plan developed and adopted by the leaders of the Juniata partisans for the securing of the county seat already theirs, and for quelling the agitation for removal. This plan was developed without the knowledge of the Hastings partisans. It was Juniata's answer to

the attempt made by Hastings the preceding year to have the question of removal submitted to a vote.

When the resolution was presented by Mr. Bowen no Hastings partisan was present except the county clerk, Mr. A. H. Cramer. Before deliberations had proceeded very far, however, the county clerk espied Charles H. Paul, who happened to come to Juniata that day. Mr. Paul had ridden a horse to town. Mr. Cramer succeeded in slipping the word to Mr. Paul that something direful to the hopes of Hastings was pending before the board, and he urged him to return at once to Hastings to warn the people as to what was about to transpire. Mr. Paul at once turned the head of his steed and raced back to Hastings with a speed and a spirit somewhat akin to those of Paul Revere upon a previous momentous occasion. For a time the commissioners discussed the feasibility of the plan set forth by the resolution: that is, to transfer \$13,000 from the sinking fund to the courthouse fund. The county clerk protested, declaring that the commissioners were not warranted by law to make the transfer.

Commissioner Langley then moved that the commissioners hold themselves in readiness to receive plans, specifications and bids for a courthouse to cost not more than \$15,000. When this motion had been carried, Commissioner Brass moved that the sheriff notify architects, contractors and builders to prepare their plans, specifications and bids "by 10 o'clock this day."

Shortly after this action was taken, hoofbeats were heard upon the prairie road to the east. Hastings had rallied her forces upon receipt of the message carried by Mr. Paul. They came in wagons, on horses, on whatever conveyances they could muster, and if memories may be relied upon through the forty-two years elapsed since that event, some brought shotguns, revolvers and other weapons with which to defend what they considered to be their rights. Fortunately, these weapons were not brought into play and no crime mars the intense feelings which the occasion engendered.

Throughout the presentation of the arguments and the threats of the folks from Hastings, the commissioners remained unswerved from their determination. In the afternoon, however, they extended the time for the bids, plans and specifications to be filed by 10 o'clock the following day. Hastings lost no time in preparing a remonstrance against the erection of the courthouse. When the commissioners met the next day the remonstrance, signed by Frank Sears and eighty-eight others, was filed. It was evident that the commissioners did not propose that much time should be lost in parleying. Chairman Selleck kept the machinery of deliberation moving rapidly. A time

limit of ten minutes was placed upon the speakers for each side. The debate was acrimonious, led largely by Mr. Batty for Hastings and James Laird for Juniata. It was quite evident, too, that the speaking was not going to convince anyone not already convinced.

On the motion of Mr. Brass the commissioners proceeded to open the bids. The bid of R. D. Babcock was for \$18,000, for which he proposed to erect a courthouse "similar to the one at Lowell, county seat of Kearney County." The bid was rejected.

E. M. Allen's bid of \$22,000 was rejected.

The bid of D. H. Freeman of Juniata was accepted. The specifications filed with Mr. Freeman's bid designated a building 40 by 46. It was to be erected for \$14,000. Mr. Freeman asked that he should be paid in cash, or he would agree to take county warrants at 75 cents on the dollar. He also agreed to add an approved belfry.

Following the acceptance of Freeman's bid, Commissioner Brass made a motion that the levy in the sinking fund should be borrowed for the use of the general fund to apply to the contract with Freeman. The motion was carried. The next motion carried ordered that the clerk draw warrants on the general fund in the amount of \$10,000 in favor of D. H. Freeman.

A. H. Cramer, who it will be remembered was the county clerk, again protested that the action just taken by the board of commissioners was irregular and unlawful. The board reminded Mr. Cramer that his duty was merely clerical. The debate between Mr. Cramer and the commissioners was heated, Mr. Cramer, however, steadfastly refusing to place the official seal of Adams County upon the warrants, feeling the while that probably he was exceeding his legal authority, but also quite sure that the action of the commissioners was irregular. Finally, exasperated by the obstinacy of the clerk, the commissioners carried a motion declaring the office of county clerk of Adams County to be vacant.

Mr. Cramer again contended that the latter action, too, was irregular, and that his office could not be thus vacated on the grounds taken by the commissioners. In consequence he refused to give up the keys or the official seal of the county. The commissioners then carried a motion providing that the matter of the authority of the commissioners for the letting of a contract for the purpose of erecting a courthouse be referred to Judge Gantt in chambers at Nebraska City, June 30, 1874. The judge's action was to issue a restraining order forbidding the erection of the courthouse under the Freeman contract. No further effort was made to oust Mr. Cramer from office.

Feeling reached a high pitch at this stage of the county seat

removal contest. While the legality of the action of the commissioners in letting the Freeman contract was still in doubt, reposing in the hands of Judge Gantt in Nebraska City, a mass meeting, or more correctly, an indignation meeting of Hastings partisans was held at Juniata. This was on June 24, 1874. A report emphatically condemning the commissioners and heartily endorsing the action of Mr. Cramer in refusing to issue the warrants was adopted with an overwhelming majority. The resolutions of condemnation and commendation were drafted by J. M. Ragan, W. M. West, Oliver Whitson, A. C. Moore and J. C. Wilson. R. A. Batty was the presiding officer at this meeting.

For a few weeks following the close of the phase of the county seat war just narrated affairs remained in status quo so far as overt activities were concerned. The pot was still simmering, however, and the Hastings workers felt that the failure of the Freeman courthouse contract project had won sympathy for their side and they were doubly desirous that the question of removal be submitted to a vote. Committees were active in securing signers for a petition looking to that end. The result of this activity was the filing of a petition with the board of commissioners by A. D. Yocum and others asking that the matter of relocation be submitted to a vote at the forthcoming fall election. The commissioners were in no hurry to act. Mr. Yocum had filed the petition August 17, 1874. No action had been taken by the commissioners on September 7th, and on that day the workers for Hastings filed the names of thirty-three additional signers to the petition and urged the board to take some action. A remonstrance was also filed that day, signed by 392 remonstrators. There were 584 signers of the petition for submission of the question.

Next day, September 8th, the commissioners took action, denying the petition and refusing to order that the question be voted upon. The statute governing the submission of the question of removal provided that two-thirds of the qualified voters at the last general election must sign the petition before the commissioners should order a vote to be taken. The officials explained that the petition filed by Mr. Yocum did not contain the required number of signers. They said that to the best of their belief there were in the county 978 persons who claimed to be legal voters. While it was true that the total signers of the petition and the remonstrance amounted to 976, two fewer than the number of qualified voters in the county, yet there had been presented to them the names of forty-six persons who had signed neither the petition nor the remonstrance. The addition of these names to those already filed would bring the total of the qualified

voters in the county up to 1,022, a number which the officials contended was absurdly high. Moreover, they declared that forty-four of those who had signed the petition for submission had subsequently petitioned to have their names erased. Under these circumstances, the board declared that the petition could not be rightfully granted.

The following year, 1875, however, from the very outset seemed more hopeful to Hastings. In the November election, 1874, Hastings gained a friend on the board, in the person of A. D. Yocum, who was an energetic worker. Mr. Yocum succeeded Mr. Brass January 1, 1875, and in the passing of the latter from the board Juniata lost a strong and enthusiastic advocate. By an act of the Nebraska Legislature approved February 24, 1875, it was provided that "Whenever the inhabitants of a county are desirous of changing the county seat an election must be ordered if the petitioners number three-fifths of all the votes cast at the last general election." Before this act was passed it was necessary that three-fourths of the electors should petition.

Once more the Hastings partisans began their struggle to get the question of relocation submitted, and on March 5th, J. L. Parrott filed a petition signed by himself and 491 others. The petition was granted and the board ordered that a special election should be held on the first Tuesday in April, 1875. The proclamations posted provided for the following polling places: Juniata Precinct, courthouse, Juniata; Denver Precinct, office of L. C. Gould, Hastings; Little Blue Precinct, schoolhouse, District No. 19; Kenesaw Precinct, schoolhouse, District No. 3; Cottonwood Precinct, house of E. C. Sheelhamer.

On April 8th the ballots were canvassed by a canvassing board composed of A. H. Cramer, M. K. Lewis and Myron Van Fleet. The canvassers declared that Hastings had won the election. The county clerk, A. H. Cramer, directed by the canvassers, so entered the result upon the record. The canvassers of the votes by this board showed the result to be as follows:

VOTE ON RELOCATION, 1875

	Juniata Precinct	Kenesaw Precinct	Denver Precinct	Silver Lake Precinct	Little Blue Precinct	Cottonwood Precinct
For Juniata	201	66	7	67	11	28
For Hastings	53	9	296	49	144	10
For Lenata . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..

The canvassing board, however, did not admit the vote as shown in the foregoing table. They rejected the returns from Cottonwood

Precinct because affidavits were filed by two Adams County electors stating that the polls in Cottonwood Precinct were declared open before a full election board was organized, and adjourned the same to place other than the place designated by the proclamation of election, and further that the election board did not qualify before the proper officer as provided by law. After throwing out the Cottonwood returns the vote stood: For Juniata, 352; for Hastings, 551; for Lenata, 1. By this reckoning 904 ballots were cast at the election. Three-fifths of that total would equal 542 2-5 votes. So that Hastings, having received 551 votes, was entitled to the county seat, the law requiring for the removal a majority of three-fifths of the votes cast. This is the reasoning underlying the entry in the record of elections which gives Hastings the victory in the contest of 1875. The vote recorded for Lenata, was probably intended for Juniata, but the writing was almost illegible and under the stress of opposition it was agreed as a compromise that the vote was for Lenata, though no one knew of a place by that name.

Juniata, however, did not remain quiescent following the finding of the canvassing board. Affidavit after affidavit was filed. It was charged that there was an irregularity in the organization of the county and that many of the election officials and a few of the county officials were not citizens of the United States. It was alleged further that thirty legal voters had been disfranchised because they would not vote for Juniata. This latter charge, of course, was made by Hastings partisans. Juniata supporters charged that in the southern townships of the county the only notices of election had been posted in Spring Ranch in Clay County. Juniata, however, exercised the greatest effort to have the vote recanvassed and to secure the including of the returns from Cottonwood Township.

And in this Juniata was successful. The Supreme Court issued an order compelling the board of canvassers to count the votes from Cottonwood. On May 19th the vote was recanvassed, the board at this time being composed of A. H. Cramer, George W. Wolcott and W. H. Burr. Cottonwood gave Juniata twenty-eight additional votes and only ten to Hastings. One vote from Silver Lake previously counted for Hastings was now counted for Juniata, and one less for Hastings was counted in Denver Precinct. According to this canvass, Juniata had received 381 votes and Hastings 559. The commissioners declared that Juniata had received more than two-fifths of all the votes cast, and was therefore the county seat, and the result was so recorded in the records.

While Hastings was much disappointed with the outcome of the

election of 1875, there was no disposition on the part of the workers to give up the contest. The Hastings Journal continued to agitate the question and plans for the next campaign were considered without diminution of enthusiasm. Upon March 5, 1877, Hastings began what proved to be the final assault upon Juniata. On that date there was filed with the county commissioners a petition containing 635 signers, composed of the resident electors of Adams County, praying that the question of removal of the county seat be again submitted to a vote. This time the board took immediate action, and on the same date Commissioner Moore moved that the petition be granted. The motion was seconded by Commissioner John R. Ratcliff and was carried. A special election was ordered to be held Monday, April 9, 1877. The following were designated as the polling places: West Blue Precinct, schoolhouse, District No. 33; Denver Precinct, office of George F. Work, Hastings; Pawnee Precinct, schoolhouse, District No. 22; Little Blue Precinct, schoolhouse, District No. 9; Silver Lake Precinct, residence of W. B. Thorne; Cottonwood Precinct, schoolhouse, District No. 39; Kenesaw Precinct, schoolhouse, District No. 3; Juniata Precinct, courthouse, Juniata.

On April 14th the county clerk, A. H. Cramer, selected Thomas R. Lee and Thomas D. Scofield to act with himself as a canvassing board to canvass the votes. The canvassers found that 844 votes had been cast for Hastings and 535 for Juniata. The votes for Hastings numbering more than three-fifths of all the votes cast, it was declared to be the county seat. The abstract of the canvassers shows the vote by precincts to have been as follows:

VOTE ON RELOCATION, 1877

	Juniata Precinct	Kenesaw Precinct	Denver Precinct	Silver Lake Precinct	Little Blue Precinct	Cotton- wood Precinct	Pawnee Precinct	West Blue Precinct	Total
Juniata	231	65	26	46	32	90	27	18	535
Hastings	4	13	491	15	82	7	130	102	844

Though the report of the canvassing board showed that Hastings had won the county seat by the ballot, Juniata was not disposed to yield thus easily, and there followed a period of litigation which extended until the autumn of 1878.

On the day that the canvassing board announced their finding, April 14, 1877, Adna H. Bowen, "for himself and others similarly interested," filed a petition, affidavit and undertaking in the District Court asking the court to issue an injunction to prevent the removal of the county offices to Hastings. The county commissioners, A. D.

Yocum, Edward Moore and John Ratcliff, and the county clerk, A. H. Cramer, were made the defendants. A temporary injunction was granted, and Juniata was saved from immediate loss of the county offices. The plaintiffs charged that frauds had been perpetrated in the election, that votes had been illegally counted for Hastings, and that the partisans of the latter town had used intimidation to prevent voters from expressing their wishes at the polls.

On June 8th the defendants moved the court for the dissolution of the injunction. T. D. Scofield and E. E. Brown represented Hastings, while James Laird and Oliver P. Mason, defending Juniata, argued against defendants' motion. Judge Gaslin overruled the motion of the defendants and the injunction continued in force. On the same date the plaintiffs were allowed to file an amended petition.

On July 6, 1877, Judge Gaslin, with the consent of both parties to the controversy, appointed C. E. Calkins, an attorney from Kearney, as referee to take proofs and report issues of law and fact and to report without unnecessary delay. July 18th, the referee filed his oath and forthwith began his inquiry into the fact of the election held the previous April. These sessions of inquiry were begun in the courthouse at Juniata. In form the inquiry was much like a court proceeding. A long list of witnesses were examined and the testimony was a conflicting maze of charges and counter-charges. Several hearings were had by the referee in Hastings, in Millet Hall, which was located on First Street, on the north side of the street and a little east of the corner of Hastings Avenue and First Street. The referee did not finish his investigation, begun in July, until the following December. On the 3d of that month he filed his report, and the next day the defendants filed a motion for judgment on the report of the referee and the court set the motion for hearing on the morning of Friday, December 7th. The compensation asked by the referee for his services was \$320 and \$77 for expenses, and he asked for the stenographer, John W. Brewster, for the transcript furnished by him, the sum of \$400. By consent of both parties later, the reporter, Mr. Brewster, was allowed \$203 additional and per diem attendance before the referee.

On the morning of December 7th, Judge Gaslin took up the motion for judgment on the report of the referee and took the report under advisement. On the day before, Mr. Bowen filed a motion for a new trial.

In order to more thoroughly familiarize himself with the merits of the controversy, Judge Gaslin took with him to Kearney the papers filed in the case and the report of the referee. On the night of

February 26, 1878, the office in which these papers were stored at Kearney was destroyed by fire, and with it the papers concerning the momentous issue in Adams County. Among the papers lost was the report of the referee. It is the recollection, however, of some of those who took part in the controversy that the lead of Hastings over Juniata was increased by the report, and that it was found that ballots were cast illegally in both places, but that a greater number were so cast in Juniata than in Hastings.

The loss of the records of the hearings before Referee Calkins threw a degree of consternation into both camps. On July 10th, however, Judge Gaslin overruled the motion of Oliver P. Mason, acting for Juniata, for a new trial before a referee. He, however, allowed the plaintiff's motion asking leave to supply all such papers as were of record in the case and which could be had from the notes and records of the shorthand reporter, and to retake certain depositions. Among the depositions to be taken were those of A. W. Devore, M. B. Noel, William Stine, David Sisk, Frank Blodgett, D. F. Brown, A. S. Hill, William Linton, J. B. Dinsmore, Art Davidson, Hiram Carpenter, J. W. Carpenter, John Walliehs, Conrad Benzel, Philip Bergeron, Sr., the minister of the Russian settlement at Williamsburg, in Franklin County, and those of twenty-one others. Plaintiffs were ordered by the court to file all depositions and other papers with the clerk of the court on or before September 16th. The following day arguments were heard on the motion of the defendants to dissolve the injunction and the motion was overruled. At this time the defendants, the Adams County commissioners and A. H. Cramer, were represented by Ash & Scofield.

On September 27, 1878, the county seat contest came up for the last time in the District Court. The motion of the defendants to substitute copies for the original papers which had been destroyed by fire was allowed. These papers were copies of the affidavit for injunction, the original petition, the order allowing the injunction, the undertaking upon which the injunction was allowed, the amended petition, the answer and reply and the report of the referee. In the ruling, Judge Gaslin said that the plaintiff's had neglected to file copies of original papers as the court had ordered them on July 10th.

The court then passed upon the motion of the defendants to confirm the report of the referee, filed December 3d of the previous year. The next words of Judge Gaslin announced the final victory of Hastings in the legal contest which had lasted from April 14, 1877, to September 27, 1878. These were the momentous words: "It appearing to the court that all the papers herein and all the evidence

taken and proceedings had before the referee have been consumed by fire, and that they cannot all be supplied by copies or otherwise, and the court being fully advised in the premises, it is ordered that the injunction heretofore issued in this cause be and the same is hereby dissolved without prejudice, and that each party pay their own costs."

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when Judge Gaslin dissolved the injunction. A little after 4 o'clock the news was received in Hastings. R. A. Batty and his partner, Mr. Ash, lost no time in looking up C. L. Alexander (Curt) and to him was entrusted the mission of transferring the county records to Hastings from Juniata. At that time Mr. Alexander was engaged in the livery stable and horse selling business. He had in his employ a cowboy by the name of Smith, a thorough westerner and an excellent shot with the revolver. Mr. Alexander pressed Smith into the service for the enterprise at hand. Mr. Batty and other Hastings men were anxious lest some new legal move made by Juniata would result in another court order retarding the movement of the officers to Hastings; accordingly Mr. Alexander was instructed to act as rapidly and quietly as possible.

Mr. Alexander and his man arrived in Juniata at about dusk. They had brought with them two teams and two lumber wagons with sideboards. Lamp lights flickered from the windows of the Juniata residences as they entered. The inhabitants were eating their evening meal. Immediately upon the arrival of the wagons there was great activity in the office of the county clerk, A. H. Cramer. Mr. Cramer hastily piled the records upon the desk and Mr. Alexander and Smith industriously deposited them in the wagons. An air of apprehensive excitement pervaded the place, for feeling in Juniata was high, and though they had lost the legal fight, it would be an exasperating sight to see the records thus loaded upon the wagons.

It is just as well that no Juniata residents witnessed these last activities. In a few minutes the wagons were rumbling across the prairie towards Hastings, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. A large delegation from town met the returning wagons at about the vicinity of the present Burlington roundhouse. The remainder of the journey was a noisy triumphal progress. The records were deposited in a little frame building, 20 feet long by 20 feet wide, belonging to Mr. Cramer and located at about 509 West Second Street, the present location of the water commissioner's office.

April 9, 1877, the election day, was a day of great excitement throughout Adams County. The conflict raged with great fury at both Hastings and Juniata, perhaps reaching the greater turbulence at the latter point. A considerable number of Hastings people were

at Juniata throughout the day. Mr. Cramer was delegated by the Hastings contingent to watch the polls and challenge the votes he thought to be illegal. For Juniata a similar service was performed at the polls at Hastings by A. H. Bowen, assisted by a number of others. Towards noon a large crowd gathered in Juniata and the rising babel of voices grew ominous. Mr. Cramer felt that something was brewing and he surmised that an effort would be made to rush the polls for the casting of illegal votes.

Conspicuous among those arguing loudly upon the streets during the morning was a fiery Irishman by the name of Tom Murphy. He was eager for a fist fight in behalf of Hastings. Opposed to Murphy was Sam Saulisbury of Juniata. Saulisbury was more or less of a professional boxer, and how Murphy and Saulisbury managed to refrain from combat during the first few hours of voting is inexplicable.

It was just before noon that matters assumed a serious aspect. A force of Juniata men approached the polls in a body. At the head of the column marched Saulisbury, the boxer, but near him marched "Jim Laird," the generalissimo of the affair at hand. Other Juniata men that had been standing close to Mr. Cramer near the polls now crowded closer and closer as their reinforcements approached. Closer and closer they crowded until at length Mr. Cramer could only stay at his post by bracing himself against the pressure.

Meanwhile Hastings men formed to oppose the advancing line. One feature of the Hastings lines was the "Committee of Toms"; Tom Farrell, Tom Kernan, Tom Pardue, Tom Murphy and one other. The Hastings line was there to protect the polls, because the word had gone out that Juniata was planning to cast a number of illegal votes. The lines met and then the fight was on. At last Murphy and Saulisbury closed in combat, but their encounter failed to hold attention because of a general charge all along the Hastings line. Heads and bodies were made sore that day. Tom Farrell used to relate that while in the midst of the battle, he found before him an old, white-headed Juniata man. Tom Farrell had drawn back his fist to strike the foeman, but the white hairs of his opponent gave him pause. "This won't do, county seat or no county seat," thought Tom. But the white-haired man thought, too, but differently. With a quick movement he suddenly produced and swung a club and Tom Farrell fell, stunned, to the ground.

In a moment more the crowd behind Mr. Cramer surged forward with a yell and the Hastings challenger was forced to retreat and the polls were in the hands of Juniata.



ADAMS COUNTY COURTHOUSE, HASTINGS

Mr. Cramer saw that the Hastings partisans were not numerous enough to enable them to keep any further watch over the voting. The scene resembled a riot. Some Hastings men were drawing away wounded. Tom Murphy's hat was off and he was just stooping to recover it. A man approached, apparently with the intention of kicking Murphy on the head. But the Irishman was not to be caught. He sprang like a panther and with a well-directed blow laid his assailant full length upon the ground.

Mr. Cramer now sought his horse and mounted, rode to Hastings on the gallop to apprise the citizens of the state of things. Arriving, he found that Hastings already had the information. Oswald Oliver had telegraphed from Juniata. A moment later Tom Dodd arrived, also upon a foaming horse, and by these messages Hastings was thoroughly wrought. The first care of the men of Hastings was to drive Mr. Bowen and the Juniata watchers of the polls away from their post and out of town.

Then a force assembled and every vehicle was pressed into service to furnish transportation to Juniata. The county seat army carried toward the western village a motley equipment of weapons—whips, clubs, scythes, whatever could be first found. The Hastings men came in such numbers that they were able to overwhelm Juniata, and Mr. Cramer was reinstated at his post as challenger. That evening another disturbance threatened to develop to dangerous proportions, for Hastings insisted that Mr. Cramer and Tom Lee should sit within the enclosure and watch the election officials count the ballots, and in this they were finally successful.

The ballot was a small piece of paper, bearing the words, "For Relocating the County Seat of Adams County," and the names of the contending towns. The ballots had been prepared on rolls perforated, so that each one could be readily torn off. Mr. Cramer and Mr. Lee objected frequently to the counting of certain ballots. One notable instance was where a number of ballots had been cast into the box without taking the trouble to separate them. This probably happened in the excitement about the noon hour. The report of Referee Calkins, however, later indicated that Juniata was not alone in this overzealousness.

The little frame building on Second Street which was the first home of the county offices in Hastings was not a very pretentious affair. It was a square building measuring about 20 feet long by 20 feet wide. This building was occupied by the county for about sixty days. After the expiration of about that time the offices were moved to the present Courthouse Square and housed in a frame build-

ing about 1½ stories in height. This building stood a little southeast of the southeast corner of the present courthouse. It was the property of the Paine Lumber Company, who, upon its completion, leased it to Adams County.

This building was subsequently sold to Harrison Bostwick, who remodeled it and disposed of it to James Madgett, father of William Madgett, who at present is mayor of Hastings. It was removed from the Courthouse Square and at present is located at 203 West Seventh Street and is the property and residence of Mrs. S. C. Johnston. It was in the fall of 1880 that the building was removed from the Courthouse Square, and at that time the county offices were once more moved and installed in the Stone Block, on the second floor. Here they remained until during the week of September 5 and September 12, 1890, when they were once more moved, this time to be established in the Adams County courthouse that stands on the Courthouse Square.

For some time after the removal from Juniata, Mr. Cramer at times carried on the business of the county clerk in his private office at different locations. Also when the records were moved, September 27, 1878, there was not included the office of the county treasurer, W. B. Thorne was the county treasurer and a strong friend of Juniata. Mr. Thorne did not transfer his office to Hastings until late in the fall of 1878.

As soon as Judge Gaslin decided in favor of Hastings in the election contest of 1877 steps were taken, at the urgent suggestion of Mr. Cramer, to secure to Adams County the block of ground which had been offered as an inducement for the removal of the county seat. This was block 15 in the original town, the present Courthouse Square. Litigation resulted from this move.

Prior to the election of 1875 The Hastings Town Company had been prevailed upon to set apart block 15 for the use of the county and to be occupied for the purpose of erecting a courthouse and other county buildings. The company entered into an agreement, with bond, with the county commissioners to deed or release all their right, title or interest in the stated block upon the removal of the county seat to Hastings. The election was held April 6, 1875, and Hastings lost. By its articles of incorporation, the Hastings Town Company would dissolve May 18, 1875. Having lost the election, the friends of Hastings were desirous that the inducement of a public square should be available for the next contest. Before another election could be held, however, the Hastings Town Company would be dissolved. Provision was made for this contingency when on April

30, 1875, the Hastings Town Company, by a vote of all its members, instructed and authorized the president and secretary of the company to make a deed or deeds to parties entitled thereto by reason of any prior contract. When shortly afterward the company wound up its affairs and prorated their interest in property undisposed of, block 15 was not prorated, because it had been set aside to be given to the county upon the condition that the county seat should be removed.

Therefore, when the county seat had been removed the president of the company before its dissolution, Charles K. Lawson, and the secretary, Thomas E. Farrell, executed a quit claim deed to Adams County. This instrument was executed October 8, 1878. Following the dissolution of the Hastings Town Company, May 18, 1875, however, a member of the company, James D. Carl, disposed of certain of his interests to his nephew, John O. Barada, of St. Joseph, Mo. Employing as his attorneys R. A. Batty and John M. Ragan, Barada commenced ejectment proceedings against Adams County on the ground that his uncle had conveyed to him Carl's interest in block 15. At that time two trials were had in all ejectment proceedings, decision in the first trial formally being made in favor of the plaintiff. The first hearing was held in this case May 17, 1880, and a finding was made for Barada. The attorneys for Adams County were Hewett, Yocum and A. T. Ash. December 9, 1880, attorneys for the plaintiff announced the death of Barada, and the following March Mr. Batty appeared in court as administrator of the estate and party plaintiff with Deliaha Barada, mother, and Margaret Barada, sister of John O. Barada. On March 17, 1881, Judge Gaslin delivered judgment in favor of Adams County. The court reviewed the history of the Hastings Town Company from its organization and pointed out that block 15 had been set apart to be turned over to the county upon condition that such was the purpose of all members of the company, including Carl. The court also found no evidence that the sale by Carl to Barada had involved any consideration. Plaintiff's were ordered to make a quit claim deed to Adams County within sixty days.

The plaintiffs, however, were determined to contest the case to the end and appealed from Judge Gaslin's decision to the Supreme Court. The case was submitted and argued in the higher court in the January term, 1882. In July of that year the court, of its own motion, ordered a reargument. Not until January, 1884, was a decision rendered. Judge Gaslin's decision was affirmed. The question raised in the case was: Did the deeds from the president and secretary of the Hastings Town Company convey the title to the land in ques-

tion? The Supreme Court decided that they did, Judge Maxwell remarking in the ruling that the dedication originally made would have been sufficient, although that matter was not gone into.

It was in 1876 that Carl conveyed the lots assigned to him, and also a one-fourth interest in block 15 and other property, to Barada, and in 1879 the latter instituted his proceedings.

Almost immediately after the settlement of the controversy concerning the Courthouse Square, steps were taken for the erection of a suitable courthouse. On April 30, 1889, bonds in the sum of \$75,000 were voted for the erection of a courthouse. The votes resulted as follows: For the bonds Kenesaw gave 11, Highland 10, West Blue 22, Juniata 5, Denver 14, Blaine 20, Roseland 8, Ayr 6, Hanover 8, Logan 2, Zero 9, Little Blue 7, Hastings 1,301; total for the bonds, 1,416. Against the bonds Kenesaw gave 108, Verona 66, Highland 51, West Blue 20, Wanda 73, Juniata 239, Denver 35, Blaine 12, Cottonwood 69, Roseland 94, Ayr 73, Hanover 34, Logan 54, Silver Lake 33, Zero 27, Little Blue 49, Hastings 7; total against the bonds, 1,040.

On July 9, 1889 the bonds were sold for \$77,500, and shortly afterwards the contract to furnish the material and build the courthouse was let to J. R. Sims of Hastings for \$59,900. It was stipulated that the building should be finished and ready for occupancy on or before September 1, 1890. Owing to litigation concerning the validity of courthouse bonds in Gage and Cass counties, the buyers of the Adams County bonds refused to receive or pay for the bonds until the litigation in the other counties was settled, which was several months after the bonds were sold.

The contractor, however, proceeded with the work forthwith, and the building was completed near the time stipulated, and the county offices were housed in the new structure during the week elapsing between September 7 and September 12, 1890. The building was constructed under the direction of a committee from the board of supervisors, with Aaron Powers chairman. The other members of the committee were F. J. Benedict, William Vastine, B. B. Snodgrass and T. T. Jones. C. C. Rittenhouse of Hastings was the architect.

Under the direction of the committee a number of changes were made in the original specifications for the building. The total cost, as shown by the report of the committee, was \$77,815.86. That figure includes furniture and sidewalks. The ground dimensions of the building are 95 by 115 feet. The height to the roof deck is 60 feet and to the top of the statue 133 feet. The foundation is of

Colorado sandstone, the walls of St. Louis pressed brick with Wichita stone trimmings. The roof is of slate and the cupola has a covering of metal. The jail, located in the basement, has eight cells, one of which is for women. In the basement, too, are the apartments of the sheriff. The District Court room is on the second floor. Its auditorium is equipped with 240 opera chairs.

Reverting to the long, bitter struggle attending the removal of the county seat, it is pleasing to note that at last the feeling aroused by that contest has subsided. This can be shown in no better way than by quoting from a paper written by Mrs. A. V. Cole for a meeting of Adams County people living in California, in March, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were pioneers in Adams County and settled in Juniata. Speaking of the days of the contest, Mrs. Cole says: "Hastings, with her rapid growth, soon took from Juniata the county seat, and with it the only building that in any way suggested that we were the honest, legitimate county seat of Adams County. It was the Adams County jail. Such an addition to our town! About as large as a good-sized dry goods box. But our hopes were built on nothing less than that every man, woman and child in Hastings would find in it an abiding place. So with wrath in our hearts and tears in our eyes we watched it disappear toward the east, and poor Juniata was no more the metropolis of Adams County. Today, with loyal hearts we point with pride to Hastings, the queen city, and her beautiful little suburb, Juniata, where most of us here spent our hard days, along with many happy ones."

The county commissioners held their last meeting in Juniata September 27, 1878. Something of the triumph felt by those who had battled for Hastings is evident in the bold flourish of letters with which County Clerk A. H. Cramer wrote in the record the date upon which the deliberations of the board began in Hastings, October 10, 1878.

CHAPTER V

HASTINGS

The location of a settlement upon the land on which the City of Hastings stands was due to the operation of American immigration agencies in Great Britain. These agencies, through the means of advertisements inserted in the British newspapers and through personal interviews with prospective colonists, set forth in glowing terms the inducements offered in the middle western section and other parts of the United States not already populated.

There assembled in Liverpool one day a little company of colonists bound for America, who eventually settled in Hastings, Neb. They embarked upon passenger vessel Scandinavia of the Allan Line, and in due time arrived in Portland, Me. From Portland they continued westward, as directed by the immigration agents, until they reached Lincoln. Here they bought horses and wagons, a few simple agricultural implements and provisions and continued their journey overland. In the spring of 1871, in either April or May, this little company halted at Thirty-Two Mile Creek.

A number of these colonists had had no experience in farming before coming to the prairie country, some others had had a little experience with farming as it was carried on in the British Isles. On the whole, it was a dreary outlook, but as George Wilkes remarked: "We couldn't walk back, so there was nothing to do but stay." Among these colonists were Joseph Hopkins, John G. Moore, Thomas Watts, William Wallace and family, Walter Micklen, Thomas Johnson, Mr. Binfield and family, George Wilkes, Thomas B. Wilkes, James Kemp, the Rev. J. F. Clarkson and Will Roberts. The women of the colony were Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Binfield.

The greater number of these British immigrants took homesteads in the vicinity of Hastings, the land upon which Micklen settled afterward becoming the site of the original town. Micklen's homestead is described as the west half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 10. The boundaries of the original town are as fol-

lows: On the north, Seventh Street; on the south, South Street; on the west, Burlington Avenue; on the east, St. Joseph Avenue.

The eighty acres adjoining the original town on the west was the homestead of John Gillespie Moore; out of a portion of this holding Moore's addition was platted. James Watts took for his homestead the eighty acres immediately west of that taken by Moore. Thomas Johnson homesteaded the eighty acres to the east of Micklen's land, the eastern boundary being Wabash Avenue. The addition when platted was therefore called Johnson's addition. The half section thus described became the possession of members of the British colony in 1871. They were located on their places by Surveyor Babcock of Juniata. Of the remainder of section 12, Samuel Alexander homesteaded the northeast quarter in the spring of 1872. The east half of the northwest quarter was the homestead of James Haire, who came to Nebraska from Michigan. The west half of the northwest quarter was filed upon by George Grosse. The locations of these homesteads may be identified today by the additions which bear the names of the original settlers.

The first dwelling house was built of sod by Walter Micklen on his homestead in 1871. It was located near the corner of Third Street and Burlington Avenue. About the same time, Watts and Johnson put up sod houses on their claims. Watts' sod shanty stood near the present location of the residence of Emil Polenske, 1235 West Second Street. In the same year John G. Moore erected a small frame shack, which was the first frame building to be erected in the town. This building stood between Second and Third streets, not far from Saunders Avenue. The lumber to build this shack was hauled from Grand Island. The activities of these British colonists constituted all the life in Hastings during 1871.

The following year showed a very considerable growth. On April 22d Samuel Alexander arrived. He came to Hastings on the recommendation of Thomas Kennard, Nebraska's first secretary of state, by whom he was employed. Mr. Alexander when he came did not intend to remain. His plan was to file upon a quarter section of land, live upon it the one year required by law, and then return to Lincoln. Instead, he was caught in the whirl of new town development, and it is interesting to note that he did not again see Mr. Kennard until after the lapse of twenty years. Indeed, he continued to reside in Hastings until his death, April 19, 1908, and upon the day of his funeral the business houses of Hastings remained closed for one hour as a mark of respect for the pioneer.

Almost immediately upon his arrival, Mr. Alexander was con-

vinced that the little settlement had a very fair show to become a considerable town. Upon his homestead he erected a frame dwelling house, the second to be built in the town. This structure was 20 feet long by 16 feet wide. It stood immediately west of the present Alexander residence at the northwest corner of Seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue. Towards the end of the spring he also erected a frame store building of about the same dimensions as the house, and installed a small general merchandise stock. This was the beginning of the mercantile business in Hastings. The store faced south on the south side of First Street, at about 15 North Hastings Avenue, the present location of the Hastings Fuel Company. Lumber for this building was hauled from Inland, afterward known as "Old Inland," and "Halloran," which was located on the southwest quarter of section 12 in Blaine Township, four miles east of Hastings.

Mrs. Alexander joined her husband the May following his arrival and at once encountered the difficulties of housekeeping in a pioneer western town. A new three-ply carpet served to divide the little house on Seventh Street into two rooms. Small as the house was, it was necessary to supply board and lodging to many who were joining in the struggle to make a town upon the prairie. Among those who from time to time or for certain periods found entertainment in the Alexander home were F. J. Benedict, C. G. Ingalls, C. K. Lawson, G. H. Pratt, Tom Farrell and many others. Mrs. Alexander arrived before the small house was completed and found her first night's lodging in Hastings in the frame shack of John G. Moore, the latter generously yielding his own apartments to Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Schryer, the latter also seeing the first of the new country, where she came to join her husband on his homestead.

The Alexanders were provided with foodstuff enough to last one year, among the provisions being a barrel of hams, and a like quantity of shoulders: dried meats, bacon and cookies were also of the stock. Corn meal and flour of an excellent quality were procured from Crete. Sometimes it was necessary to resort to the use of grease from the bacon for shortening, but those, it must be remembered, were days of vigorous appetites. At first water was hauled to the Alexander home from the Hudson farm, about two miles west; later a well was sunk and Mrs. Alexander enjoyed the luxury of drawing water 110 feet.

S. S. Dow arrived in Hastings from Wisconsin May 28, 1872, and established a land office. During the ensuing year Mr. Dow located 270 homesteads, from which it can be seen that at this date the growth in population was distinctly encouraging to the settlers.

In June, about the 17th of the month, C. G. Ingalls, accompanied by his nephew, F. J. Benedict, arrived. Mr. Ingalls had been located in Galesburg, Ill., but Mr. Benedict came from the State of New York. The two first visited York, and in a hotel there heard about the advantages offered by Adams County, and especially of the vicinity around Hastings. Acting upon this information, they came to Juniata and the next day procured a team and wagon from John J. Jacobson and drove to the settlement of Hastings. It was a distressingly hot day when they arrived, but accompanied by Mr. Dow, they immediately set out to view the prospect. About four miles northeast of Hastings, in the vicinity of the "Bob Norton farm," they broke the lynch pin and were stranded on the prairie. Benedict reported that he had seen a wagon in Hastings and he was delegated to negotiate a loan so that the land seekers might load the broken wagon upon another and return it to Juniata. In this Benedict succeeded. He borrowed also a bucket from Mrs. Alexander, and with the pail in one hand and guiding the team with the other, he made his way back to Dow and Ingalls. The prairie was an unbroken expanse and the young Mr. Benedict experienced some difficulty in finding his companions. He could only keep his direction straight by observing the poles of the telegraph line along the Burlington track. Mr. Ingalls was so thirsty and the sun was so relentless that his impression of Adams County was far from being the best. The following day, however, they again visited Hastings and both were located on homesteads. Mr. Benedict secured employment to haul lumber with which to build the Alexander store, and thus he won the distinction of hauling from Inland the material for the first business house. Mr. Ingalls' homestead was located in what is now the northeast section of Hastings and the frame house that he built upon it was the third frame dwelling to be built in the town. During the summer of 1872, John Jung established the first butcher shop.

So encouraging was the outlook for a town, owing to the development in the earlier months of 1872, that Thomas Farrell and Walter Micklen took the first definite steps for its formation. They employed Charles W. Colt of Lowell to survey and plat Micklen's eighty acres. This work was completed by Mr. Colt and the plat filed with the county clerk, R. D. Babcock, at Juniata, at 11 o'clock A. M., October 15, 1872. On the plat the northern boundary of the town, Seventh Street, is called North Street, and the St. Joseph & Denver is shown as crossing the town diagonally from southeast to northwest, crossing the Burlington between Hastings and Lincoln avenues. While the road was graded through the city in this direction, a considerable

portion of the distance toward Kearney, rails were never laid, on account of lack of funds. Streets were platted on each side of this grade; the street south of the grade was called South Railroad Street and the street north North Railroad Street. On September 27, 1872, Walter Micklen disposed of the west half of his holding to Thomas Farrell for \$500.

It was on July 13, 1872, that Charles K. Lawson arrived in Hastings, coming from Galesburg, Ill., where he was in business with George H. Pratt as his partner. Mr. Lawson at once grew enthusiastic at the prospects he beheld in the new country from Crete to Hastings. He at once wrote to Mr. Pratt, advising that he sell their store in Illinois and open business in Hastings. Mr. Pratt visited Hastings early in August, remaining in the settlement about ten days. A buffalo hunt was arranged for during this visit, and Mr. Lawson saw to it that his partner saw a great deal of the surrounding country, and the result was that Mr. Pratt was convinced that Mr. Lawson's estimate of the country was correct. He returned to Illinois in a few days to dispose of their interests there. From Rock Island lumber was ordered shipped for the erection of a store at Hastings. Later, Mr. Pratt sent A. H. Cramer to Hastings to assist Mr. Lawson in building the store and getting ready for business. Mr. Cramer was in the employ of Pratt & Lawson in Illinois. He arrived in Hastings October 1, 1872.

The store erected by Pratt & Lawson stood on the northeast corner of Hastings Avenue and First Street. It was called "The Headquarters Store," and fronted south on First Street, and a large stock of general supplies was carried. In addition, the firm dealt in horses and mules, for which there was a growing demand from the large number of incoming homesteaders. Bacon, corn meal and flour were the great staples of those days. Cornbread and pork were a large part of the diet upon which the pioneer work was carried on. The establishing of a second store on the scale of the "Headquarters" was one of the most important events of 1872, outside of the beginning of railway transportation.

Shortly after the town was platted, Samuel Alexander formed a business partnership with A. W. Wheeler, a homesteader, and the firm of Alexander & Wheeler late in 1872 erected a new store at the corner of Hastings Avenue and Second Street. W. H. Stock, who, with his wife and his brother, Theodore Stock, arrived in Hastings in the fall of 1872 from Illinois, purchased the first store occupied by Mr. Alexander and moved it to the east side of Hastings Avenue. In its new location on the south side of First Street the store faced

north on about the second lot east of the Hastings Avenue corner. On the first lot Pratt & Lawson had sunk a well, which was used publicly. Mr. Stock used the store as a meat market and residence. It might be noted here that the son born to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stock in the spring of 1873 was the first child to be born in Hastings. In honor of that fact, the Hastings Town Company deeded two lots in Johnson's addition to the newcomer, who was named Claudius Hastings Stock. A few months following the birth of the boy Mrs. Stock died, and this death was probably the first to take place in the new town. In the nineteenth year of his age, Claudius Hastings Stock was drowned in Illinois by breaking through the ice while skating. The lots deeded to him are now in the possession of his sister, Mrs. Harl M. Alexander. The Alexander home at 315 West Third Street stands upon one of the lots.

The Roaring Gimlet, Hastings' first hotel, was erected by Morris and Eugene Alexander in the winter of 1872-3. It was located on Hastings Avenue, a short distance south of the Burlington track. At almost the same time the Inter-Ocean, another hostelry, was erected by Capt. E. S. Wells. This old landmark still survives upon its original location south of the Burlington track and immediately east of the plant of the Central Nebraska Millwork Company. Captain Wells was a sea captain, and is remembered as a jolly old tar, fond of spinning yarns of varying degrees of credibility. He remained in Hastings for a number of years and then moved farther west, his wife remaining in Hastings. The old house at the southeast corner of St. Joseph Avenue and South Street is still the property of Mrs. Wells, who resides in Lincoln.

Late in the fall of 1872 E. Steineau opened a clothing and dry goods store on the north side of First Street, between Hastings and Denver avenues. During this year, also, C. G. Ingalls and F. J. Benedict established an implement and lumber business. Afterwards Mr. Benedict was employed at the Headquarters Store for Pratt & Lawson, eventually buying an interest and continuing in the grocery business for many years. The events narrated outline the principal developments of Hastings during 1871 and 1872.

THE HASTINGS TOWN COMPANY

The development of Hastings, which had got well under way by the end of 1872, continued throughout 1873 with rapidity that augured well for the new town. With two railroads in operation and homesteaders arriving in large numbers every week, there was a

quickenings of spirit and the fostering of enterprise which only the pioneer town can know.

April 17, 1873, the Hastings Town Company was incorporated as a joint stock company. The purpose of this company was to sell lots in the townsite of Hastings. The capital stock was \$4,000, in shares of \$100 each, to be paid on organization. Shares were divided as follows among the members: William B. Slosson for Slosson Bros., ten shares; James D. Carl and William L. Smith, ten shares each; Thomas E. Farrell and Walter M. Micklen, five shares each. Certificates of stock signed by the president and the secretary were issued for the respective subscribers and the certificates were received by the members of the corporation as pay for their interest in the land of the townsite of Hastings. By their charter, the corporation was to expire one year from April 20, 1873. On April 9, 1874, the company was reorganized with new members. These were Henry Beitel, Rudolph Beitel, George H. Pratt, Charles K. Lawson and Samuel Slosson. At the expiration of the renewed charter, May 18, 1875, the company made partition of the lots of the townsite remaining unsold. For this purpose they divided the lots pro rata according to the amount of stock of each member, after an appraisal had been made of the value of the lots divided, and they were assigned in proportion to the interest of each stockholder.

Of the original organizers of the Hastings Town Company, only two are living, Walter Micklen and William B. Slosson. It was early in the '70s that Mr. Micklen sold his interest in Hastings. He now lives in Guntersville, Ala. William B. Slosson lives in Houston, Tex. Thomas E. Farrell remained in Hastings for many years and was prominently identified with its development. He died in Cripple Creek. William L. Smith died in California. Rudolph and Henry Beitel, who became members of the company at its reorganization, came to Hastings from Texas. Relatives of the family still own interests in the city. The Slossons came to Hastings from Sabetha, Kan. Charles K. Lawson and George H. Pratt are still in business in the town which they assisted to organize.

The Hastings Town Company built a small office on Second Street, about midway between Denver and Hastings avenues, and at once pushed vigorously the sale of town lots and the general interests of the village. On July 19th they stimulated the sale of lots by announcing a general sale and offering to refund the price of railroad tickets bought within a radius of 100 miles. The sale, or more particularly the announcement of it, did a great deal to advertise Hastings, and it was at this time that its reputation spread throughout

the south central and southwestern parts of Nebraska. It was known as the town of live business and its future was almost universally believed in. By the close of this year, C. H. Paul had an exclusive boot and shoe store on Second Street, about where the Barnes clothing store is now located. Charles Cameron, who resided in Lincoln, had erected a large mercantile establishment at the corner of Hastings Avenue and First Street, at about the present location of the Exchange National Bank. This store was operated for Mr. Cameron by a man by the name of Smith. On the north side of Second Street, about half way between Denver and Hastings avenues, Andreas Vieth had a furniture store. On the southwest corner of Hastings Avenue and Second Street stood the hardware store of Forcht Bros., while a short distance east, R. V. Shockey was the proprietor of another hardware establishment. Oswald Oliver opened a lumber yard in this year, the location being not far from the present site of the Oliver establishment on the southwest corner of Burlington Avenue and First Street. B. H. Brown & Son had an implement and lumber business, having bought out Ingalls & Benedict.

It was in 1873 that Hastings held the first Fourth of July celebration. A mass meeting to consider the proposition was called for June 17th. T. E. Farrell was the presiding officer and W. F. J. Conley was the secretary. It was the motion of M. K. Lewis that the Fourth be celebrated that started the first definite action. The celebration included a parade, speaking and literary program and fireworks at night. There was an accident with the fireworks and they were all fired at once, captious critics afterward saying that this was a plot on the part of the committee to enable them to conceal the fact that they had pocketed the funds raised for the pyrotechnical display. Capt. A. D. Yocum led the procession. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. I. D. Newell, and the next in order was the reading of the Declaration of Independence by W. A. Smith. In the afternoon, W. L. Smith spoke on the subject, "Hastings, the Future Metropolis of Nebraska," and R. V. Shockey discussed "The Ladies of Nebraska, Their Mission and Merits." Others who spoke were J. M. Abbott, R. A. Batty, M. K. Lewis and A. D. Rust.

STORM OF 1873

April 13, 1873, was the date of the beginning of the most remarkable storm that ever swept over Adams County. The morning dawned bright and clear and was hailed as the first day of spring. Towards noon the sky became clouded and a slow rain drizzled. By the middle

of the afternoon the rain changed to sleet. So heavy was the sleet that it soon became almost impossible for pedestrians to make their way about the streets of the Adams County villages. In Hastings a rope was tied to the Headquarters Store and running to the well at the southeast corner of Hastings Avenue and First Street, and by means of this the people guided themselves in that section of the town. Business became impracticable, and only the most daring would venture out, and homesteaders who were in town had to remain until the storm ceased, thereby causing no end of worry to the folks who had been left at home. The storm lasted for three days, and much damage to stock resulted throughout the county. Four new arrivals in Hastings at the time were the Martin boys, Lou Martin being one, John Sherman, and Dr. A. D. Buckworth. These placed themselves under the care of Charles Kohl, who was one of the few who ventured to move about the streets, and thus were able twice a day to make their way from their sleeping quarters to one of the hotels. In the hostelrys were a number of women who, with their husbands, had come to the new country to make their home. As there seemed to be no abatement to the storm, not a few of these gave way to tears, menaced by the thought that they had come out upon the prairie to perish.

A farmer by the name of Marshall was found after the storm frozen to death at his farm on Pawnee Creek. Apparently he had gone out to the stable to feed his horses and had been unable to find his way back to the house. More fortunate was Bob Norton, though he underwent a trying experience on his homestead four miles north-east of Hastings. Upon the second day Mr. Norton managed to make his way to his stable to feed his team. Having his bearings when he left the house, he experienced no particular difficulty in finding the stable, but when he was ready to go back he was unable to tell one direction from another. The world was nothing more than a whirling white fury. Mr. Norton remained in the stable two days and a night without food, and had become quite weakened from the exposure. After the storm many tales of hardship were narrated by those who had felt the fury of the elements. In Hastings the snow-drifts were fully 12 feet high. It was the dampness of the sleet that made the cold of that storm so deadly. P. A. Boyd, who was located on a homestead near Roseland, says that when a man first went out of doors it did not seem as cold as it has in subsequent storms, but before one was exposed more than a few minutes one felt the cold as though he had been drenched in ice water. Adams County has had several severe storms of various kinds, but no storm has left so

strong an impression as the blizzard of 1873. In the vocabulary of the pioneers it is referred to as the year of the "Great Storm."

FIRST CITY ELECTION

While the activities of Hastings in 1872 and 1873 were satisfactory and promising, it was not until 1874 that what had hitherto been the settlement of Hastings was incorporated. It was declared an incorporated town by the board of commissioners on April 20th of that year. The board of trustees named by the board were M. K. Lewis, A. D. Buckworth, J. G. B. Smith, A. W. Cox and H. A. Forcht. On May 4th the trustees held their first meeting in the office of the Town Company. M. K. Lewis was made chairman of the board. At their first meeting the trustees elected city officers as follows: W. F. J. Conley, city clerk; W. A. Smith, treasurer; T. E. Farrell, collector; G. W. Mowrey, marshal; G. D. Pierce, attorney; L. E. Gould, police judge; C. H. Paul, assessor; C. K. Lawson and R. V. Shockey, flue inspectors. The position of flue inspector, no longer a city office, reminds us that at that date all buildings were of wood and it was the purpose of the trustees to guard against fire.

The first ordinance enacted by the trustees was at the meeting held May 30, 1874. This ordinance required that sidewalks be built 6 feet wide, of 1-inch boards, with four stringers running lengthwise with the street. The first financial enactment came up for discussion June 25, 1874, when a resolution was adopted providing that a tax of 10 mills be levied on all personal property. The ordinance finally resulting from that resolution authorized the raising of \$500 for general revenue purposes. A short time afterward the levy was reduced to 5 mills. It was on June 25th, also, that Hastings was organized into a city of the second class. It was divided into three wards. All of the city lying south of the Burlington track was designated the First Ward; all west of Hastings Avenue and north of the Burlington track was the Second Ward, and all east of Hastings Avenue and north of the Burlington track was the Third Ward. These ward divisions remained until 1886, when the Fourth Ward was created and the boundary lines changed. Since 1886 the ward divisions have been as follows: First Ward, south of the Burlington main line tracks; Second Ward, north of the Burlington and west of the center line of Burlington Avenue; Third Ward, north of the Burlington and between the center lines of Burlington and St. Joseph avenues; Fourth Ward, north of the Burlington and west of the center line of St. Joseph Avenue. In the spring of 1916 the First, Second

and Fourth wards were each divided into two voting precincts. The east and west division line of the city has always been Wabash Avenue.

The bond of the early city treasurer was fixed at \$500, and the mayor's at the same figure. The marshal gave bond for \$200. At present the bond of the city treasurer is \$25,000, and the city clerk's \$5,000. The trustees called an election for the selection of city officers to be held August 8, 1874. When the trustees canvassed the returns on August 10th, they threw out the returns from the First and Third wards on account of irregularities. The returns from the Second Ward also were irregular. They were not thrown out, however, the committee postponing action upon them until the following evening. When the next night the committee reported, they declared the returns from the Second Ward were "regular and proper, but different from what they were at the last meeting." The trustees then canvassed the vote from the Second Ward and declared the following officials had been elected: Mayor, H. A. Forcht; clerk, G. D. Pierce; police judge, L. C. Gould; treasurer, J. G. B. Smith; marshal, Alfred Berg; councilmen, J. M. Smith and John E. Wood.

A good deal of feeling had been aroused, however, when the returns from two of the wards had been thrown out, with the result that no sooner had the first officials been declared elected than they resigned. A. D. Buckworth was notably active in the first city politics, and he and M. K. Lewis, also active, were all but sworn enemies.

When the officers resigned, Mr. Buckworth urged that another election be called for August 27th. The trustees, however, were not precipitate and did not order an election until September 22, 1874. The officials who have served the city since the first election have been as follows:

MAYOR

H. A. Forcht, elected August 8, 1874; John E. Wood, September 22, 1874; Charles H. Paul, April 6, 1875; M. K. Lewis, May 7, 1875; A. D. Yocum, April 4, 1876; J. S. McIntyre, April 3, 1877; R. A. Batty, April 2, 1878; Fred Forcht, April 1, 1879; D. M. McElhinney, April 5, 1881; W. H. Lanning, April 4, 1882; J. E. Gant, April 1, 1884; Henry Shedd, April 7, 1885; Samuel Alexander, April 6, 1886; A. D. Yocum, April 3, 1888; A. L. Clarke, April 1, 1890; C. C. Rittenhouse, April 5, 1892; D. M. McElhinney, April 3, 1894; G. J. Evans, April 7, 1896; Jacob Fisher, April 5, 1898; R. V. Shockey, July 15, 1901; C. J. Miles, April 1, 1902; C. G. Ingraham, April 1, 1913; William Madgett, April 6, 1915.

In 1875 Mr. Paul failed to qualify and M. K. Lewis was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy. July 15, 1901, Jacob Fisher resigned and R. V. Shockey became acting mayor, serving until the next regular election. Mayor Miles served as mayor continuously for eleven years and was not a candidate for office when succeeded by Mayor Ingraham.

CITY CLERK

A. T. Bratton, city clerk, is an institution of the city; almost as much so as the city council itself, or the city schools. Mr. Bratton has occupied the position continuously for fifteen years. Successive councils have learned to look upon the city clerk as authority upon the records of his office and the procedure of the municipal body.

W. F. J. Comley was the first clerk and acted in that capacity with the trustees governing Hastings as a village until G. D. Pierce qualified following the election of September 22, 1874. Mr. Bratton was acting clerk from the resignation of E. A. Francis, September 2, 1901, until his election April 1, 1902. The following have been the elections to the office of city clerk:

G. D. Pierce, August 8, 1874; G. D. Pierce, September 22, 1874; John E. Wood, April 4, 1876; G. D. Pierce, April 3, 1877; J. H. Fleming, April 1, 1879; C. J. Evans, April 4, 1882; E. A. Boalich, April 1, 1884; J. D. Mines, April 6, 1886; H. C. Haverly, April 3, 1888; W. W. Miles, April 5, 1892; Ed L. Francis, April 7, 1896; A. T. Bratton, September 2, 1901.

CITY TREASURER

J. G. Smith, August 8, 1874; Samuel Alexander, September 22, 1874; E. Steinau, April 1, 1879; James B. Heartwell, April 5, 1881; J. S. Allison, April 4, 1882; G. J. Evans, April 1, 1884; Emanuel Fist, April 6, 1886; J. D. Mines, April 3, 1888; G. J. Evans, April 5, 1892; W. L. Yetter, April 3, 1894; J. D. Mines, April 7, 1896; A. H. Cramer, April 1, 1902; Ernest Hoepfner, April 1, 1913. Mr. Cramer served continuously as city treasurer for eleven years. Mr. Hoepfner is the present incumbent.

POLICE JUDGE

The office of police judge in Hastings is characterized by the long service of Judge Benjamin Reynolds and the number of election

contests that developed. Judge Reynolds filled this office for twelve years, serving continuously from his election April 2, 1895, until the election of David Bryson, April 2, 1907. At the spring election of 1886 Napoleon B. Vineyard and John F. Ballinger were the candidates, and after the election both claimed to have been elected. Ballinger had occupied the position since 1882 and refused to yield. For a number of months both judges held court, until the election was finally decided by the District Court and Judge Vineyard was declared to be police judge.

The next dispute about this office was in 1911, between Joseph Myer and James A. Benson. Judge Myer was first elected April 6, 1909. Before the next election, state legislation changed the office to that of police magistrate. Under this provision it ceased to be a city office. Acting on the advice of counsel, however, Judge Myer ran for reelection April 4, 1911, at the time of the election of city officers. At the next general election, November 7, 1911, James A. Benson ran for the office of police magistrate, and upon the vote of that claimed the office. Judge Myer declared that there was no vacancy and refused to yield. The matter was in dispute until May 1, 1912, when Judge Myer yielded to Judge Benson upon a compromise agreement.

At the November election in 1914 Judge Benson was opposed by Karl D. Beghtol. Judge Beghtol claimed the office by one vote. Judge Benson refused to yield the office, on the ground of the illegality of some of the votes cast by mail for Beghtol. Not until April 1, 1915, did Judge Beghtol receive the order from the District Court giving him possession of the office. Judge Beghtol is the present police magistrate. Elections to this office have been as follows:

POLICE JUDGE

L. C. Gould, August 8, 1874; A. L. Wigton, September 22, 1874; John E. Wood, April 6, 1875; J. H. Darnell, April 4, 1876; George F. Work, April 2, 1878; J. A. Vanatta, April 1, 1879; John F. Ballinger, January 23, 1882; Napoleon B. Vineyard, April 6, 1886; W. R. Burton, April 5, 1887; Napoleon B. Vineyard, April 3, 1889; U. S. Rohrer, April 4, 1893; Benjamin Reynolds, April 2, 1895; David Bryson, April 2, 1907; Joseph Myer, April 6, 1909.

POLICE MAGISTRATE

Joseph Myer, April 4, 1911; served until May 1, 1912. James A. Benson, elected November 7, 1911; served from May 1, 1912, to April

1, 1915. Karl D. Beghtol, the present incumbent, elected November 3, 1914; took office April 1, 1915. James A. Benson was again elected November 7, 1916, defeating Mr. Beghtol for reelection.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Alfred Berg was elected the first marshal, or chief of police, in the two elections of August 27 and September 22, 1874. After that the office was filled by William Brown and Joseph C. Williams successively. William H. Stock was appointed chief by Mayor Alexander in 1886, but resigned and J. C. Williams was appointed temporarily. George Crane was the next chief and filled the office until he resigned to take the office of sheriff.

Charles H. Wanzer was appointed by Mayor Yocum to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Crane and assumed the office January 1, 1890. Mr. Wanzer was the chief until 1896. G. J. Evans was elected mayor in the spring of 1896 but did not appoint a chief for about two months after the resignation of Chief Wanzer. Mr. Evans appointed Andrew Lepinski who resigned toward the close of Mr. Evans' administration to take a position as policeman at the then new Burlington station at Omaha. Mayor Fisher appointed Lew Martin who resigned before the close of the administration and Chief Wanzer was again appointed by Mayor Fisher, and continued chief until he resigned in October, 1908. Mayor Miles then appointed William Widmier, who had been acting chief for some time because of the illness of Chief Wanzer and who had been a patrolman since about 1897. Chief Widmier was succeeded in the spring of 1913 by George Harm, who served until Chief Raymond Crosson was appointed by Mayor William Madgett in the spring of 1915. Chief Crosson is a major of the third battalion, national guard, and was given leave of absence while with his regiment on patrol duty on the Mexican border in 1916. Since the departure of Chief Crosson, Bob Carter has been acting chief. Patrolman Joseph Budnek, now on the force, has been in the service since about 1900.

As related in the chapter devoted to trials Officer Balcom lost his life while on duty.

Closely related to this subject is the account of the action of Sheriff W. A. Cole who was severely wounded while discharging his duty on the afternoon of June 12, 1916. Sheriff Cole, accompanied by his deputy, Charles W. Wilson, went to the farm residence of Bert Whitcomb which is located on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24 in Little Blue township, to serve a writ of ejectment upon

Whitcomb. When Whitcomb, who had been informed by the deputy of the purpose of the visit of the officers, caught sight of the sheriff he immediately opened fire with a revolver. The officer took shelter behind a self-binder and began to return the fire. A number of shots were exchanged. Sheriff Cole received three wounds and Whitcomb four wounds. Whitcomb was brought to Hastings by the sheriff and his deputies.

As a result of a wound received in this action it was necessary to amputate the right leg of Sheriff Cole about three inches below the knee. Whitcomb was in the hospital for many months and his trial is pending.

COUNCILMEN

The city councilmen have been elected as follows:

September 22, 1874—A. W. Cox, J. L. Parrott (Parrott failed to qualify and Oswald Oliver was elected in his place, beginning service October 26, 1874), J. G. Smith, H. A. Forcht (T. J. Pardoe elected December 29th to fill vacancy caused by removal of Mr. Forcht from the ward), J. M. Smith, T. E. Farrell.

April 6, 1875—George F. Work, J. L. Parrott (Parrott failed to qualify and the records do not show that anybody was elected in his place, although special elections were called October 8, 1875, and January 10, 1876), Robert Morledge, Fred Forcht, J. M. Smith and T. E. Farrell.

April 4, 1876—J. Countryman, Fred Forcht, J. Stabler. Held over under two-year term, Work, Morledge, Smith.

April 3, 1877—Isaac LeDioyt, F. J. Benedict, T. D. Scofield. Held over, Countryman, Forcht, Stabler.

April 2, 1878—J. G. B. Smith, J. Wemple, W. W. Dungan, Samuel Saddler, A. D. Yocum. Held over, Scofield. William Breede was elected January 14, 1879, succeeding J. G. B. Smith, resigned.

April 1, 1879—D. M. McElhinney, William Breede, C. H. Paul, A. H. Sowers. Held over, Dungan, Yocum.

April 6, 1880—William Breede, H. A. Forcht, O. Oliver. Held over, Paul, Sowers, McElhinney.

April 5, 1881—C. K. Lawson, C. L. Stone, William Breede, I. W. Cramer, W. A. Camp, O. Oliver.

April 4, 1882—D. C. Brown, L. H. Tower, F. J. Benedict. Held over, Stone, Camp, Cramer.

April 3, 1883—I. W. Cramer, C. L. Stone, J. E. Gant. Held over, Brown, Tower, Benedict.

April 1, 1884—Jacob Wooster, E. C. Webster, C. K. Lawson. William Breede was elected in the Third Ward to succeed Gant, who became mayor. Held over, Cramer, Stone.

April 7, 1885—William Vastine, Charles Cameron, O. Oliver, I. W. Cramer was appointed July 13th to succeed Mr. Vastine, resigned. Held over, Wooster, Webster, Lawson.

April 6, 1886—Ezra Langevin, W. H. Stock, C. C. Rittenhouse, O. Oliver, T. E. Farrell, E. L. Lewis, R. Covert. Held over, Cameron.

April 5, 1887—W. H. Stock, Charles Cameron, T. E. Farrell, J. E. Gant. Held over, Langevin, Rittenhouse, Oliver, Lewis.

April 3, 1888—Ezra Langevin, C. C. Rittenhouse, C. L. Stone, J. J. Lyon. Held over, Stock, Cameron, Farrell, Gant.

April 3, 1889—J. A. Rose, W. M. Vastine, T. J. Creeth, G. A. Kent. Held over, Langevin, Rittenhouse, Stone, Lyons.

April 1, 1890—Jacob Heiler, C. C. Rittenhouse, Jacob Fisher, W. H. Fuller. Held over, Rose, Vastine, Creeth, Kent.

April 7, 1891—A. C. Moore, Charles Cameron, T. J. Creeth (Creeth left in office on account of a tie vote), Mark Levy. D. M. McElhinney was appointed July 13, 1891, to succeed Jacob Heiler, resigned. Held over, Rittenhouse, Fisher, Fuller.

April 5, 1892—H. B. Borley, J. Thomas, William Brach, C. J. Hamot, J. Fisher. E. S. Fowler was appointed September 12, 1892, to succeed Jacob Fisher, resigned. J. E. Bruce was appointed February 18, 1893, to succeed Charles Cameron, deceased. Held over, Moore, Levy.

April 4, 1893—Sven Johnson, J. E. Bruce, E. S. Fowler, Mark Levy. Held over, Borley, Brach, Hamot, Thomas.

April 3, 1894—H. B. Borley, William Kerr, J. Thomas, E. C. Webster. Held over, Johnson, Bruce, Levy, Fowler.

April 2, 1895—George Miller, C. C. Rittenhouse, E. J. Pease, Mark Levy. Held over, Borley, Kerr, Thomas, Webster. Mr. Rittenhouse resigned March 23, 1896.

April 7, 1896—B. Button, H. W. Main, J. R. Sims, J. H. Spicer, W. H. Ferguson. Held over, Levy, Miller, Pease.

April 6, 1897—J. H. Eigenberg, W. H. Ferguson, E. J. Pease, Robert Brown. Held over, Button, Main, Sims, Spicer.

April 5, 1898—J. H. Spicer, H. W. Main, J. R. Sims, E. P. Nellis. Held over, Brown, Eigenberg, Ferguson, Pease.

April 4, 1899—J. H. Eigenberg, H. C. Kerr, C. K. Lawson, R. V. Shockey. Held over, Spicer, Main, Nellis, Sims.

April 3, 1900—J. H. Heiler, J. A. Campbell, W. H. Main, Mark Levy. Held over, Eigenberg, Kerr, Lawson, Shockey.

April 2, 1901—S. J. Owens, H. C. Kerr, S. S. Snyder, R. V. Shockey. Held over, Main, Levy, Heiler, Campbell.

April 1, 1902—R. B. Williams, J. C. Campbell, O. C. Zinn, M. M. Haynes. Held over, Owens, Shockey, Snyder, Kerr.

April 7, 1903—Sven Johnson, Ezra Langevin, S. S. Snyder, R. V. Shockey. Held over, Williams, Campbell, Zinn, Haynes. Mr. Shockey resigned January 25, 1904.

April 5, 1904—R. B. Williams, E. L. Gauvreau, O. C. Zinn, M. M. Haynes. D. M. Ball was elected from the Fourth Ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. V. Shockey. Held over, Langevin, Snyder, Johnson.

April 4, 1905—Sven Johnson, A. V. Cole, S. S. Snyder, D. M. Ball. Held over, Williams, Gauvreau, Zinn, Haynes.

April 3, 1906—R. B. Williams, E. L. Gauvreau, O. C. Zinn, C. G. Ingraham. Held over, Johnson, Cole, Snyder, Ball.

April, 1907—E. T. Bowers, R. B. Williams, A. V. Cole, E. L. Gauvreau, C. L. Alexander, O. C. Zinn, D. M. Ball, Charles Ingraham.

April, 1908—E. T. Bowers, Sven Johnson, A. V. Cole, C. I. Van Patten, C. L. Alexander, O. C. Zinn, D. M. Ball, A. E. Allyn.

April, 1909—W. S. Dieken, Sven Johnson, A. J. Frantz, C. I. Van Patten, C. L. Alexander, O. C. Zinn, A. E. Allyn, A. H. Farrens.

April, 1910—W. S. Dieken, Sven Johnson, A. J. Frantz, C. L. Ellis, C. L. Alexander, O. C. Zinn, Mark Levy, A. H. Farrens.

April, 1911—W. S. Dieken, Sven Johnson, A. J. Frantz, C. L. Ellis, C. L. Alexander, O. C. Zinn, Mark Levy, A. H. Farrens.

April, 1912—W. S. Dieken, Ernest Butzirus, A. J. Frantz, C. L. Ellis, C. L. Alexander, O. C. Zinn, C. G. Ingraham, A. H. Farrens.

April, 1913—Ernest Butzirus, William Harm, C. L. Ellis, William Westering, O. C. Zinn, Percival B. Renner, Walter Livingston, D. B. Marti, Ernest Hoeppner.

April, 1914—William Harm, Ernest Butzirus, William Westering, Joseph A. Gardiner, P. R. Renner, O. C. Zinn, A. J. Van Every, Walter Livingston.

April, 1915—Ernest Butzirus, William Harm, Joseph A. Gardiner, E. Miller, O. C. Zinn, P. R. Renner, Walter Livingston, A. J. Van Every.

April, 1916—William Harm, Ernest Butzirus, E. Miller, Joseph A. Gardiner, P. R. Renner, O. C. Zinn, A. J. Van Every, Walter Livingston.

CHAPTER VI

HASTINGS AFTER COUNTY SEAT FIGHT

There has never been wanting in Hastings from its earliest history an element that furnishes expectation of the future and furnishes it in a more marked degree than would characterize simple growth. Before the county seat was won, the possibility of obtaining it yielded a stimulus that would not be found in the problems of simple growth—there was added the spirit of rivalry and struggle. When at last the seat of county government was secured in 1878, it left the people of the town suddenly deprived of the old bone of contention but with a spirit developed by the old struggle that could not be satisfied with small conceptions and simple accomplishments. With a rather vague sense of plan but with unlimited ambitions they set to work to build a city.

They had a considerable town to begin with, and excellent railroad facilities. Perhaps it will be of some assistance in glimpsing the Hastings that existed when the county seat was obtained to take an inventory of the business as it was represented by the advertisers. In its issue of October 3, 1878, the leading editorial of the Hastings Journal is under the cut of a triumphant, crowing rooster. "Our Bird Sings!" scream the headlines, "For the County Capital Is at Hastings!—And Don't You Forget It."

In that issue the following attorneys had their cards: J. M. Abbott, J. H. Fleming, J. James, G. D. Pierce, Loui F. Page, J. A. Vanatta, Ash & Scofield, Batty & Nelson. The following physicians had printed announcements: Drs. T. H. Urquhart, A. H. Sowers, S. Saddler, J. Oscar Garmon, J. B. Nagelvoort. Other physicians of that day were Dr. Francis Naulteus and Dr. John Cooke.

Among the announcements of merchants and other business men are those of Wigton Bros., job printer and publishers; George F. Work, justice of the peace; L. B. Palmer, notary public, insurance and collections; H. G. Newson & Co., barbers; J. P. Farr, city dray and expressman; John G. Moore, draying and expressman; Star Clothing House of Simon Daum, First Street, between Hastings

and Denver avenues; George W. Epsey, drugs and groceries; Hastings Molasses and Broom Factory, established in 1876 by L. C. Gould; Mrs. Fleming, dressmaker, millinery and fancy goods; Hastings Marble Works, Shea & Stanley; H. & A. Andrus, groceries, provisions and produce; Mrs. E. S. Parenteau, dressmaking, millinery and fancy goods; Caspar Fischer, manufacturer of fine boots and shoes; J. P. Green, manufacturer of harness, saddles, etc.; C. C. Rittenhouse, architect; cheap town lots, T. E. Farrell; W. E. Barnes, Boston Clothing Store; Stabler & Deisher, wholesale and retail dealers in farm implements; eating house, bakery and confectionery, H. P. Tonner proprietor; feed mill, grinds all kinds of grain, B. Buswell; Denver House, hotel, J. M. Smith, proprietor; M. Nevil, manufacturer of boots and shoes; E. K. Wemple, groceries; J. H. Vandemark, coal; Reynolds & Bills, carriage shop; Wolbach Bros., dry goods; Phillips & Hamot, grocers; Chicago Store, dry goods; N. V. Cole, jeweler and optician; Bridges & Johnston, Updike warehouse; E. Clarke's bakery and confectionery; Paul & Dodd, dry goods; W. C. Cassell, sewing machines; C. W. Staley, confectionery; Mowery & Farrell, hardware; Henry & Frahm, drugs; Jacob Fisher, New Bakery; J. S. Allison, paints and oils; Aaron May, dry goods; Alexander Bros. (M. L. and E. O. Alexander), livery stable; George Carter, meat market; T. Sanders, blacksmithing; Badger Lumber Yard; A. S. Hill, City Meat Market; Burford & Acheson, harness shop; Knodle Bros., commercial nurseries; J. Wiugart & Bro., dry goods, groceries, queensware, etc.; Oswald Oliver, lumber yard; Cherry Bros., implement store; Morledge & McWade, dry goods and groceries; H. A. Foreht, hardware and queensware; T. M. Jones, pianos and organs; Steinau, Abbott & Co., agricultural implements; E. Stout, harness and saddles, C. E. Forgey, blacksmith; Work & Dungan, real estate; money to loan, J. S. McIntyre; horses and mules for sale, C. K. Lawson.

The grain buying business in the Hastings of this period presented many features that do not characterize the business today. The principal grain buyers in Hastings at that time were Nelson L. Thatcher and Isaac Norton. The Thatcher elevator was located on the Burlington Railroad and the Norton elevator on the St. Joseph & Denver. Between the two elevators keen competition existed. Farmers hauled the grain to Hastings from long distances, many coming from Kansas, making a trip of 100 miles. Sometimes the wagons came in trains with as many as seventy-five wagons in the train. Upon such occasions it came to be noticed that the grain men did not compete. Apprised that the wagons were approaching the

city, they apparently agreed to bury the hatchet for the time being, for the purpose of harvesting a sure thing.

For the greater part of the time, however, the two grain buyers, each backed by his railroad, competed keenly, and in those days a farmer did not sell his load of wheat until after the buyers had finished raising each other's bid. Some of the farmers declare that at times they received more for their grain in Hastings than it would bring on the Chicago market, and here was visible the hand of the railroads operating through rebates. With all the competition, however, wheat sometimes sold as low as 60 cents per bushel and barley for 25 and even 20 cents. Shortly after this period the element of competition disappeared from grain buying and was no more apparent than it is at present.

Among the Hastings merchants named at this time should be A. J. Millett, who conducted a popular grocery store on First Street. There were, of course, other business men in Hastings at the time, but those mentioned serve very well to give an idea of the business activity of the town at the time the county seat was removed. In this connection it is of interest to note the comparison between Hastings and the defeated town, Juniata, at the same period. An inventory of the business at Juniata as it existed January 1, 1879, reveals the following business establishments: C. R. Jones & Co., general merchandise; also in the same business, Dillon & Cole, Stadelman & Bodein and W. H. Burr; G. W. Carter, stoves and tinware; Carter & Harsough, hardware; B. E. Swift, farm implements; E. M. Allen, lumber; G. S. Guild, publisher Juniata Herald; H. E. Wells, druggist; S. B. Webb, confectionery; M. Scudder & Sons, nursery; Mrs. A. A. White, millinery; Carlock & Clark, millers; J. N. Stark, jeweler; Clough & Watkins, meat market; William Twidale, meat market; B. F. Smith, attorney; James Laird, attorney; Charles Kilburn, attorney; Ben Hayden, attorney; Winfield Ackley, physician; H. M. Crone, painter; G. W. Montgomery, barber; W. D. Belding, livery stable; George Walker, livery stable; A. J. Peterson, Union Hotel; L. F. Pickard, hardware; Swift & Angell, agricultural implements; John Chandler, coal dealer; George Stocker, coal dealer; S. L. Brass, bakery and restaurant; Walker & Van Houten, livery stable; Mr. Lapp, proprietor, Juniata House; J. A. Robertson, deputy sheriff and collector; O. Stearer, expressman and justice of the peace; F. M. Webb, groceries; O. H. Verber, boarding house; Mr. Angell, restaurant; Titus Babcock, postmaster; F. H. Hole, blacksmith; G. S. Gitchel, Sheirmerhorn & Co., wagon makers; O. A. Buzzell, pastor Baptist church; Rev. Mr. Camp, pastor Congrega-

tional church; Rev. Mr. Love, pastor Episcopal church; Frank Kellogg, station agent; Miss L. A. McFadden, principal of the schools, and Miss Anna Pruyn, assistant; John T. Hill, saloon.

FIRST BRICK BUILDING

In 1879 the first brick buildings were erected in Hastings. One of these stood at the southwest corner of Second Street and Hastings Avenue, where the First National Bank Building now stands. It was erected for A. L. Clarke and George Pratt, and was the original First National Bank Building. This bank building was built of red brick and its dimensions were 22x125 feet; it was two stories high. The other brick building stood on the west side of Hastings Avenue, a little south of the location of the Clarke Hotel. This building, which stood until torn down in recent years, was known as the "Masonic Building." It was erected by the Paine Lumber Company.

Before the First National Bank Building was completed Hastings was swept with what was perhaps the most important fire in its history, and the next few years witnessed the erection of a large number of brick buildings in the business section. It has come to be believed, therefore, that the fire of 1879 was a main factor in ushering the brick building era.

On the night of January 1, 1878, the Thompson Hotel, a very creditable structure that stood on the east side of Kansas Avenue between First and Second streets, was destroyed by fire. This loss awakened the inhabitants of the new town to the fact that they were without means to protect themselves from fire. In the spring following a volunteer fire company was organized with nearly all the young men in the town as members, and with John D. Crans as chief. Ed Kennard was foreman of the hose company and Caspar Fisher foreman of the hook and ladder trucks. This organization followed the failure to vote bonds in the amount of \$6,000 for the purpose of providing fire protection. The bonds having failed, the city council made an appropriation with which a hand engine was purchased at an expenditure of \$680, also a hook and ladder outfit and fourteen Babcock extinguishers. On the southwest corner of the courthouse square a two-story frame building was erected. In the lower part the fire-fighting apparatus was installed. The upper story was used as a council chamber until 1890, when the present city hall and engine house was erected on Burlington Avenue, between First and Second streets. It may be remarked that previous to this time the city council had met in the office of the Hastings Town Company on Second Street;

at times, however, sessions were held in the stores. The problem of fire protection was by no means solved with the purchase of the fire engine, for the apparatus was no good without a water supply. The council, therefore, decided to erect a tank centrally located, and with a capacity of a thousand barrels, and to build a windmill to draw the water. Bids were advertised for; the lowest received was for \$1,250 and the highest \$1,500. The council advertised again, and Mr. Isaac LeDioyt, representing C. N. Paine & Company, the proprietors of the Badger lumberyard offered in behalf of his firm to furnish the material and do the work for \$950. The offer was accepted.

The tank and windmill were erected between First and Second streets, in the rear of the present location of the Masonic Hall. The tank was set upon a heavy frame twelve feet above the ground, and the frame supporting it lay upon a heavy stone foundation, which extended from below the frost line. Describing the course of the water pipes radiating from the tank, Mr. Isaac LeDioyt wrote as follows: "From the tank a six-inch pipe carried the water to another six-inch pipe laid four feet below the surface of the ground and extending through the alley from Hastings Avenue to Denver Avenue, and from the ends of this pipe a four-inch pipe extended to the four corners of the block, where the water was brought to the surface through a two-inch pipe. Still, with all this preparation, there was no connection between the water works and the engine.

So, once more, the city appropriated money for the digging of cisterns at the intersections of the streets in the business center of the city. One was dug at the intersection of Hastings Avenue and Second Street, another at the intersection of Second Street and Lincoln Avenue, near where the St. Joseph & Grand Island tracks end. One or two others were dug at other locations. The scheme was to fill the cisterns nearest the corners where the water was brought to the surface, and from these cisterns the engine and hose were made to fill the others. Once a week the fire company would be called out and the firemen and bystanders would work upon the engine until all the water that could be spared from a cistern had been sent to a neighboring cistern." The engine had two long handles, which a dozen or more men could seize. The movement of the handle was a good deal like that used to propel handcars on the railroads before the advent of the gasoline engine.

FIRE OF 1879

It was in the forenoon of September 14, 1879, that the epochal fire in the history of Hastings broke forth and gave the Hastings fire department its first severe test. The fire was discovered in the

drug store of J. S. Allison, which was located in a building on the west side of Hastings Avenue, south of the alley running through the block from Hastings Avenue to Lincoln Avenue. The fire engine was brought out and worked first from the cistern at the intersection of Hastings Avenue and Second Street, and then from the cistern at the intersection of the same street with Lincoln Avenue. In the basement of the drug store, which was a frame structure, paints and oils were stored, and these inflammables soon caused the fire to reach formidable strength. Just when it seemed that the firemen had the flames under control, the engine broke. After this the citizens and firemen were compelled to fight with bucket brigades. They were unable to check the flames, and the main business section was wiped out. Every building in the block bound by First and Second streets and Hastings and Lincoln avenues was destroyed, except the First National Bank Building and one small frame structure. On the south side of First Street, and between Hastings and Lincoln avenues, every building was burned as far south as the Burlington track. The loss by this fire is estimated to have been \$100,000. Individual losses were reported by the newspapers of the time as follows: J. S. Allison, stock, \$5,000; J. W. Davis, building and stock, \$6,000; H. Lepin, hotel and fixtures, \$8,000; Charles Cameron, stock and building, \$13,000; Thomas Scale, building, \$800; A. W. Cox, stock and two buildings, \$2,300; J. Weingart & Bros., elevator and 2,000 bushels of wheat, \$2,200; Kelly & Hahn, building and contents, \$2,300; Dr. F. Naulteus, building and stock, \$3,000; Wolbach Bros., building and stock, \$15,000; N. F. Damron, hotel and furniture, \$6,000; D. H. Ballard, building and stock, \$4,000; G. F. Work, office, \$125; Exchange Bank, furniture, \$200; Oswald Oliver, lumber, \$100; Wigton Bros., office and type, \$600; Millett & Mulford, stone works, \$1,000; C. H. Manker, carpenter shop, \$200; Prindle & Burke, tailor shop, \$50; Mrs. Mow, two buildings, \$250; Mrs. Higgins, building, \$300; Langevin & Plamondon, two buildings, \$1,500; J. B. Seridge, building, \$800; W. A. Smith, stock, \$900; George Volland, livery stable, \$1,200; J. Kohl, building and fixtures, \$1,500; E. Stout, building and stock, \$800; A. J. Nowlan, stock, \$300; Forch & Co., damage to building, \$100; Lowman & Fisher, office furniture, \$150; Charles Carmichael, personal property, \$300; Frank Coy's drug store. In all thirty-three buildings were destroyed.

EARLY BUILDING PERIOD

A period of building followed the great fire, and the business activities of Hastings increased in volume and ambitions until the climax was

reached in the boom of 1887. On the northeast corner of Second Street and Lincoln Avenue, the present location of the 10-cent store, Morris and Eugene Alexander erected a brick building two stories high in 1881 at a cost of \$10,000. In the corner building was located the grocery store of M. J. Lumbard. For many years this store was one of the important stores of the city. The rooms above this store were occupied as the offices of the Benevolent Union, an early Hastings mutual life insurance company, which by 1887 had written \$2,500,000 of life insurance for 1,400 members.

During the same year, 1881, F. J. Benedict & Co., erected a brick building adjoining the Alexander Building on the east. This, too, was two stories high, 44 by 110 feet, and cost \$10,000. It was in the west store room of this building that the Benedict grocery store was located.

In 1881 also was erected the brick building adjoining the Benedict Building on the east. This was known in the early days as the Reed Building. One of the store rooms was occupied by Burger Brothers, who conducted a wholesale and retail hardware store and in the other store room was the delicatessen dining hall of Messrs. Noyes & Baird, a very popular restaurant of that period. The building was erected by a Mr. Reed at a cost of \$5,000.

The Kerr Opera House was not erected until 1884. For several years it was the most imposing building in Hastings. The building was erected by the Hastings Opera House Company at a cost of \$61,000. The board of directors of this corporation elected, in 1884, were D. F. Naulteus, James B. Heartwell, M. L. Alexander, William Kerr, T. J. Dowd, George H. Pratt, L. B. Palmer, R. A. Anderson and C. E. W. Struve. A long list of citizens in addition to those named were stockholders. The house was named in honor of William Kerr, one of the principal stockholders, and who eventually became the sole owner of the building. The stage is 66 feet wide by 38 feet deep and the proscenium 32 feet wide and 28 feet high. The original curtain, scenery and decorations were by Noxen, Albert & Toomey, of St. Louis. The Kerr was first under the management of F. D. Taggart. William Shellack was manager for a time. Subsequently Manager Stevens conducted the affairs of the Kerr and was succeeded by Thomas Kerr, son of William Kerr. William Lowman came after Thomas Kerr, and is the present manager.

October 18, 1885, Miss Nellie Boyd appeared in a dramatic production at the Kerr, and was very enthusiastic over the new opera house. Miss Boyd first appeared in Hastings in 1874. She was the first actress to appear in Hastings, and she was much impressed with

the change that had been wrought in eleven years. In 1874 she appeared in Millett Hall. There were neither stage nor seats. For opera chairs the citizens supplied benches made of rough pine planks laid across nail kegs. The stage was constructed in a similar manner. For the drop curtain two patchwork quilts were kindly lent, and candles did service for footlights.

Prof. John Rees was the director of the first Opera House orchestra. Will Rees, first violin; Ben Urquhart, second violin; Gus Bindrup, viola; Elgin Gilbert, bass viola; C. F. Royce, clarinet; Walter Chapman, first cornet; Al Boyd, second cornet; M. L. Averill, trombone; William Bates, drums. Alex Murray was the first stage director. Among the notable actors and actresses who have appeared at the Kerr are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence, Thomas W. Keene, Mlle. Rhea, Sol Smith Russell, Maggie Mitchell, Patti Rosa, Louis James, Lewis Morrison, Robert Mantell, Blanche Walsh, Mrs. Fiske and Walker Whiteside.

The Kerr Opera House was greatly improved in 1913, a new fireproof curtain was installed and the interior completely redecorated, new boxes built and the stage was greatly improved.

The Bostwick Hotel block was built in 1884-85 by a corporation, the principal members of whom were Harrison Bostwick, A. H. Cramer, T. E. Farrell, George M. Mowery, John Ballinger, G. J. Evans, Dr. J. N. Lyman and J. C. Kay. The block was erected at a cost of \$65,000. W. H. Dildine was the first manager of the Bostwick Hotel, and from 1889 to September 1, 1904, W. H. Dillon was in charge. He was succeeded by J. D. Mines, who remained in charge for a few years. Mr. Mines was followed by H. C. Haverly, who was manager to within a short time of the opening of the Clarke Hotel, in 1913. C. H. Dietrich has been the owner of the block, except the store room on the west side, for a number of years. In 1916 the Bostwick Hotel was extensively improved and the name changed to the American House. It was originally named in honor of Harrison Bostwick. The Lindell Hotel was built four years before the erection of the Bostwick, by N. F. Damron. For about the first ten years this hotel was called the Commercial.

In 1883 Charles H. Dietrich erected two brick business buildings on the northeast corner of Hastings Avenue and Second Street at a cost of \$21,000. In 1905 the corner building, occupied by the German National Bank, was completely remodeled and brought to its present form. The corner building was the home of the dry goods house of Pickens & Hanna, of which the firm of Pickens & Bratton are the descendants. The same year in which Mr. Dietrich built these two

buildings, 1883, saw the erection of a two-story brick building by J. W. Davis adjoining Mr. Dietrich's building on the east. This structure cost \$12,000. In the same year Charles Cameron erected the Exchange National Bank Building, including the store room immediately north of the bank, at a cost of \$25,000. For many years Mr. Cameron conducted a large dry goods and clothing store, the store fronting on both Hastings Avenue and First Street.

The "Stone Block" standing on the south side of Second Street between Denver and St. Joseph avenues was erected in 1881 by T. E. Farrell and George M. Mowery. The stone for this building were brought from Mr. Farrell's stone quarries in Colorado. The corner store room of this block was the early home of the J. H. Haney harness and saddle business.

In 1884 Claus Frahm erected the building now occupied by the A. H. Brooke drug store, on the southeast corner of Hastings Avenue and Second Street. For several years it was occupied by the drug store of Frahm Bros., and later by Kay C. Roberts. The building immediately south of the Frahm Building is called the Curtis Block, after the original owner. It was erected in 1886. At about the same time the building adjoining the Curtis Building was erected by George Tyler.

The Masonic Temple was erected in 1886-87. The building as originally built was 66x125 feet and three stories high. It cost \$26,000 to build. This building was remodeled in 1913 at a cost of nearly \$65,000.

A brick building has stood on the southwest corner of Second Street and Denver Avenue since 1881. In this building the City National Bank was located.

The building adjoining the old City National Bank on the west was erected by M. Stern in 1883 at a cost of \$5,000, and in the same year Jacob Fisher erected a brick building immediately west of Mr. Stern's. It should have been stated also that in the store room immediately west of the City National Bank, between the latter and the Stern Building, the meat market of Charles Doyen was located for many years. In 1886, Jacob Fisher completed the erection of his second brick store room at 609 West Second Street. The third brick business building to be erected in the city was by Wolbach Bros., at the same location as that of the present site of the store of Wolbach & Brach. Wolbach Bros. commenced the erection of their building in 1879, but not quite so early in the year as the First National Bank. About the same time A. W. Cox erected a building facing on Hastings Avenue and immediately south of the First National Bank. Mr. Cox

had come to Hastings in 1873 and at the time of the erection of this building was in partnership with M. Reed in the furniture business.

In 1883 C. K. Lawson and Carson J. Hamot erected the store room at 704 and 706 West Second Street, now occupied by the J. H. McGrath Hardware Company. The builders occupied the room at 704 for their hardware store, which was conducted under the firm name of Lawson & Hamot. The building on the northwest corner of Hastings Avenue and Second Street was built in 1884 by R. R. Morledge and J. H. MeWade. For many years the firm of Morledge & MeWade was one of the important general merchandise establishments of the city. The firm occupied the corner store room. In 1885 this store became the location of an important dry goods store, "The Bee Hive," of which A. J. Unna was the proprietor. It might also be noted that 706 North Hastings Avenue, was the original location of the New York & Boston Clothing Company, of which Mr. Mark Levy was the proprietor. The building at 702 West Second Street, adjoining the Morledge & MeWade Building on the west, was erected by Moses Stern; the building is now occupied by the Barnes Clothing Company. In 1886 Mr. Stern also erected the building which is now the location of the A. F. Meyer Hardware Company, at 615 West Second Street. At about the same time Henry Gross erected the building immediately east, 613 West Second Street, now occupied by Kauf & Rinderspacher. The building was bought by Kauf & Rinderspacher from Messrs. Stern and Gross in 1894 and completely remodeled by them in 1910. The meat market of Kauf & Rinderspacher was established by Karl Kauf and George Rinderspacher, in 1887, their first location being 216 North Hastings Avenue, the present location of the Hastings Bakery.

The meat market now called Blake & Son has borne the name of Blake since 1874. Fred Blake and wife arrived in Hastings from Oxfordshire, England, in 1873. Mr. Blake became associated the following year in the meat business with William H. Stock, whom he soon bought out. This business was located at the present site of the James A. Benson barber shop, 621 West Second Street. In 1886 Mr. Blake erected the brick building standing at the northwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and First Street, and at the same time the store room adjoining on the north was erected by Charles Plamondon, who was engaged in the grocery business in Hastings for many years.

Charles Kohl and John Yager erected the building containing the store rooms 212 and 214 North Hastings Avenue in 1885. Mr. Yager was a homesteader and a veteran of the Civil War. He conducted

the G. A. R. sample room in the Kohl & Yager Building for a number of years. Mr. Yager always maintained that his child was the first to be born in Adams County. That honor is also claimed for John Babcock, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Titus Babcock of Juniata. Mr. Yager arrived in the vicinity of Hastings some time during 1871. He died at the Soldiers' home in Burkett (Grand Island), in 1915.

The Central Block comprising 713, 715 and 717 West Second Street, or the present location of A. M. Clark's drug store and the dry goods establishment of Pickens & Bratton, was completed in 1886. The building at 713 was erected by Samuel Alexander and J. B. Heartwell, while the remaining store rooms were built largely by eastern capital under the management of E. C. Webster. Dr. Francis Naulteus, L. M. Campbell and others, however, were joint owners in the building. It was in this building that the important dry goods house of Fyler & Wing, afterwards H. A. Fyler & Company, was located. This establishment continued from 1886 to 1890. In July of the latter year the Fyler stock was destroyed by fire entailing a loss estimated at the time as amounting to between \$90,000 and \$100,000.

The Nebraska Loan & Trust Company Building was erected in 1884 at a cost of about \$35,000. This building is three stories in height and has a frontage on Second Street of 44 feet and upon Lincoln Avenue of 125 feet. The trust company was the outgrowth of a partnership formed January 1, 1881, by James B. Heartwell and E. C. Webster. The original firm name was J. B. Heartwell & Company. By May 1, the following year other capitalists became interested in the business, and the Nebraska Loan & Trust Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000; this was increased May 1, 1883, to \$250,000, and in August, 1885, to \$500,000. The business of the company consisted largely in loaning money on mortgages; they also dealt in school bonds and municipal securities. Of the early organization, James B. Heartwell was the president; A. L. Clarke, vice president; E. C. Webster, treasurer; C. P. Webster, cashier. These with Samuel Alexander, Oswald Oliver, George H. Pratt, D. M. McElhinney and J. J. Wemple comprised the board of directors in 1887. February 1, 1906, the Nebraska Loan & Trust Company made a voluntary liquidation, an action which was brought about through the placing of loans on western Nebraska and Kansas lands situated in the arid regions which became a burden. In 1907 the Clarke, Buchanan Company was formed with J. N. Clarke and W. F. Buchanan of Hastings at the head. This firm does the same character of business as the Nebraska Loan & Trust Company and occupies the

same building. W. F. Buchanan is now a resident of Huntington, West Virginia. In 1882 the Gazette-Journal Company erected a building on the southwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and Second Street which the following spring was occupied by their newspaper and job printing plant. In 1886 the publishing company built an additional building joining the first on the west and which gave them a frontage of sixty-six feet on Second Street. The entire building was occupied by the Gazette-Journal plant. During the same year Oswald Oliver erected the building which bears his name and which adjoins the building erected by the Gazette-Journal on the west.

The building operations narrated indicates something of the strides taken by Hastings in the period between 1879 and 1887. In this period the whole aspect of the business section was changed. The western town with its frame business buildings was transformed into a city of brick blocks. C. C. Rittenhouse was the architect that prepared the plans and specifications for a great number of these buildings, while D. M. McElhinney and Sven Johnson under the firm name of McElhinney & Johnson were the contractors that erected the majority of the business buildings.

It is interesting to note that when the city was built in brick it was from brick manufactured in Hastings, and thus the foundation was laid for the extensive brick industry which yet characterizes the town. The contractors McElhinney & Johnson were incorporated as brick manufacturers July 28, 1880. Their brick yard was located on ten acres, which they owned in the southwest portion of the city immediately west of the present residence of Mr. Johnson, 623 South Burlington Avenue. The same firm established brickyards in Holdrege and St. Francis, Kansas. Their payroll reached a total of \$1,000 per week for labor, and their output of red brick reached 2,000,000 a year.

The years 1885 and 1886 were the great building years of that period. During 1886 over 300 residences were erected. Among the notable dwellings erected that year were those of James B. Heartwell, E. S. Fowler, W. H. Lanning, C. K. Lawson, George W. Kirby, and H. M. Oliver. The house erected by James B. Heartwell was an extraordinarily emphatic mark of belief in the city's future. Its dimensions are 40 by 70 feet, and the interior of the principal apartments are finished in bird's-eye maple, red oak, cherry and other elegant woods in natural color. The house is upon the most elevated site in the city limits. This residence was erected at a cost of about \$30,000. It is now the property of Clarence J. Miles.

Among the principal residences erected in 1885 were those of Eugene Alexander, James Laird, E. C. Webster, A. L. Clarke and

Alexander Pickens. The residence of James Laird was located at 1235 West Second Street. It is now the property and residence of Emil Polenske. The Gazette-Journal estimated that the total expenditure for new residences in Hastings in 1886 was \$395,875, while business buildings the same year had been built at a cost of \$148,500. The same paper estimated that all the building operations and general improvements made by the railroads, etc., reached a total for 1886 of \$857,375. While these figures are perhaps high, still it is the opinion of business men who were residents of Hastings at the time that they are not far off.

EARLY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

The building operations narrated connotes a corresponding business activity of the city. A summary of Hastings in 1886 shows in addition to the brick factory of McElhinney & Johnson a similar enterprise conducted by John and Henry Puls, who during the year manufactured about 500,000 brick. Near the corner of Minnesota Avenue and Second Street stood the extensive foundry and Header works of M. K. Lewis & Sons. This firm was incorporated July 10, 1885, and was composed of Frank S. Lewis and Edgar L. Lewis. In addition to headers the firm manufactured well boring and drilling tools and horsepower. The header known as the "Lewis Header" was patented by M. K. Lewis and was one of the important harvesting machines of its type for many years. The firm employed about twenty men. Cigar manufacturing was already on a substantial basis. There were at this time four factories with thirty-two employes. Those engaged in this industry were Snyder & Brewer, Berry & Sons, C. A. Dunn and McTaggart & McKeehan. The firm of Snyder & Brewer was comprised of S. S. Snyder and Harry Brewer. Their output was from 20,000 to 25,000 cigars per month, while the output of Berry & Sons was about the same. The newspapers of the period placed the output of all the factories to be 2,500,000 cigars per year. An industry that seemed to promise at the time was the manufacture of the Hot Air and Hot Water Heating Furnace. This was the product of the Hastings Manufacturing Company. M. K. Lewis was the president of this company; C. K. Lawson, vice president; L. B. Palmer, secretary, and William Kerr, treasurer. The Hastings Cornice Works, of which Mr. Louis Fricke was the proprietor, employed ten men in the manufacture of cornice. There were two sash and door manufacturers that did an extensive business. These were B. Button and F. L. Pade. Mr. Pade's planing mill was for years

the most important plant of its kind in a large territory surrounding Hastings. He continued to work in wood in the city until his death in 1914. There were in operation at the time two firms that manufactured buggies and wagons. Anstrom & Anderson conducted one of these plants, and the other was a joint stock company who were the proprietors of the Novelty Carriage Works. In all lines of manufacture including printing and book binding about 450 men were employed in the city.

The general dry goods trade was represented by Fyler & Wing, Charles Cameron, Pickens & Hanna, Wolbach Brothers, A. J. Unna & Company and George E. Brown. Exclusive clothing stores were operated by Barnes Bros., the New York & Boston Clothing Company and Stone & Son. Clothing was also carried by Wolbach Bros. There were fifteen retail grocery stores in 1886, and a statement made by them placed the retail grocery trade of the year at \$321,000. A similar statement made by proprietors of thirty different lines in the retail trade placed the entire retail trade of Hastings for 1886 at \$2,673,885.

Hastings has had a telephone system since 1881. On January 17th of that year the Hastings Telephone Exchange was incorporated. The men forming the corporation were Lyman H. Tower, Allison B. Ideson, Abraham Yeazel, John J. Wemple and John M. Ragan. This system had about forty subscribers. In 1886 the local company sold the exchange to the Bell telephone interests operating in Nebraska as the Nebraska Telephone Company. By this sale to the larger company Hastings acquired trunk connections, and in a short time several hundred telephones were installed. On September 1, 1916, there were 2,952 subscribers on the Hastings exchange, while in the county the number of subscribers of the Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Company totaled 4,170.

April 15, 1886, the citizens of Hastings voted bonds in the sum of \$85,000 for the erection of a waterworks system, and on September 6th of the same year, the Aurora branch of the Burlington was completed to Hastings. At this period the railroad anticipations of Hastings were almost unlimited. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley as was the early designation of the Chicago & Northwestern operating in Nebraska, was expected to reach Hastings not later than 1887, and it was hoped that it would extend its line westward to Denver. It was about a certainty that the Missouri Pacific would extend its line from Superior to Hastings. The Chicago & Rock Island in 1886 extended its line from St. Joseph, Mo., to Nelson, and its articles of incorporation stated the purpose of the road to be

to build through Adams County. That the line would reach Hastings was generally believed by the citizens. Not less certain was the belief that the Kansas City & Northwestern would build into Hastings. Charles H. Dietrich and A. D. Yocum were members of the board of directors of the latter road. It was the expectation of great railroads that would open new fields for commerce coupled with the great building activities that had prevailed since 1881 that brought on the boom that reached its height between February and June, 1887. City lots advanced steadily from 1882, and there was produced an eagerness on the part of investors. The abstractors Cramer, Rohrer & Robinson compiled the record of city transfers made between March 1, 1886, and February 22, 1887, and found the aggregate to be \$1,565,616.

BOOM OF 1887

The business men's organization which had been organized December 9, 1879, was supplanted by the Hastings Board of Trade, which was organized March 8, 1887, with 153 members. The 1879 organization was called the Business Men's Association. A. D. Yocum was president; D. H. Ballard, vice president; A. B. Ideson, secretary, and C. K. Lawson, treasurer. G. F. Work, J. M. Abbott, A. L. Wigton, Samuel Alexander and W. A. Camp comprised the executive committee. Of the new organization, Charles H. Dietrich was president; A. L. Clarke, vice president; A. D. Yocum, secretary; D. M. McElhinney, treasurer, and J. A. Casto, attorney. The committees established indicate the scope in prospect at this time. Besides the standing committee there was a railroad committee, a committee on commerce and manufacturing and a committee on advertising.

Attending the honest effort of many to build a substantial town, there came in a large number of real estate boomers and buying and selling became a craze. The spirit of the time is well embodied in a motion made by Councilman Charles Cameron in March, which provided that "the city attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance to extend the city limits as far as the law will allow us." At a meeting of the council held within the same month an area embracing 1,120 acres was annexed to the city. During the few months of the boom between 1,500 and 1,600 acres were added to the municipal area of Hastings. Among the additions made in rapid succession at that time on the north side of the city were Campbell's Addition, Lowman's North Side, Cottage Home, Volland's Second, Dawes & Foss and Pleasant Hill; on the east side there were Shockey's Ash Grove, Miles' Pleasant Hill, East Lawn, Pleasant View, Pleasant View Second,

East Park, Bostwick's Second, Berlin, Spencer Bros. Park, South Park; on the south side were Woods & McCloud's, J. W. Davis', H. C. Dean's, Paul's, South Side, Heller's, A. H. Cramer's, Vieth's Park, Hampshire's South Side, Hastings Syndicate's First, Neill's, Kerr & Palmer's; on the west side were Catalpa Grove, West Side Improvement Company's First, Pollards and Pleasant Home. Besides these additions several others were platted, while considerable of the annexed area failed to be platted before the bottom fell out of the boom. The postoffice at that time was located near the corner of Hastings Avenue and First Street, and the nearest point of the Catalpa Grove Addition was two miles from the postoffice, while the most distant point of the addition was two and one-half miles.

An interesting development of the boom days was the construction of two street railway systems in Hastings. As early as December, 1885, the Hastings Street Railway Company was formed, Morris L. Alexander and C. L. Alexander being the incorporators. This company asked the council for a franchise, and although the council consented to call a special election the matter was dropped without any additional developments. In December, 1886, the Hastings Improvement Company was incorporated by James B. Heartwell, James Laird, J. J. Wemple, E. C. Webster, C. P. Webster, Harrison Bostwick, Charles P. Heartwell, Angus McDonald and L. M. Campbell. At a special election held February 10, 1887, the Hastings Improvement Company were granted a franchise, not exclusive, to construct and operate a street railway. The vote at the election resulted in 656 votes being cast for the franchise and 207 against. Before the Hastings Improvement Company had more than begun the construction of their lines, the Citizens' Street Railway Company was formed by the Alexander brothers and others, and at special election held June 17, 1887, they, too, were granted a franchise, the vote this time resulting in 1,100 ballots being cast for the franchise and 143 against. The Hastings Improvement Company constructed in all about sixteen miles of street railway and operated ten horse cars furnishing a twenty-minute service on some lines and a thirty-minute service on others. The Citizens' Company constructed between four and five miles of line.

The Improvement Company operated a line on Second Street from St. Joseph Avenue west, and when the Citizens' Company sought to build a second line upon the chief thoroughfare legal and other warfare followed. Jacob Fisher finally obtained a court order that prevented the construction of the second line. There was an exciting race in constructing the lines to Cole's Park in the southeastern part

of the city and during these strenuous days bodies of workmen tore up during the night what workmen of the opposing lines had built during the day. Street car lines extended as far as the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, the Fair grounds in the northwest part of the city and Cole's Park in the southeast, and as far west on Fifth Street as Briggs Avenue. The car barns of the Improvement Company were located at the corner of Bellevue Avenue and C Street.

In 1889 the Improvement Company's lines were taken over by Jonas F. Proffitt and F. B. Thompson, who after operating them for about four months turned them back to the Improvement company. The line struggled along until September, 1890. It was at midnight in that month that Mr. Proffitt stopped in front of the Lepin Hotel to discharge his last fares, and when he drove his car to the barn the career of the street car line terminated. The Citizens' Company continued to operate a little more than two years longer. It was reincorporated, in 1892, with R. A. Batty, as president, and Mrs. Rose E. Shedd, as vice president. Shortly afterward the enterprise was abandoned. Of the street car drivers, J. F. Proffitt and F. B. Thompson still reside in Hastings. Another driver was John Hall, now a Burlington engineer running between Hastings and Lincoln.

While conditions making for the boom had been shaping themselves for a number of years, the boom proper lasted from the early spring of 1887 until about the first of the following July. The price of city lots soared to unreasonable heights, and finally the holders realized that the values were fictitious. The reaction was rapid. Transfers which some days had totaled a hundred, suddenly ceased. There was no market for city lots. Several efforts were made to keep the wheels moving, but it was to no avail. Shortly afterward properties which during the boom had sold for upwards of \$2,000, were offered for less than \$500, and found no buyers. Many houses were sold to farmers in the years following and removed to the country. The recovery from the boom as reflected in the price of city lots did not begin until 1904. In some instances the purchasers of boom price lots who held them during the reaction have in recent years disposed of their holdings at a profit.

City lots that were offered for sale in February, 1887, for prices ranging from \$300 to \$500, advanced, before July, to from \$1,200 to \$1,800 each, and suburban property increased from a price of \$100 per acre to \$500. Hastings was filled with speculators from the East, and when the collapse came many of them returned home richer only in experience. One Hastings business man, who now resides in the city, possessed a forty-acre tract, for which he was offered \$20,000,

\$6,000 cash down. He refused the offer, and after the boom disposed of the tract for \$2,400. His is only one instance of many. This particular tract is not located where it will advance as rapidly as some other parts of the city, but for the last two or three years it would sell easily for \$12,000.

Generally, during the boom property advanced from 300 to 500 per cent, but when the collapse came, in July, 1887, the decrease in value ranged from 300 to 700 per cent. Many creditors accepted a deed to property in lieu of a settlement of mortgages by borrowers. Still others foreclosed and took a deficiency judgment for from 25 to 75 per cent, which in most cases was never collected.

The recovery dates to 1904, when values began to rise, not rapidly, but with a steady movement. At the present time lots in the business section, many of them, are worth a higher price than was reached during the boom, but the fact does not cause a single flutter of excitement, because the values now reached are normal, in the judgment of business men. One lot in Bostwick's Addition well reflects the recovery from the boom. It was bought in 1904 for \$300, sold in 1906 for \$600, and sold again in 1916 for \$1,700.

CHAPTER VII

HASTINGS—MODERN DEVELOPMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

The activities of Hastings today as we are familiar with them may be said to have begun with the administration of Clarence J. Miles who was elected mayor April 1, 1902. A large portion of the time between the middle of July, 1887, and 1902 was characterized by the depression due to the stagnation of real estate values that persisted long after the boom. Beginning with the Miles administration the businessmen, reinvigorated by new blood, and assisted materially by good crops and advancing prices for farm products, set about to make use of the possibilities that were clearly confronting the city. Early in this administration "Twenty thousand inhabitants by 1910!" became the rallying cry of the business forces. The mark set was not reached but the effort made contributed not a little to the ushering in of a period of substantial growth in industrial and commercial lines.

The Legislature of Nebraska in 1903 provided for the location of a new normal school in the western part of the state and Hastings entered the contest with several Western Nebraska towns to secure the location. This concerted effort was the first team work that the business men of Hastings had engaged in since the boom. At this time the Commercial Club was formed at the instigation of the mayor. The mayor was the president of this organization and City Clerk Bratton the secretary during the eight years of the club's existence. Among the accomplishments of the Commercial Club may be mentioned the reopening of the Catholic educational institution, the Academy of the Immaculate Conception which had been closed and the building vacant for years, and the bringing to Hastings of the Nebraska Sanitarium. The Adventists had decided to remove their headquarters from Lincoln and the committee was undecided as whether to locate in Grand Island, Kearney or Hastings. It was the effort made by the Commercial Club to show the advantages of Hastings that was largely responsible for their choice.

In 1904 the Commercial Club induced the Emerick Bros., who

were conducting a foundry in Blue Hill, to move their plant to Hastings, and that was the inception of the present Hastings Foundry & Iron Works. The Emericks had invented a trip hammer which they wished to manufacture and they desired a location more favorable than Blue Hill for distribution. They filed articles of incorporation in Hastings December 15, 1906, and about that time commenced their foundry and manufacturing business.

The Emericks conducted their business for about a year and then were bought out by A. H. Farrens and C. B. Hutton. The Hastings Foundry & Iron Works was incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators were A. L. Clarke, C. B. Hutton, C. G. Wallace, George Wilkes and A. H. Farrens. In 1909 the first of the group of six brick buildings which the plant now occupies was erected. The other buildings were erected in rapid succession the greater number of them within the first eighteen months. In 1910 the Western Land Roller Company began the manufacture of their land packer which has grown steadily, the sales in 1916 having reached 2,000 rollers, four of which were shipped to Buenos Aires. The plant was established by Mads Anderson and sons who are the proprietors.

The manufacture of flour began in Hastings in the early '70s when C. G. Ingalls and some others operated a burr mill. Not, however, until 1887 was the business established in a large way. In that year Humphrey & Bird built a mill on South Denver Avenue at the present location of the Hastings Milling Company. The mill had a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. In 1889 Mr. Bird, who still resides in Hastings, sold his interest to Gordon H. Edgerton. In the summer of 1894 the mill was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt by Humphrey & Edgerton. Mr. Humphrey is now in the Klondike. In 1895 The Hastings Milling Company was formed, the principal stockholders being J. C. Hedge, C. E. Dinsmoor and J. S. Hamilton. They erected a plant that year with a capacity of 125 barrels of flour per day and ten years later increased the capacity by 25 barrels per day. January 19, 1904, the plant came under the control of the Lincoln Milling Company but only for a short time when control was reassumed by the Hastings Milling Company. The principal stockholders continued the same until 1915 when Mr. Hamilton withdrew. August 18, 1916, the Hastings mill was completely destroyed by fire and is being now rebuilt.

Reference has been made in another chapter to the brick business of early days and the manufacture of brick continues to be one of the most important industries of Hastings. The connecting link between



NEBRASKA SANITARIUM, HASTINGS

the early brick plants and the present is Peter Hempel, now a firm member of Polenske Bros., Schellak & Company. Mr. Hempel as a boy worked in the yard of McElhinney & Johnson, beginning at a wage of 50 cents a day, which after awhile became 75 then \$1 and so on until Mr. Hempel became an employer of brickmakers himself.

In 1885 a man by the name of Cooper operated a small test plant at the location of the east yard of the Polenske Bros. & Schellak Company's yard on the St. Joseph & Grand Island and at about that time the plant was bought by A. S. Hurley. In 1886 Samuel Collins and P. A. Stewart came from Illinois and started a plant just beside that of Mr. Hurley. Through changing ownerships both plants became merged in what is now the Polenske Bros. & Schellak yard. Mr. Hurley operated his plant about one year.

Samuel Collins of the firm of Stewart & Collins died about 1892. It is probable that he made the first experiments looking to the manufacture of paving brick in Hastings with a small kiln which he built for that purpose. But Mr. Collins did not live to see the result of his experiment. Just a few hours before he died he asked that the brick be brought from the kiln to his bedside. Peter Hempel brought two of the bricks to the dying man.

"How are they?" he asked. "I want to hear how they sound." Mr. Hempel knocked them together. Mr. Collins shook his head in disapproval. They had been removed, Mr. Hempel says, too soon from the kiln and also the hearing of the sick man was blunted. They were better than he thought.

After the death of Mr. Collins, P. A. Stewart continued the business about a year alone and then took in as his partner Robert Klose of Doniphan. Mr. Stewart died after taking in Mr. Klose, and shortly afterward W. H. Ferguson became a partner in the business. In 1895 Emil Polenske bought out Mr. Ferguson. The firm of Klose & Polenske continued until 1900 when Mr. Klose sold to Emil Polenske, Doede Smith and William Schellak. In 1899 what is now the south yard of the Polenske Bros., Schellak & Company, was bought by the Hastings Brick Company which was composed of Hugo Polenske, Emil G. Polenske, John Puls and Fred Butzirus. This yard was started some ten years previously, and is now merged in the larger firm. In the winter of 1915 William Schellak died suddenly of heart failure and in January, 1916, the firm was reorganized with the present name. The incorporators at the reorganization were Hugo and Emil Polenske, Mrs. William S. Schellak, A. A. Lembach and Peter Hempel.

The Western Brick & Supply Company was organized in 1900 by

A. L. Clarke, C. B. Hutton, W. H. Ferguson, George Burchard, George Wilkes, Peter Hempel, A. H. Farrens and others. In 1910 this firm bought out the Hempel yard which had been organized by Peter Hempel in 1904. This company operates also plants in Nebraska City and Holdrege. The two Hastings plants employ 120 men when the season is in full blast and the total output, both tile and brick, is 30,000,000 annually. The Western Brick & Supply Company has two plants in Hastings.

CIGAR INDUSTRY

The cigar industry which was inaugurated in an early day as previously narrated received a new impetus in 1900 when the factory of Sink & Bloom was instituted by John Sink and Frank Bloom. G. J. Evans who has pushed the cigar business with unusual vigor came into this firm in 1902, though the name of Sink & Bloom was retained until 1905. John Sink disposed of his interest in the factory in 1904 and went to Grand Island where he is still engaged in the manufacturing of cigars. In 1905 the name was changed to the present firm name of the Evans-Bloom Cigar Company.

The firm of Snyder & Brewer, one of the earliest factories to be established in Hastings, was purchased by L. A. Kinney in recent years and is now the Kinney Cigar Company. For the last several years Harry Brewer has been a resident of LaJolla, Cal. His business partner, S. S. Snyder, died about two years ago in Chicago. W. E. Riggs was an extensive manufacturer of cigars from 1911 to May, 1916, when he disposed of his plant to the Kipp Cigar Company.

John H. Kipp, head of the Kipp Cigar Company, conducts one of the largest cigar manufacturing establishments in Nebraska. This factory was established in 1909. Other cigar factories operating at present are those of William Gay & Sons, George Bauer and John Hart. The industry in its various branches employs about two hundred workers, many of whom are women and girls. The total output for the year ending June 1, 1916, was 7,014,285 cigars.

MANUFACTURES IN LEATHER

The J. H. Haney harness and leather goods manufacturing establishment is of interest because it has grown to be one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States but it also serves as an index of the community's possibilities in manufacturing. The plant origi-

nated in 1886 at the present location on the corner of Second Street and Denver Avenue. William M. Dutton was engaged in the manufacture of harness in Iowa at that time. Mr. Dutton sent J. H. Haney and W. A. McKay to Hastings to establish the plant. At that time he did not intend himself to come to Hastings but the success of the venture changed his plans. The output of the plant in 1886 amounted to \$17,800. The growth of the plant is indicated by the output of 1916 which was slightly more than \$600,000 in value. The plant started with six employes; they are now more than one hundred in number.

In 1895 a branch was established in Omaha, with Mr. Haney in charge. The output of the Omaha plant is about one-half that of the Hastings establishment. The total of the output of the Hastings plant in 1916 was slightly more than that of the first twelve years combined. The output of the first fifteen days of 1916 was greater than the total output of the first year in the firm's history.

With the coming into use of the automobile this firm began the manufacture of accessories and there has been an enormous increase in this line necessitating the establishment of a warehouse in New York. Branches are maintained in Canada for the distribution of this line, and inquiries have been made this year from Spain and other European places. In 1914 the firm took over the manufacture of the Rose air pump, the invention of Frank E. Rose of Hastings, also the inventor of the Rose gasket cutter. The output of the air pump has increased 1,000 per cent since 1914 and at the close of 1916 the firm was behind 50,000 pumps with its orders. In 1915 the firm manufactured and delivered a large order of six-horse-team harness for the use of the English artillery. In December, 1916, the factory commenced to operate twenty-four hours in the day.

GRAIN BIN FACTORY

The Hastings Grain Bin Manufacturing Company is one of the present important manufacturing plants. Grain bins and many articles of sheet metal are manufactured and widely distributed. The company was incorporated February 7, 1910, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The following were the incorporators: John McKenzie, L. Chambers, A. E. Williams, T. L. Gibson, H. N. Martin, H. F. Carson, Thomas R. Varah, M. N. Bair, C. G. Lane, C. C. Kieth, U. S. Rohrer, R. R. Morledge, C. C. Christopher, W. D. Devereaux and Fred Blake, Jr.

The Blue Valley Creamery plant was established in Hastings in

1911 and within two years had doubled its output. Bulletin No. 31 of the Nebraska State Department of Labor places the output of butter of the Blue Valley Creamery Company for 1915 at 1,000,000 pounds.

HOME PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

Much interest in local manufacturing was stimulated in Hastings in 1909 by The Hastings Tribune Home Products Exposition which was held at the Auditorium on the corner of Denver Avenue and Third Street May 4th to 7th, inclusive. At that time thirty-three makers of local products had their wares on exhibition and many of them had improvised miniature plants to exemplify the process of manufacture. The exposition was conceived by Henry G. Smith of the staff of The Tribune and managed by him.

Bulletin No. 30, issued by the Nebraska Department of Labor in December, 1915, gives the following information about the industries of Hastings at that time:

CENSUS REPORT

"The census excludes the hand trades, the building trades, and the neighborhood industries, and takes account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. Statistics are not included for establishments having products for the census year valued at less than \$500, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the census year, or which began operation during that year, and whose products for such reason were valued at less than \$500.

"It is estimated that the population of Hastings on July 1, 1914, was 10,252. There were forty-six establishments reported located within the corporate limits of the city during the year.

"The capital invested was \$1,384,000. In this connection it should be stated that the inquiry contained in the census schedule calls for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but excludes the value of rented property, plant or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises.

"The cost of materials used was \$954,000. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year, there are included the cost of fuel, mill supplies, and rent of power and heat. The cost of materials, however,

does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

"The census inquiry does not include amounts paid for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, traveling expenses, or allowance for depreciation.

"The value of products, which amounted to \$1,610,000, represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include amounts received for work done on materials furnished by others.

SUMMARY FOR HASTINGS

"Number of establishments.....	46
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	544
Proprietors and firm members.....	52
Salaried employes	76
Wage earners (average number)	416
Primary horsepower	958
Capital	\$1,384,000
Services	315,000
Salaries	80,000
Wages	235,000
Materials	954,000
Value of products.....	1,610,000
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	656,000"

BUILDING SINCE 1902

Since 1902 hundreds of new residences have been erected in Hastings, the last ten years having seen the erection of a greater number of dwelling houses than any other period. In 1902 Clarence J. Miles built the "Miles Terrace," between Fifth and Sixth streets on St. Joseph Avenue. This may be reckoned as the beginning of the modern building period. These flats were built with modern conveniences and subsequently were purchased by E. L. Gauvreau. The St. Joseph Avenue flats were the first of their kind to be erected in Hastings. They were built in 1887 by John E. Gant. Something of the advance made in building site properties may be gleaned from the fact that when Mr. Miles purchased the lots upon which the Miles

flats stand, the purchase price was \$2,000 for the three lots with a dwelling house upon one of them.

The increase in the assessed valuation of the city for the last several years are of interest in the matter of advancing values. The figures represent one-fifth of the actual total valuation and all were made under the same legal provisions and, hence, are pertinent. The valuation in 1905 was \$1,433,344; 1906, \$1,523,359; 1907, \$1,605,412; 1908, \$1,831,000; 1909, \$1,816,000; 1910, \$1,878,902; 1911, \$1,967,942; 1912, \$2,108,449; 1913, \$2,147,400; 1914, \$2,177,385; 1915, \$2,204,218; 1916, \$2,233,288. The total valuation of taxable property in Hastings is therefore \$11,166,440.

The Fraternity building was erected in 1909 at a cost of \$30,000. The builders were C. C. Kieth, E. J. Herring, O. R. Palmer, J. H. Vastine, J. F. Heiler, U. S. Rohrer and M. B. North, E. A. Brandes purchased the property in 1913. The Madgett Building was erected in 1907.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Hastings Independent Telephone Company was incorporated June 13, 1904, by Dr. J. N. Lyman, R. A. Batty, H. H. Henderson, George F. Keefer and George H. Pratt. Other prominent stockholders were W. A. Taylor, G. J. Evans, Herman Stein and William S. Schellak. The authorized capital stock was 6,000 shares of \$50 each, the company to commence doing business when 400 shares had been subscribed. The company did much to promote the use of the telephone among the farmers of Adams County. Until this period the number of farm subscribers was very small. The telephone building at the corner of Denver Avenue and Third Street was erected by this company. The automatic service was used.

The Independent Telephone Company was purchased by the Lincoln Telegraph & Telephone Company February 6, 1913, at which time the subscribers of the Independent had increased to 3,200. The purchasing company had for years had their office in the Clarke-Buchanan Building. When the independent plant was acquired the purchaser remodeled and enlarged the building.

HASTINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce which filed articles of incorporation April 15, 1911, is the successor of a long line of organizations, prominent among which was the immediate predecessor the Commercial Club. Before that there was the Union Club and at an earlier date,



MARY LANNING MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HASTINGS

1887, the Board of Trade. The present incorporated organization enrolled the greater number of Hastings' business men. J. N. Clarke is the present president. Former presidents are Herman Stein and C. G. Wallace. It is the first organization to maintain a paid secretary which it has done almost from the beginning. The secretaries have been C. H. Disbrow, H. B. Howell, George Middleton and the present secretary, R. A. Blake. Will S. Trites was acting secretary between the terms of Mr. Disbrow and Mr. Howell.

In a summary of Hastings in 1916 the Chamber of Commerce enumerated among others three wholesale grocery houses, two wholesale fruit houses, two wholesale poultry, butter and egg houses, one wholesale hide and tallow house, three wholesale bakeries, one wholesale paint, glass and wall paper house, three wholesale lumber companies, two wholesale coal companies; one horse collar factory, three harness manufacturing establishments, six cigar factories, four brick yards, foundry and iron works, brass and aluminum factory, one broom factory, three sheet metal works, one lightning rod factory, two auto and bicycle tire pump factories, one windmill factory, one ice cream factory, three large candy factories, four cement block manufacturing plants, one corrugated culvert factory, one artificial ice plant, two transfer houses, one brewery. The Hastings Brewing Company was incorporated January 30, 1907. There had been an earlier brewery in Hastings or near Hastings, operated by Martin S. Shellak and L. Bauersacks. The firm incorporated June 19, 1889. The plant was operated on section 23 in Denver Township and ran for about two years when it was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt.

Continuing the list of present day industries there are one canning factory, one large flour and feed mill, eight automobile distributing agencies, three tire and rubber distributing agencies, one furniture polish factory, one packing house, one cold storage plant, three grain elevators, one planing mill, two steam laundries, three monument and granite works, one daily and two weekly newspapers, one business college, one music conservatory, two resident building and loan associations, four photograph houses, four green houses, four moving picture theaters, one blank book manufacturing plant. In the retail business Hastings has unexcelled grocery stores, exclusive ladies' tailoring stores, men's clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, lumber yard, coal yards, meat markets, drug stores and many other lines.

MARY LANNING MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

One of the notable institutions of Hastings in the matter of appointment and beauty of structure is the Mary Lanning Memorial

Hospital which was opened January 21, 1915. It was erected by William H. Lanning in memory of his only child, Mary Lanning, who died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lanning in Hastings, January 21, 1910. Before erecting the hospital Mr. Lanning visited all the notable hospitals in the United States and embodied his observations in the plans. For the excellency of its adaption to its purpose the Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital is unexcelled.

At the time of her death Miss Lanning was a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

The management of the institution is vested in a board of seven trustees. The first board began to serve March 24, 1914. They were George H. Pratt, James N. Clarke, Charles G. Lane, Charles F. Morey, William H. Lanning, Thomas Frahm, Christian Koehler. The trustees selected by lot who should serve for one year, who for two and so on the longest term to be for seven years. The articles of incorporation provide that the trustees are to serve without emolument and that no two shall at any one time be members of the same church or religious organization. The officers are a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

THE CLARKE HOTEL

The Clarke Hotel, which was opened for service February 1, 1914, was the solution of the hotel problem that had confronted Hastings in an important way for a dozen years. The building was erected by an organization of local business men, the Citizens Hotel Company. The officers elected for the first year were: President, A. L. Clarke; vice president, C. E. Higinbotham; secretary, James N. Clarke; treasurer, George H. Pratt.

The committee chosen for the organization of the hotel company were elected December 12, 1911, and were A. L. Clarke, Karl Kauf, Herman E. Stein, J. N. Clarke, W. M. Dutton, C. E. Higinbotham and A. H. Farrens. The plans for the hotel were made by the C. W. Way company assisted by Westcott, Ronneburg & Co., of Chicago, consulting engineers. The building committee was A. L. Clarke, George B. Tyler, C. E. Higinbotham, A. H. Farrens, Karl Kauf and H. E. Stein. The general contract for the erection of the building was let to John Hempel of Hastings. When opened the hotel contained 120 rooms and had been built at a cost of \$182,000, exclusive of furnishing. In 1916 a fifty room addition was constructed on the west end which brought the total cost of the structure to \$275,000. The addition was opened November 1, 1916. The proprietor,

John M. Teeling, came from Watertown, South Dakota, to conduct the hotel at a rental that would pay 6 per cent net to the stockholders. The hotel was named in honor of A. L. Clarke. The appointments, decorations and accommodations of the Clarke place it in the ranks of the best hotels in the West. There are many stockholders of the Clarke Hotel, some holding only a single share of \$100.

MOVING PICTURES

The first moving pictures exhibited in Hastings was during the street fair of 1899. The first moving picture theater was opened at 214 North Hastings Avenue, the present location of the clothing store of Harry Proffitt, by Fred Hayter, associated with Mrs. C. S. Epley, the present proprietor of the New Edison. This theater was called The Nickel and the opening date was June 3, 1907. Mr. Hayter continued in the business about two years and then went to California where he was engaged in the same business. In the fall of 1916, he purchased the Plaza, which is the continuation of his original house.

The Brach Theater was erected by William Brach and is the first elaborate, exclusive moving picture theater to be erected in Hastings. The house was opened October 8, 1916. Charles A. Beghtol is the proprietor.

Next to the Plaza, the Wonderland is the oldest moving picture house in Hastings. It was opened at the present location on Second Street about a year and a half after the opening of the Nickel, by B. F. Livengood who managed the house for an Omaha man. For about two years the Gay Brothers, Stanley C. Gay and Sidney F. Gay were the proprietors. It was bought from the Gay brothers by W. A. Walden who was the owner for several years. Since the spring of 1916 Mrs. Walden has been the owner of the Wonderland.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGNS

In 1908 U. S. Rohrer inaugurated a campaign for the non-licensing of saloons in Hastings. A civic federation was formed headed by Mr. Rohrer and closely associated with him were the pastors of the English speaking churches. In the spring of 1908 the vote in the council was a tie, the mayor casting the deciding vote in favor of license. The non-license forces questioned the mayor's authority and the question was carried to the Supreme Court which sustained the mayor's action.

The following year the non-license forces nominated John McKenzie for mayor. He, however, was defeated by Mayor C. J. Miles. For several years following the subject was alive and there was much litigation. In the spring of 1915 the question of license was voted upon under the initiative and the referendum. Those in favor of license won the election.

FIRES

As narrated previously the first great fire in Hastings was on September 14, 1879. The next large fire was on July 2, 1881. This fire destroyed every building in the block in which the German National Bank is located except the Forgy building on the east corner where the J. H. Haney harness factory stands and a little building adjoining it on the west and a livery barn on the north. Cole Bros.' circus was exhibiting in Hastings that day on a lot south of the Burlington tracks. There was great excitement at the circus when the fire alarm spread, and to avoid accident the management ordered the circus hands to drop the canvass and so no one was injured. The circus men then gave good assistance in fighting the flames. The postoffice burned in this fire. The postoffice was again burned in 1886 in a fire that burned a large part of the east side of Hastings Avenue between First and Second streets.

In July, 1890, the dry goods store of H. A. Fyler & Co., located at 715-717 West Second Street, was destroyed by fire. The Gazette-Journal plant suffered a disastrous fire, July 29, 1889. The fire that originated in the basement of Stein Bros.' store, 606-614 West Second Street, on the night of November 3, 1905, probably caused the greatest property loss of any fire in the history of Hastings. The total damage was estimated at \$140,000. Besides the Stein Bros., J. H. Spotts, who conducted a clothing store, and the millinery store of Miss Stewart were badly damaged. The stores occupied by Miss Stewart and Stein Bros. were the property of Charles H. Dietrich and the store occupied by Mr. Spotts belonged to Dennis Cormier. The present buildings were erected as soon as the debris could be cleared away and preparations made.

March 3, 1911, a large sale barn belonging to Ed Tanner was destroyed by fire on the south side of Second Street between Colorado and Kansas avenues. The barn was full of horses in readiness for a large sale to be held the next day. Forty-eight of the animals were burned to death. Early in 1913 the livery barn of Will Heffron on the north side of Second Street and between the same avenues as the



HOTEL CLARKE, HASTINGS

Tanner barn, burned to the ground and nearly sixty horses were burned to death.

On December 26, 1913, the Gaston music store on the southwest corner of Second Street and St. Joseph Avenue was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt. This building was the property of Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, daughter of Senator Dietrich, and contained two store rooms with the Knights of Pythias hall upstairs. Many Hastings lodges suffered loss in this fire.

The Hastings Milling plant was destroyed by fire August 18, 1916. The mill of Humphrey & Edgerton at the same location had been burned to the ground in the summer of 1894.

The first fire which caused any considerable loss in Hastings was on January 1, 1878, when the Thompson Hotel, a very creditable structure that stood on the east side of Kansas Avenue between First and Second streets, was destroyed.

LIBERAL HALL.

Liberal Hall, called after January 1, 1886, Germania Hall, was a large frame structure that stood on the southeast corner of St. Joseph Avenue and Third Street, from the fall of 1878 to December, 1916, when it was purchased by Fred Schouburg and wrecked for the lumber. The hall was built by the contractor, Tom Scales, for the Hastings Free Religious Society, the leaders of whom were R. A. Batty, Dr. J. N. Lyman, M. K. Lewis, and H. C. Renfrew. All of those named are dead. Doctor Lyman died late in the fall of 1916 in California.

The founders were liberal thinkers in religious matters and for a period of about eight years from the erection of the hall, brought many lecturers on educational and philosophical subjects to the city. The hall became historic, however, because of the many purposes for which it was used. On December 5, 1886, Judge Pound opened a term of the district court in the hall and it was used as a court room until quarters were obtained in the Stone Block.

It was here that the notable trial of I. P. Olive was held. It was here also that Senator Dietrich was in attendance upon a dance upon the night that he heard that the slayers of Cassius Millett were to be lynched. Later that night he saved the life of John Babcock by cutting the rope around the man's neck just as the lynchers were about to push him off the railroad bridge.

For years the hall was the social center where dances and other functions were held. It also served as a theater. Once it was fitted

as a gymnasium, and boxing exhibitions were given. In 1892 it was leased by the board of education and used as a school room. It was used for the same purpose at a later period both by the public schools and the parochial school of the Catholic church. Seven times it was the Salvation Army Hall. It was purchased by the United Brethren Church of Hastings at one period and used by them as a house of worship. The church sold it to the Knights of Columbus, who used it for a lodge room for a time and it was this organization that sold it to Mr. Schouburg, the building having become unsafe. It served at one time as the lodge room of many lodges and was for a time the home of the G. A. R. Post.

It was leased in 1886 by the Germania Society, an organization devoted to mutual benefit among the Germans of the community. William Breede was the president of this organization. It was at this time that the name was changed from Liberal Hall to Germania Hall.

PRESIDENTS VISIT HASTINGS

The first president of the United States to visit Hastings was Benjamin Harrison, who made a speech from the rear platform of his private car at the Burlington Station on Bellevue Avenue at 6:30 in the morning, May 13, 1891. The G. A. R. headed the procession of about two hundred men who stood in line to greet the chief executive.

James N. Clarke and William R. Burton stepped upon the platform and greeted the President when the train stopped and Mr. Clarke presented him to the assemblage. The president made a speech of ten minutes' length. In the presidential party were Mrs. Harrison, Postmaster General John Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk of the department of agriculture. Secretary Rusk had not yet arisen so the speech for which he was scheduled was not given.

President Roosevelt stopped in Hastings April 27, 1903, and delivered a speech and later turned the first spadeful of dirt for the laying of the foundation of the Carnegie Library. President William Howard Taft visited Hastings in the fall of 1911 and delivered a speech of two hours' length, beginning at 4 o'clock, at the Kerr Opera House. Later in the evening the president was tendered a banquet at Brandes Hall. William McKinley delivered a speech in Hastings while campaigning for President Harrison's last term.

HASTINGS COUNTRY CLUB

The idea of forming a Country Club in Hastings originated with George Kirby in 1889, when he called a meeting to discuss the feasi-

bility of instituting golf as a regular feature of Hastings' outdoor life. Not very much enthusiasm was manifested and only three attended the meeting, Mr. Kirby, Charles G. Lane and George W. Tibetts. Nothing daunted by the lack of interest, the three went ahead with the business and elected Mr. Kirby president, Mr. Lane treasurer, and Mr. Tibetts secretary of the Hastings Country Club. Mr. Tibetts has been secretary and Mr. Lane treasurer ever since. That year golf was instituted by the three officers.

The original golfers were soon joined by several others, among whom were George H. Pratt, C. K. Lawson, C. F. Morey, John Rees, R. B. Wahlquist and C. B. Wahlquist. Some time later came S. L. Stichter, who was an enthusiastic golfer until the time of his death. About 1905 G. J. Evans took the clubs. These are the old players around whom the present golf players, nearly fifty in number, gathered, and the original members are still in almost daily evidence on the links.

The game was first played upon grounds leased at about the same location as is now used, and upon a six-hole course. For several years a nine-hole course has been used. The Country Club was incorporated March 1, 1902, for a period of twenty-five years, with a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into shares of ten dollars each. The incorporators were George H. Pratt, Charles G. Lane and George W. Tibetts. Immediately thereafter the club purchased forty acres of land bordering Heartwell Lake and three lots from Senator Dietrich. The club house stands upon one of these lots.

The first club house was a small affair erected at a cost of seventy-five dollars and stood on the east side of California Avenue across the street from the present club house, which was erected in the spring of 1902 at a cost of one thousand dollars. C. D. Richey drew the plans and A. J. Kammerlohr was the builder. Since 1902 dances have been given on Friday evenings throughout the summer, and Tuesday evenings have been ladies' reception evenings. The membership at present is one hundred ten. John Rees is president. Golf was played in Hastings as early as anywhere in Nebraska. An interesting sidelight upon the price of land in Hastings is found in the fact that the forty acres owned by the Country Club was acquired and the club house built, all from a capital stock of five thousand dollars.

November 27, 1916, the stockholders of the club voted to purchase fifty acres lying east of the present grounds and to erect in the summer of 1917 a new club house at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. It was also decided to raise the capital stock to \$50,000 and to increase the shares from ten dollars to fifty.

The following is the roll of members during 1902, the year of incorporation:

W. D. Abbott, F. G. Babcock, F. C. Babcock, A. M. Bernhardt, A. J. Binderup, D. P. Blankenbiller, H. A. Blenkiron, William Brach, Adam Breede, William Brookley, A. L. Clarke, J. J. Conoughly, Dr. John Cooke, A. H. Cramer, W. H. Davis, F. C. Day, F. B. Dauchy, W. H. Dillon, F. C. Drummond, H. S. Dungan, W. M. Dutton, M. D. Eames, W. J. Falk, W. H. Ferguson, Georgie Fowler, C. H. Hansell, George S. Hays, W. J. Hynes, L. A. Kinney, C. H. Kipp, C. G. Lane, W. H. Lanning, C. K. Lawson, J. S. Logan, W. M. Lowman, W. H. Lynn, Rev. William McDonald, F. A. McElhinney, D. B. Marti, George H. Mead, C. O. Metzler, A. F. Meyers, C. J. Miles, C. F. Moery, H. B. Norris, J. N. Norton, Oswald Oliver, C. A. Phillips, Fred Pickard, A. Pickens, George Pinneo, Rev. John Power, John T. Powers, G. H. Pratt, John Rees, C. W. Schmitz, J. M. Sewell, L. J. Siekman, Sewell Shueman, William Smith, S. S. Snyder, J. H. Spotte, E. H. Stein, S. L. Sitchter, G. W. Tibetts, A. R. VanSickle, C. B. Wahlquist, R. B. Wahlquist, Mrs. F. C. Wood.

CHAPTER VIII

POLITICAL HISTORY

Politics has been a subject of interest in Adams County through its entire history. The political movements that have been felt in Nebraska and the United States are duly reflected in the votes of the county. Prohibition, populism, the free silver theory, woman suffrage, socialism and other labor theories, all these have been passed upon and the judgment of the electors is preserved in the record of elections.

In addition to the vote for president of the United States shown in table at end of chapter, other candidates have been voted for. In the election of 1888 230 votes were cast for Alson J. Streeter, the Union Labor candidate. Charles H. Matchett, the candidate of the Socialist Labor party, received four votes in 1896. These were the first socialist votes to be cast in the county. Eugene V. Debs was the socialist candidate in 1900 and received five votes in Adams County. In 1912 the Adams County vote for Debs had increased to 187, but it dropped to 101 for Benson in 1916.

The political revolution of Nebraska in 1890 was felt in full force in Adams County, which had hitherto been strongly republican. It was in 1890 that the farmers of Nebraska broke away from the old parties and at one swoop elected a majority in both houses of the Nebraska Legislature. John H. Powers, who lived on a farm a few miles north of Hastings, was one of the leaders in the organization of the Populist or Peoples' Independent party in Nebraska. Mr. Powers had come to Nebraska from Illinois and was a wide reader and close student of political subjects.

The Farmers' Alliance, which had been organized in Adams County February 26, 1882, had prepared the way for a farmers' political party. While the alliance was organized primarily to give to the members the advantage of co-operative marketing and buying, it also discussed such subjects as monopoly and the oppression of railroads. In 1882 there were twenty-five subordinate alliances in Adams County with an aggregate of 600 members. A. M. Hall was

the first president of the county organization, and William Van Allen, secretary. By 1890 the membership of the alliance was greatly increased. Each subordinate alliance was entitled to one delegate to the county organization to each ten members, and one delegate at large. The alliance was well organized.

In 1890 came the great drought that prostrated Western Nebraska until about 1900. The hard straits in which the farmers found themselves assisted in bringing them under the banner of the populist party, which represented the political action that resulted from the political study made by the alliance. The first populist convention to be held in Adams County was called to order at 10:30 in the forenoon, July 26, 1890. The convention was held at the Kerr Opera House. H. J. Straight, of Verona Township, presided, and H. B. McGaw of Blaine, and F. J. Taylor of Denver, served as secretary and assistant secretary.

It was a determined convention, and many of the demands there made have since been enacted into law. It was the day that marked the beginning of much political unrest in Adams County. Resolutions were adopted pledging the populists to support no candidate that was not squarely opposed to monopoly. The Government ownership of railroads and the loaning of money directly by the Government to farmers at a low rate of interest were further demands. The delegates to this momentous convention were the following:

West Blue, W. J. Huxtable, H. M. Palmer, I. W. Payne, C. W. Brown, and George Le Barron; Highland, L. W. Short, John S. O'Brien, W. B. Fox, Martin Perkins and D. A. Chriswell; Verona, J. L. Blue, D. R. Bigelow, W. J. Wellars, T. L. Gibson, H. J. Straight; Kenesaw, John Nelson, M. L. Eastwood, Lee Willis, John Dilley and Thomas Cain; Wanda, Francis Phillips, Gotlieb Lahr, S. M. Davis, Israel Spindler and S. Miller; Juniata, J. W. Robinson, Ed P. Hubbard, William H. Robinson, Ed Creiger and J. W. Harris; Denver, D. C. Kerr, F. J. Taylor, J. Doty, M. F. Wallace and C. M. Lamphear; Blaine, B. B. Snodgrass, Charles Painter, J. W. Coulter, J. P. Hoagland and E. T. Winter; Hanover, Henry Miles, George Colling, W. M. White, J. W. Crissman and C. Neissen; Ayr, J. S. Way, J. F. Hill, William Hubbard, W. E. Hart and M. B. Foote; Roseland, J. F. Merrill, P. L. Boyd, Alfred Johnson, S. Isabell, T. J. Hoffman; Cottonwood, C. A. Larsen, G. Fischer, Fred Wagner, Samuel Peterson and George Slay; Logan, G. W. Parks, M. Stoetzel, G. W. Maxwell, Martin Lawler and E. S. Mimmix; Silver Lake, L. C. Kieth, G. W. Munson, W. P. Clawson, William Johnson, and James Hines; Zero, L. Blumenthal, R. M. Ratcliff, Ed Meyers, L. War-

mutth and William Kelley; Little Blue, F. C. McCormick, George Estep, Martin Best, G. Evans and Parker Anderson; Hastings, R. J. Arnold, C. L. Kincaid, S. J. Williams, Oscar Dilley, C. W. Pease, J. M. Houser, I. W. Tobie, Joseph Story, Clarence Shumway, Joseph Marian, J. L. Cline, A. H. Bowen, Jr., Ernest Hoepfner, J. W. McReynolds, J. B. Ingraham, J. B. Koch, George Lynn, Rev. T. W. Sample, Fred Van Horn and S. L. Milner.

At the state convention of the populists, in 1890, John H. Powers received the nomination for governor. In Adams County, 1,527 votes were polled for Mr. Powers; 861 for James E. Boyd, the democratic nominee; 1,331 for the republican candidate, Lucius D. Richards, and 65 for B. L. Paine, prohibitionist. Mr. Powers was not elected, but polled 70,187 votes; the official count gave James E. Boyd 71,331 votes. Mr. Powers went from Adams County to Hitchcock County, where he still resides.

In the campaign of 1892, W. E. Andrews, who previously for some time had been a professor of Latin in Hastings College, was the republican nominee for Congress from the Fifth District. Before this date, Adams County had been in the Second Congressional District, and when Mr. Andrews entered the race, W. A. McKeighan of Red Cloud was the representative in Congress. Mr. McKeighan had been elected in 1890 by a combination of the democrats and populists, and the congressman was a fluent and able exponent of populism. He had been elected to succeed Gilbert L. Laws, who filled the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman James Laird, in 1889. Mr. McKeighan was reelected in 1892. Adams County gave Mr. Andrews 1,685 votes, and McKeighan, 1,591. The same year, Adams County gave the republican candidate for governor, Lorenzo Crounse, 1,507 votes. The congressional race was hotly contested that year. A joint debate between the candidates at Hastings drew many thousands of listeners.

In 1894, Mr. Andrews and Mr. McKeighan were again pitted against each other in the fight for Congress, and this time Mr. Andrews was victorious. Adams County polled 1,915 votes for Andrews, and 1,604 for McKeighan. Mr. Andrews' race for re-election came in 1896. Fusion of the democrats and peoples' independent party was at its height, and Mr. Andrews lost in the contest to his opponent, R. D. Sutherland. Adams County gave 1,757 votes to Mr. Andrews, and 2,050 to Mr. Sutherland. Following his service in Congress, Mr. Andrews was appointed auditor of the United States Treasury, at Washington. He filled that post for fourteen years. In the 1916 primary he was defeated in the race for the congressional candidacy,

losing to Silas R. Barton, who died upon election day, November 7, 1916.

While the rise of populism gave new interest to politics in 1890, the issues were further complicated by the submission of the prohibitory amendment. The vote in Adams County, upon the amendment to prohibit the liquor traffic, resulted in 1,708 votes being cast for the amendment, and 1,777 against. The prohibitory amendment was again submitted in 1916, and the vote resulted in 2,555 for the amendment, and 2,033 against. The "wet" majority of 69 in 1890 became, in 1916, a "dry" majority of 522.

The climax of political excitement in Adams County was reached in 1896. For weeks before the election Hastings was the scene of almost nightly parades. Torchlight processions, with long lines of torch-bearers, bands and negro choirs, and other musical organizations, were of almost nightly occurrence. On Lincoln Avenue, near Third Street, was a grandstand and platform, where night meetings were held. Here Roswell G. Horr of the New York Tribune spoke, expounding the folly of free silver; John V. Farwell also spoke to the same end, and the "Five Generals," headed by General Sickles. On the afternoon before election, William J. Bryan spoke on the old East Ward school grounds to the largest political audience ever assembled in Hastings or Adams County.

Forerunners of the political upheaval, which began in 1890, were the earlier Fourth of July celebrations. The celebration of 1886 may be recited as an instance in point. That year there were celebrations at Hastings, Juniata and Ayr. Hastings was crowded, and hundreds were in attendance at Juniata and Ayr.

At Hastings the celebration was under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, and the trend of the political thought of the times was observable in the way the day was celebrated. A long procession formed at 10 o'clock and marched through the principal streets, headed by the Hastings Cornet Band. After the band came a large decorated wagon drawn by four white horses. Upon the wagon, which had been made into a float, sat thirty-eight girls in costume, each girl symbolizing a state.

Here and there in the long procession banners fluttered in the breeze, and in addition to the usual patriotic inscriptions the eye encountered these legends:

"In The Sweat of Thy Face Shalt Thou Eat Bread." "We Are Opposed To Child Labor." "Labor And Capital Must Be Friends!" In the evening an address was delivered by the Honorable W. A. McKeighan, of Red Cloud. The dance, too, was well attended, and a

committee awarded the silver cup, which was offered to the most graceful waltzer by Mrs. Fensler. The day's program was well filled with sports. A cane for popularity was offered to the newspaper men, and was awarded to William Breede, who received sixty-seven votes. Mr. Breede's rival, Dick Thompson, got four votes.

While Hastings was celebrating, hundreds gathered at Juniata and Ayr for the festivities. At the former place a large pavilion had been erected, and thither came the procession led by the Juniata band, arriving at the pavilion shortly after 10 o'clock. Hon. Albert Watkins, of Lincoln, and A. V. Cole, of Hastings, were the speakers. Mr. Watkins, in his address, took a democratic anti-monopoly viewpoint. In the evening fireworks completed an enthusiastic Independence Day celebration.

Ayr, too, had a procession on that day, and hundreds assembled at the village near the Blue. A pavilion had been erected at Scott Philleo's grove, and here the celebration was held. Frank D. Taggart, founder of *The Independent*, from which the present *Hastings Daily Tribune* developed, delivered the patriotic address. This celebration is also memorable in the annals of Ayr celebrations because of the presence of Mr. Jack Wilson, one of the earliest residents and largest property owners, but who at that time was living at Oberlin, Kan. Mr. Wilson gave a history of the early days of Adams County, particularly the portions most remote from the railroads, and contrasted the pioneer days and improvements with the great growth evidenced by the country in 1886.

The Fourth of July that year had fallen on Sunday, and the celebrations were held on Monday. Throughout the county, on Sunday, sermons suitable for Independence Day were preached in the churches. At the same time that the celebrations were in progress, July 5, a meeting of importance to the prohibition movement in Adams County was held at Cole's Park, in the southeast quarter of Hastings. The anti-liquor forces held a picnic of their own, and organized their work for the campaign for submitting the constitutional amendment to a vote of the people, which was done four years later. The speakers at this meeting of Adams County prohibitionists were Judge Obadiah Hewitt, the Rev. Mr. Aitchison, Lewis Blank. The picnic finally resolved itself into a mass meeting with Dr. H. P. Fitch, pastor of the Baptist Church at Hastings, as chairman, and C. T. Rawalt, as secretary. Resolutions were adopted stating that inasmuch as the state representatives of Adams County had voted against the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for state-wide prohibition to a vote of the people, "That we tender the issue of submission

or non-submission of a prohibitory amendment as the leading question in this canvass for the election of state senators and representatives." Steps were also taken to secure an attendance of delegates from the various townships when the county convention should be called. The delegates selected to attend the state convention for the formulation of a plan of campaign to secure the necessary legislative and senatorial candidates favorable to the submission of the amendment to a vote were: J. M. Patterson, S. M. Hoagland, James E. Reed, Robert Ash, L. W. Parmenter, S. H. Smith, A. N. Hall, Dr. H. P. Fitch, L. B. Palmer, C. T. Rawalt, Judge Hewitt, Nat Brass, J. G. Hayslett and J. W. Shaw. This picnic marks the beginning of active political work on the part of the prohibitionists of the county, which continued with more or less activity and at intervals until the prohibitory amendment was carried in 1916.

At an election held October 12, 1875, upon the question of the adoption of the present constitution of Nebraska, Adams County cast 729 votes for the constitution and 21 against. In 1882 the amendment to extend the suffrage to women was voted upon in Nebraska, Adams County casting 643 votes for the amendment and 952 votes against. In 1914 woman suffrage was again voted on in Nebraska, being submitted under the principle of the initiative and the referendum. The vote on suffrage tied in Adams County, 1,650 being cast for the amendment and the same number against. The vote in the City of Hastings, too, was just 1,650, suffrage gaining a decided majority in the city. At the state convention of the Nebraska Equal Suffrage Association, held in Hastings in the fall of 1916 and at which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was present, it was decided to petition to have the subject again voted in 1918. Among the leaders of the suffrage movement in Adams County, Miss Lucy Williams of Kenesaw is a pioneer. Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich of Hastings is the present president of the county equal suffrage association. Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Mrs. John H. Slaker and Mrs. A. H. Brown are other active workers.

Charles H. Dietrich of Hastings was elected governor of Nebraska by the republicans in November, 1900, and served as chief executive of the state from January 3, 1901, to May 1, 1901. On the sixty-fourth legislative day of the Legislature of 1901 Mr. Dietrich was elected United States senator to fill the unexpired term of M. L. Hayward. A deadlock had resulted in the vote for senator between Edward Rosewater and D. E. Thompson. Mr. Dietrich was elected on the fifty-fourth ballot, seventy votes being cast for him. He served as senator until 1905. Adams County polled 1,914 votes for Mr.

Dietrich for governor and 2,139 for his opponent, William A. Poynter.

At the first election held in the county, in 1871, twenty-nine votes were cast. The growth in the vote as cast in presidential years has been as follows: 1872, 133; 1876, 1,071; 1880, 1,997; 1884, 3,076; 1888, 3,586; 1892, 2,525; 1896, 3,918; 1900, 4,174; 1904, 3,918; 1908, 4,532; 1912, 4,166; 1916, 5,205.

The first direct primary election held in Adams County was September 3, 1907, at which time 1,644 votes were cast; at the general election following there were 3,607 votes. In the 1908 primary there were 1,299 votes cast, and 4,597 at the general; in 1909, 2,160 at the primary and 3,720 in the general; in 1910, 1,636 at the primary and 4,225 in the general; in 1911, 2,164 in the primary and 3,975 at the general; in 1912, 2,359 in the primary and 4,245 in the general; in 1916, 3,372 in the primary and 5,205 in the general.

The elections for county officers have resulted as follows:

COUNTY CLERK

Russell D. Babcock.....	1871
A. H. Cramer.....	1873
A. H. Cramer.....	1875
A. H. Cramer.....	1877
Robert B. Tussey.....	1879
Robert B. Tussey.....	1881
George Spicknall.....	1883
George Spicknall.....	1885
L. B. Partridge.....	1887
L. B. Partridge.....	1889
C. B. Bigelow.....	1891
C. B. Bigelow.....	1893
D. R. Bigelow.....	1895
D. R. Bigelow.....	1897
W. J. Ohlheiser.....	1899
W. H. Davis.....	1901
W. H. Davis.....	1903
George E. Mizen.....	1905
George E. Mizen.....	1907
George E. Mizen.....	1909
Charles H. Hudson.....	1911
Charles H. Hudson.....	1914
Charles H. Hudson.....	1916

PAST AND PRESENT OF ADAMS COUNTY

COUNTY TREASURER

John S. Chandler.....	1871
William B. Thorne.....	1873
William B. Thorne.....	1875
William B. Thorne.....	1877
William B. Thorne.....	1879
W. S. Crow.....	1881
J. B. McCleery.....	1883
J. B. McCleery.....	1885
Charles H. Paul.....	1887
Charles H. Paul.....	1889
J. H. Fleming.....	1891
J. H. Fleming.....	1893
John N. Lyman.....	1895
John N. Lyman.....	1897
Will Brookley	1899
Will Brookley	1901
F. C. Babcock.....	1903
F. C. Babcock.....	1905
Ernest Hoeppner	1907
Ernest Hoeppner	1909
P. W. McIntosh.....	1911
P. W. McIntosh.....	1914
Harry C. Haverly.....	1916

SHERIFF

Isaac W. Stark.....	1871
James B. McCleery.....	1873
James B. McCleery.....	1875
S. L. Martin.....	1877
S. L. Martin.....	1879
S. L. Martin.....	1881
David L. Barlass.....	1883
David L. Barlass.....	1885
David L. Barlass.....	1887
George Crane	1889
George Crane	1891
John W. Harris.....	1893
Otto Otten	1895
John J. Simmering.....	1897
John J. Simmering.....	1899

John T. Hill.....	1901
John T. Hill.....	1903
J. Clinton McCleery.....	1905
J. Clinton McCleery.....	1907
J. Clinton McCleery.....	1909
W. A. Cole.....	1911
W. A. Cole.....	1914
W. A. Cole.....	1916

COUNTY JUDGE

Titus Babcock	1871
Benjamin F. Smith.....	1873
Benjamin F. Smith.....	1875
Benjamin F. Smith.....	1877
Benjamin F. Smith.....	1879
George F. Work.....	1881
J. H. Fleming.....	1883
J. H. Fleming.....	1885
J. H. Fleming.....	1887
William R. Burton.....	1889
William R. Burton.....	1891
Jacob Baily	1893
Jacob Baily	1895
Adna H. Bowen.....	1897
Adna H. Bowen.....	1899
Harry S. Dungan.....	1901
Harry S. Dungan.....	1903
Harry S. Dungan.....	1905
William F. Button.....	1907
William F. Button.....	1909
William F. Button.....	1911
William F. Button.....	1914
John Snider (appointed).....	1915
John Snider (elected).....	1916

COUNTY SURVEYOR

George Henderson	1871
William Scott	1873
William Van Allen.....	1875
William Van Allen.....	1877

Jasper N. Smith.....	1879
Thomas E. Farrell.....	1881
Thomas E. Farrell.....	1883
Thomas E. Farrell.....	1885
Thomas E. Farrell.....	1887
G. W. Woodward.....	1889
G. W. Woodward.....	1891
C. A. Heartwell.....	1893
C. A. Heartwell.....	1895
C. A. Heartwell.....	1897
C. A. Heartwell.....	1899
C. A. Heartwell.....	1901
C. A. Heartwell.....	1903
C. A. Heartwell.....	1905
C. A. Heartwell.....	1907
C. A. Heartwell.....	1909
W. H. Fuller.....	1911
C. A. Heartwell.....	1914
C. A. Heartwell.....	1916

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Adna H. Bowen.....	1871
Adna H. Bowen.....	1873
A. L. Wigton.....	1875
L. Darling.....	1877
Lucy A. McFadden.....	1879
Lucy A. McFadden.....	1881
A. E. Allyn.....	1883
A. E. Allyn.....	1885
A. E. Allyn.....	1887
F. M. Betteys.....	1889
F. M. Betteys.....	1891
D. M. Ball.....	1893
D. M. Ball.....	1895
Richard D. Moritz.....	1897
Richard D. Moritz.....	1899
W. A. Julian.....	1901
W. A. Julian.....	1903
I. A. Downey.....	1905
L. R. Willis.....	1907
L. R. Willis.....	1909

L. R. Willis.....	1911
Carrie Sullivan	1914
Mary Dungan	1916

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Charles H. Tanner.....	1886
John A. Casto.....	1888
Chris Hoepfner	1890
W. P. McCreary.....	1892
W. P. McCreary.....	1894
Harry S. Dungan.....	1896
W. P. McCreary.....	1898
John Snider	1900
John Snider	1902
Fred P. Olmstead.....	1904
John Snider	1906
M. A. Hartigan.....	1908
M. A. Hartigan.....	1910
Don C. Fouts.....	1912
Don C. Fouts.....	1914
Don C. Fouts.....	1916

REGISTER OF DEEDS

J. W. Brewster.....	1885
F. C. Mastin.....	1887
C. W. Wilson.....	1889
William M. Vastine.....	1893
M. W. Burgess.....	1897
M. W. Burgess.....	1901
Charles W. Foote.....	1905
John H. Ureling.....	1909
Charles C. Larsen.....	1914

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

A. H. Cramer.....	1879
R. B. Tussey.....	1883
J. H. Spicer.....	1887
J. H. Spicer.....	1891
Lloyd Lynn	1895

PAST AND PRESENT OF ADAMS COUNTY

August Binderup	1899
Charles E. Bruckman.....	1903
Charles E. Bruckman.....	1907
Lem Tibbets	1911
Lem Tibbets	1916

ASSESSOR

Griffith Evans	1907
W. J. Bobbitt.....	1912
Robert Zohner	1916

CORONER

Isaiah Sluyter	1871
Hiram C. Humbert.....	1873
Dr. C. M. Wright.....	1875
Winfield S. Ackley.....	1877
Dr. W. H. Lynn.....	1879
Josephus Williams	1881
George B. Lloyd.....	1883
F. L. Brown.....	1885
F. L. Brown.....	1887
Dr. Ralph J. Irwin.....	1889
Dr. Ralph J. Irwin.....	1891
Dr. Ralph J. Irwin.....	1893
Dr. John Cooke.....	1895
Dr. John Cooke.....	1897
Dr. Ralph J. Irwin.....	1899
Thomas J. Pearsoll.....	1901
Dr. M. V. Perkins.....	1903
Dr. M. W. Baxter.....	1905
Dr. M. W. Baxter.....	1907
Dr. J. V. Beghtol.....	1909
Dr. J. V. Beghtol.....	1911
George A. Volland.....	1914

STATE SENATORS

N. K. Griggs.....	1874
J. S. McIntyre.....	1876
A. L. Wigton.....	1878

C. B. Coon.....	1880
A. H. Sowers.....	1882
A. H. Sowers.....	1884
James B. Heartwell.....	1886
Frank D. Taggart.....	1888
J. F. Hill.....	1890
Leopald Hahn	1892
Leopald Hahn	1894
Tracy P. Sykes.....	1896
C. L. Alexander.....	1898
J. N. Lyman.....	1900
J. C. Hedge.....	1902
David Hart	1904
A. L. Clarke.....	1906
George W. Tibbets.....	1908
George W. Tibbets.....	1910
Will Brookley	1912
Will Brookley	1914
Walter E. Hager.....	1916

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

A. Nance	1874
S. Sadler	1876
R. A. Batty.....	1878
C. R. Jones.....	1880
H. G. Armitage.....	1882
F. P. Olmstead.....	1884
A. V. Cole.....	1886
F. P. Olmstead.....	1888
W. H. Waldron.....	1890
Peter Griffith	1892
Peter Griffith	1894
Mart Fernow	1896
I. D. Evans.....	1898
Herman Redman	1900
W. G. Saddler.....	1902
W. G. Saddler.....	1904
A. S. Howard.....	1906
T. J. Cooperrider.....	1908
I. D. Evans.....	1910
William L. Weesner.....	1910

E. P. Hubbard.....	1912
J. C. Snyder.....	1912
J. C. Snyder.....	1914
Albert B. Tibbets.....	1914
Erick Johnson	1916
Fred G. Johnson.....	1916

ADAMS COUNTY'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

1872—Grant, republican, 124; Greeley, democratic, 9.

1876—Hayes, republican, 767; Tilden, democratic, 204.

1880—Garfield, republican, 1,447; Hancock, democratic, 550.

1884—Blaine, republican, 1,853; Cleveland, democratic, 1,109; St. John, prohibition, 114.

1888—Harrison, republican, 1,929; Cleveland, democratic, 1,282; Fisk, prohibition, 375.

1892—Harrison, republican, 623; Cleveland, democratic, 323; Weaver, people's independent, 1,425; Bidwell, prohibition, 154.

1896—McKinley, republican, 1,768; Bryan, democratic, 2,042; Bentley, prohibition, 49.

1900—McKinley, republican, 2,108; Bryan, democratic, 1,991; Woolley, prohibition, 70.

1904—Roosevelt, republican, 2,315; Parker, democratic, 902; Swallow, prohibition, 119.

1908—Taft, republican, 1,982; Bryan, democratic, 2,337; Chafin, prohibition, 120.

1912—Taft, republican, 196; Roosevelt, progressive, 942; Wilson, democratic, 2,117; Chafin, prohibition, 124.

1916—Hughes, republican, 2,041; Wilson, democratic, 2,668; Hanly, prohibition, 64.

CHAPTER IX

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The history of the public schools in Adams County begins with the formation of District No. 1, the Juniata district, December 16, 1871. The first school district was thus formed just four days after the organization of Adams County. The first school officers were Harmon H. Ballou, moderator; Titus Babcock, director; Samuel L. Brass, treasurer. A. H. Bowen had been elected county superintendent at the election of December 12th. While there were no schools in the county at the time of the election, the superintendent's position was far from a sinecure, for in the next few months a large number of school districts were to be formed under his direction. The board of commissioners fixed the compensation of the superintendent at \$4 per day for each day actually occupied with the duties of the office.

The officers of District No. 1 did not hold a meeting until January 5, 1872, when it was ascertained that it was necessary to secure school facilities for about thirty-one scholars. Miss Lizzie Scott was employed as a teacher, and soon thereafter a contract was let to I. G. Dillon and E. M. Allen to construct a schoolhouse, and a small room was rented from them, to be occupied for school purposes until the new building should be completed. The new schoolhouse was completed before the end of the year and is described by an early writer as a "two-story frame from the main part, being 30 feet wide by 40 feet long, with one large recitation room below and two in the second story, with study rooms attached. The cost of the building was about \$3,500."

By April 1, 1872, thirteen districts had been organized, and by October 1, 1873, the organized districts numbered thirty-eight. A large percentage of the schoolhouses built in the early years were of sod, and one district reported the construction of a log building.

District 18, the Hastings district, was not formed until July 13, 1872, and one week later the school officers held their first meeting. School was not opened in Hastings, however, until the spring of 1873.

The Hastings school officers leased a little room which had been built for a store room. This room, 14 by 16 feet in size, was the beginning of the Hastings school system. Miss Phoebe Denstoe was the first teacher engaged.

In May, 1873, the erection of the first schoolhouse in Hastings was begun. It was completed during the same year, and cost \$5,000. This building was located on the block of ground bounded on the west by Colorado Avenue, on the east by Minnesota Avenue, on the north by Third Street, and on the south by Second Street. This schoolhouse was a frame building two stories high and would accommodate about three hundred and fifty pupils. The building was used until 1892, when it was sold by the school district.

In April, 1882, the Hastings district voted \$12,000 in bonds for the erection of a high school building. The vote resulted in 293 ballots being cast for the bonds and 67 against. The plans of C. F. Driscoll were accepted and the contract let to William Van Alstyne to erect the building. This was the second building to be erected in Hastings. Fire of unascertained origin destroyed the first high school building in October, 1886. The insurance carried on this structure was \$10,000. On February 21, 1887, Scales & Clark, of Omaha, were awarded the contract to erect a new high school at a cost of \$22,998, the work to be finished by September 1, 1887. This building, at present the Longfellow School, served as a high school until 1905, when the present structure became ready for occupancy. Steam heat was not installed in the old high school until 1893.

The Morton School, known until 1914 as the "West Ward School," was built in 1886. Samuel Chaney was awarded the contract for its erection upon his bid of \$10,995. The original building contained six rooms. It was enlarged and remodeled in 1912.

The oldest school building in Hastings at this time is the Lincoln School, before 1914 known as the First Ward School. This was erected in 1880 by J. R. Sims. Six years later, the same contractor built a two-wing addition to the building at a cost of \$2,875, and in 1912 a four-room building was constructed near the old structure and was intended to form the nucleus around which additional rooms may be constructed.

The Hawthorne School, known, before the names in all the wards were changed in 1914, as the South Ward, was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$9,150. It was completed about August 20, 1888. J. R. Sims was the builder of this building.

The East Ward, or Alcott School, was erected in 1891. In June



Alcott School



Hawthorn School



Morton School



Lincoln School



Longfellow School



High School

SCHOOLS OF HASTINGS

of that year the contract for this building was let to O. W. Staley for \$15,000. School was opened in the building January 11, 1892.

In 1873 the school census of Adams County shows that there were 467 between the ages of five and twenty-one; by 1880 the number had increased to 3,275. The census of 1916 shows a school population of 6,311 and an enrolment of 4,756, and the average daily attendance was 3,664. In 1880 the school buildings of the county were valued by the district officers at \$31,492.20. In 1916 the eighty-five school-houses of Adams County have an estimated value of \$318,065. In 1880 the sites belonging to the district were estimated to be worth \$911; in 1916 the estimated value of the sites is \$100,093. In 1880 the salaries of the seventy-three teachers of the county amounted to \$12,505.61. In 1916, meaning the year closing in June of that year, 178 teachers were employed and \$107,946.26 was paid in salaries; \$19,361.85 was paid to men and \$88,584.41 to women. The total expenditures of the Adams County schools for the year ending in June, 1916, was \$198,308.66, of which sum \$12,313.25 was spent for text books. The contract for the erection of the present high school building, located on Fifth Street, between Hastings and Lincoln avenues, was let to Robert Butke of Omaha, September 14, 1903, for \$47,740. This was for the building only; plumbing, heating and ventilating and all furnishings were let by additional contracts, the total cost, including site, being well towards \$80,000. On July 5, 1904, a special election to vote bonds for the high school building was held, resulting in 417 votes being cast for the bonds and 50 against. Jacob Baily, now of Spokane, Wash., was president of the board of education when the building was erected. The other board members were D. M. Ball, E. N. Hamen, M. A. Hartigan, C. D. Nellis, C. H. Paulick, J. A. Rose, John Slaker and J. C. Hedge. The amount of the bonds voted for the high school building was \$40,000.

In the spring of 1912 the Hastings school district voted bonds in the sum of \$50,000, and that year rooms were built at the Lincoln School so planned as to form the nucleus for extension at a later period, and the Alcott and Morton schools were remodeled and enlarged. The school levy of the Hastings school district for 1916 was 34 mills, producing a revenue of \$76,486.36, and an additional levy of 3.5 mills for school bonds and producing \$7,714.75.

The following have served as superintendents of the Hastings city schools: O. C. Hubble, 1881 to 1884; J. B. Monlux, 1885 to 1891; E. N. Brown, 1892 to 1898; J. D. French, 1899 to 1908; S. H. Thompson, 1908 to 1911; C. M. Barr, 1911 to 1915. T. W. B. Everhardt was elected city superintendent in the summer of 1915 and is

the superintendent at present. Manual training and domestic science courses have been offered in the Hastings High School since 1908 and in the grades since 1911. Normal training, with state aid, has been offered in the high school since 1907; millinery instruction was added in 1915; agriculture, with state aid, was placed in the high school in 1914, and gardening was placed in the grades in 1915, and physical training in the grades and high school was inaugurated in 1914.

Among the teachers who have served in the Hastings schools for long periods of time are the Misses Nina Carpenter and Emma Parker, each thirty years; Miss Alice A. Mason, twenty-nine years; the Misses Matilda McClelland and Georgia Holmes, each sixteen years. The name of Mrs. F. F. Carruthers, formerly Miss Hattie Snodgrass, appears in the record of the elections of teachers as early as 1886. All of the teachers mentioned are still on the teaching staff of the Hastings schools, although Mrs. Carruthers has not served continuously since the date mentioned.

Adams County towns outside of Hastings are equipped with creditable brick school buildings. The Kenesaw School was erected at a cost of \$35,000, the Juniata High School cost \$7,000, and the Holstein School cost \$8,000 to build. District No. 20, southeast of Pauline, is the only country school district in the county equipped with a brick school building. This building was erected at a cost of \$1,000. In his report made December 31, 1888, County Superintendent A. E. Allyn credited Adams County with five brick schoolhouses, seventy-seven frame buildings and two sod school houses, and placed the value of the school property at \$173,014. The first flag raised over a schoolhouse in Adams County was hoisted over the school building in the Wallace district January 6, 1890, by W. E. Nute. One of the early uses to which the schoolhouses were put was for the holding of literary meetings, known as the "Lyceum." Debates and readings were features of these assemblies.

At the present time only nine of the school districts of Adams County are carrying bonded indebtedness, and these are districts that have recently erected new buildings. These districts are Juniata, Kenesaw, Holstein, Hastings, Ayr, and rural districts fourteen, thirty-four, sixty-nine and seventy-five. In 1916 the standardization of rural schools after the model of Illinois and Iowa was adopted by Nebraska. Districts fourteen and thirty-one, teachers Blanche Young and Tecal McKeone, were the first in Adams County to score as standard. Scoring is made with regard to teacher, grounds and



OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, JUNIATA



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, JUNIATA

buildings, organization of school, building, equipment, results and country life agencies.

Eighty-two teachers are employed in the schools of Hastings: Kenesaw, nine; Juniata, seven; Holstein, six; Roseland, five; Pauline, three; and Ayr, three.

In the fall of 1916 Hastings voted \$200,000 in bonds for the erection of a junior high school and a new schoolhouse in the southeast portion of the city.

The rapidity with which schools were established in the county will appear in the following, where dates of the organization of districts is given:

1872

District No. 2 was organized January 30th, first meeting of the board, March 15th; No. 4, January 6th, first meeting of the board, January 20th; No. 5, January 6th, first meeting of the board, January 20th; No. 9, March 18th, first board meeting, March 25th; No. 10, March 25th, officers of the board, Henry B. Munson, John Duncan and John Woods; No. 12, March 1st, first board meeting, March 9th; No. 13, March 14th, first board meeting, March 20th; No. 14, April 2d; No. 15, organized 1872; No. 16, June 1, 1872; No. 17, 1872; No. 18 (Hastings) July 13th, first board meeting, July 20th; No. 19, August 10th, first board meeting, August 24th; No. 20, September 23d, first board meeting, October 5th; No. 21, September 23d, first board meeting, October 5th; No. 22, September 28th, first board meeting, October 6th; No. 24, October 10th, first board meeting, October 15th; No. 25, October 26th, first board meeting, November 2d; No. 26, September 23d, first board meeting, November 12th; No. 28, December 2d, first board meeting, December 7th; No. 29, December 18th, first board meeting, December 26th; No. 30, December 30th, first board meeting, January 4th.

1873

District No. 6 was organized August 21st, first board meeting, August 28th; No. 31, January 2d, first board meeting, January 11th; No. 32, January 7th, first board meeting, January 14th; No. 33, February 3d, first board meeting, February 10th; No. 34, March 6th, first board meeting, March 12th; No. 35, March 10th, first board meeting, March 15th; No. 36, April 8th, first board meeting, April 16th; No. 37, July 14th, first board meeting, July 30th; No. 39, October 2d, first board meeting, October 11th; No. 41, December 31st.

1874

District No. 7 was organized May 18th, first board meeting, January 6th; No. 27, November 25th, first board meeting, December 25th; No. 40, December, first board meeting, January 26th; No. 42, January 30th, first board meeting, February 25th; No. 43, January 30th, first board meeting, February 25th; No. 44, February 3d, first board meeting, February 28th; No. 45, March 17th, first board meeting, March 30th; No. 46, February 17th, first board meeting, April 1st; No. 47, March 17th, first board meeting, March 31st; No. 48, March 27th, first board meeting, April 2d; No. 49, February 5th, first board meeting February 28th; No. 50, September 5th, first board meeting September 14th; No. 51, September 17th, first board meeting, September 26th; No. 52, November 16th, first board meeting, November 25th; No. 53, December 15th, first board meeting, December 21st.

1875

District No. 54 was organized January 4th, first board meeting, January 5th; No. 55, January 20th; first board meeting, January 30th; No. 56, February 22d, first board meeting, February 25th; No. 57, February, first board meeting, February 3d; No. 58; No. 59, April 3d, first board meeting, April 10th; No. 60, organized April 16th; No. 61, April 14th, first board meeting, April 25th.

1876

District No. 63 was organized January 5th, first board meeting, January 15th; No. 64, January 31st, first board meeting, February 10th.

1879

District No. 62 was organized April 18th, and the first meeting of the board was on May 2d.

1880

District No. 65 was organized February 18th; No. 66, February 15th; No. 67, June 9th.

GROWTH IN SCHOOL POPULATION

Children of school age in 1876 and 1916:	1876	1916
District No. 1.....	74	155
District No. 2.....	39	36
District No. 3.....	..	207
District No. 4.....	14	13
District No. 5.....	17	35
District No. 6.....	21	96
District No. 7.....	17	42
District No. 8.....	10	80
District No. 9.....	23	53
District No. 10.....	23	40
District No. 11.....	..	145
District No. 12.....	16	61
District No. 13.....	15	46
District No. 14.....	20	37
District No. 15.....	..	24
District No. 16.....	76	30
District No. 17.....	76	31
District No. 18.....	189	3009
District No. 19.....	24	40
District No. 20.....	12	37
District No. 21.....	20	17
District No. 22.....	39	33
District No. 23.....	27	34
District No. 24.....	29	34
District No. 25.....	14	12
District No. 26.....	..	21
District No. 27.....	..	18
District No. 28.....	19	48
District No. 29.....	7	31
District No. 30.....	12	44
District No. 31.....	21	46
District No. 32.....	18	23
District No. 33.....	34	41
District No. 34.....	12	6
District No. 35.....	30	39
District No. 36.....	..	37
District No. 37.....	..	46
District No. 38.....	..	20

Children of school age in 1876 and 1916:	1876	1916
District No. 39.....	20	20
District No. 40.....	11	36
District No. 41.....	12	55
District No. 42.....	14	126
District No. 43.....	59	26
District No. 44.....	16	16
District No. 45.....	21	22
District No. 46.....	5	39
District No. 47.....	16	36
District No. 48.....	22	32
District No. 49.....	5	35
District No. 50.....	17	32
District No. 51.....	17	38
District No. 52.....	15	51
District No. 53.....	..	83
District No. 54.....	10	31
District No. 55.....	31	29
District No. 56.....	21	29
District No. 57.....	11	42
District No. 58.....	1	..
District No. 59.....	4	..
District No. 60.....	18	53
District No. 61.....	7	21
District No. 62.....	..	44
District No. 63.....	..	53
District No. 64.....	..	48
District No. 65.....	..	31
District No. 66.....	..	38
District No. 67.....	..	57
District No. 68.....	..	21
District No. 69.....	..	27
District No. 70.....	..	20
District No. 71.....	..	41
District No. 72.....	..	9
District No. 73.....	..	23
District No. 74.....	..	36
District No. 75.....	..	37
District No. 76.....	..	29
District No. 77.....	..	39

Children of school age in 1876 and 1916:	1876	1916
District No. 78.....	..	26
District No. 80.....	..	13
District No. 81.....	..	70
District No. 101.....	..	30

GRADUATES OF HASTINGS HIGH SCHOOL

1884

Clara Green, Leta Horlocker, Carrie Kimball.

1885

Edwin Crane, Bertha Green, William Jones, Edward Fowlie, Fannie Green and Olga Jorgensen.

1886

Will E. Adams, Mabel I. Brobst, Lulu E. Burbank, Anna Chamberlin, Kate E. Crane, Aaron W. Croft, Will H. Wigton, Maud H. Jorgensen, Emma M. Nowlan and Fannie E. Shedd.

1888

Jennie Carpenter, Emma Chamberlin, Alonzo M. Crisman, Mame W. Dungan, Lenore J. Fountain, Bertha F. Kent, Julia E. Noyes, Grace Phillips, Florence B. Work.

1889

Clyde B. Aitchison, Effie Albright, Fay G. Babcock, May Bernhard, Sarah J. Bushnell, Alma J. Chapman, Lena A. Cramer, Frank C. Doty, Edith Hayzlett, Josie M. Hoepfner, Sherman G. Miller, George E. Payne, Rose E. Stine, Jennie L. Walker, Lila H. Weeks.

1890

Birdie Atwood, Frank Kennan, Maggie Monroe, Willard Tobie.

1891

Hattie Burke, Belle Caldwell, Will Dungan, Ella Dust, Bessie Nowlan, Fred Shurb, Elsa Tedrow and Cora Woods.

1892

Helen Allen, Mary Adams, Florence Jones, Silas B. Lyman, Addie Morrill, Myrtle Pease, Mara Sill, Hal B. Tedrow and Milton P. Yocum.

In 1893 Miss Bertha Horlocker was the only member of the senior class. Miss Horlocker chose to be graduated with the class of the following year.

1894

Myrtle M. Brown, John D. Fuller, Phillip Hart Fuller, Lucy Hakes, Bertha Horlocker, Edith Lamson, Etta Lamson, Arthur Palmer, Roy Stone, May Wanzer and Ruth Wilson.

1895

Grace Albright, Mabel Baily, Maud L. Bowman, James B. Brown, Louise Carnahan, Will Clarke, Paul B. Dungan, Ida E. Gilbreth, Rose Hynes, Frank P. Newmyer, Alfred Pettygrove, Alma Radinski, Bert W. Serf, Ethel Shumway, Charles Stein, Wilson Stichter, Edwin L. Tobie, Arthur W. Walker, Fannie B. Williams.

1896

Effie I. Eckles, Elizabeth E. Fisher, Merton L. Francis, Aleck Groenewold, Ella Groenewold, Julia Heartwell, Fenton P. Kelsey, Marie Kinnan, Arthur J. Niles, Margaret Pickens and Eva Stewart.

1897

Henry B. Allen, Waldorf A. Baker, W. Bechtelheimer, Edward A. Beck, Nellie Bratney, Earle Casto, E. Lulu Coleman, May E. Comley, Grace F. Fouts, Julia M. Jones, Florence Letson, Carrie J. Mansfield, Marie P. McCreary, Adna H. McDonald, Lulu M. Moeller, Julia M. Palmer, Jessie B. Pease, Marion Stichter, Smith W. Stoddard, Edna L. Webster, Gertrude Weingart, Zelma Willoughby.

1898

Earle T. Arnold, Ira E. Campbell, Jessie F. Cramer, Viola Croft, Christine B. Deines, Arthur F. Douglas, Melvina D. Eckels, Ralph

R. Ferguson, Mabel McGaw, Vera A. Mann, Edyth Payne, Pearl Pettygrove, Mae E. Rees, Zetta Rowe, Faye P. Shumway, Lulah E. Taylor, Charles Vastine.

1899

Grace Bigelow, Ralph Deets, Luella Douglas, Goldie Edgerton, Grace Edwards, James Ferguson, Ola Ladd, Laura Mann, Mary Mead, June Newmyer, Marjorie Russell, Lawrence Scott, Robert Scott and Samuel Steward.

1900

Ben Baily, Hardy Cloyd, Esse Hamot, Grace Noyes, Corinne Althen, Luman E. Morgan, Lydia H. Morgan, Laura Payne, Mary Kelley, Mary D. Baker, Lillo A. Bratton, Archie B. Hopper, Miriam Alberta Maxon, Nellie Sherman, Gertrude E. Winter, Bertha A. Yost, Mattie E. Hedge, Walter Lamoreaux, Wallace Phillips.

1901

Daisy Carnahan, Belle Chambers, Lylle Coleman, Mabel Croft, Alex Dunlap, Clara Fisher, James Fisher, Ada Garver, Albert Gobel, Guy Kress, Harry Kidder, Jessie Lamoreaux, Victor Langevin, Hattie Ogg, William Pickens, Tracy Rapp, Lillian Shellak, Helen Stein, Emma Stichter, Mabel E. Stone, Florence Sherman, Roy Shuffeberger, Mabel D. Stone, Bessie Stone, Bertha Stout, Flossie Stout, Henrietta Weymouth, Grace Winter, Harriet Pearson.

1902

Ena Brach, Grace Bunce, Estella Craig, John Carnahan, Mabel Cramer, Rena Deets, Charles Duer, Margaret Dunlap, Edna Dunbar, Fred Fairman, Bertha Groenewold, Blanch Hoagland, Teresa Kelley, Minnie Larsen, Arthur Lockwood, Anna McDonald, Mattie Noyes, Beatrice Oliver, Ona Reed, Laura Stark, Paul Stark.

1903

Madge Baily, Ruth Bates, Blanche M. Cantwell, Naomi Chapman, Bessie L. Duer, Nellie Edith French, Abbie Mabel Hallock, Hale M. Hunt, Mary Alice Jordan, Thomas B. Kerr, Helen Meston,

Henry R. Sewell, Bernice Aldrich, James E. Boehne, Edwin C. Boyd, Eugene Star Cole, Mildred Dunn, Pearl Edna Farney, Lulu E. Funk, Cora E. Hutchinson, Ira S. Mansfield, Lauren O. Millikin, Lydia A. Woodbury, Thomas A. Atkinson, Mary Amelia Fawthrop, Harvey Howard Jones, II. Grace Lamoreaux, Kathryn Stichter.

1904

Inez Bratney, Florence Benedict, Edna Johnson, Francis Douglas, Kate L. Lippert, Alice Batty, Vida Ferguson, Veva Russell, Grace Phillips, Maude Johnson, Edith Lehr, Bessie Crites, Kate Lenhart, Lou Howland, Ross Sexson, Sigfried Jacks, Helen Dillenschbach, Minnie Durkee, Elsie Moore, Ethel Doyen, Edward Barrett, Stella Trimble, Myrtle Fisher, Agnes Langevin, Anna Barrett.

1905

Louise Baehr, Mabel Bates, Rose E. Bowles, Kurt Boyd, Latta Devereaux, Clara M. Drollinger, Shepherd M. Dunlap, Sidney Evans, John A. Ferguson, Ena M. Hamot, Ethel Baker, Etheloyne Willey, Carrie Woodbury, Henry Blumenkamp, William Coleman, Irene Conoughy, Nelly Daly, Milford Deets, Robert L. Hitch, Albert L. May, Effie Peabody, Elwood M. Pinkerton, Harry Proffitt.

1906

Flora Cantwell, Erma Spicer, Minnie R. Spicer, Mabel Richey, Florence M. Miles, Doris Toedter, Mary Koehler, F. W. Blumenkamp, Bessie Hammonds, Erlem Bratney, George Panzer, Malcom Sewell, Charles Wicker, Grace Wicker, G. L. Greenfield, Latta Snider, Willard Mann, Elizabeth Bowlus, Lulu Hoppe, Forrest Sims, Harold Snyder, Ruth C. Fahrney, Gertrude Crowley, Daisy Hall.

1907

Marguerite M. Alexander, Theodore H. Bierman, Harry R. Ball, Helen M. Barrett, Elgin F. Bratney, E. Gertrude Croft, Julia E. Cass, Florence Dutton, Faye E. Edgerton, John L. Hamsher, Jennie M. Jordan, Olive M. Jones, Grace E. Knicely, Charles M. Mathews, Walter L. Meyer, Florence Newmyer, Clara M. Panzer, William F. Raney, Carl O. Rinderspacher, Helen L. Stein, Howard M. Sheaff, and Hazel L. Wheeler.

1908

Elvira Balfanz, Verna M. Barrett, Majorie A. Blackman, Ilva Boller, Pearl Boyd, Gretchen Campbell, Ernest Cornelius, Leo E. Crowley, Joseph D. Dallas, Grace O. Dick, Ida Drollinger, Bessie Dunlap, Stella A. Eggers, Nora Fouts, George Flowerday, Dorothy D. McCreary, Bedford Johnson, Marie Kauf, Marie Keal, Irene A. Kernan, Pauline Lynn, Mabel Hansen, Lillian Mason, Hattie M. Miller, Lawrence Nance, Doris E. Roelse, Elizabeth K. Slaker, L. Birdie Sleuman, Albert B. Tibbets, M. Ruth Tibbets, Garet Vreeland, and Blanch E. Weeks.

1909

Mabel D. Alexander, Elsie Behrens, Luella Balfanz, Paul Bamford, Ella Batty, August Blomenkamp, Charles C. Benediet, Edward L. Baugh, Lorene J. Barlass, Raymond Brown, Hazel Catterson, Delevan J. Cole, Francis P. Dameron, Ethel E. Decker, Marie I. Dillow, Reuben G. Dunlap, Edgar C. Dykeman, Mae B. Edwards, Oliver C. Forrester, Orpha O. Funk, Lillis J. Tennant, Lilia I. Fleming, Elnora N. Foster, Guy C. Gossard, Perly E. Hansen, Ethel H. Greenfield, Grace H. Hoppe, Effie L. Hoeking, Clyde H. Kinsey, Marguerite M. Levy, J. Frank Mead, Ida H. Panzer, Effie M. Rapp, Una Reed, Mabelle Riffe, Raymond M. Roelse, Jennie B. Rozelle, Marion B. Slater, Louis H. Stein, Clara M. Schaff.

1910

James Everett Allison, Arthur Ernest Allyn, Bessie Irene Barr, Wilhelmine Berdine, Winfield Grant Boyd, Clarence Frederick Brownell, Carl William Cooke, Edna May Davis, Ella Sarah Decker, Hannah Maines Dunlap, Carl Andrew Funk, Martha Marie Guefroy, Clarissa Ella Hall, Lura Ellen Haskin, Julia Holm, Alberta Hosier, Howard Homer Huxtable, Gertrude Kathryn Johnston, Hazel Eleanor Klein, Beryl Anna Laird, Ruth Elizabeth Martin, Merle Merritt, Rufus Glenn McCue, Lorena Elizabeth McKeone, Carl Herman Panzer, Edith Victoria Patterson, Augusta Anna Schlick, Walter Scott Spieer, Helen Henrietta Taedter, Nellie Emma Tomlinson, Leah Eveline Tresenriter, Irma Louise Vance, Grace Marie Weiler, Erma Fyetta Wheeler, Forest Greenfield Wheeler.

1911

Nell Pierce, Albert Edgar Raney, Harold V. Roelse, Hazel Robinson, Paul Schissler, Jr., Hazel E. Shouse, Helen O. Jones, Ruth

Levy, Beatrice Langevin, Elsie Jean Martin, Lorenzo Mann, Clare Joseph Meyer, Uretta Miller, Orpha Tresenriter, Louis E. Uden, Viola E. Uerling, Arthur C. Vance, M. Marie Vastine, Bessie Watkins, Clarence Yager, Martha Butzirus, Norma Carson, Beulah E. Davidson, Winnie Davy, Esther Dreitzler, Donald Duane Duncan, Bessie B. Moore, Hattie Moore, Vera McCroskey, Antonie M. Otto, Florence L. Parks, Hazel E. Parks, Luke Parker, Eloise M. Barlass, Ralph G. Batty, Alvina Blumenkamp, Ida Blumenkamp, Mary Virginia Bowles, Mae Brennan, Donovan A. Brooke, Julia Guilmette, Harry Forrest Hayward, Ruth Holmes, Hester Marie Hoon, Clarke J. Johnston, Daisy Anita Joynt, Rodney Samuel Dunlap, George R. Dutton, Della Hyacinth Fuehrer, Emma Fuehrer, Theodore L. Frank, Alice Gowdy and Gertrude E. Greenfield.

1912

Lee Elliott Browne, Marguerite Adams, Waldorf H. Brach, Vera L. Brown, Josephine Laura Blue, Vern Elber Christopher, Viretta V. Deets, Erma Doty, Yale H. Cavett, Beulah Grace Erwin, Mabel M. Eastwood, Clifford Carl Fink, Pauline Anna Felzein, Ermil J. E. Forrester, James Gibson, Gladys Beatrice Garratt, Ralph Arthur Gossard, Olive Marie Graham, Wayne Hayward, Mae Gaines, William A. Hardin, Elsie Winifred Gildea, George Ebert Kline, Louise O. Hamel, Carl F. Kohl, Allie D. Harrenstein, George B. Kindig, Hazel R. Holder, Walter McCarty, Lucile Helms, John E. Matheny, Leta Frances Itzen, William Ward Martin, Wanda J. Kimmel, James Reed McCreary, Selma L. Kauf, Carl E. Pratt, Sadie E. Knopf, Laverne A. Pope, Elizabeth Lehr, Clarke L. Ryan, Nina A. Montague, Rolland L. Ritchey, Elizabeth Gladys Morgan, Joseph Spellman, Elsie R. Patterson, Joseph Hugh Steele, Viola I. Pielstiek, Winfield Stein, Neva B. Rhiner, Henrietta M. Raney, Sadie Rosenau, Mildred Stein, Tracy Ferris Tyler, Nelson H. Baker, Mabel Mae Stiner, Rilla E. Scherrich, Ruby Leon Smith, Zelma G. Shore, Paul Spurgeon Walters, Clara Swanson, Clara R. Suchland, Wanda Iona Strong, Esther F. Schultz, Bruce Foster Whitney, Marjorie L. Simpson, Daisy O. Tompkins, Vi Eva Vastine, Vera Williams, M. Jean Laird, Elsie May Hibbard, Mary E. Higginbotham, Ella M. Tresenriter, Nora E. Brown, Mae E. Christopher, Alice Emma Hibbard.

1913

Joe Davis, Renata Otto, Paul Mann, Bert Barr, Ruth Mann, Ruth Bracken, Florence Holder, Everett Newkirk, Beth Tomilson,

Hazel Williams, Harold Rosenau, Margaret Lay, Ada Kee, Fred Johnson, Eunice Taylor, Vida Coulter, Vance Hewitt, Bessie Reese, Hazel Hawthorne, Wilbur Smith, Ellzola Banta, Florence Squires, Grover Helmann, Katherine Parker, Cecil Howard, Edgar Huxtable, Mareta Lepinski, Marguerite Hughes, Roy Phelps, Flossie Bute, Mildred Foster, Herman Biskie, Eva Smiley, Ruby Marion, Gayle Foster, Helen Keith, Robert McLaughlin, Gleah Brown, Allosius Siren, Earl Paik, Glenn Crafford, Tay U. Chung, Ina Owens, Fred Pagenkhoff, Marian Egelhoff, Julia Bushee, Lawrence Van Sickie, Esther Stein, Addie Spangler, Harry Walters, Blanche Westering, Ethel Sheaff, Lawrence Himes, Frida Stulken, Ida Anderson, Roy Ramsey, Carolyn Kimball, Ada Hatfield, Ernest Swanson, Elsie Way, Alfreda Clark, Sylvester Siren, Madge Rauch, Nettie Lorentz, Virgil Stuart, Ethel Vance, Vera Maunder, Walker Sleuman, Melva Vance, Marie Strouse, Lloyd Williams, Mildred Van Avery, Ida Lindsay, Maynard Edwards, Howard Turpit, Merville Vance, Will Lowman, Henry Kim, Blanche Whisnand.

1914

Elmer Scott, Elizabeth Simpson, Edna M. Siekman, Helen Sheaff, Gladys Sutter, Florence Sliger, Albert Theobald, Gordon Taft, Ray Trowbridge, Miniva Tomlinson, Henry Taedter, Anna Traut, Lois Tooley, Don Webster, Rose Waldron, Marion Catherine Wood, Helen Weiler, Kenneth Westering, Frances Wyckoff, Helen Williams, William Wheeler, Minona Winter, Howard A. Arasmith, Howard Barlass, Guy Bonham, Frances M. H. Bamford, Fern Beigh, Paula Brennen, Eloise Boller, Marguerite Bracken, Burgess Creeth, LeRoy Cook, Melvin Cramer, Nellie Cook, Ruth Deveraux, Kathryn Dunlap, Irene Doty, Gertrude Dreitzler, Viola Drollinger, Artha Englebright, Ruby Eversman, Harriet Greenfield, Kathryn Gildea, Edna Gartner, Louis Goldenstein, Frank Gaston, Ruby B. Grabill, Edgar Huxtable, Helen Hallock, Gertrude Horn, Samuel Hong, Oscar Hansen, Oneta Hollister, Isadore Johnson, Lenore Johnson, Joseph Kealy, Julia Keal, Lucile Kieth, Merle J. Likeley, Catherine Lynn, Mary Lovell, Sadie Mitchelmore, Ellen Maunder, Hazel Messick, Ruth McWhirter, Tecal McKeone, J. H. Neu, Clarence Orton, Merle M. Peterson, Grace Patterson, Rant Peters, Winifred Paden, Helen Pyle, Gertrude Rees, Clarence H. Scherrick, William Schaufelberger, Vernon Shueman, Earl Smiley, and Riley Stein.

1915

Harry W. R. Anderson, Edith Helen Ashley, E. Janet Benedict, Carl W. F. Blumenkamp, Chester D. Bobbitt, Carter Allen Cannon,

Polly Cannon, Bessie I. Clark, Laurence Palmer Clark, Ruth Daugherty, Esther Laura Fisher, William Hugo Flynn, Diantha J. Francisco, Walter L. Good, Norma Lee Graham, Ivan M. Hall, Myrtle Lillian Harrell, Hazel L. Harter, Gilbert M. Haynes, Hazel Elizabeth Hitch, Wilhelmena M. Janssen, Bessie S. Kaser, Louise L. Kinsey, Frederick D. Klein, Katherine C. Kohl, Viola J. Lange, Marion L. Lawler, Howard Choo Lee, James Lee, Margery D. Likely, T. Darwin McCarl, Erla Thelma McCarl, Pearl Magner, Vern Manahan, Helen M. Nance, Anna Marie Pagenkopf, Willard Holcomb Parks, Maceo M. Richardson, Glenn Rife, Margie R. Riley, Harry A. Rinderspacher, Russell L. Rohrer, Esther E. Scherick, W. Russell Sheets, Mertice Marjorie Shreve, Grace Simmering, Susan May Simpson, Mary Armilda Steele, Gladys M. Stephenson, Luther E. Stein, Ruth Elizabeth Straight, Hattie Van Boening, John J. Van Boening, Mabelle B. Vance, Verna Leigh Vance, Marion Van Every, Lela E. Van Matre, Lloyd J. Whitehouse, Frieda Wiegman. Commercial Course—Margret E. Bramble, Lester R. Coulter, Henry E. Davidson, Edith L. Fairbanks, Nevada Almeda Winter.

1916

Genevieve C. Addleman, Nellie E. Aikman, Ruth Arasmith, Dora Ashby, Sigred B. Benson, Anna L. Binfield, Bess Ruth Binfield, Irene Brannagan, Gertrude Marie Brown, Veda B. Chaney, Mabel E. Clark, Mary Helen Coon, Marjorie May Cornelius, Ruth Eleanor Doty, Mabel Alto Doty, Armilda Dutton, Ida Mae Elliott, Audrey H. Farrell, Helen Esther Fawthrop, Grace Olive Gibson, Nita Pauline Grubb, Dorothy M. Hansen, Pauline L. Hardt, Irene Myrtle Hawthorne, Hazel Holmes, Julia Starr Jordan, Bernice Keith, Muriel R. Lee, Frances Eugenie Lorentz, Allegra Edith Maunder, Ruth Paulene Motter, Crystal Leonell Munroe, Mary Helen Murray, Ruth Clorinne Nellis, Ethyle Marie Parry, Laura Belle Poulson, Pauline Price, Retta Marian Rainforth, Agnes Mae Siren, Esther C. Sopher, Ruth Stein, Ada Anetta Terhune, Esther Tresenriter, Hedwig Clara Way, Florence Gue-da Woerner, Marie Elizabeth Weyenberg, Lola S. Smith, Virginia Ruth Kindig, Adison Adams, C. Howard Aikman, W. Mercer Alexander, Robert B. Ash, Jr., Elbert A. Baugh, Loyd A. Behrends, Charles Burton Brown, Ellsworth Clayton Brown, Morris D. Cramer, Wayne H. Denning, Sarah Martha Hollister, Fred M. Deutsch, Howard M. Doty, Ward D. Dunlap, Floyd Eller, George J. Fisk, Charles E. Francis, Glenn McLean Geyer, Charles Lamont Geyer, George E. Hall, Duff S. Hansen, Carroll D. Hilde-

brand, Charles William Keal, Harry Kreiger, Clyde S. W. Martin, Alexander Meininger, Ray W. Meserall, Elwood Murray, Clifford Poulson, Jim P. Rigg, Henry Herman Schleuning, Sylvester Leo Schlick, Harold H. Schultz, Lloyd Slife, Bryan W. Stromer, Fred J. Whitaker, Fred C. Weigman, Marguerite Beatrice McIntosh, Edna Elizabeth Knapp, Elsie M. Needham, Opal Rosamond Nicholas, Rose Katherine Polenske, Grace Roth, Hazel M. Shore, Paul L. Yundt, Verna Celesta Stover, Helen E. Suchland.

HASTINGS COLLEGE

Describing the beginning of Hastings College in a commencement address delivered June 3, 1907, the first president of the institution, Dr. W. F. Ringland, said: "In August, 1873, in a frame store on the northwest corner of Hastings Avenue and Second Street, about half way back in the store on the east side, there stood, inside the counter, Mr. Samuel Alexander and Captain A. D. Yocum, and on the outside of the counter, Mr. A. L. Wigton. The latter gentleman said to the other two, 'Why not have a Presbyterian college in Hastings?' The idea of Hastings College thus sprang into existence."

Mr. Wigton was the editor of the Hastings Journal and a short time thereafter gave expression to the idea in his newspaper. The result of this expression of an idea is noticed in the record of the first meeting of the Kearney presbytery which then included all the territory covered by Hastings and Kearney presbyteries. This meeting was held in November, 1873, and the question of founding a college at Hastings was discussed. The Synod of Nebraska was not yet formed, but it was anticipated that it would be at the next general assembly. At this meeting of the presbytery a committee composed of the Rev. James A. Griffes, Rev. Nahum Gould and A. L. Wigton, was appointed to receive propositions for donations of lands and funds to be used for the founding of a college. When the Synod was formed in May, 1874, it extended its moral support to the project of founding a college at Hastings, but declined to take the financial responsibility of the enterprise.

The promoters, however, were by no means discouraged, and in November, the board of trustees elected the following officers: President, James A. Griffes; vice president, J. S. McIntyre; secretary, J. Balangee; treasurer, Samuel Alexander. The board itself had been formed some time in 1873, and was composed of the following: Samuel Alexander, A. L. Wigton, Samuel Reed, M. K. Lewis, A. W. Cox, George W. Dade and the Rev. James A. Griffes. In 1874, the

grasshoppers destroyed the crops in Adams County, and there resulted a spirit of depression not calculated to further new enterprises involving the hazard of a new college. Not until 1879 did the movement take on an encouraging aspect.

In September, 1882, the college was organized and opened for the work of instruction. It was located in apartments over the postoffice, which was then located at the corner of First Street and Hastings Avenue. There were forty-four students and three instructors in the literary department of the work. In addition were music and art departments. The instructors in the literary department were Prof. George E. White, Prof. J. M. Wilson and Miss Abbie Brewer. In the music and art departments were Prof. John Rees and Miss Lou Vance. The college did not come under the care of the synod until 1884, and until that time was controlled by trustees selected from the Hastings and Kearney presbyteries, which, meanwhile, had been separated.

April 1, 1883, Dr. W. F. Ringland, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, became the president of Hastings College. Dr. Ringland learned that the Presbyterians were contemplating the creation of a board of aid for colleges and academies. Accordingly, he forwarded to Dr. Herrick Johnson, chairman of the committee charged with the duty of reporting to the general assembly concerning the advisability of creating the board of aid for colleges, a report on Hastings College, its needs and its outlook. With this report was sent a communication to be given to Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, and soliciting \$5,000 for the erection of the first building, to be given through the new board, subject to its approval, and to constitute the beginning of the work of that board. The privilege was also asked of Mr. McCormick of naming the first building McCormick Hall. Both requests were granted.

The corner stone of McCormick Hall was laid by James B. Heartwell, president of the board of trustees, July 12, 1883. The ceremonies were elaborate. The principal speaker was Dr. Gregory, president of Lake Forest University. From the city a procession nearly a mile in length, led by the Gazette Journal band, made its way to the college campus. After the ceremonies the out-of-town guests were given an eight-mile drive in the country, and that evening a banquet was partaken of, at which covers were laid for 400 guests.

The walls of McCormick Hall went up rapidly, and it was ready for the fall term of 1884. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. Herrick Johnson. The total cost of this building was \$14,703.00. Ringland Hall was erected the following year at a cost of \$16,799.54.



HASTINGS COLLEGE CAMPUS, HASTINGS

James B. Heartwell gave \$10,000 for the erection of the second building, and citizens of Hastings gave the remainder. At about this time another Presbyterian college located at Bellevue, Neb., was seeking recognition by the synod, and it is likely that this furnished added zest to the zeal that hurried the second building to completion.

The college campus contains twenty-nine acres. Twenty acres were donated by Joe Hanson, of Hastings, as an inducement for the erection of a college at its founding. Nine acres have subsequently been acquired by purchase. In 1884, the trustees purchased eighty acres lying west of the college grounds, this was platted as College Addition, and it was at this time that University Avenue was laid out. The proceeds from the sale of lots in College Addition were used for benefit of the college.

One of the most trying periods in the history of the college was in 1888. On November 9, of that year, the executive committee canvassed the situation for some hours, considering the accumulated debt, resulting from securing buildings and grounds, and meeting running expenses for six years without endowment. The debt amounted to about \$37,000. Dr. Ganse, secretary of the board of aid for colleges, met with the trustees at this time, and said that he believed if the citizens of Hastings could lift the debt then accumulated, it would be possible afterwards to secure some endowment. The trustees at this time were seriously considering closing the doors of the college; instead, however, a strong effort was made to lift the debt. The widow of Cyrus H. McCormick announced that she would contribute \$15,000 for endowment, if the debt were paid. This was eventually done, and the gift of Mrs. McCormick became the foundation of the endowment.

A vast amount of labor has been expended in securing endowment. Friends of education in the East helped liberally, and Hastings has contributed again and again. The endowment at this time amounts to \$220,000. This amount was raised through several active campaigns. The first \$50,000 was completed in 1904; the next \$50,000 in 1909; the next \$100,000 in 1913; \$20,000 was raised between 1913 and 1916.

Hastings College had only the two buildings, McCormick Hall and Ringland Hall, until 1907, when Alexander Hall, a dormitory for young women, was completed at a cost of \$16,011.68. The principal gift for this building was made by A. L. Clarke; it was named in honor of Samuel Alexander.

Carnegie Science Hall and Library was completed in 1909 at a cost of \$23,000. Andrew Carnegie contributed \$20,000 for the erec-

tion of this building, and it was named in his honor. Shortly afterward, Johnson Gymnasium was built, and named in honor of P. L. Johnson, who was one of the principal workers in the raising of the endowment, and who for many years has been an active helper of the college in many ways. The athletic grounds were called Hanson Field, in honor of the donor of the original twenty acres—Joe Hanson, who still lives in Hastings.

All the buildings of the institution are heated from a central heating-plant, which was constructed in 1912, the greater part of the labor being done by the students under the direction of P. L. Johnson.

Since 1912, Hastings College has been classified as a Class A institution by the College Board of the Presbyterian Church. It is the only Presbyterian institution of that class for nearly three hundred miles in any direction, and the only one in this latitude from Eastern Iowa to the Pacific Coast. It is also a member of the North Central Association.

The library of the college contains 7,000 volumes; the laboratories have been equipped at a cost of \$9,000, and the museum has an equipment valued at about \$15,000. Prof. Walter J. Kent is largely responsible for the development of the museum. In 1908, Professor Kent secured the installation of the weather department, which has since been furnishing the community with daily forecasts.

The first graduate of Hastings College was J. H. H. Hewitt, who is now a practicing attorney at Alliance, Neb. Mr. Hewitt was the sole member of the class of 1887. In all, 183 have been graduated by the institution. The class of 1916 numbered eighteen, which was the largest class to be graduated by the college. The faculty and assistants number twenty-three.

In 1914, a chair fund was created to endow the chair of biblical instruction in memoriam of Mrs. C. L. Jones, of Hastings, who, in that year, lost her life through accident. Mrs. Jones occupied the chair of biblical instruction at the time. The endowment, when completed, will be \$25,000, \$18,000 of which have been subscribed.

Dr. W. F. Ringland, the first president of the college, served in that capacity from April 1, 1883, to his resignation in June, 1895. Prof. W. N. Filson then acted as president until June, 1896, when Salem G. Pattison assumed the executive position, which he held until his resignation in the early part of 1900. Professor Filson was then elected president and continued in office until June, 1902, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. Van Dyke Wight. President Wight resigned in 1907. In that year, Dr. A. E. Turner was elected president and continued the work until his resignation, in February, 1912.

The office was then vacant until the meeting of the trustees, in June, 1912, when President R. D. Crone was elected. President Crone has occupied the chair from that time.

Among the early workers for Hastings College was Rev. Nahum Gould, at whose home, in Kearney, the first meeting of the presbytery was held, and Hastings College was first discussed in an official meeting. Reverend Gould favored locating the institution at Kearney. A. L. Wigton, a charter member of the board of trustees, continued to be a friend of the college until his death, which took place in Omaha in recent years. His son, Dr. Harrison A. Wigton, of Omaha, was graduated from the institution in 1900.

Samuel Alexander, the pioneer merchant of Hastings, was secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees for twenty years. He died in Hastings on Easter Sunday, 1908. Robert Brown was a loyal supporter of the college through the years of its adversity. He was a member of the board of trustees for nineteen years, and for many years prior to his death, March 20, 1905, was president of the board. The Rev. David S. Schaff, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church from 1887 to 1891, and at present professor of ecclesiastical history in Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, is a life contributor to the college. He is the founder of the endowment for the Junior prize essay.

The classes graduating from Hastings College have been as follows:

1887

J. H. H. Hewitt.

1888

Mrs. Edith Haynes Maunder, Mrs. Alice Nowlan Clouser, Robert N. Powers, Mrs. Alice Yocum Bondessen, Mrs. Carrie Kimball, and Francis I. Cunningham.

1889

Henry R. Corbett, Mary Crissman, D. W. Montgomery, Elizabeth M. Stine.

1890

D. C. Montgomery, Mrs. Eva Frankenburger Presher, Ira McConaughy, and Mrs. Maud Wotring-Raymond.

1891

Frederick Goble, Maud H. Jorgenson, Mrs. Emma Nowlan Filson and Ida I. Myers.

1892

Robert E. Moritz, Mrs. Kathleen Hartigan Goble, Janet L. Carpenter, Charles C. Caton, and Mrs. Lida Powell Hoepfner.

1893

Mrs. Jennie Stuckey Barrett, Royal B. Stuckey, Alma Chapman, Mrs. Rosanna Stine Clawson, Clyde B. Aitchison, Hallie Hood, George Norlin.

1894

Mrs. Laura Baily Brown, Harriet Myers, Mrs. Bertha Green Connells, William L. Little, Harry B. Allen, Etta Caton, Grace Shepherd.

1895

Mrs. Lillian Brown Steele, Mrs. Martha Cunningham Brown, Mrs. Trangueline Andrews Taylor, and Mrs. Lettie Shepherd Mudge.

1896

Robert A. Patterson, Charles A. Arnold, William O. Bunce.

1897

J. Edgar Jones, William E. Kunz, Alfred E. Barrows.

1898

William H. Chapman, and Benjamin L. Brittin.

1899

Ernest M. Brouillette, James B. Brown, Edward R. Bushnell, Clarence M. Cook, Urdell Montgomery, Richard D. Moritz, Charles Stein, and Wilson F. Stichter.

1900

Joseph Baily, Margaret E. Haughawont, Mrs. Julia Heartwell Payne, Mrs. Margaret Jones Smith, David J. Lewis, R. Melvin Smith, Mrs. M. Aberdeen Webber Kettle, Roy A. White, Harrison A. Wigton, and John Brown.

1901

Mrs. Edna Ball Davis, Allen Carpenter, Chris Christensen, Henry S. G. Hurlburt, George U. Ingalsbe, Mrs. Julia Jones Osborne, Hugh T. Mitchelmore, Thomas C. Osborne, Annie L. Richards-Letson, Gertrude Weingart, and Grace Ingalsbe.

1902

Grace A. Boyd, Mrs. Anna Halberg-Anderson, and Rev. Henry C. Millard.

1903

Mrs. Esther Alexander Young, William H. Cassell, Mrs. Goldie Edgerton Ferguson, Mrs. Aileen Kress Max, Cecil Phillips, Charles P. Russell.

1904

Bernard J. Brinkema and John Skinner.

1905

Elmer T. Peters, Alexander J. Dunlap, William Roy Hull.

1906

Lawrence R. Wright.

1907

Marmaduke F. Forrester, Magdalena Gueck-Eller, Francis R. Striker, and Robert C. Theobald.

1908

Margaret Agnes Brinkema Smith, Henry W. Funk, John Mohlman, Allison Henyan Gaymon, Carl Everett Hull, Frank Charles Humphrey, Mrs. Jeanette Johnson Phillips, George F. McDougall, and Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips Johnson.

1909

Helen Ingalls Turner, Adam Lichtenburg, Carlton O. Ranney, Byron G. Sager, Norvel H. Smith, Ellen A. Tompkins, and Herman C. Welker.

1910

Shepherd M. Dunlap, Flora F. Fisher, Mrs. Jennie Haner Schelling, Willard T. Mann, Mrs. Lois Owen Barbour, Harrison F. Russell, Alice K. Sayre-Reynolds, Erma E. Spicer, Minnie R. Spicer, Ruth A. Warner, and Raymond L. Welker.

1911

Howard O. Coale, George E. Crawford, Millard B. Scherich, Carl V. Theobald, and Frank E. Weyer.

1912

Anna Crawford, Gretchen Campbell, Marie Keal, Doris Roelse, Dorothy McCreary, Blanche Weeks, Vera Russell, and Archy D. Marvel.

1913

Ruth Marguerite Capps-Marvel, Mabelle Clare Carey-Weyer, Mrs. Frances Pearl Damron Brown, Walter Bedford Johnson, William A. Julian, Susie Elizabeth Bailey-Moore, Mattie Antoinette Theobald, Benjamin Harrison Bracken, Theodore Ray Crawford, Anna Lavina Kelley, Jennie Belle Rozell, and Lillis June Tennant.

1914

Chris U. Bitner, Julia Holm, Leonard Doolittle Sims, Stephen Morris Weyer, Louis E. Uden, Lorena Elizabeth McKeone, Muriel Claire Shepperd, Charles H. Velte, and William F. Raney.

1915

Warren Davidson, Ethel Decker, Leland Hall, Robert H. Likeley, and Harold Roelse.

1916

Reuben G. Dunlap, William Ward Martin, Bernice M. Newbecker, Hazel E. Parks, Carl E. Pratt, Frank C. Prince, Edward



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ACADEMY, HASTINGS

G. Punke, Henrietta M. Raney, George W. Rosenlof, Roland Scott, Eglantine Skillman Velte, Perry Leon Byram, Daniel J. Gretzinger, Helen O. Jones, Julia Philbrick, Howard G. Pratt, Mildred Stein, and Daisy C. Tompkins.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ACADEMY

The Immaculate Conception Academy is located in Hastings, on Fourteenth Street and Pine Avenue, and is conducted by the Sisters of Saint Dominic. The building is a magnificent structure of brick, standing upon a foundation ten feet high, built of Colorado red sandstone, from the quarries of Thomas E. Farrell. Mr. Farrell was largely instrumental in the locating of the academy in Hastings, and donated the original ten acres of the campus. The ground dimensions of the building are 60 by 184 feet, and it is three stories high. The east wing is the monastery and is especially set apart for the sisters in charge. The west wing is the academy for the accommodation of students and the reception of visitors. The plans and specifications of the structure were prepared by C. C. Rittenhouse, a Hastings architect, after designs by Kiely of New York, and the contract for building was let to M. Trich of Hastings.

The construction of the building was begun in the spring of 1889, and the buildings were opened January 6, 1890, and on February 5 the first reception of novices was solemnized by Bishop Hennessy. The school at that time was conducted by the Sisters of The Visitation, and the school was known as the Academy of The Visitation. The crop failures of the next few years made the existence of the new academy most precarious, and in 1896 it was forced to close its doors. The sisters returned to Chicago, and the property passed into the hands of creditors.

From 1896 to 1908 the building was unoccupied save by wandering domestic animals, and it was threatened with ruin. The creditors were unable to dispose of the property. In 1908 through the efforts of Rev. William MacDonald, of Hastings, interest was aroused in Hastings, and the debt of \$8,000 was paid. The Commercial Club of Hastings raised \$5,000 of this amount, and the Catholics of the city raised \$3,000. The property was then given in fee simple to the Sisters of Saint Dominic. At the solicitation of the Right Reverend Bishop Bonacum and Rev. William MacDonald the Sisters of Saint Dominic of the Sienna Convent of Kentucky came to Hastings and reopened the school, September 13, 1909. Those in charge at that time were Sister Mary Louis, Superior; and Sisters Aloysius, Teresa,

Margret, Louis Bertrand, Mary Pius, Anastacia, and Rose. The curriculum at the opening included ten grades, each successive year a grade was added, until twelve grades were offered. In 1911, the institution was accredited to the state university as a high school, and the following year the course offered was approved by state board of education to grant the bachelor of education degree, normal school diploma and professional life certificate. Music, art, dramatic art and domestic science are offered. The teachers at present are Sisters Columba, Teresa, Margret, Virginia, Matthew, Catherine, Frances, Alvarez, Emily, Rose Marie, Bernardine and Benignus. Nineteen were graduated from the institution in 1916. Fourteen of the class were granted elementary certificates; three, life certificates, and two degrees in music.

The value of the Immaculate Conception Academy property is now estimated at \$100,000. The campus comprises thirty acres. Five thousand dollars were expended in finishing the building before it was reopened, and \$25,000 in furnishing. A primary school was established by the Catholics in 1912. The old church, which stands on the west side of Colorado Avenue, between Seventh and Sixth streets, is used as a school building, and has an attendance of about seventy-five.

MID-WEST BUSINESS SCHOOL.

The Mid-West Business School was founded in 1888 by J. H. Schoonover, who died several years ago. A Professor Wilson purchased it from Mr. Schoonover and operated the school for a number of years and then sold it to Professor H. S. Miller, now of Wichita, Kansas. In 1903 G. E. Boggs purchased a half interest in the school from Mr. Miller who went to Wichita at that time. Mr. Boggs bought the remaining interest from Mr. Miller in 1905 and conducted the school until 1910 when it was purchased by W. A. Julian and Charles W. Foot. In 1912 the school was bought by the present proprietors, F. L. Groom and H. L. Renick.

It was first called the Queen City Business College and afterwards the Hastings Business College. For many years the school was located in quarters over A. M. Clark's drug store, and it removed to its present quarters in the Madgett Block shortly after the completion of that building in 1907.

CHAPTER X

ADAMS COUNTY BENCH AND BAR

THE BENCH

The constitution of 1866, written for the oncoming statehood of Nebraska, contains the first provision for courts and judges to succeed those disappearing under territorial regime. This document was constructed and adopted by a convention of able men of the territory, and on February 9, 1866 it was approved by the proper officers and submitted to a vote of the people June 2d of the same year. The returns of the election showed a ratification of the instrument and on February 9, 1867 the Congress of the United States passed an act admitting the territory into the Union as a state, the terms of which act were accepted on the 21st day of the same month and year by the governor, president of the Senate and speaker of the House, whereupon the proclamation of President Johnson was issued on the first day of March, 1867, formally admitting Nebraska into the Union.

The first section of article four of the constitution of 1866 provides that: "The judicial powers of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and shall hold a term of the Supreme Court at the seat of government annually."

The second section of the same article provides that the state shall be divided into three judicial districts and the several District Courts thereof shall be presided over by one of the supreme justices. This practice obtained until the adoption of a new constitution for the state in 1875; hence, from the date of the organization of Adams County up to the time of the going into effect of the provisions of the new constitution, the District Court was presided over in turn by Oliver P. Mason and Daniel Gantt, members of the supreme bench.

Justice Mason occupied the trial bench of the county until 1873 and Justice Gantt until 1876, when this arrangement was superseded by the provisions of the new constitution.

In the line of judicial officers no change was made in the constitution of 1875 from those in the prior constitution except the addition of police magistrates for towns and cities.

Under appropriate legislation based upon the constitution of 1875 Adams County became a constituent part of the Fifth Judicial District, and at the election in 1876 William Gaslin of Buffalo County, then a part of the district, was chosen as the judge of the district and served as such continually, barring a short period when Adams County was attached to the Fourth District under Judge Morris, until he was succeeded by Fred B. Beale of Harlan County. Mr. Beale was elected in November, 1891, and held his first term of court in Adams County the following March.

In the meantime, the number of the district had been changed in 1880 to the Eighth District and carried that number by legislative action until 1892, when by another change in number and territory, it became the Tenth District and so remains to this time, 1915.

William Gaslin, strictly speaking, the first district judge of the county, was of the sturdy New England stock and was, by education and experience, well equipped for the serious and arduous service upon the bench in a border state. He was of an exceptionally strong personality, skillful in the application of any or all the resources at his command. Probably his most valuable and lasting service upon the district bench was his courageous holding of a firm hand over the lawless elements of frontier life. At the close of his long service the affairs of the several counties comprising the district were as peaceable and orderly as in the New England whence he came, and at his death, coupled with deep regret there was a generous expression of gratitude for the public service he had so well rendered.

In 1891 Fred B. Beale was county attorney of Harlan County, Nebraska, and resided at Alma, looking after the pleas of the commonwealth under Judge Gaslin. At the hustings that fall Mr. Beale became the candidate of the independent voters for the district bench and defeated Judge Gaslin at the ensuing election. He changed his residence to Hastings and resided there during his two terms upon the bench. He was a just man of many refinements, well suited to the improved conditions of society made possible by the rugged methods of his predecessor. It is no disparagement of either to remark that Beale could not have done the work of Gaslin's time;

neither would Gaslin have maintained his prestige in Beale's time.

Edwin L. Adams of Kearney County succeeded Judge Beale in 1900. He brought to the district bench all the good acquirements of both Gaslin and Beale, further embellished by native ability little short of the marvelous. He served two terms and retired. With better health, he was destined to rank still higher as a jurist and as a leader of his fellowmen.

The Tenth Judicial District consists of six large and populous counties: Adams, Kearney, Phelps, Harlan, Franklin and Webster. Harry S. Dungan, of Hastings, was elected to succeed Edwin L. Adams and in January, 1908, entered upon the duties of the presiding judge of the Tenth Judicial District. The growth in population, commerce, education and refinement, called for enhanced equipment of the incumbent of this important office. His excellent training at the fireside of his parents, and in the public schools, rounded out with a full course in college, supplemented by years of reading under the tutorship of an able practitioner, linked with diligence every day in the year, put Mr. Dungan forward in the ranks of the legal profession clothed with the essential preliminary attainments that pave the way for a successful and honorable career among men. He has brought to the bench in the discharge of its burdensome duties the skill of an Adams, the energy of a Gaslin and the refinement of a Beale, and is now reaching the close of his second term, carrying with him the confidence of the district in his integrity and ability.

The Probate or County Court is, in some respects, the most important tribunal in the commonwealth, because of its original and exclusive jurisdiction at first hand over the settlement of the estates of decedents, and also as the conservator of the estates of minors, incompetents and spendthrifts, together with certain powers and duties touching the personal custody and welfare of juvenile delinquents, and has lodged with it the sole power to issue marriage licenses and concurrent authority to perform the marriage ceremony. It also possesses a limited concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in certain criminal and civil actions.

Upon the organization of the county Titus Babcock of Juniata was chosen as the judge of this court, and by re-election continued to serve until succeeded by Benjamin F. Smith of the same town. Mr. Smith was followed by George F. Work of Hastings, who in turn was replaced by James H. Fleming. Mr. Fleming occupied the bench from January, 1884, to January, 1890. He was then succeeded by William R. Burton, of Hastings, who held the office for four years and was followed by Jacob Bailly of Hastings, who occu-

pied this bench during the ensuing four years. Adna H. Bowen was elected next and assumed the duties of the office in January, 1899, and retired at the close of his second term to be followed by Harry S. Dungan who presided over this court until the expiration of his third term in 1908. William F. Button succeeded Judge Dungan and was elected for four successive terms. In the summer of 1915 Judge Button resigned, his resignation to take effect at the expiration of the first year of his third term, January 1, 1916. The county board of supervisors elected John Snider to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Button. Mr. Snider was Judge Button's opponent in the campaign of 1914.

The several townships have kept in office competent men as justices of the peace and the towns entitled thereto have been served with police judges or magistrates.

In the territorial days, the pleas of the commonwealth were looked after by the attorney-general, but upon the adoption of statehood the attorney-general was replaced in this duty by a prosecuting officer, legally designated as district attorney. The latter rode the circuit with the judge and had charge of the important prosecutions in all of the counties of the district. In addition to this office, the several county boards were empowered to employ an attorney to assist in the conduct of the civil affairs of the county. The office of district attorney was abolished in 1885 and the election of a county attorney provided for whose duties embrace both the civil and criminal affairs of the county. Prior to 1885 criminal proceedings could be begun only upon an indictment against the accused being returned by a grand jury; since that time, however, proceedings can be begun upon the filing of an information by the county attorney. The last grand jury called in Adams County was in May, 1915, when Judge Dungan ordered an investigation of the bribery charges made in court by W. P. Davis of Hastings against John T. Culavin of Omaha in the John O'Connor will case. Davis testified that Culavin had offered him and his wife \$2,000 each to witness a will in favor of Culavin. No indictments were returned by the grand jury.

The United States District and Circuit Court for the district of Nebraska consists of eight divisions. The City of Hastings in Adams County is one of these divisions and one regular session of court is held each year in the well appointed and commodious court room in the Federal Building. This term begins on the first Monday in March and continues until the business of the term is disposed. Hon. T. C. Munger, of Lincoln, is the present United States district judge and George F. Work, Esq., is the deputy clerk. The territory

comprising this branch of the Federal Court is identical with that of the Tenth Judicial District of the State Court with the addition of the Counties of Clay and Nuckolls. The Federal District Court of Nebraska is entitled under the law to two judges. The death of the Hon. William H. Munger on August 11, 1915, one of the incumbents, left a vacancy on the bench. Federal judges are appointed by the President of the United States and serve during good behavior but with the privilege of retiring after reaching the age of seventy years.

NOTES

Oliver P. Mason was appointed to the supreme bench in 1867 and was elected in 1868. He served as chief justice from 1867 to 1873 and died at Lincoln August 18, 1890.

Daniel Gantt went upon the supreme bench January 16, 1873, and served until May 29, 1878. He was chief justice from January 3, 1878, to May 29th of that year upon which date he departed this life at Nebraska City.

Judge William Gaslin died at Alma, in Harlan County, June 14, 1910, and by his dying request his funeral oration was delivered by the Hon. James P. A. Black, of Hastings.

Judge Edwin L. Adams died in California, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Judge Beale removed to Oklahoma to engage in professional and other business affairs.

All the judges of the County Court are still living except Judge Babcock and Judge Fleming. Of the incumbents of this office Babcock, Smith, Work, Burton and Bowen were veteran Union soldiers in the Civil war, and Judge Dungan was an officer in the Spanish-American war.

THE BAR

When the first term of the district court in Adams County was opened May 6, 1873, in a schoolhouse in Juniata, there were only four cases on the docket, and there were only seven attorneys in the county. At this term James Laird, Benjamin F. Smith, Titus Babcock, Harrison H. Blodgett, Guvera M. Blodgett and John M. Abbott were admitted to practice at the Nebraska bar. Judge Daniel Gantt presided at this term. James Laird, C. J. Dilworth and John D. Hays were appointed the committee to examine the applications for admission to the bar.

Benjamin F. Smith is the only member of the original bar still residing in Adams County. His home is in Juniata. Adna H. Bowen continued to practice law in the county until shortly after completing a term of office as county judge, in 1901, when he removed to his present location, Fayette, Idaho. That Mr. Bowen's capabilities were versatile may be inferred from the fact that he was a physician as well as an attorney, and upon his arrival in the county he practiced medicine to some extent. Mr. Bowen was the attending physician at the first accouchement in Adams County. He was also the first superintendent of schools and served in that capacity for two terms. The first case to be tried in the district court was the case brought by Mr. Bowen for himself against the Challenge Windmill Company. He was one of the Michigan colony that settled at Juniata in 1871.

It is generally conceded that James Laird, also from Michigan, though he was born at Fowlerville, N. Y., June 20, 1849, was the most distinguished member that ever graced the Adams County bar. This is largely due to the fact that Mr. Laird was eminently successful in public life as well as a keen and able lawyer. After the apportionment based upon the census of 1880, when Nebraska was divided into three districts, Mr. Laird was elected by the republicans as the member to Congress of the then Second District. He was a member of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first congresses, his majority being increased with each election. He was an active member of the committees on military affairs and on pensions. In his efforts in behalf of the old soldiers he was tireless. One of his most notable contests in Congress was in repudiation of the charge that a great majority of the entries of the public lands were fraudulent, and that the West was mostly made up of land thieves and perjurers.

Although Laird was only twelve years old when the Civil war broke out, by virtue of a good bodily growth he succeeded in enlisting for service in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, Michigan Infantry, and though but a lad through the term of the war he was promoted to the positions of sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and brevet major. He received four gunshot wounds and one saber cut, and was imprisoned in Libby prison for six weeks. Laird fought at Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in the struggles about Richmond. The captain of Laird's regiment wrote General Manderson of the lad's conduct at a critical moment at Dabney's Mills, when the enemy had turned the Federal flank:

"Under a galling fire, Laird rode along the line encouraging the

wavering and cursing the cowardly. His long hair fluttering and eye lit with enthusiasm, he appeared the personification of war's fiery madness. The enthusiasm of the boy awoke a steady determination in the men. The impending stampede stopped, and under his inspiring leadership the regiment took a new position with unbroken ranks."

Mr. Laird came to Juniata in 1871, and prior to his election to Congress took a leading part in the county's affairs. He was a strong partisan for Juniata in the county seat fight, but after the affair was settled he announced shortly afterward in a political meeting held in Liberal Hall that though he was disappointed, he was sure that the county seat had passed into good hands and that, therefore, he would change his residence to Hastings. Thereafter he was second to none in loyalty to the new county seat.

The legal and oratorical abilities of Mr. Laird were never displayed to better advantage than during the thirty days occupied by the Olive trial. Mr. Laird was one of the principal attorneys for the defense, and his address to the jury at that time is probably the climax of court oratory in Adams County.

Mr. Laird was never married, and after his death, General Manderson, addressing Congress, said: "To me there is something pitiful in the loneliness of the last few years of his short life. He had no near relative living at the time of his death. He was the last of his race. His father, the strong preacher, died in his youth. His two brothers were killed on the field of honor, near his side, in the early days of the war. His younger brother died of a distressing accident some years ago." Until her death, his mother had made her home with Mr. Laird.

While he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Laird did not actively participate in its workings. He had made a very strenuous campaign the preceding November, and a few days before the election he was suddenly prostrated. He rallied sufficiently to return to Washington following his election, but the rally was only temporary. On the morning of August 7, 1889, Mr. Laird died at his home in Hastings, at 1235 West Second Street. A number of years later, with fitting ceremony, his resting place in Parkview Cemetery was marked with a giant Colorado boulder and a cannon that had seen service in the Civil war.

R. A. Batty was a notable member of the Adams County bar. He practiced law in Hastings continuously from his arrival in June, 1873, to within about a year of his death in June, 1911. Mr. Batty was widely read outside of the law and was a keen thinker and

observer, brusque of manner, but much beloved by many intimate friends. In politics he was a democrat and in 1878 was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature. The question of prohibition was before the Legislature that session and it had been understood that Mr. Batty would support a prohibitory measure. He, however, did not do so, and the incident probably had something to do with keeping him more out of political life than otherwise would have been the case. In 1883 he was defeated in the race for district judge by Judge Morris. He subsequently took part in city campaigns against licensing saloons and at the time of his death was a strong supporter of the "drys."

Mr. Batty had pronounced independent views in religion and it was largely through his influence in the early '70s there was organized the Free Religious Church Society. Other members were John N. Lyman, George W. Mowry, E. Steinan, A. D. Yocum and M. K. Lewis. In 1878 the society erected Liberal Hall, which still stands on the southeast corner of Third Street and St. Joseph Avenue. For a number of years the free religious thinkers of the community met in the hall and from time to time lecturers on philosophical and kindred subjects were listened to in the hall. The building has had a varied career, having been used as a gymnasium, public school, theater, church, and now as a vulcanizing and bicycle repair shop.

"Honest Bob Batty" was a sobriquet often used by his friends. "He was a formidable opponent in a case," said a prominent member of the Adams County bar. "When he was thoroughly aroused, which happened every year or two, we had to get out from under." Mr. Batty was variously associated as follows: Batty, Abbott & Dow; Batty & Ragan; Batty & Casto; Batty, Casto & Dungan, and Batty, Dungan & Burton.

Caleb J. Dilworth was a prominent member of the Nebraska bar, beginning his practice in Lincoln in 1870. He came to Nebraska from Lewiston, Ill. In 1874 he was elected district attorney for the Second Nebraska District, which then embraced the two tiers of counties from the Missouri River to the Colorado line. He served two terms as district attorney, and in 1878 was elected attorney-general of the State of Nebraska and filled that office for two terms.

In 1883 he came to Hastings and formed a law partnership with Benjamin F. Smith and his son, William A. Dilworth, who had been admitted to the bar at Sidney in 1880. From Hastings Mr. Dilworth removed to Omaha, where he died a number of years ago. Will Dilworth was a member of the first Nebraska State Railway Commission, and subsequently was for several years a member of the legal

department of the Burlington Railroad. He is now in private practice in Holdrege.

John A. Casto was for many years a prominent attorney of Hastings, beginning his practice in 1883 and continuing his residence in the city until his death in the middle '90s. Mr. Casto was a graduate of Union Law College. He was a classmate and roommate of William Jennings Bryan. In 1884 Mr. Casto was joined in Hastings by a college classmate, Morris Cliggitt, and they were law partners until 1887, when Mr. Cliggitt left Hastings and Mr. Casto formed a partnership with R. A. Batty.

In the spring of 1877 Bedford Brown was graduated from the Columbian University Law School at Washington D. C., and shortly afterwards came to Hastings. He was in the office of Dilworth, Smith & Dilworth for about three months and then formed a partnership with W. L. Marshall, who came to Hastings from Leadville, Colo. The partnership formed in April, 1888, continued until January 25, 1890, when Mr. Marshall left Hastings. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Laura Baily, daughter of Judge Jacob Baily of Hastings, and in the later '90s removed to Spokane, Wash., where he is now practicing his profession.

James H. Fleming was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., in 1876, and in 1878 came to Hastings and entered upon the practice of his profession. Mr. Fleming was a republican and manifested considerable interest in politics. In 1883 he was elected county judge of Adams County and was elected to the office three times. For the last several years of his life he did not engage in active practice. He died in Hastings in the summer of 1911.

Chris Hoepfner began practicing law in Hastings in 1886, coming from Fremont County, Iowa. In 1890 he was elected county attorney. In 1887 Mr. Hoepfner formed a law partnership with his brother, Ernest Hoepfner, who came to Hastings that year. He was for a time associated with A. H. Bowen. Mr. Hoepfner left Hastings in 1893, going first to Omaha and subsequently to St. Louis. He is now practicing his profession in Los Angeles.

Jacob Baily began practicing law in Hastings in 1886, coming from Richardson County. He was a republican and took an active interest in politics. He was elected county judge in 1893 and served in that capacity for two terms. Mr. Baily formed a law partnership with A. M. Cunningham, who came to Hastings the same year as Mr. Baily. Judge Baily removed with his family to Spokane, Wash., in 1905, where he still resides.

J. B. Cessna was a well-known member of the Adams County

bar from 1885 to the early years of the present century. He was admitted to the bar at Bedford, Pa. Mr. Cessna was a republican and frequently took the stump for his party. He was much interested and one of the chief promoters of the Nebraska & Gulf Railroad, which contemplated building a railroad from a point in Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Cessna was an impulsive gentleman with a quite distinct personality. He contributed some articles to the North American Review. Since leaving Hastings his home has been at Erie, Pa.

Lucius Junius Capps was a member of the Adams County bar who in many ways displayed unusual strength. Speaking of him, years after his death, an Adams County attorney said: "In his cases Mr. Capps was quick to recognize the strong positions, and to dislodge him was practically impossible. He was perhaps the most tenacious, in this regard, of any member of the bar."

Mr. Capps was a graduate of Ann Arbor, graduating with the class of 1875. Following his graduation he practiced in Paris, Ill., until he came to Hastings, in December, 1878. For a time he was associated with W. P. McCreary. Mr. Capps took a keen interest in politics, and especially in the campaign of 1896 he did a good deal of speaking for the republicans. For some time prior to his death, which took place March 21, 1907, he was a United States deputy internal revenue collector.

Angus B. McDonald was a graduate of the Yale Law School and had practiced for many years in New York State before coming to Hastings in 1885. He was a quiet, studious attorney and had served in the constitutional convention of New York in 1867. He was an attorney for fifteen years in Geneva, N. Y., and thirteen years in Rochester. In Hastings he was the attorney for the Nebraska Loan & Trust Company, but did not live in Hastings for long.

Charles H. Tanner was the first county attorney of Adams County to be elected by a general vote in Adams County. This was in 1886, and he served one term. Previously the county attorney had been employed by the commissioners as the occasion required. Mr. Tanner is recalled as a man of versatility and a gift of ready speech, with erratic habits. His greatest strength was in conducting the defense and addressing the jury. He was born in New York State in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in Lancaster County in 1877. He settled in Hastings in 1879 and continued to practice there until the latter years of the 90's. He died at Eustis, Neb., about 1901. He had practiced his profession in Eustis since leaving Hastings.

J. M. Hester came to Hastings from New Albany, Ind., about

the latter part of 1884. He purchased a farm a short distance south of the city and for a time lived upon it, at the same time practicing law in town. He was associated with W. P. McCreary for a time, but was in Hastings only a few years. An incident occurred in the life of Judge Hester which lends itself to romance more readily than the usual tenor of the legal life affords. Some years before coming to Hastings, Mr. Hester defended a woman under indictment for murder in the court at New Albany, Ind. Mrs. Melissa Morton was the woman. Mrs. Morton related that she shot a young man upon the doorstep of her home because he had persisted in forcing his attentions upon her. Some time after her acquittal her husband died, and subsequently she was married to the attorney who defended her case, Judge Hester, and whom she then met for the first time.

Frank D. Taggart, a graduate of Wooster University, was admitted to the bar in Adams County in December, 1881. He was the founder of the Hastings Independent, out of which the Hastings Daily Tribune eventually developed.

Charles D. Taylor was an attorney who came to Hastings from Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1885. After a short time he removed to Washington State, where he died about twelve years ago. I. E. Pierce is another attorney who practiced in Adams County only a short time, coming to Hastings in 1887. George Lynn came also in 1887. He was an ardent populist and contributed to the local press on political subjects. A. D. Yocum was admitted to the bar in Hastings in 1878, and William S. McKinney in September, 1883, when he came from Kalamazoo, Mich., and near which place he was killed in an automobile accident in 1914.

T. D. Scofield was active in the practice of his profession in the early days of the county. He was frequently employed as county attorney by the early commissioners. He was one of the prosecutors in the Olive trial. From Hastings he went West. A. T. Ash was another of the well-known early Adams County lawyers. Mr. Ash died in Hastings in the early '80s.

John Finley practiced law in Adams County for about ten years, coming about 1880. Subsequently Mr. Finley has attained prominence in the politics of Western Kansas.

Elmer E. Ferris is remembered as one of the distinguished members of the Adams County bar. Mr. Ferris was born in Wisconsin and was graduated from the Chicago University and the Chicago Union Law College. He came to Hastings and began practicing law in 1888, and two years later became the junior member of the firm of Tibbets, Morey & Ferris. The firm of Tibbets & Morey was estab-

lished in April, 1886. After about ten years with the law firm, Mr. Ferris gave up the law and became a minister, removing his residence east. He has since become a novelist and short story writer, contributing to the best fiction magazines.

Obadiah Hewitt was a much respected member of the Adams County bar for a period of about a dozen years centering around 1889, in which year he ran for county judge on an independent ticket. Mr. Hewitt's son, who is now an attorney at Alliance, Neb., was the first student graduated from Hastings College. Mr. Hewitt served as city attorney of Hastings for a time. He formed a law partnership with F. P. Olmstead. Mr. Hewitt was an independent candidate for county judge in 1889, though normally a republican in politics.

John C. Stevens attained notable distinction in the Adams County bar through his success in influencing juries. He enjoyed a remarkably wide acquaintance throughout Adams County and easily won the confidence of those he met. He took an active interest in politics and was a candidate for county judge upon the democratic ticket. Before studying law, Mr. Stevens taught school in Blaine Township and took up the study of law in the office of Capps & McCreary. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and continued in active practice until his death, January 23, 1914. In December, 1913, he formed a law partnership with John A. Lawler. Walter M. Crow, the present deputy county attorney, studied law in the office of John Stevens. Mr. Stevens was born in Okanee, Ill.

As mentioned before, Benjamin F. Smith has been longer in the county than any other member of the bar. Judge W. R. Burton began practicing in Hastings in 1884. George W. Tibbets and Charles F. Morey have been members of the Adams County bar since 1886, and M. A. Hartigan since 1888, coming from Plattsmouth. John M. Ragan first came to Hastings in 1874, at that time remaining for only a short time. Mr. Ragan returned in 1878, and in October of that year formed a partnership with R. A. Batty, buying the interest of J. F. Nelson, who went to Kansas. Mr. Ragan has served as city attorney and was six years on the Nebraska Supreme Bench.

F. P. Olmstead was admitted to the bar in Adams County in 1888. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1884 and in 1888, and introduced the bill providing for the locating of the State Hospital for the Insane at Hastings. W. P. McCreary has practiced law in Hastings since 1884. He was three times elected county attorney, and for several years was prominently identified with politics, with the republicans. With the exception of those mentioned, the Adams County bar is largely made up of younger men who have become members

within the last ten years. The bar is now composed of James E. Addie, J. P. A. Black, A. T. Bratton, W. R. Burton, W. F. Button, P. E. Boslaugh, W. H. Baugh, C. E. Bruckman, J. J. Buchanan, Karl D. Beghtol, W. M. Crow, James Crowley, R. R. Damerell, E. E. Danly, H. S. Dungan, Phillip H. Fuller, H. F. Favinger, Don C. Fouts, Joseph A. Gardiner, C. E. Higinbotham, C. K. Hart, Ernest Hoepfner, M. A. Hartigan, J. W. James, F. J. Johnson, W. H. Lanning, John A. Lawler, Charles F. Morey, W. P. McCreary, F. P. Olmstead, John M. Ragan, B. F. Smith, John Snider, George W. Tibbets, Raymond Tibbets, George F. Work and J. E. Willits. The present law firms are McCreary & Danly; Tibbets, Morey, Fuller & Tibbets; Fouts & Crow; Stiner & Boslaugh, and Bruckman & Johnson.

John M. Abbott opened the first law office in Hastings June 1, 1873. For several years Mr. Abbott was the law partner of R. A. Batty. When the Adams County bar was formed there was only one term of the District Court a year, and the first year there were only four cases on the docket. Now there are forty resident attorneys, four terms of court a year, with the cases each term reaching well toward two hundred.

CHAPTER XI

NOTABLE ADAMS COUNTY TRIALS

In point of intense dramatic interest no case brought to trial in Adams County rivals that of I. P. Olive who with eight others was arraigned before Judge William Gaslin in the District Court at Hastings, in the spring of 1879. These men were charged with the murder of Luther Mitchell and Ami W. Kitchem in Custer County, December 10, 1878. The interest was not alone in the outcome of the trial itself but it was surrounded with an atmosphere that was tense and charged with suspense.

All Western Nebraska was rife with tales depicting the desperate character of the men on trial. The brutality with which it was understood that the murder had been committed caused the central characters to be regarded with a sense of disconcerting awe. Moreover, there were rumors that in the wilds of the unorganized West the friends of the men charged, lawless desperadoes like themselves, were organizing an armed band to rush the jail, overpower the officers of the law, and rescue the prisoners. This feature alone lent an excitement to the times which it is difficult at this period to realize. At any moment of the day or night the peaceful citizens more than half expected to hear the thunder of the hoofs of the horses of the invaders, their ringing shouts of challenge and the sharp cracks of the Winchesters heralding the fray.

To guard against this eventuality soldiers were hurriedly summoned from Fort Omaha to ward off the gang. Three companies arrived, coming in a special train over the Burlington that made the trip from Omaha in three hours. The soldiers brought with them to the citizens a sense of greater security but the excitement was not abated one whit; indeed, the presence of the military added zest to the prospect. A patrol guarded the jail, a small wooden affair standing on the southwest corner of the present Court House Square, and when the prisoners were taken to and from the court room they were escorted by a military guard.

The case was tried in Liberal Hall, which still stands on the corner of St. Joseph Avenue and Third Street. When marching to or from the court the prisoners were marched handcuffed, two and two. Spectators lined the way, many of them women, and remarked upon the appearance and character of the men being tried. At intervals the bugle of the military might be heard all over the town as the guard was changed, and its clear tones was a constant reminder of the unusual event that was transpiring.

The trial lasted nearly four weeks and the court room was crowded, very many of them being women. One interested spectator was a small boy, who sold peanuts to the hungry visitors to the court. He was stationed near the entrance in a little room on the north side of the building, and while he plied his business with energy and much satisfaction with the generous patronage, he enjoyed the dime novel features of the case to the utmost and kept his eyes upon the prisoners and the lawyers whenever the stress of business permitted. Then and there he resolved to become a lawyer when he should become a man. He never changed his mind and in due time came to preside as judge over the very same court in which his ambition was first awakened. The boy is now Judge Harry S. Dungan, judge of the Tenth Judicial District.

Mrs. Olive, wife of the chief prisoner, was in constant attendance at the trial. She wore throughout a look of anxiety but admitted no appearance of lack of confidence that her husband would be cleared. With Mrs. Olive was their son, a lad of about ten, who was envied by the small boys of the town because of the inexhaustible supply of marbles which he seemed to have at all times.

Olive and those brought with him here for trial as well as the murdered men, Mitchell and Kitchem, were cattle men operating their business in the western part of Nebraska, chiefly in Custer County. Custer County at that time was not organized for judicial purposes, nor had it been joined to any organized territory for that purpose and that is the reason that the case was tried in Adams County, which at that time was a part of the Fifth Judicial District.

Late in the autumn of 1878 a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mitchell and Kitchem on the charge of cattle stealing and on November 27th of that year a party of men set out to arrest them. They proceeded to the house of Mitchell who resided on Clear Creek and here they found the two men. Mitchell and Kitchem resisted with a brisk gunfire which is said to have been in return of volleys fired at them by the deputies. The two men declared that they were

willing to be arrested and tried by the proper authorities but they feared the cowboys of Custer County.

After the exchange of a number of shots, Kitchem was wounded in the arm. Immediately following his wounding he shot and killed a deputy by the name of Stephens. In the confusion that followed the killing of Stephens, Mitchell and Kitchem escaped.

The deputy Stephens, it transpired, was a brother of I. P. Olive, the rich cattleman of the South Loup country. The name, "Stephens," was an alias. Stephens is described as a rough character with proclivities of a desperado. It is also reasonably certain that there was a woman in the case, for it is known that both Kitchem and Stephens had been paying court to a handsome widow and residents of that country declared that Stephens as well as Olive had been active in securing the warrant for the arrest of Mitchell and Kitchem in order to dispose of the latter as a rival for the affection of the widow.

At all events Olive offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture, dead or alive, of both Mitchell and Kitchem. They were soon captured and arrested and several sheriff's and deputies of the adjoining counties received their proportions of the reward offered by Olive.

While the two men were being taken from Kearney County to Custer County for their preliminary examination, in the custody of Sheriff Gillan of Keith County, Phil Dufrand of Custer County and others, the party was set upon by a band of armed men and the prisoners were taken away.

The following afternoon the bodies of Mitchell and Kitchem were found in a canyon near the south line of Custer County, north of the present Town of Lexington, but in Custer County. The body of Kitchem was still hanging to the limb of a tree by a rope which had been fastened about his neck. The rope with which Mitchell had been hung to the same limb had broken and the man's body lay in ashes still smouldering at the foot of the tree. The body, however, was slightly supported by the left arm the wrist of which was handcuffed to the right wrist of Kitchem as he hung from the limb.

In the indictments brought against Olive and his party it was charged that the two men had been shot as well as hung, several shots having been fired into each body, and that their clothes had been saturated with oil and set on fire. The testimony of the prosecution sought to establish that the men had been burned alive after being tortured with knives.

The state attorney general, Gen. C. J. Dilworth, set about at once to gather information that would lead to the ending of these

deeds of violence which were terrorizing the homesteaders of western Nebraska and in a short time was able to inform the authorities at Kearney that everything was ready for the making of arrests. A number of deputies were sworn in at Kearney and the party proceeded to Plum Creek, now Lexington, where the arrests were made. The capture was arranged so that the men were taken unawares and singly. I. P. Olive, who had declared that there were not enough inhabitants in the state to capture him, was taken without trouble in the post-office. A brother of the murdered Kitchem was one of the deputies that arrested Olive, and it was he that placed the handcuff's upon his wrist. When Olive was introduced to him, the former merely smiled and remarked, "That's all right, boys."

The State of Nebraska appropriated \$10,000 for the prosecution of the case and retained John M. Thurston of Omaha and others to assist General Dilworth.

At a special term of the court for the Fifth Judicial District held at Hastings in February, 1879, Judge Gaslin designated Adams County as the county where the crime should be investigated by the grand jury and tried if an indictment should be found. On February 27th District Attorney T. D. Scofield filed three indictments charging I. P. Olive, William H. Green, John Baldwin, Fredrick Fisher, Bion Brown, Barney J. Gillan, Pedro Dominicus, Dennis Gartrell and an unnamed man with murder in the first degree in the killing of Mitchell and Kitchem.

The defendants retained as their attorneys James Laird of Hastings, Beach I. Hinman of North Platte and General Connor of Kearney; associated with these in the defense were Attorneys Neville, Hamen and Warrington.

The case was set for trial April 1, 1879, and the defense began a stubborn resistance which was kept up unceasingly throughout the month that the trial lasted. Motions to quash the indictment and asking for change of venue were overruled by the court in rapid succession. In support of the motion asking for change of venue hundreds of affidavits were signed by citizens of Adams and other counties declaring that on account of the stories that had been printed by the newspapers throughout western Nebraska concerning the defendants and the rumors that were constantly repeated it would be impossible to find an open minded jury in Adams County, and the same was declared of Buffalo, Furnas, Custer and other counties.

The motion to quash was on the ground the grand jury had not been called in the manner required by law and that the grand jury had been called from one county while the alleged crime had been

committed in another. It was also urged that the grand jury had been called at a special term of the court and it was claimed that that procedure was illegal; also that Custer County was properly organized but did not belong to the Fifth Judicial District and that therefore Judge Gaslin did not have jurisdiction to try the case.

All the objections of the defense having been overruled on April 7th all the defendants except Fredrick Fisher and I. P. Olive demanded separate trials. This the court granted and the case proceeded to trial. The brilliance of James Laird was never more in evidence than at this trial, though his especial duty seemed to be to arouse the anger and disturb the judicial serenity of the court, evidently for the purpose of endeavoring to lead Judge Gaslin to commit judicial errors. Laird's address to the jury was talked about for years and no doubt the reputation won at this trial was a factor in securing for him later the nomination and election to Congress.

John M. Thurston, too, had his reputation to make at this time and from the time of the trial on he was known throughout the West as the silver tongued orator. In later years he became a senator of the United States and attained a high place in the national council of the republican party.

It is probable that the attorneys decided to try Olive and Fisher together that the former might benefit from whatever sympathy the youth of the latter might win from the jurors. Fisher was scarcely twenty years old and very youthful in appearance. Olive and Fisher were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The case was appealed and the Supreme Court held that the indictment and trial in Adams County was an error and that the proceedings should have been brought in Custer County. Although a new trial was ordered the grand jury of Custer County took no action, and the prisoners, released on their own recognizance, did not face the charge a second time. Several years later Olive was fatally shot in a quarrel over a poker game in a town in Kansas.

Sheriff Gillan and three other men implicated in allowing Mitchell and Kitchem to be taken from them by the band that killed the two, were arrested and lodged in the Buffalo County jail.

John W. Lyman was the foreman of the grand jury that indicted Olive and his friends.

Because of fear of vengeance from the friends of Olive, it was difficult to find men willing to take the risk of sitting on the jury in this trial. The selecting of the twelve men was completed on April 10th. The following comprised the jury: James Slote, W. M. West, A. J. Millett, Thomas Carroll, Connor Knopf, C. O. Henry, A. R.

Pierson, H. M. Palmer, J. C. Davis, H. L. Pratt and William Bailey.

It was the influence of Thomas Carroll that saved Olive from being found guilty of murder in the first degree. The strong resistance of Carroll to his fellow jurors resulted in the verdict of manslaughter.

During the trial, Bion Brown turned state's evidence and narrated the story of the crime in detail. Brown was released.

The trial of Baldwin and Green was begun April 24, 1879. In this case Pedro Dominicus, as well as Bion Brown, testified for the state. The jury disagreed, however, and the men were taken to the Kearney County jail to await a second trial. There they succeeded in breaking jail and making their escape.

Next to Olive and Fisher of the men tried here the Mexican, Pedro Dominicus and the negro are best remembered. The Mexican was a one-eyed man and peculiarly vicious in appearance. The negro insisted on singing in a loud voice whenever there was an opportunity, and it was his habit to clamber up to the high windows of the jail from where his strong voice in song could be heard for many blocks.

FIRST PROVEN MURDER

The first murder proven to have been committed in Adams County was in February, 1879, when William John McElvoy, alias John Brown, was convicted of the murder of Henry Stutzman at his home about four miles southwest of Hastings. McElvoy was a young man who usually made his home with a relative in Red Cloud. During the year or two preceding the murder of Stutzman McElvoy had worked for a number of farmers in Adams County, and at the time of the murder was employed as a printer in the office of the Hastings Journal.

On the evening of February 7th McElvoy left Hastings afoot, starting south. He was armed with a rifle and a revolver and said he was going to Red Cloud.

The next morning Cameron Belliel, a neighbor, while passing the house of Stutzman noticed that the latter's mules were gone and the atmosphere surrounding the place suggested to him that something was wrong. Belliel went up to the house and called Stutzman by name several times. He got no reply and now about convinced that there had been foul play he went to the home of Joseph Wolf and informed him of his suspicions. The two returned to the home of Stutzman and broke through the door.

They found Stutzman dead. The body was still on the chair

with the head bent over the table. Under the head of the dead man a tin pan had been placed to receive the blood which had flown from two wounds, one from a rifle bullet and the other from a revolver.

The news of the murder spread rapidly and the people of the community gathered in numbers to search for the slayer. A new snow lay upon the ground and the tracking of the mules was easy. The tracks led south and thither went the posse. Clark, a Burlington engineer, while on the way from Red Cloud had noticed a man traveling south with some mules. Upon reaching Hastings and hearing of the murder he concluded that the man he had seen was the murderer. Following the receipt of this news another group, Clark among them, left Hastings to join the posse. McElvoy was by this time generally suspected.

About a mile south of the Blue River McElvoy was caught with the mules in his possession. He made no resistance nor did he attempt to escape but maintained that he had killed Stutzman in self defense and unintentionally at that. He explained that seeing he had killed the man it occurred to him that he might just as well take the mules. The party with their prisoner reached Ayr a few minutes before the arrival of the northbound train upon which McElvoy was brought to Hastings.

Meanwhile the news of the capture of McElvoy had been brought to town by those who had turned back when he was first captured, and the recital of his story greatly incensed the populace. A great crowd gathered near the jail on the present Court House Square and lynching was freely talked of. Lynching, indeed, seemed imminent.

That McElvoy was not hanged immediately upon his arrival in Hastings is probably due to the effort of the Rev. D. Schley Schaff who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. From a buggy the minister addressed the angry crowd and besought them to allow the law to take its course and save the credit of Adams County. He succeeded in allaying the feeling for the time. Schaff, by the way was the son of Doctor Schaff, the Bible scholar of international reputation; he was also a relative of Admiral Schley.

Later that evening, however, the populace assembled a second time and lynching was again imminent. By a ruse Sheriff Martin led the mob to believe that McElvoy was on the south side of the jail and while they sought to reach him from that side the officer and his deputies got the prisoner out through a window on the north side. He was hurried to a waiting wagon and driven rapidly to the Burlington track and put aboard a west bound train at a point near the present roundhouse. He was taken to Kearny and lodged in jail.

The grand jury soon indicted McElvoy on two counts; first, murder in the first degree by shooting Stutzman with a rifle. The second count charged the same offense with a pistol.

Judge Gaslin immediately convened the court and McElvoy was arraigned. The case for the state was conducted by the district attorney, T. D. Scofield, who was assisted by A. H. Bowen, John M. Ragan and A. T. Ash were retained by the defense. McElvoy entered a plea of "Not Guilty."

The following were the jurors in the case: A. J. Adams, R. H. Vanatta, C. A. Lane, E. W. Hall, T. L. Orton, M. L. Cook, J. W. Sheffield, W. T. Pomeroy, J. H. Spencer, D. Bigelow, S. G. Johnson and George Beatte.

The defense maintained that McElvoy and Stutzman had quarreled and that the latter had seized the former's rifle and that McElvoy then seized the gun and that a struggle ensued during which the fatal shots were fired. The prosecution sought to show that the prisoner shot Stutzman when the latter returned to the house from outside and upbraided the young man whom he found ransacking his pockets. Stutzman was a bachelor and there was nobody in the house but the two.

The trial lasted only one day and about 10 o'clock the following day the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty" and Judge Gaslin sentenced the prisoner to hang May 29, 1879. Sentence was pronounced in a little less than eight days after the commission of the murder.

McElvoy, however, was not hanged. On appeal the Superior Court remanded the case back for new trial. At the second trial he was allowed to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Ten years later he was pardoned by Governor Thayer.

I. P. Olive and his friends were in the Hastings jail at the time that McElvoy was confined there awaiting removal to the penitentiary. When Olive received his ten-year sentence he fumed and raged angrily, declaring that he would rather be hanged than put in ten years in the penitentiary. This view did not appeal to McElvoy who stoutly maintained that after experiencing a death sentence and a life term sentence he was prepared to testify that the latter looked a good deal the better to a fellow.

YOCUM MURDER TRIAL

On the afternoon of February 22, 1892, Capt. A. D. Yocum, prominently identified with Hastings and the development of Adams

County, having served on the board of county commissioners and as mayor of Hastings from April, 1876, to April, 1877, shot and killed Myron Van Fleet, also a resident of Hastings. The shooting took place in front of the cigar store located at 512 West Second Street. A revolver was the weapon used. The shooting resulted from the bad feeling aroused because of reports circulated by Mr. Van Fleet concerning Mr. Yocum's daughter, and which he declared were slanderous. Jeff Teemer was arrested with Captain Yocum as an accomplice in the killing. The trial of Yocum was held in the District Court in March, 1892. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter on the 24th of March. The case against Teemer was dismissed on the motion of the county attorney. The release of Yocum was procured and he did not serve any of his sentence.

In the prosecution of Captain Yocum, County Attorney Chris Hoepfner, a brother of Ernest Hoepfner, was assisted by Batty, Casto & Dungan, C. H. Tanner and W. P. McCreary. The defense was conducted by A. H. Bowen, M. A. Hartigan, C. J. Dilworth, Jesse B. Strode and J. G. Tate. In the dispatches of General Vodges, commander of the federal forces before Charlestown, S. C. while complimenting his staff officers, Corporal A. D. Yocum is mentioned as having displayed conspicuous bravery and efficiency in furnishing information of the enemy, for which he was promoted to adjutant of his regiment, the Sixty-second Ohio. From Hastings, Captain Yocum went West and took up land in a colony south of Yuma, on the Arizona side of the Colorado River. At 9 o'clock on a June morning, 1902, he committed suicide on the grave of his wife in Mountainview Cemetery at Pasadena, Cal. In a letter he left explaining his suicide he said: "Sixty years of relentless conflict with adversity have rendered me incapable of further usefulness in the world, mentally and physically."

THE MASON CASE

On the night of August 1, 1892, Delavan S. Cole was shot and killed in a little vacant building in the extreme southeastern portion of Hastings. Mr. Cole had come to Hastings in an early day, and the park that he laid out in the southeast part of the town was for many years the principal recreation grounds of the city. January 19, 1893, Mrs. Anna B. Mason, who lived near Mr. Cole, was arraigned in the District Court, charged with the murder of Mr. Cole. The accused woman pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. She was pardoned by Governor

Crounse on December 15, 1893. Her husband, Edward W. Mason, was arrested and charged as an accomplice of his wife in the crime. On April 15, 1893, he was acquitted by the jury. County Attorney W. P. McCreary was the prosecutor in these cases. Tibbets, Morey & Ferris conducted the defense.

HORLOCKER TRIAL

September 25, 1899, an information was filed in the District Court charging Miss Viola Horlocker with administering arsenic to Mrs. Anna R. Morey with the intent to kill. Miss Horlocker was released on \$5,000 bail and the case came for trial in the March term, 1900. For many days the District Court room was crowded. The prosecution charged that Miss Horlocker had concealed the poison in candy and then left the package at the home of Mrs. Morey, the package bearing the label, "Sweets for Mrs. Morey." This package was left at the home of Mrs. Morey April 10, 1899, and severe illness, almost resulting in the death of the recipient, had followed the eating of the candy. Miss Horlocker bore a high local reputation as a singer. She was employed as a stenographer in the law firm of which Mrs. Morey's husband was a member. She was acquitted of the charge by the jury March 30, 1900. She left Hastings and subsequently was married in New York, where she resides. County Attorney W. P. McCreary conducted the prosecution; John M. Ragan, R. A. Batty and John C. Stevens were the attorneys for the defense. Temporary insanity was the basis of the defense.

PEARSON CASE

On May 10, 1907, Bonde R. Pearson of Hastings was arraigned in the District Court, charged with the killing of Walter R. McCulla of Kenesaw. As narrated by the prosecution, McCulla was shot while standing at the telephone talking, in the Pearson home at 109 East Fifth Street. The accused stood outside the house and shot through the window. The weapon used was a shotgun. The shot struck McCulla on the left side of the back. He died from the wounds early July 30, 1906. The shooting was done about midnight, and was caused by the objection of Pearson to McCulla as a visitor to his home and an associate of his wife. The prosecutor was County Attorney John Snider, assisted by R. A. Batty. John C. Stevens and William F. Button defended. The defense contended that Pearson had been subjected to great and unusual provocation that had ren-

dered him temporarily unaccountable. On May 10, 1907, the defendant was acquitted by the jury.

TRIAL OF ANDERSON

Arthur Anderson, a colored boy about twenty years old, killed Arthur Newell, a white young man of about the same age, on February 16, 1910, by striking him on the head with a billiard cue. The killing was done in a pool room on Hastings Avenue, near the First Street corner and on the east side of the avenue. Anderson resented being bandied about his bad luck at pool and a remark made about his color. After striking Newell, who died instantly, Anderson fled. He was not captured for several days, but when found not far from Glenville, his feet were so badly frozen that it was necessary to amputate them at the Nebraska Sanitarium. He was arraigned in District Court March 24, 1910, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge H. S. Dungan, and committed the following day. Newell, the young man killed, was also a resident of Hastings.

HARRY PALMER TRIAL

Sunday afternoon, April 2, 1911, Harry Palmer, aged twenty-six, shot and killed his wife, Odessa Palmer, aged twenty-two, at the home of her mother in the west side of Hastings. Mrs. Palmer died at the Nebraska Sanitarium about four hours later. After shooting his wife in the right breast with a revolver, the young man attempted to kill himself and inflicted severe wounds in the attempt. Mrs. Palmer had left her husband and gone to live with her mother. On the fatal Sunday the young man came with a buggy and asked her to return to their home in another part of the city. Upon her refusing, he drew the revolver and immediately shot her. On May 9, 1911, he pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced by Judge Dungan to serve twenty-two years in the penitentiary at Lincoln. He was later removed to the hospital for the insane at Ingleside.

NELSON TRIED FOR KILLING

The police at Hastings were notified August 5, 1885, that a negro boy by the name of Lish Nelson had stolen a lady's watch and chain at Holdrege and was believed to have boarded a train bound east-

ward. J. M. Tennant was a member of the police force at that time, and on that particular night was in charge of the force. Officer Tennant ordered the police at the Burlington Station, C. J. Balcom, to be on the lookout. The latter officer about midnight observed a young negro clamber off a freight train coming from the west. When he ordered him to halt, the negro opened fire with a revolver, one of the bullets striking the policeman in the abdomen. Two days later the officer died from the wound.

After firing, the negro fled, followed by a posse headed by Officer Tennant. The negro made for the southeastern part of the city and at length came to a clump of tall grass and weeds in the vicinity of Polenske Schellac & Co.'s east brick yard. Here he secreted himself and when the posse, which meanwhile had been reinforced by Sheriff Dave Barlass and others, came up, opened fire. There was a lively exchange of shots, and the negro was badly wounded in the cheek. He would not surrender, however, and Officer Tennant decided that he could not be taken with revolvers without unnecessarily exposing the pursuers to danger. Accordingly, deputies were sent back to the city to secure shotguns. Members of the posse had ridden horses, which were tethered close by. The young negro was so near to his pursuers that he heard their plan to get shotguns, and while they were waiting for the return of the deputies he stealthily stole from the grass and succeeded in reaching the horses. Rapid hoofbeats making southward apprised the pursuers that their quarry had fled.

Officer Tennant now hurried back to the city, and a large number of the posse boarded a train that was just ready to start south. They got off at Ayr and were joined by a large number from that village and they began scouring the country toward Hastings. Not far from Ayr they encountered young Lish. He was still full of fight and kept up a lively fire. Several of the posse were hit by the bullets, but none were seriously wounded. The negro finally surrendered. Fearing that he would be lynched in Hastings, the officers took Lish to Fairfield and later transferred him to the jail in Kearney. He was brought for trial in the District Court at Hastings in the December term, 1885. County Attorney C. H. Tanner prosecuted, and the court appointed Capps & McCreary of Hastings and Hon. W. L. Green of Kearney to conduct the defense. On December 11th, he was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary. The sentence was commuted by Governor Cromse May 25, 1894, and on June 1 he was discharged. According to his confession to his attorneys, Lish planned to become a desperado, and had practiced with a revolver until he became very expert with

the weapon. He later became insane and was confined in Ingleside. At the time that he shot Balcom, Lish was about seventeen years old.

BURNED STATION AND KILLED YOCUM

About midnight, November 24, 1879, fire was discovered shooting from the windows of the Burlington passenger station. The station and a considerable portion of the freight depot were burned to the ground. No definite information has been gained about just what took place on that night. In the morning the dead body of a young man, Allen J. Yocum, was discovered in the ruins. It was ascertained that a number of men had been playing cards in the station that night, and that Yocum was a party in the game. The theory developed was that the players had quarreled and that one of them shot and killed Yocum and set fire to the station to conceal the crime. Yocum had been shot through the heart. Warrants were issued for the arrest of William M. Baldwin and Ralph M. Taylor, whom evidence showed to have been among the party and who were not seen after the night of the murder. Considerable difficulty was encountered in capturing them, for they had fled the county. On May 6, 1880, Baldwin was arraigned in the District Court, charged with the murder of Yocum and burning the railroad property, and on May 18th he was found guilty of manslaughter by the jury and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. T. D. Scofield was the prosecuting attorney and John M. Ragan and R. A. Batty were appointed by the court to defend. An appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in granting a new trial to Baldwin and he was released upon the motion of the county attorney. The jury that convicted Baldwin were A. D. Briggs, W. Grabbill, J. C. Ball, J. D. Evans, John Exelby, Hiram Gardner, W. C. Robinson, A. F. Powers, John Van Houten, Simon Sanger, Benjamin Van Sickle and H. M. Sage. Yocum was an employee at the Burlington station.

In the December term Taylor was brought to trial and found not guilty.

LYNCH SLAYERS OF MILLETT

One of the most sensational incidents in the history of Adams County took place in the latter part of March, 1883, but only a fragment of it is narrated in the records of the court. This was the murder of Cassius M. Millett and the lynching of two men for the crime. Mr. Millett was the proprietor of a grocery store on the north

side of Second Street, between Hastings and Denver avenues. During the afternoon preceding the evening when he was shot, Mr. Millett had observed three men pass and repass his store several times. When he closed the store they were not in sight, but he soon became aware that they were following him. When he was only a short distance east of his home, which was located on the north side of First Street, a short way west of that street's intersection with Bellevue Avenue, he was held up by three masked men, whose purpose, as they afterward confessed, was to lead him to a cave west of the city and there compel him to deliver his money.

The three men started off westward with their victim, threatening to kill him if he made an outcry. When in front of the gate opening upon the lawn surrounding the residence of Aaron May, a merchant, Mr. Millett broke away from his captors, and just as he entered the gate one of them shot, the bullet striking Mr. Millett. The wounded man was able to reach the back door of his residence. There he was met by Mrs. Millett and fell unconscious into her arms. He died a short time later, March 27, but before death came was able to make a statement of the affair to Isaac Le Doyt, notary public. The funeral services for Mr. Millett were conducted April 1 under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which organization he was a member.

When fleeing from the scene of the murder, one of the highwaymen dropped his mask, which was found a day or so later by Miss Hall, a daughter of W. A. Hall. The mask was turned over to Chief of Police J. C. Williams, who found that it was of the same material as a table cover that had disappeared from the St. Louis Boarding House on South Street, between Hastings and Lincoln avenues. This caused suspicion to fall upon one of the boarders, James Green, and two men who were known to associate with him, Fred Ingraham and John Babcock. The three were arrested while digging a well upon the farm of Charles Kohl, a few miles south of Hastings. When the news of the arrest spread around, indignation was worked up to a high pitch, and there was general talk of lynching them.

A few nights after their arrest there was a dance in Liberal Hall and almost at the outset of the program Charles H. Dietrich, afterwards United States Senator Dietrich, who heard the talk about lynching but who was not yet fully convinced of the guilt of the men, left the hall and undertook an investigation on his own account. Babcock was confined in a room in the Commercial Hotel, now the Lindell, and the other two were under guard in another portion of the city. Mr. Dietrich secured a permit from Mayor W. H. Lan-

ning to interview Babcock, and from him he secured a complete confession. Mr. Dietrich was convinced by the straightforward story told by the prisoner, who was about eighteen years old. Ingraham and Green were much older, and it appeared to Mr. Dietrich that the young man had been drawn into the plot by the older men. He determined to save him from the lynchers if possible. The next day Babcock made a written confession, but when this was noised about, it only heightened the determination of some of the citizens to take the law into their own hands and avenge the crime.

That evening a meeting was held in a lumber yard south of the Burlington track, at which thirty-three men were present. They are now referred to as the "Thirty-threes." Before starting on their expedition they were numbered and each responded in order as the roll was called. All were masked, and taking from the lumber yard a heavy timber to use as a battering ram, they started toward the Stone Block where the prisoners were confined.

The prisoners were guarded by Edward Burton, Hi Farr, J. E. Hutchinson, W. C. Cutler and Charles Dietrich. Mr. Dietrich had asked to be appointed because he anticipated that there would be an attempt to lynch. The lynchers put in an appearance about 10 o'clock. Their approach was heralded by a great noise on the stairs. A few moments later the door of the room in which the prisoners were confined was dealt a terrific blow with the battering ram. It required a second blow to smash the door, and then the thirty-three entered the room with revolvers drawn. The determination manifested by the masked men in the outset had convinced the guards that resistance would be useless. The lynchers took immediate possession of the prisoners and marched them to a bridge on the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, where they were placed side by side on the bridge. A rope was immediately tied about each man's neck and fastened to a tie. Mr. Dietrich had not yet given up the hope of saving Babcock, although as yet no opportunity to do so had presented itself. Ingraham and Green were pushed off. Babcock was next in order. Just as he was slipping off the bank, Mr. Dietrich seized the rope and cut it with his knife. Babcock fell to the ground unhurt. The lynchers gathered angrily about Mr. Dietrich and demanded an explanation. It was the psychological moment for him to make an impression favorable to the man he would save. At no other moment could he so well have obtained the concentrated attention of the crowd. With a voice carrying authority, he recited the story of Babcock's confession. He told the listening lynchers that

he had promised the young man he would save his life, and declared that he would make that promise good.

After a short consultation, the lynchers decided to let the young man go. A few weeks later he was sentenced by the court to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, where he was taught the trade of stone-cutting. He was released in seven years, and nothing has been heard of him in recent years.

TRIAL OF MRS. ALDRICH

In the May term of the District Court, 1889, Mrs. Lizzie Aldrich was arraigned, charged with the killing of her husband, John Aldrich, a farmer who lived in the southern part of the county. He had died suddenly and neighbors caused the body to be exhumed and the contents of the stomach were sent to Rush Medical College, Chicago, for analysis. Arsenic was discovered in the stomach and soon after Mrs. Aldrich was arrested. She was acquitted, however, many believing that the farmer had administered the poison to himself.

SPROETZ ESCAPED

The body of James Quinn, a bachelor and a farmer, was found in a field near his house, March 26, 1886. The body had been buried in a shallow grave, from which it had been dug out by the hogs and partly eaten. Wilhelm Sproetz was arrested and charged with this crime. His attorney, Charles H. Tanner, obtained the discharge of the defendant at the preliminary trial. Following this an inquest was held and Sproetz gave evidence before the coroner. Immediately afterwards he fled, and has not been seen in the county since, although the coroner's jury on December 7th found him guilty of wilful murder.

SHOOTING OF DOCTOR RANDALL

In the spring of 1886 Dr. G. W. Randall was bound over in the County Court to await trial in the District Court on the charge of criminal assault upon Lora May Hart, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Hart of Edgar. The little girl had been brought to Hastings and left there to be treated by Doctor Randall for eye trouble. While the papers fixing his \$5,000 bail were being signed in County Judge Fleming's office in the Stone Block, a shot reverberated through the courtroom and Randall fell to the floor. He

expired almost immediately. The shot had been fired by a brother of the little girl. No attempt was made to capture the avenger of his small sister's wrong. Doctor Randall was buried in the potter's field. Mrs. Randall was brought to trial as an accomplice of her husband, but the case was dismissed.

CASE OF TREASURER THORNE

Adams County has had two defaulting county treasurers, William B. Thorne and Charles H. Paul. The Thorne defalcation affairs were first in the court in 1881, and the case against Treasurer Paul was brought in 1892.

William B. Thorne was a homesteader and was first elected treasurer in the fall of 1873. He was exceedingly active in the early political affairs of Adams County and took a leading part in the county seat removal contest. It is probable that the expenditures made by the county treasurer in these years of political storm were largely accountable for the subsequent shortage in his accounts. Rumors that affairs were not as they should be in his office were current long before disclosures were made. Mr. Thorne was a strong Juniata partisan in the county government removal contest and in consequence had incurred political enmities which did not allow the rumors to rest. According to the reports of early settlers, it was noised about at one time that the treasurer's shortage was \$105,000, and that only the friendly offices of a banker friend in Lincoln saved the treasurer from exposure at that time. Arriving from Lincoln, the story goes, the treasurer brought with him a valise full of money and opened it before the investigators. "You say I am short \$105,000," he said. "Well, there's the money. Count it." They counted the money and found the foregoing sum. But when they would take over the money, the treasurer halted them. "I am the county treasurer," he said; "I'll take charge of the money." Next day the valise and its contents were returned to the Lincoln banker.

Several investigations by the county commissioners had failed to discover a shortage until February 1, 1881. The county treasurer had been in office continuously since 1873. On February 1st the commissioners began an investigation, which ended March 12th. They reported that Thorne was a defaulter in a sum exceeding \$50,000, and on that day the county treasurer resigned. It was discovered that before resigning he had conveyed his property to Abraham Yeazel, one of his sureties as treasurer. These properties were located in Webster and Adams counties and were estimated by attorneys

opposing Thorne to have a value of \$62,886.93. On the same date, March 12, 1881, the county commissioners entered into an agreement with Thorne and Yeazel that the Thorne properties should be conveyed by them to A. L. Clarke of Hastings and C. R. Jones of Juniata, to be held in trust for Adams County. In consideration for this conveyance, the sureties upon the treasurer's bond, which was for \$25,000, were released. The commissioners at that time were A. C. Moore, A. D. Yocum and C. G. Wilson. On March 18, 1881, Messrs. Clarke and Jones entered into agreement with the county to administer the trust, and the properties were deeded to them by Thorne and Yeazel. The trustees gave bond in the sum of \$30,000.

According to the agreement, Messrs. Clarke and Jones were to dispose of all the properties thus turned over to them, converting them into cash, and file a statement with the commissioners. The trustees were unable to dispose of all the properties within the required time, and on August 13, 1883, Thorne brought suit in the District Court against Clarke and Jones, claiming that the defalcation had been paid out of the sales already made, and asking the court to order the return of the remaining property. October 29, 1883, Thorne's case was dismissed. Thorne then appealed to the Supreme Court.

Awaiting the decision of the higher court, the trustees, Clarke and Jones, ceased making further payment to Adams County, but were ordered by the District Court to pay to Harrison Bostwick, on a claim against the properties, \$11,355.72, Bostwick giving bond to turn the sum over to the county should the court later so decide. Time went on and the trustees, not knowing what the court would order, upon the advice of counsel made no further payment to the county. On April 29, 1886, County Attorney L. J. Capps brought suit in the District Court to compel a settlement between Adams County and the trustees, A. L. Clarke and C. R. Jones. This suit, however, was acquiesced in by the trustees, who were desirous to obtain their discharge, but because of the appeal of Thorne to the higher court they did not feel justified in making the final settlement. On July 22, 1886, the trustees filed their report, in which it was shown that they had paid into the treasury of Adams County \$21,411.04. "Other disbursements" were given at \$239.35. These sums, together with \$11,355.72 paid to Harrison Bostwick, brought the total realized from the Thorne properties to \$39,254.16. In December, 1886, the court ordered Bostwick to pay the amount that had been paid to him by the trustees, \$11,355.72, into the treasury of Adams County, and five days later Mr. Bostwick complied with the order. Adams County received from the Thorne property \$32,766.76, and lost through the

defalcation something in excess of \$20,000. In discharging the trustees, Judge Morris, who occupied the bench, complimented Mr. Clarke and Mr. Jones for the faithful administering of their trusteeship.

Thorne was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, but served no time. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and within two years that body had taken no action, nor had it been urged to do so by Adams County. At about the expiration of that time Thorne was accidentally killed by falling from a load of hay while working upon his farm in the southwest part of the county. Many good words are heard of Mr. Thorne, for he was always sympathetic of the needy among the settlers, and many of them were spared from want through his generosity. The Thorne bondsmen during his last term were Abraham Yeazel, William Graybill, W. E. Thorne, Ira Dillon, C. R. Jones & Co., James Sewell, J. S. Chandler and William West.

CASE OF CHARLES H. PAUL

Charles H. Paul, the second Adams County treasurer who was found short in his accounts, was one of the earliest business men of Hastings, having established a shoe business in the town in 1873. He was of a retiring disposition and well thought of among his townsmen. He served as postmaster of the Hastings postoffice for one term.

Mr. Paul was first elected county treasurer in the November election, 1887, and he was reelected two years later. As in the case of Treasurer Thorne, rumors were current that there were irregularities in the office for some time before disclosures were made. On January 7, 1892, the settlement committee of the board of supervisors reported to the board that there was a balance due from the treasurer to the county of \$95,947.68 and that Mr. Paul had on hand and had paid in \$75,574.08. The report, made in the forenoon, indicated a shortage of \$21,770.25, which sum was immediately paid in by the following sureties, G. J. Evans, O. G. Smith, William Kerr, A. L. Clarke, Sewell Shueman, J. R. Penfield, Abraham Loeb, H. E. Norton, P. E. Hatch, Alex Pickens, John M. Ragan, George E. Douglas, John N. Lyman, Mark Levy, George J. Volland, George W. Mowery and Leopold Hahn. By an unanimous vote the board of supervisors the next day, January 8, 1892, agreed to settle with Paul in full for the sum already paid in by the sureties, \$21,770.25. In the meantime, however, the deputy treasurer, Emanuel Fist, a man of unusual alertness, made a statement to the bondsmen that the shortage was considerable more than the investigation of the supervisors had yet revealed, and as a result the bondsmen proposed to the board to make

up a deficiency totaling \$30,749. They offered to give their individual notes for that amount, payable in five annual payments, or to pay \$10,000 in cash in addition to the sum already paid. In consideration, the bondsmen asked to be released from further obligation in the deficiency. It was a strenuous moment for the board of supervisors the tenseness of which had been increased by the discovery of the additional shortage, which it now became known was in excess of \$50,000. Considerable debate followed the two proposals of the bondsmen, and at length Supervisor E. S. Fowler moved the acceptance of the five-year payment plan. This motion was tabled and F. J. Benedict moved the acceptance of \$10,000 in cash offered by the sureties in addition to the sum previously paid by them. R. A. Batty made a memorable speech, protesting in behalf of several taxpayers that no settlement be made except upon payment by the sureties of the full amount of the shortage. When the roll was called, Mr. Benedict's motion carried by a vote of 14 to 12. Those who voted for the motion were L. C. Lukins, H. F. Einspahr, John Gordon, F. J. Benedict, D. H. Ballard, Ed Burton, R. V. Shockey, D. M. McElhinney, P. A. Stewart, A. C. Moore, William Huxtable, Ed S. Fowler and Fred Wagner. Those voting against the motion were Bart F. Kernan, W. J. Willars, J. H. Walker, Jesse Doty, J. W. Thornton, J. C. Woodworth, H. C. Minnix, T. T. Jones, Lester Wormuth, Frank P. Harman, C. B. Kemple and Jacob Barnhardt.

There was much discussion among the sureties about taking legal action against Mr. Paul. This resulted in the issuing by County Judge Burton, upon the complaint of the county attorney, Chris Hoeppner, a warrant for the arrest of Charles H. Paul upon the charge of embezzling \$54,909.88. The defendant waived the right to preliminary examination and was released on \$10,000 bail.

The case came up for trial in the June term of the District Court, 1892. June 20th, on the application of the county attorney, A. H. Bowen and R. A. Batty were appointed by the court to assist in the prosecution, and the case was set for trial on June 27th. On the application of the defendant, W. P. McCreary and B. F. Smith were appointed counsel for the defense, and on June 29 the jury was impanelled and sworn. The following were the jurors, J. H. Pope, S. A. Nash, Joseph Stormer, Richard Spicknall, Jacob Stein, W. J. Clark, J. B. Johnson, J. C. Daugherty, J. R. Steele, B. F. Evans, and W. F. Wilson. The jury retired on July 6th, and on July 8th returned a verdict of "Guilty as charged," and that Charles H. Paul had converted \$750 of the county's money to his own use. The defendant was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Mr. Paul,

however, was not removed to the penitentiary, but remained confined in the county jail at Hastings until September 19, 1892, when he was pardoned by Governor James E. Boyd. Mr. Paul continued to live in Hastings until 1915, when he removed to Lincoln. He made no attempt to mingle in the affairs of the city, but quietly followed the occupation of a traveling salesman.

On the complaint of Levi L. Lukins, the deputy treasurer, Emanuel Fist, was arrested, charged with embezzlement in the same sum as his principal. The trial of Fist was had in the September, 1892, term of the district court. M. A. Hartigan and George Tibbets were the attorneys for the defense, while A. H. Bowen assisted County Attorney Chris Hoepfner in the prosecution. The jury in the Fist case were H. B. Talbert, W. P. May, Lee Willis, L. W. Parmenter, M. W. Burgess, Fred Faeknitz, William Kelsey, Samuel Lapp, B. Morgan, Charles T. Garries, J. Gearhart, and J. F. Craig. On September 11, 1892, they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The record indicates that through the defalcation of Charles H. Paul, Adams County lost about \$23,140. His properties, which were rather extensive, were assigned to sureties on his treasurer's bond, and by them disposed of.

THE \$100,000 MYSTERY

Next to the Olive case the John O'Connor case aroused the most widespread interest of any case tried in the district court of Adams County. O'Connor died at the Nebraska Sanitarium, in Hastings, August 17, 1913. Although he had lived in Hastings since the early seventies, and for a number of years had conducted a shoe store on First Street, it developed at the time of his death that nobody knew anything about his life before he came to Hastings. It was reported that he had walked into the town in the early days with 25 cents in his pocket, and had opened a cobbler's shop on First Street, which later grew into a shoe store.

At the time of his death he was possessed of property and money valued at about \$100,000. His property consisted of the southwest quarter of Section 27 and the northwest quarter of Section 34 in Blaine Township, and lots 3, 4, and 5, in Block 26, in the original town of Hastings. Store buildings stood upon the town lots, and he left about \$10,000 in cash. Nothing was left, at least nothing that became common knowledge, or was revealed in court, among his belongings to identify relatives nor to indicate what disposition should be made of the property. The body of O'Connor was kept in the Livingston

undertaking rooms until February 10, 1916, when burial was made in Parkview Cemetery. The Rev. A. A. Brooks conducted the funeral service at the Livingston chapel.

Shortly after the death of O'Connor, a will purporting to be that of John O'Connor, was received at the county court by registered mail, from an unknown man by the name of Smith. This instrument came from Grand Island, and bequeathed the entire estate to John T. Culavin, of Omaha. The will was thrown out of court because it was unwitnessed. Some time afterwards, another will, making John T. Culavin the beneficiary, was received in the county court from Duncan M. Vinsonhaler, an attorney of Omaha. Culavin had been found through advertisements inserted in newspapers by Nelson H. Tunnicliff, a New York attorney. This will was signed February 25, 1887, and the two witnesses, J. H. Culavin and T. K. Scott, were dead long before the will came for probate. John T. Culavin also claimed to be a nephew of John O'Connor. It was about the genuineness of this will that a legal battle raged.

The will came for probate before Judge William F. Button in the county court, July 8, 1914. Several hearings were had, and many witnesses examined. On November 18, 1914, Judge Button held that the will was genuine. Meanwhile, many other claimants appeared, and an appeal was taken to the district court. The trial opened before Judge Harry S. Dungan March 1, 1915, and the taking of testimony continued until 11 a. m., March 12. At 9.30 the following morning, the jury returned a verdict declaring the will to be fraudulent. Twenty-one witnesses had testified for the proponent, and fifty for the contestants. The contestants were in seven groups, representing 136, who claimed to be heirs. Seventeen attorneys represented the contestants, and Duncan M. Vinsonhaler represented Mr. Culavin. The following were the jurymen: Henry Bentert, R. J. Ashmore, Ira Graham, John Rowe, William Parsons, George Crafford, Ed George, A. U. Kay, Mark Campbell, R. B. Smith, E. D. Pratt and Chris Christensen. The Hastings attorneys participating were McCreary & Danly, Ragan & Addie, F. P. Olmstead and C. E. Bruckman; other attorneys were Daniel L. Johnston, Omaha; Minihan & Minihan, Green Bay, Wis.; P. E. McGray, St. Paul, Minn.; McDonnough & McDonnough, Denver; Atty. Gen. Willis E. Reed, Dexter T. Barrett, W. T. Thompson and Don C. Fouts for the state.

The proponent appealed from the district court, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court of Nebraska.

January 3, 1916, the state of Nebraska brought the case up in the district court to quiet title. Seventy-two witnesses were heard,

and the case was not concluded until March 12. This case was tried by Judge Corcoran, of York, who found in favor of the state of Nebraska, which by the decision holds the estate in trust pending the appearance of a claimant who can prove heirship. John Slaker, of Hastings, was appointed administrator by Judge Snider, judge of the county court.

The attorneys in the last trial were the same for the contestants as in the will case, except that there were added M. A. Hartigan, Tibbets, Morey, Fuller & Tibbets, James B. O'Connor, Roscoe F. Kirkman and Judge Sutton.

During the trial of the will case the witness, William F. Davis, for the contestants, charged on the stand that Culavin had offered him \$2,000, and his wife a like sum, to witness the will falsely. This charge led to an investigation by the grand jury, which began May 11, 1915, and ended May 20th. No indictments were returned.

Mr. Culavin's narrative of the life of John O'Connor before he came to Hastings, as told on the stand, was to the effect that O'Connor had participated in Riel's Rebellion, in Canada, and subsequently had killed two of the mounted police. He then fled to the United States. In Canada he was married to an Indian woman, and went by the name of Olaf Olsen. In 1887, he had commissioned his nephew, the proponent, to go to Canada, and spread the report that Olaf Olsen was dead. This was to lead the authorities to cease in their attempts to find the slayer of the mounted police. For successfully spreading this report, John T. Culavin was made the beneficiary of the will.

CHAPTER XII

PHYSICIANS AND VITAL STATISTICS

The healthful climate characterizing the open, prairie country out of which Adams County was carved does not tend to bring the medical profession into as much prominence as might pertain to it under different climatic conditions. Nevertheless, there has been in the natural course of affairs a demand for medical attention, and in the forty-five years of its history, a large number of physicians have settled in the county for greater or longer periods. Nearly five hundred physicians at one time or another have practiced their profession in Adams County.

There was very little regulation of the profession in the early days. Doctors could practice in the western country with scarcely any previous preparation. The early settlers, of course, were of limited means, and also they were of a hardy stock, and they lived much in the open and lived on simple food. The prospect was not alluring to young men from reputable medical schools.

A. H. Bowen was probably the first doctor to settle in the county, and he did not have the intention to follow that calling, but finding a demand for the service of a physician, and no one to supply the demand, Mr. Bowen practiced intermittently in the couple of years following his settlement in Juniata in 1871. Probably the first doctor to practice in Hastings was Dr. C. M. Wright. Doctor Wright located in Hastings in the spring of 1873, coming from Malcolm, Ia. He was joined by his wife the following December. The Wrights erected a frame house, about where the store of Wolbach & Brach is now located, and the office was in the residence.

It is possible that Doctor Morgan settled in Juniata a little prior to the arrival of Doctor Wright. Doctor Morgan practiced several years. In 1872, Dr. J. R. Laine presented a bill to the county commissioners for amputating the foot of Peter Fowlie, but no one now living in the county appears to remember Doctor Laine as a resident of the county.

Dr. A. D. Buckworth also settled in Hastings about the same

time that Doctor Wright arrived. He purchased some lots near the corner of St. Joseph Avenue and Second Street and erected a house there. Doctor Buckworth did not come to Hastings especially to practice medicine. He was in the coal business for a time, and then opened a drug store. He was active in the affairs of the young town, and when it became incorporated was soon elected to the city council. Upon leaving Hastings, Doctor Buckworth went to North Platte and was employed in the United States land office.

Before the end of 1873, Doctor Sadler located in Hastings, and soon acquired a good practice. He was interested in political affairs as well as medicine, and in 1876 was elected a state representative. He left Hastings soon after serving his term in the Legislature.

Doctor Wright preempted a quarter section of land a short distance east of Hastings and became possessed of 240 acres in all. By 1881 he was able to dispose of his land for \$12.50 per acre. He then went to Ann Arbor and was graduated from the medical department of that university. He now operates a drug store and practices his profession at Rock Island, Tex.

The early doctors of Hastings practiced over a wide territory, north to the Platte River, and south as far as Red Cloud. Returning from Red Cloud one night, Doctor Wright was caught in a violent rain storm in the valley of the Little Blue, and was unable to find his way out of the hills until the morning came. There was much exposure to the early practice. As payment for his service one time, Doctor Wright was given a turkey hen by a farmer. Mrs. Wright succeeded in raising fifty young turkeys from the mother hen, and so they felt that there were ways of beating the game.

Dr. T. A. Urquhart came to Hastings about 1874 and became one of the best known doctors in the country surrounding Hastings. He came originally from Virginia, and retained a warm sympathy for the lost cause in the Civil war. For many years Doctors Urquhart, Cooke and Ackley were the board of examiners for pensions. These examinations of the old soldiers were usually conducted in the office of Doctor Cooke, which was then located in the second story above the store buildings on the west side of Hastings Avenue, south of the alley. These offices are now for the most part occupied by attorneys, but in the early 80's, and for a time afterward, they were the strongholds of the doctors. Besides Doctor Cooke, Dr. Ralph J. Irwin and Doctor Urquhart had their offices here. Doctor Irwin for many years was one of the well-known doctors of Hastings. He came from Illinois, where he received his medical education. He was unusually well read, and served for some time on the Hastings Board of Edu-

education. In 1898 he went as an army surgeon with a Nebraskan regiment to Cuba. While in the army he lost his health, and upon his return was unable to practice with the old-time vigor, and finally, several years afterward, left for Missouri, where at latest accounts he still lives.

In 1877 there arrived in the county a number of doctors who remained and who left a deep impression upon the county from the medical side. Among the physicians arriving that year were Doctors John Cooke, Francis A. Naulteus and Winfield S. Ackley. Some time prior, but not long, Dr. T. H. Urquhart had located in Hastings. Doctor Urquhart had graduated from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1848, and continued to practice successfully in Hastings until his death in the early 90's.

Of the doctors who came in 1877 and attained a lasting prominence, only Doctor Ackley and Doctor Naulteus remain. Doctor Ackley settled in Juniata, where he still practices, and is the only physician in the town. Doctor Ackley was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Ia., in 1876. He later attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in 1880. He preceded Doctor Naulteus to the county a short time, and therefore has practiced longer in the county than any other physician.

Dr. John Cooke was a remarkable man and took a wide interest in matters outside of his profession, especially along governmental and industrial lines. He was a large man physically and spoke with a rich Scotch brogue, and had a remarkable way of inspiring confidence in his patients. Years after his death, a doctor who knew him well said: "If a patient died under Doctor Cooke, the relatives generally felt all right. They felt that all that could be done had been done." His son, Dr. Neil Cooke, died at the outset of his medical career, June 19, 1902. From this blow Doctor Cooke never recovered his spirits, and on February 13, 1903, he, too, died, after a short illness. Doctor Cooke received his medical education in Glasgow, Scotland, and before coming to Hastings practiced in Braidwood, Ill., and other places in the East.

Doctor Cooke, though at times brusque of manner, was of quick sympathy. Once, returning from seeing a patient in the country, he observed a cow lying in a pasture in great distress and about to die. The doctor felt at once the physician's impulse to save, and succeeded in his veterinary adventure to such a degree that the life of the animal was spared. When the farmer learned of the incident, he insisted

upon paying the doctor for his service. "Oh, I did that more particularly for the cow," protested the physician.

Dr. W. A. Chapman came to Hastings in 1886, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was surgeon for the Burlington railroad for years. Doctor Chapman was a very affable man and won hosts of friends. His interests were wide and he read much outside of his specialty. Doctor Chapman's two children, a son and a daughter, are physicians. The daughter, Dr. Alma J. Chapman, is located at Hastings; the son, Dr. William A. Chapman, is located in California. Doctor Chapman died in Hastings in December, 1898.

Dr. W. H. Lynn came to Hastings in the early 80's and acquired a large practice. For the last several years of his life ill health prevented Doctor Lynn from practicing his profession. He died in Hastings March 21, 1907.

Dr. Francis Naulteus, who came to Hastings in 1877, holds the seniority among the doctors now practicing in the city. Doctor Naulteus was active in the building up of Hastings, taking an especial interest in building operations, and helping along development by making investments with local building organizations. He received his medical education in Germany. Next to Doctor Naulteus in point of seniority among Hastings doctors, is Dr. Joseph T. Steele, who came to Hastings in 1884. Dr. F. J. Schaufelberger has a penchant for botany, and has familiarized himself very largely with the botanical life of Adams County. His brother, Franklin Schaufelberger, has been associated with Doctor Schaufelberger in the practice since 1894. Dr. F. J. Schaufelberger came to Hastings in 1886 and is third in point of seniority.

Dr. A. R. Van Sickle came to Hastings in 1881 and became well known throughout the county. In the latter years, Doctor Van Sickle became interested in land in Garden City, Kan., and was not actively in practice in Hastings, although maintaining his residence here. He died in Hastings June 19, 1913. Dr. E. T. Cassell was associated with Doctor Van Sickle for several years. Doctor Cassell was interested in church work. He was the prime mover in establishing the south side Baptist mission. He was a singer and, with Mrs. Cassell, composed a number of hymns which are in general use throughout the country. Doctor Cassell now resides in Denver and is engaged in church work.

The registration of physicians in Adams County dates back to 1881. On June 1st of that year the state laws of Nebraska for the first time required registration of physicians with the county clerk. The law, however, did not provide that the applicants must furnish

credentials. They merely presented diplomas without reference to the standing of the institutions granting them. In 1891 the state board of health came into being charged to raise the standards necessary for medical practice. The board then as now consisted of the governor of the state, the state superintendent of public instruction, the attorney general and four physicians appointed by the governor and called secretaries of the board. The secretaries represent two of the regular school, allopaths; one homeopath and one eclectic physician.

Dr. J. V. Beghtol, of Hastings, was the first president of the secretaries of the state board. The others were Dr. F. D. Haldeman, of Ord; Dr. C. F. Stewart, of Auburn, and Dr. E. T. Allen, of Omaha. Through county organizations of physicians the state board in the first year of its existence enforced the requirement that applicants for license to practice must furnish evidence of having been graduated from reputable institutions. If not graduated they may be allowed to practice, provided they had been practicing in Nebraska for five years prior to the enactment of the law, which became operative in 1891. They are known as licensed physicians as distinguished from graduates. With the enforcement of the new law, some 400 physicians removed from Nebraska. Doctor Beghtol, who located in Hastings, in 1903, was president of the secretaries of the board for seven years.

The sanitation and general health conditions of Adams County are in the care of the county board of health, which is composed of the board of supervisors and one physician designated by them. In Hastings the board of health comprises the mayor, one councilman appointed by him, the chief of police and one physician appointed by the mayor and approved by the council. While Hastings and Adams County have been gratifyingly free from conditions making for ill health, there have been epidemics of contagious disease. In the late summer of 1879, many children in Hastings died of diphtheria, and at times between then and 1896, and in that year the disease reached epidemic proportions. Since the latter year, while there have been occasional cases, there is no sense of impending danger. In the early 80's and until the erection of the municipal water plant, typhoid fever was distressingly prevalent in Hastings. Since that time and the installation of the sewer system in 1889, there have been only scattering cases of typhoid. Investigation has revealed that no contagious disease is indigenous to Adams County. Microscopic inspection of the water of the municipal water plant at Hastings, which is made by the railroads twice yearly, shows the water from the plant

to be free from disease germs at the wells. There have been sporadic outbreaks of a mild form of smallpox in the county. A number in Hastings were quarantined for this disease in the winter of 1914-15, but no deaths from smallpox were reported. A small hospital for the isolation of those suffering with contagious disease was built by the city on the sewer farm in 1915.

In a bulletin issued by the state board of health in January, 1916, it is recorded that there were 335 deaths in Adams County in 1915. The number of births were 518; 273 male and 245 female. Of the births of 1915, 452 were Americans, 35 Germans, 28 Scandinavians, 2 British and 1 unclassified. During 1912 the number of births in the county were exactly the same as in 1915, 518. Of the births in 1912, 285 were male and 233 female.

In 1911 there were 264 marriages in Adams County, and in 1914 there were 259. In 1911 there were 48 applications for divorce in the county, and in 1914 there were 42. Of the 1914 applications for divorce, eighteen were by those who had been married two years. In fourteen cases of the 1914 applications, cruelty was given as the cause, drunkenness was alleged in 1 case, non-support in 7, desertion in 18, and adultery in 2.

The Adams County Medical Society was organized in 1886. Among the charter members were Doctors Sowers, W. H. Lynn, F. A. Naulteus, J. T. Steele, R. J. Irwin and T. A. Urquhart. The society did little more than formally organize. After the creation of the state board of health, in 1901, the Adams County Medical Society was formed and the greater number of Adams County physicians are members. The county societies are affiliated with the Nebraska State Medical Association, and this in turn is a unit of the American Medical Association.

The resident, registered physicians of Adams County at the present time are: Charles V. Artz, James V. Beghtol, Julian Raymond Blackman, Claude Bernard Calbreath, Alma J. Chapman, Charles Lloyd Egbert, Eugene Foote, Osear Herman Hahn, Eli Barton Hamel, Elam Dolphus Haysmer, S. R. Hopkins, Sherman J. Jones, Wellington W. Kieth, Theodore Lightner, Russell Ross Marble, James B. McPherson, Francis Naulteus, Warren James O'Hara, Amy B. Robinson, Frederick J. Schaufelberger, Franklin Schaufelberger, Arthur Andrew Smith, Charles R. Spiecer, Joseph Turner Steele, John W. Straight, W. L. Sueha, James E. Warrick, S. J. Stewart and W. T. Carson, all of Hastings. In the towns outside of Hastings are the following physicians:

Ingleside—Superintendent, W. S. Fast, and assistants, Drs. J. S.

Leisure, Clara M. Hayden, C. A. Oaks, W. H. Crutcher, W. W. Hedlund.

Ayr—Oscar Sylvester and O. S. Grey.

Pauline—Charles N. Merriwether.

Roseland—John S. Mace.

Holstein—C. E. Kidder.

Kenesaw—Elbert Johnson Latta, Walter E. Nowers and Liberty Marion Robinson.

The fourteenth annual session of the Nebraska State Medical Association was held in Hastings in May, 1881, and the forty-eighth in May, 1915.

Dr. Charles K. Struble was the first osteopath to locate permanently in Adams County. He became established in Hastings in 1903, and still practices his profession. Other osteopaths are Drs. Floyd Pierce, W. J. Black and George Jones.

PHYSICIANS REGISTERED IN 1881

William H. Lynn, J. O. Garmon, Hogan J. Ring, T. H. Urquhart, S. A. Bookwalter, W. W. Phar, Winfield Ackley, Sarah E. Young, A. H. Sowers, C. O. Arnold, Francis Naulteus, John Cooke, E. H. Gale, B. M. Shockey, Emma Watkins, J. Williams, A. R. Van Sickle, J. Alonzo Greene, Mary Breed, John N. Lyman, Mary A. Howard.

REGISTERED IN 1883

A. S. Fishblatt, C. T. Lawrence, George F. Loyd, L. J. Forney, Samuel E. Furry, Mary M. Michail, L. K. Markley, H. P. Fitch.

REGISTERED IN 1884

L. R. Markley, Ralph J. Irwin, Sol C. Warren, James W. Wood, John W. Smith, Henry J. Smith, George H. Chaffee, T. J. Eaton, E. L. Yarletz, Louis Lodd, J. O. Mote, F. C. Brosius.

REGISTERED IN 1885

Sheldon E. Cook, William Tanner, L. N. Howard, C. W. Selick, H. S. Rogers, C. M. Williams, Albert S. Pierce, C. U. Ullrich, A. F. Naulteus.

REGISTERED IN 1886

M. O. B. McKinney, W. A. Chapman, Jos. T. Steele, Laura A. Edwards, J. S. Curtiss, J. E. Anderson, F. J. Schaufelberger, George W. Randall.

REGISTERED IN 1887

K. B. Blair, Edward D. Barrett, John M. France, Rufus C. Corey, George B. M. Free, L. J. Rogers, E. T. Cassell, Alvin H. Keller, Louis Turner, A. E. Wessell, A. M. Rickett, Luther L. Ames, Charles J. Carrick.

REGISTERED IN 1888

Arthur H. Brownell, C. A. Bassett, C. G. A. Hullhorst, J. M. F. Cooper, Milo S. Kensington, J. C. Solomon, A. Lee Sabin.

REGISTERED IN 1889

A. J. Bacon, Jacob B. Hoshaw, E. H. Waters, C. J. Yates, A. J. Rogers, William McGregor, Ed R. Holmes, H. S. Aley and P. James.

REGISTERED IN 1891

T. W. Rose, W. A. Chapman, F. C. Brozius, Josephus Williams, Frederick J. Bricker, Laura A. Edwards, W. S. Kern, E. L. Dagley, E. T. Cassell, Mary A. Howard, J. M. Jennings, Albert S. Pierce, John W. Smith.

REGISTERED IN 1892

William T. Pubt, Orville Mastin, Grant Cullimore, H. Hartwig, H. M. Bailey, Mary Michael.

REGISTERED IN 1893

C. V. Artz, G. A. Weirick, W. T. Carson, Seymour Putman, H. B. Gwin, C. C. Stivers, M. W. Baxter, Henry Swigart, F. L. King, J. J. Moreland.

REGISTERED IN 1894

M. T. Mozee, Franklin Schaufelberger, Charles Bruce.

REGISTERED IN 1895

E. J. Latta, G. M. Johnson, M. V. Perkins.

REGISTERED IN 1896

Luke Fox, W. A. Franklin.

REGISTERED IN 1897

Alma Chapman, W. M. Follett, Thomas Barr, W. L. Downing.

REGISTERED IN 1898

T. J. Piersol, A. Disbrow, J. Fleckinger.

REGISTERED IN 1899

B. Rea, Louis Turner, W. F. Turner, Charles Sprague, Almer Sabin, J. Roberts, H. H. Ewing, S. Scrugs, Anna M. Pott.

REGISTERED IN 1900

C. S. Shepard, Sarah E. Green, C. S. Hubbard.

REGISTERED IN 1901

Charles Lucas, A. J. Shimp, William Wegman, Charles C. Corbin, I. M. Voorhus, James C. Warrick.

REGISTERED IN 1902

F. M. Cooke, J. Capelka, Theo Lightner, R. R. Marble, James Davies, W. H. Chapman, C. K. Struble.

REGISTERED IN 1903

F. L. Taylor, Joseph O. Riddle, A. C. Sabin, C. A. Rydberg, E. B. Grubs, Emma E. Robbins, Owen D. Platt, O. S. Talbot, J. O. Bruce.

REGISTERED IN 1904

O. M. Caldwell, J. V. Beghtol.

REGISTERED IN 1905

A. Morefield, F. Pierce, J. R. Sample, G. E. Spear, C. M. Headwick, J. F. McNulty, E. C. Foote, J. W. Straight, A. C. Sabin, A. A. Potterf, J. H. Fargher.

196 PAST AND PRESENT OF ADAMS COUNTY

REGISTERED IN 1906

F. W. Buck, George Jones, Doctor Wier, Doctor Chamberlain.

REGISTERED IN 1907

F. P. Simms, W. W. Kieth, S. E. Bamford, R. H. Foster, J. M. Kent, F. A. Kriegle, L. H. Howland, F. A. Wells, Amy Robinson, B. W. Kinsey, J. W. Greenman.

REGISTERED IN 1908

C. H. Davies, C. W. Meriwether, D. M. Judkins, L. L. James, E. B. Hamel, R. S. Stuckey, A. A. Blair, M. L. Wilson, T. J. Vanderhoof, L. B. Simms, K. J. Hohlen.

REGISTERED IN 1909

W. J. Black, S. J. Stewart, W. M. Bair, J. P. Riddle, J. W. Doran, Allan M. Lafferty, W. E. Mowers, O. S. Gray, K. S. J. Hohlen, J. S. Leisure, C. L. Egbert.

REGISTERED IN 1910

Samuel Hopkins, Emanuel Kaufman, Sadie Doran, H. L. Hubbard, S. J. Jones, Hugh Hover, H. A. Green, Herman Hahn, W. J. O'Hara, Guy Brillhart, C. D. Moran.

REGISTERED IN 1911

C. B. Calbreath, J. L. Mace, S. F. Jones, H. S. Brevoort, Margery Gilfillan.

REGISTERED IN 1912

A. Galloway, M. S. Rich, R. D. Martin, Q. E. Mathewy, W. B. Kern, Frank Uray, J. R. Blackman.

REGISTERED IN 1913

G. M. White, Henry C. Williams, Albert C. Colman, W. B. Hudson, Glenn C. Harper, C. M. Hayden.

PAST AND PRESENT OF ADAMS COUNTY 197

REGISTERED IN 1914

W. L. Sucha, Clarence E. Kidder, S. J. Jones, E. D. Haysmer.

REGISTERED IN 1915

A. Smith, C. M. Schunk, Harlan Foster, F. C. Townley, C. S. Hershmer.

REGISTERED IN 1916

C. R. Spicer, Henry S. Munro, Robert C. Miller, E. A. Sommer, J. W. Brown, J. L. Hull.

CHAPTER XIII

BANKS AND BANKING

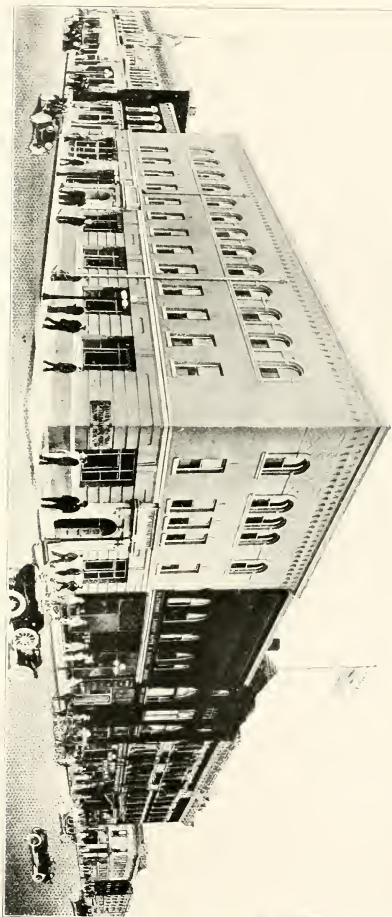
Early banking in Adams County was conducted through private enterprises. Probably the first institution was that of A. H. Bowen and James Laird who began banking operations in connection with their law business in Juniata. This was in 1873. A section of the law office was partitioned off for banking purposes and the equipment was one of extreme simplicity. This enterprise was conducted by the two lawyers for only a few months.

During the latter part of 1873 or early in 1874 J. J. Worswick associated with a man by the name of Wells launched a banking enterprise at Hastings. The firm of J. J. Worswick & Company was the first banking institution to operate in Hastings. The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, then called the St. Joseph & Denver City, terminated in Hastings and Mr. Worswick opened his bank for the purpose of financing the extending of the railroad to Grand Island. The firm failed in its enterprise in about a year after its opening. This bank was located on First Street at the rear of the lot which is now 101 North Denver Avenue. Worswick was an Englishman, jovial, and a lover of hunting. He returned to England following the collapse of his prairie venture, and his partner returned to Omaha.

During this year, however, 1873, there was established a bank destined to survive the uncertainties of the new country and to continue its life unbrokenly until the affairs of the county reached a state of stability. This was the Adams County Bank, which was the beginning of the present First National Bank. This bank was organized late in the year 1873 by J. S. McIntyre who came to Hastings from Clarinda, Iowa.

The vicissitudes of the early banks only reflected the uncertainties of the earlier settlers. There was a demand for loans to develop the young county but the nature of the securities and the problematical state of the future tended to send interest rates soaring, and this condition continued more or less until after the drought

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SECOND STREET AND HASTINGS AVENUE, HASTINGS



of 1894 and the partial droughts of other years. Not until after the introduction of winter wheat as one of the principal crops of the community did affairs become stable. In the period extending from about 1878 to about 1885 interest on farm loans ran as high as 12 per cent per annum, while interest on chattel mortgages ranged from one to four per cent per month.

On more than one occasion bankers were at their wit's ends in grappling with the problems confronting them. The low prices and crop failures prevailing around 1894 and 1896 caused some of the farmers so much discouragement that they were disposed to yield their farms to meet the mortgages which they bore, and in some instances bankers of the county purchased supplies for their customers in order to tide them over to the better times which the more courageous felt sure were lying just ahead. When the Adams County Bank, the forerunner of the First National, was purchased by A. L. Clarke and George H. Pratt, some five years after its opening in 1873, the deposits in the institution aggregated between seven and eight thousand dollars. In the statement issued by the First National May 1, 1916, the deposits are given as \$1,727,236.18. This growth in deposits marks the development of the country in wealth and the consequent establishment of business confidence.

The deposits of the three national banks of Hastings—the First National, the German National and the Exchange National—as shown by their statements made February 28, 1896, aggregated \$381,885.42. Ten years later, November 12, 1906, the statements of the same three banks show aggregate deposits of \$2,101,217.76, while the total of the deposits in the four banks operating in Hastings at that time amounted to \$2,307,141.49. On May 1, 1916, deposits in the four banks of Hastings—the First National, German National, Exchange National and the Bank of Commerce—totalled \$3,484,038.20. On the same date about three thousand two hundred dollars was on deposit in the Postal Savings Bank. The Bank Register of the Credit Company of New York gave the total deposits in the ten Adams County banks operating in towns outside of Hastings at \$790,000 in June, 1915. From the insignificant deposits of the private banks of the county established in 1873 the aggregate in 1916 is considerable in excess of four and one-quarter millions of dollars, distributed among fourteen banks all of which bear evidence of being upon a thoroughly stable basis. Taking the 1915 statements of the banks outside of Hastings, and the May 1, 1916, statements of the latter, the aggregate of the deposits is \$4,274,038.20, to which must be added about three thousand two

hundred dollars representing the deposits in the Postal Savings Bank.

The Adams County Bank which was organized in the latter part of 1873 by J. S. McIntyre was located in a small frame building in Hastings. It fronted east on Hastings Avenue at about the location of the present First National Bank Building. In the early days two men were able to attend to the business of the bank. Mr. McIntyre sold the bank to George Hazzard and in 1877 it was converted into a stock company. The principal stockholders were George Wilkins, Samuel Alexander and Oswald Oliver. Soon afterward it was purchased by A. L. Clarke and George H. Pratt and in 1881 it was reincorporated as the First National Bank with a capital of \$25,000. In 1879 the frame building was supplanted by a two-story building built of red brick and erected at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. The red brick building was torn down in 1903 and the present building was erected at a cost of \$40,000.

It was in 1902 that the First National Bank purchased the Adams County Bank which had been opened April 2, 1886, with William Kerr, president; J. M. Sewell, vice president and O. G. Smith, cashier. This bank was located at the southeast corner of Lincoln Avenue and Second Street, the present location of the Bank of Commerce. While bearing the same name as the bank preceding the First National and out of which the latter grew, Mr. Kerr's bank was an entirely different organization. The capital stock of the Adams County Bank was \$60,000.

The capital stock of the First National Bank is now \$200,000. Its officers are A. L. Clarke, president; W. A. Taylor, vice president; Fred Pease, cashier; W. B. Remer and O. A. Riley, assistant cashiers. The directors are A. L. Clarke, G. J. Evans, Ernest Hoepfner, W. M. Lowman, C. J. Miles, Fred Pease, G. H. Pratt and W. A. Taylor.

The Exchange National Bank has existed as a national bank since January 8, 1884. The beginning of the institution, however, dates back to October 14, 1877, when I. M. Raymond, A. S. Raymond and A. Yeazel opened the Exchange Bank, a private institution with a paid up capital of \$10,000. These men were residents of Lincoln, in which city the Raymonds were wholesale grocers. I. M. Raymond was the president of the institution, and Mr. Yeazel came to Hastings to manage the business, and was a resident of the city for many years. Mr. Yeazel died early in the nineties.

In 1884 the Exchange Bank was reorganized as the Exchange National Bank and its capital stock increased to \$100,000, at which

figure it now stands. In 1891 W. H. Lanning became president of the bank, Charles G. Lane becoming cashier at the same time. Mr. Lanning continued as president until 1909 when he retired and Mr. Lane became the president and David P. Jones the cashier. The Raymonds still continue their interest in the institution.

This bank began its business in a frame building near the site of its present location. It continued in the frame building until 1883 when the Cameron Block was built. Upon the completion of that block the bank moved into the location which it now occupies. The present officers of the bank are: president, C. G. Lane; vice president, V. B. Trimble; cashier, D. P. Jones.

The Bank of Commerce is a state bank. It was opened for business August 1, 1905, with a capital stock of \$50,000. This bank is located at the southeast corner of Hastings Avenue and Second Street, and began business in the rooms occupied by the Adams County Bank of which William Kerr was the president. At the time of organization the officers of this bank were: president, William Lowman; vice president, O. C. Zinn; cashier, F. E. Garratt. In April, 1915, the management changed and the controlling interest of the bank was purchased by J. S. Marvel and J. W. Marvel, who came to Hastings from Hamilton County. The capital stock at present remains as it was originally, \$50,000. The building occupied by the Bank of Commerce was remodeled during 1914 and 1915 at a cost of about \$10,000. At this time a safety deposit vault was installed and modern conveniences for bank customers.

The officers of this bank are: president, J. S. Marvel; vice president, Emil Polenske; cashier, J. W. Marvel. The directors are J. S. Marvel, C. B. Wahlquist, Emil Polenske and J. W. Marvel.

The German National Bank was organized June 24, 1887, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Senator Charles H. Dietrich was president, W. M. Lowman, vice president; W. H. Fuller, cashier, and John Slaker, assistant cashier. A number of years after organization Mr. Lowman sold his interest in the bank to Jacob Bernhardt, who became vice president. Mr. Bernhardt disposed of his interest to William Madgett who in turn sold to J. P. A. Black. Henry Siekmann succeeded Mr. Bernhardt as vice president. A few years afterward Mr. Bernhardt died at Depue, Illinois. In July, 1905, Senator Dietrich retired from the bank and was succeeded in the presidency by J. P. A. Black who still retains the position. In October 1911, Mr. Slaker, the cashier, who had been with the bank for twenty-four years retired. A. R. Thompson became vice president and J. H. Lohmann cashier. The present officers are: J. P.

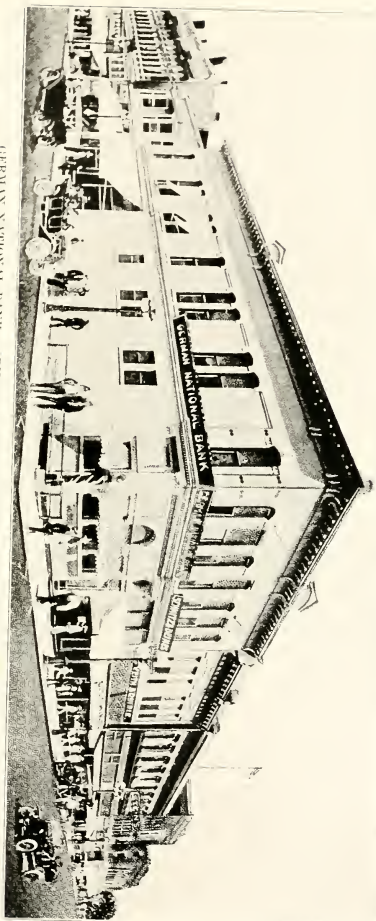
A. Black, president; A. R. Thompson, vice president; L. J. Siekmann, vice president; J. H. Lohmann, cashier and H. Welch, assistant cashier. In 1906 the deposits in this bank were \$385,760 while in the statement of May 1, 1916, they aggregate \$797,117.83.

The German National Bank first opened its doors at 108 North Hastings Avenue, where it remained until 1889 when it removed to the present location in the building owned by Mr. Dietrich. At that time the building was a store building and before the installation of the bank was occupied by the dry goods store of Pickens & Hanna. In 1905 the building was completely remodeled and new fixtures costing \$5,500 installed. In 1912 the furniture was further improved at a cost of about \$4,000.

The Postal Savings Bank was opened in the Hastings Post Office July 13, 1911. Mrs. J. S. Spriggle and C. Harrison Fergus, R. F. D. carrier No. 3, tossed a coin to determine who should be the first depositor. Mr. Fergus won and opened his account with a deposit of \$1.25. By the end of the month the savings bank had thirteen depositors aggregating \$235. When the bank was opened each depositor was limited to \$500 per year and not to exceed \$100 in one month. In July 1916 the limit was raised to \$1,000 with no restriction as to the amount per month, provided the yearly aggregate does not exceed one thousand dollars. By January 1, 1912, the deposits amounted to \$1,400; in 1914 at the same period they had climbed to about four thousand eight hundred dollars. During 1914 there were many withdrawals for homebuilding so that January 1, 1915, the deposits amounted to about two thousand dollars. At the beginning of 1916 about three thousand one hundred dollars was on deposit in the postoffice. At this time the number of depositors are about forty-five. Several of the depositors have converted their deposits into bonds which pay them interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum. Regular deposits draw 2% .

In November 1881 two banks were established which were later consolidated, and the consolidated institution resulted in the only failure in the banking annals of Adams County. The Farmers & Merchants Bank was organized by A. H. Cramer and Harrison Bostwick. The firm erected a building at the southwest corner of Denver Avenue and Second Street. About the same time the City Bank was organized and was located in the stone block. L. H. Tower was the president and E. S. Fowler the cashier of the City Bank. Its capital stock was \$20,000. In October, 1883, the City Bank was reorganized as a national bank and became the City National Bank. Its capital stock was raised to \$50,000. A. H.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, CORNER SECOND STREET AND HASTINGS AVENUE, HASTINGS



Cramer disposed of his interest in the Farmers & Merchants Bank to his partner, Harrison Bostwick in 1884 and the following year Mr. Bostwick and Walter G. Clark of Omaha secured a controlling interest in the City National Bank by purchasing the interests of L. H. Tower and E. S. Fowler. After the consolidation which came as a surprise to the remaining stockholders of the City National Bank, the institution continued under the latter name. Its officers were: president, Harrison Bostwick; vice president, C. J. Dilworth; cashier, W. G. Clark; assistant cashier, J. M. Ferguson. The directors were Harrison Bostwick, J. M. Ferguson, W. G. Clark, C. J. Dilworth, John Slaker, John M. Lyman and G. J. Evans.

Harrison Bostwick was prominently identified with politics and is said to have been a dispenser of railroad patronage. Rumors of indiscreet loans became rife, particularly regarding a brick manufacturing plant which was being developed at Brickton, and these resulted in a run on the bank August 12, 1890. Its doors were closed, but upon the recommendation of Bank Examiner Griffith the bank was reopened in the latter part of September after an assessment of 15 per cent had been levied on the capital stock. By the reorganization effected at this time E. M. Morseman of Omaha became president; G. J. Evans, vice president and A. W. Jones, cashier. Among the directors of this organization was William Neville of North Platte, father of the present democratic candidate for governor. Before the year was over, however, Doctor Lynier of Iowa was appointed receiver to wind up the affairs of the institution. The deposits in the City National Bank were in excess of \$350,000 and the failure resulted in much litigation. Some loss was entailed by depositors and the stockholders were heavy losers. Harrison Bostwick, the president, was a lawyer. At present he resides in Seattle, Wash., and is reported to have amassed a fortune.

In August, 1879, C. R. Jones and J. M. Sewell opened a bank in Juniata. This was a private bank and after a number of years it was bought by George T. Brown now a resident of California. This bank became the Bank of Juniata in 1900 with A. L. Clarke president, George T. Brown, vice president, and C. J. Van Houten, cashier. These remain the officers of the bank except that the present cashier is Mr. W. A. Taylor. The frame building in which the bank operated for many years was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1908. The present brick building was erected soon afterwards and was occupied by the bank in September, 1909. In June, 1915, the Bank of Juniata had on deposit \$95,000.

The remaining banks may be summarized as follows, the officers named being those serving in 1916:

The First State Bank of Highland was established in 1913, M. Moritz cashier; J. F. Ernstmeyer, president.

The Hansen State Bank was established in 1912, H. A. Redman, president; C. M. Redman, vice president; J. J. Mohlman, cashier.

The Prosser State Bank was established in 1904, Charles K. Hart, president; C. J. Hart, vice president; R. A. Walker, cashier.

The First State Bank of Kenesaw was established in 1908, B. J. Hilsaback, president; William Bernhard, vice president.

The Kenesaw Exchange Bank was established in 1884, A. L. Clarke, president; S. A. Westing, vice president; H. R. Coplin, cashier.

The Farmers State Bank of Ayr was established in 1912, M. Bonham, president; C. S. Woodworth, vice president; C. L. Bonham, cashier.

The Roseland State Bank was established in 1904, W. F. Duncan, president; Erick Johnson, vice president; Ed Hall, cashier.

The First State Bank of Holstein was established in 1902, A. L. Clarke, president; W. B. Hargleroad, cashier.

The Bank of Pauline was established in 1906, A. L. Clarke, president; W. A. Taylor, vice president; F. N. Ferry, cashier.

HASTINGS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Hastings Building and Loan Association was organized in 1896 and incorporated May 2 of that year by Henry Siekmann, A. L. Clarke, E. C. Webster, David B. L. Breede, J. H. Fleming, S. C. Heacox, G. H. Pratt, John Rees, S. E. Howard, H. C. Haverly and J. M. Tennant. Before the organization of the present association another similar organization was carried on for a time. The first organization was called the Hastings Land, Loan and Building Association. It had no connection at any time with the present association.

The association has an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The assets on October 1, 1896, were \$1,662.50; at the present time they have increased to \$225,000; while in 1906 they were \$95,000. The present officers are H. C. Haverly, president; F. L. Pease, vice president; John Snider, attorney; J. O. Rohrer, treasurer and secretary.

CHAPTER XIV

FRATERNAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

MASONS

The history of organized Masonry in Adams County begins with the organization at Juniata in June, 1873, of Juniata Lodge No. 42. A few months later, August 14, 1873, a call was issued to all Masons in good standing to attend a meeting at the store of E. Steinau in Hastings. This call was signed by G. W. Mowery, James Corbin, Sam Sadler, E. Steinau, L. D. Reynolds, L. W. Spier, R. V. Shockey, F. S. Wells, W. M. West, William L. Smith and L. C. Gould. At this meeting a lodge was organized, but a charter was not granted until June 26, 1874. The number given the lodge was No. 50.

The first officers were: L. C. Gould, W. M.; C. E. Forgy, S. W.; J. I. Parrott, J. W. The lodge held its first meetings in the school house or in the I. O. O. F. Hall; in fact, many temporary quarters were used until the fall of 1879, when it moved into the second story of the first brick building to be built in Hastings. This was located on North Hastings Avenue and is generally referred to as the "old Masonic Building." This lodge room served its purpose until 1887, when the various Masonic lodges moved into the Masonic Temple, at 619¹/₂ West Second Street. This building was remodeled in 1913 at a cost of about \$65,000. The Temple Craft Building is one of the best in the City of Hastings, and the lodge rooms are commodious and elegant. The property of the Masonic organization in Hastings is estimated to be worth \$100,000. The masters of the Blue Lodge for some few years were selected from the charter members. The following are the names of the Past Masters: Alexander D. Buckworth, 1874; Lucius C. Gould, 1874; Thomas M. Abbott, 1875; Emanuel Steinau, 1876; G. W. Mowery, 1877-8-82; John J. Wemple, 1879; Fred J. Benedict, 1880; George H. Pratt, 1881; David M. McElHinnery, 1883-5-90; Joseph Meyer, 1884; Edwin C. Webster, 1886; C. C. Rittenhouse, 1887; William S. McKinney, 1888; William F. Buchanan, 1889; A. R. Van Sickle, 1891-2-3; Charles K. Lawson, 1894;

Perry H. Sherrard, 1895; Tracy P. Sykes, 1896; John Raynard, 1897; John J. Buchanan, 1898; J. F. Beardsley, 1899-1900; Frank C. Babcock, 1901-02; M. W. Burgess, 1903-04; John D. French, 1905; W. A. Reynolds, 1906-7-8; W. R. Alexander, 1909-10; Curtis L. Walters, 1911; W. J. Rinderspacher, 1912-13; Fred B. Remer, 1914; Harry Proffitt, 1915; Gordon L. Hammonds, 1916.

The Past Grand Masters are: John J. Wemple and James P. A. Black.

Hastings Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., was chartered January 14, 1881, A. L. 2,411, with the following officers: J. J. Wemple, H. P.; Emanuel Fist, K.; J. S. Allison, S.; R. W. Oliver, treasurer; William Cline, secretary; J. J. Raymaker, C. of H.; G. J. Evans, P. Sojr.; Joseph Meyer, R. A. C.; Jacob Fisher, G. M. 3V.; B. F. Rawalt, G. M. 2V.; J. Vandemark, G. M. 1V.; and M. L. Alexander, S.

The Past High Priests are: John J. Wemple, 1879-81; Emanuel Fist, 1882; Joseph S. Allison, 1883; John J. Raymaker, 1884; Benjamin F. Rawalt, 1885-86; D. M. McElHinney, 1887; Edwin C. Webster, 1888; C. C. Rittenhouse, 1889-90; Fred J. Benedict, 1891; William M. Cline, 1892; William S. McKinney, 1893; A. R. Van Sickle, 1894; William H. Marshall, 1895-96; William F. Buchanan, 1897; Edward P. Nellis, 1898-99; John D. French, 1900; John J. Buchanan, 1901; Fredrick J. Schaufelberger, 1902; M. W. Burgess, 1903; William O. Wing, 1904-05-06-07-08; Jacob Fisher, 1909-10; Volney B. Trimble, 1911-12; G. N. R. Brown, 1913-14-15; John J. Stanley, 1916.

The Past Grand High Priest, Charles C. Rittenhouse.

Hastings Council No. 8, R. and S. M., was chartered by the Grand Council, December 13, 1887, with twenty-seven members, namely: C. L. Alexander, M. L. Alexander, W. F. Buchanan, F. J. Benedict, W. M. Cline, Emanuel Fist, Jacob Fisher, C. K. Lawson, B. S. Morrill, D. M. McElHinney, W. S. McKinney, James C. McNaughton, Francis Naulteus, R. W. Oliver, G. H. Pratt, B. F. Rawalt, C. C. Rittenhouse, E. H. Reed, F. J. Schaufelberger, Levi Stone, J. R. Sims, J. H. Scales, J. J. Wemple, E. C. Webster, J. B. Webster, E. H. Bartlett and E. C. Sawyer.

The Past Masters are: Edwin C. Webster, 1887-88; Charles C. Rittenhouse, 1889; Fredrick J. Schaufelberger, 1890-91; William F. Buchanan, 1892; William S. McKinney, 1893-94; Edgar J. Pease, 1895-01; Martin L. McWhinney, 1902-03; Fred J. Benedict, 1904-12-13-14-15; Volney B. Trimble, 1916; Past M. L. Grand Masters: Charles C. Rittenhouse, and Fred'k J. Schaufelberger.

Mount Nebo Commandery No. 11, K. T., was organized February

22, A. D., 1881, with the following Sir Knights as officers and members; John J. Wemple, E. C.; John J. Raymaker, G.; Joseph S. Allison, C. G.; Benjamin F. Rawalt, P.; J. W. Small, S. W.; T. F. Pardoe, J. W.; Oswald Oliver, Rec.; Robert W. Oliver, Treas.; Morris L. Alexander, S. B.; E. H. Bartlett, S. B., and Jacob Fisher, W.

A charter was granted April 27, 1881, to the following named members (the officers named were elected June 14): John J. Wemple, E. C.; Joseph S. Allison, C. of G.; John J. Raymaker, G.; Benjamin F. Rawalt, P.; J. W. Small, S. W.; W. H. Lanning, J. W.; R. W. Oliver, T.; Oswald Oliver, Rec.; M. L. Alexander, St. B.; E. H. Bartlett, S. B.; Jacob Fisher, W.; J. G. Hayzlett, George H. Bott, W. M. Cline, Jacob Miller, J. A. Tulleys, Fred J. Benedict, J. J. Wagen, Charles Cameron, C. K. Lawson, A. L. Webb, and Henry Gibben. Paul Kulmuck, R. E. Borney.

The Past Commanders are John J. Wemple, 1881-2-3-4-5; Benjamin F. Rawalt, 1896; Jacob Fisher, 1887; Fred J. Benedict, 1888-89; Edwin C. Webster, 1890; Morris L. Alexander, 1891; William F. Buchanan, 1892; David M. McElHinney, 1893; William M. Cline, 1894; Charles C. Rittenhouse, 1895; Edgar J. Pease, 1896; Martin L. McWhinney, 1897; William S. McKinney, 1898; F. J. Schaufelberger, 1899; William H. Marshall, 1900; George W. Tibbets, 1901-02; William O. Wing, 1903; Myron W. Burgess, 1904-05; Herman E. Stein, 1906; Volney B. Trimble, 1907; John W. Houseman, 1908; George W. Tibbets, 1909; Edward P. Nellis, 1910; George W. Tibbets, 1911-12-13; Claude B. Calbreath, 1914; C. G. Lane, 1915-16. Past Grand Commanders: John J. Wemple, Edwin C. Webster, Fredrick J. Schaufelberger.

Fiducia Lodge of Perfection No. 3, A. and A. S. R., was founded October 6, 1883, and chartered December 20, that year, with the following charter members:

B. F. Rawalt, 32°; W. H. Lanning, 32°; H. C. Thatcher, 32°; R. W. Oliver, 32°; J. D. Hayes, 32°; W. F. Schulthies, 32°; S. E. Furry, 32°; W. W. Miles, 32°; C. L. Alexander, 32°; E. D. Davis, 32°; Charles D. Moore, 32°; Arthur Williams, 32°; Henry Drum, 32°; W. J. Thompson, 32°; J. S. Walbach, 32°; N. B. Vinyard, 32°; E. S. Post, 32°; R. H. Wilson, 32°; L. P. Munger, 14°.

The Past Venerable Masters are: Benjamin F. Rawalt, 33, Hon., 1883-4-5-6; John J. Wemple, 32, 1887; Francis Naulteus, 32, 1888-89; David M. McElHinney, 33, Hon., 1890; Melville W. Stone, 32, 1891; Edwin C. Webster, 33, Hon., 1892; Charles W. Bronson, 32, 1893; William F. Buchanan, 32, K. C. C. H., 1894-5-6; Mark Levy, 32, 1897; Fredrick J. Schaufelberger, 33, Hon., 1898-99-1900; Edgar

J. Pease, 18, 1901; Frank C. Babcock, 33, Hon., 1902; George W. James, 33, Hon., 1903; Will Brookley, 32, 1904; Myron W. Burgess, 32, 1905; John F. Beardsley, 32, K. C. C. H., 1906-07; Ernest Hoepfner, 32, 1908; C. C. Keith, 32, 1909-10; A. M. Clark, 32, 1911; J. H. Vastine, 32, 1912; C. L. Walters, 32, 1913-14; J. P. A. Black, 32, 1915; John D. Fuller, 32, 1916.

Constans Chapter No. 3, of Knights Rose Croix, A. & A. S. R., was chartered October 20, 1893, with the following charter members: James A. Tulleys, 33°; D. M. McElhinney, 32°; R. E. French, 32°; W. H. Lanning, 32°; E. C. Webster, 33°; M. W. Stone, 32°; R. W. Oliver, 32°; C. L. Alexander, 32°; C. W. Bronson, 18°; W. F. Buchanan, 18°; C. H. Dietrich, 32°; G. E. Douglas, 32°; J. F. Ganshaw, 32°; J. W. Harris, 18°; J. F. Heiler, 18°; G. R. Johnson, 32°; Mark Levy, 18°; B. S. Morrill, 18°; C. H. Roberts, 18°; F. J. Schaufelberger, 18°; Harry Stern, 32°; Artman Snyder, 32°.

The Past Wise Masters are: James A. Tulleys, 33, 1892; William H. Lanning, 32, 1893-4-5-6-7; William F. Buchanan, 32, K. C. C. H., 1898-9-0; Fredrick J. Schaufelberger, 33, 1901; Mark Levy, 32, 1902-3; Frank C. Babcock, 33, 1904-5; George W. James, 33, 1906-7; John M. Hiner, 32, 1908; W. R. Alexander, 32, 1909; Peter Hempel, 32, 1910-11; C. L. Walters, 32, 1912; J. A. Riddle, 32, 1913-14; Gordon Hammonds, 32, 1915; Harry Proffitt, 32, 1916.

Frederick Webber Council of Kadosh No. 3, A. & A. S. R., was chartered October 20, 1909, with the following members:

Fredrick J. Schaufelberger, 33°; Frank C. Babcock, 33°; William F. Buchanan, 32°, K. C. C. H.; John F. Beardsley, 32°, K. C. C. H.; George W. James, 32°, K. C. C. H.; M. W. Burgess, 32°; Mark Levy, 32°; J. J. Buchanan, 32°; Will Brookley, 32°; William Brach, 32°; A. M. Clark, 32°; J. P. A. Black, 32°; M. L. McQuinn, 32°; J. F. Heiler, 32°; C. H. Dietrich, 32°; J. M. Hiner, 32°; S. S. Snyder, 32°; A. E. Stitt, 32°; H. C. Haverly, 32°; G. B. Loucks, 32°; E. Hoepfner, 32°; M. Pressler, 32°; M. W. Baxter, 32°; J. H. Rothwell, 32°; L. B. Stiner, 32°; W. B. Kern, 32°; L. F. Fryar, 32°; J. E. Cunningham, 32°; W. G. Saddler, 32°.

The Past Commanders are: F. C. Babcock, 33 Hon., 1910-11; C. C. Keith, 32, 1912-13; W. J. Rinderspacher, 32, 1914; Jacob F. Heiler, 32, 1915-16.

Hastings Consistory No. 3, A. & A. S. R., was chartered October 16, 1911, with a charter membership of thirty-three members. The Masters of Kadosh have been: George W. James, 32°; K. C. C. H., 1911; George W. James, 33°, 1912; George B. Loucks, 32°; 1913-

1914, Fredrick J. Schaufelberger, 33°, 1915; Robert R. Damerell, 32°, 1916.

The charter members are:

Fredrick J. Schaufelberger, 33°; Frank C. Babcock, 33°; George W. James, 33°; John F. Beardsley, 32°, K. C. C. H.; William F. Buchanan, 32°, K. C. C. H.; W. G. Saddler, 32°; M. L. McWhinney, 32°; Charles Moritz, 32°; H. C. Haverly, 32°; J. J. Buchanan, 32°; M. W. Baxter, 32°; C. L. Alexander, 32°; J. P. A. Black, 32°; H. T. Broer, 32°; J. F. Heiler, 32°; W. B. Kern, 32°; M. Pressler, 32°; S. S. Snyder, 32°; H. M. Bailey, 32°; William Brach, 32°; M. W. Burgess, 32°; J. M. Hiner, 32°; Mark Levy, 32°; J. H. Rothwell, 32°; L. B. Stiner, 32°; G. W. Maxwell, 32°; Will Brookley, 32°; A. M. Clark, 32°; E. Hoeppner, 32°; G. B. Loucks, 32°; A. E. Stitt, 32°; W. H. Wigton, 32°; J. Ritterbush, 32°.

EASTERN STARS

Acacia Chapter No. 39, O. E. S., was organized June 17, 1891, with thirty-six members. Meetings were held once a month in the Masonic Temple. The first officer was Mrs. Hartigan, Worthy Matron, and the charter members were: Hattie Alexander, Clara Barnes, May Buchanan, Ella Cramer, Ellen Cramer, Fannie Crane, Sarah Cline, Alice Collins, Kittie Creeth, Alice Dilworth, Clara Harris, Martha Hartigan, Jennie Hayzlett, Minnie Howard, Alice Hurst, Caroline Kay, Mrs. LaMonte, Anna Marshall, Addie Morrill, Sarah McWhinney, Maud McWhinney, Eliza Nellis, Lucy Nellis, Lucy Partridge, Clara Pease, Pet Reed, Elvina Rittenhouse, Eva Schaufelberger, Eva Sherrard, Maria Sims, Ida E. Stewart, Eva Van Sickle, Rose Webster, Phoebe Williams, and Verna Yetter.

The present officers are: W. M., Mrs. Ray Damerell; W. P., Harry Proffitt; A. M., Mrs. Grace Sims; secretary, Mrs. Ed Francis; treasurer, Elizabeth Alford. The membership now numbers 215.

The Grand Lodge have had two reunions, or conventions, at the Masonic Temple, one in May, 1900, and the last one May, 1915.

ODD FELLOWS

Hastings has two lodges of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 50 and Lodge No. 350. Lodge No. 50 was organized August 13, 1874, with Fred Forcht, Noble Grand; Alfred Berg, V. G.; Benjamin E. Boyer, recording secretary; C. M. Wright, treasurer; Melville Griffith, W.; D. W. Dalton, C.; G. E. Grant, R. S. N. G.; J. T. Ross, R. S. V. G.,

and C. B. Sperry, O. G. Among the charter members was R. A. Batty, and within a short time the names of James B. Heartwell, James McWade, J. H. Fleming, N. L. Jorgensen, J. F. Heiler, D. M. McElHinney, E. C. Webster, W. W. Brown, A. L. Wigton, S. M. Clark, C. C. Rittenhouse, L. A. Royce and E. C. O'Donald appeared on the roll.

The first meetings were held in the schoolhouse, which was located between Minnesota and Colorado avenues, near Second Street. Afterwards, the lodge met in a frame building on Second Street, between Hastings and Denver avenues. In 1880, the lodge occupied rooms in the old Masonic Building, on North Hastings Avenue. In 1884, the Odd Fellows of No. 50 built and occupied a brick two-story building of its own at 216 North Lincoln Avenue, which is still the home of the lodge. In 1916 the lodge purchased the adjoining building and completely remodeled the lodge rooms. It is in a flourishing condition and has about 125 members.

Lodge No. 350, I. O. O. F., was organized February 21, 1910, at Fraternity Hall, now Brandeis Hall, on the corner of Burlington Avenue and Second Street. The greater number of the charter members were drawn from Lodge No. 50. These members were J. F. Heiler, U. S. Rohrer, J. H. Vastine, Adam Grass, Henry B. Huckfeldt, Arthur C. Kanatzar, A. K. Deffenbaugh, C. C. Keith, Dr. James V. Beghtol, G. P. Eastwood, E. A. Francis, Milton B. North, W. O. Vastine, D. M. Neff, Ed M. Dorwart, H. M. Vastine, C. I. Van Patten, Eugene Battan, J. H. Riffe, J. H. Hoagland, J. M. Dailey, M. L. McBride, D. B. Parsill, Jr., J. E. Dennis, George W. Maxwell, Herman Kohlbry, Mulford M. Haynes, O. R. Palmer, A. V. Cole, G. A. Wheeler, E. J. Herring, Fred D. James, David Bryson, C. A. Doyen, A. I. Battan, Adam Breede, C. A. Heartwell, David J. Lewis, J. B. Pizer and W. B. Hartigan.

The first officers of No. 350 were: James V. Beghtol, noble grand; D. B. Parsill, Jr., vice grand; E. A. Francis, secretary, and C. C. Keith, treasurer. The present officers (1916) are: B. F. Rohrer, noble grand; John D. Goudy, vice grand; H. F. Favinger, secretary, and D. M. Neff, treasurer. The membership of Lodge No. 350 is about one hundred.

Enterprise Encampment No. 29 was organized March 22, 1888. The charter members were D. M. McElHinney, D. M. Morris, O. F. Heartwell, J. C. Kay, A. J. Neimeyer, H. C. Hansen and J. F. Heiler. The first officers were: H. C. Hansen, C. P.; J. C. Kay, H. P.; J. F. Heiler, S. W.; O. F. Heartwell, J. W.; D. M. McEl-

Hinney, scribe; A. J. Neimeyer, treasurer; D. M. Morris, I. S. The encampment now has a membership of about twenty.

REBEKAH LODGES

Schuyler Rebekah Lodge, No. 52, was organized July 14, 1890. The charter members were Jennie Dalby, Anna Marshall, Catherine Heiler, Addie L. Brown, Teana Doyen, Elizabeth Kempel, Mary C. Marian, Frances L. Kimball, Kathleen Hartigan, Della I. Brown, Ada C. Michael, Fannie A. Schilling, Lulu B. Upton, Mary C. Goodin, Annie C. Clemons, Lizzie F. Coons, Harriet M. Hickman, C. Lillis Tennant, Amelia Lustig, Jennie Furstenuau, Eliza A. Bates, Sophronia M. Ferguson, Martha C. Hartigan, Belle Rhodes, Caroline Kay, Phoebe J. Morledge and Martha E. White. The first officers were: Addie L. Brown, noble grand; Jennie Dalby, vice grand; Lulu B. Upton, recording secretary; Catherine Heiler, financial secretary, and Ada Michael, treasurer. The present officers are: Mrs. Elsie Haubrock, noble grand; Mrs. Anna Bohnet, vice grand; U. S. Rohrer, secretary; Mrs. Catherine Heiler, treasurer. The present membership of the lodge is 56.

Rebekah Lodge No. 312 was organized August 26, 1914. Meetings are held in the I. O. O. F. lodge rooms at 216 North Lincoln Avenue. The charter members were Elsie Haubrock, Anna Campbell, P. J. Greuter, Harry Smith, L. L. Dufford, F. D. Campbell, Lilly Hibbard, Blanch C. Lavine, Pauline Smith, Ed Livingston, Lou Lavine, T. J. Ralston, Alice Hibbard, Leah Rosenberg, Eva Derricks, Dave Rosenberg, P. J. Peterson, Henry Congers, Ella Jacks, Sarah Greuter, Hattie Garratt, Albert E. Williams, H. A. Kelley, A. F. Copeyon, Emma Jacks, Amanda Orton, Ethel Keith, Fern Reider, M. J. Plummer, C. S. Woodworth, Myrrel Legler. The officers from the time of organization are:

AUGUST 26, 1913, TO JANUARY 1, 1914

Mrs. Lilly Hibbard, noble grand; Mrs. Sarah Greuter, vice grand; Miss Elsie Hibbard, secretary; Mrs. Blanche Levine, treasurer, and Mrs. Leah Rosenberg, chaplain.

DECEMBER 31, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914

Mrs. Sarah Greuter, noble grand; Mrs. Anna Campbell, vice grand; Miss Ella Peterson, secretary; Mrs. Blanche Levine, treasurer, and Miss Hattie Garratt, chaplain.

JUNE 30, 1914 TO DECEMBER 31, 1914

Mrs. Anna Campbell, noble grand; Mrs. Blanche Levine, vice grand; Miss Ella Peterson, secretary; Mrs. Leah Rosenberg, treasurer, and Mrs. Edith Sinclair, chaplain.

JANUARY 1, 1915, TO JULY 1, 1915

Mrs. Blanche Levine, noble grand; Miss Alice Hibbard, vice grand; Mrs. Minnie Williams, secretary; Mrs. Leah Rosenberg, treasurer, and Mrs. Edith Sinclair, chaplain.

JULY 1, 1915 TO JANUARY 1, 1916

Miss Alice Hibbard, noble grand; Mrs. Edith Sinclair, vice grand; Miss Ella Peterson, secretary; Mrs. Martha White, treasurer, and Mrs. Lottie Dufford, chaplain.

JANUARY 1, 1916, TO JULY 1, 1916

Mrs. Edith Sinclair, noble grand; Mrs. Martha White, vice grand; Mrs. Fern Rider, secretary; Mrs. Leah Rosenberg, treasurer, and Mrs. Belle Goudy, chaplain.

JULY 1, 1916, TO JANUARY 1, 1917

Mrs. Martha White, noble grand; Mrs. Belle Goudy, vice grand; Mrs. Neonia Hutchinson, secretary; Miss Lena Olson, treasurer, and Mrs. Blanche Levine, chaplain.

MODERN WOODMEN

The Modern Woodmen of America maintain two lodges in Hastings and have witnessed stirring scenes, particularly during the great fight that was made in 1912 against the action of the head camp in raising the rates. Queen City Camp, No. 4201, took a leading part in that memorable movement and furnished in the person of Dr. James V. Beghtol a national president of the insurgent movement.

Hastings Camp, No. 277, Modern Woodmen of America, however, is the elder of the two lodges and was chartered June 6, 1887. The first officers were: J. F. Ballinger, venerable consul; Wes Montgomery, worthy adviser; J. H. Haney, excellent banker; A. J.

Nowlan, clerk; Fred Renner, escort. The present officers are: J. A. Rose, venerable consul; Dr. F. J. Schaufelberger, worthy adviser; H. C. Kerr, banker; W. A. Pielstick, clerk. The membership of this camp at present is thirty-seven.

Queen City Camp, No. 4201, was chartered in 1896. Officers have served as follows: Venerable consul—1896, J. J. Simmering; 1897, Z. B. Shreve; 1898 and 1899, G. L. Macfarlane; 1900, M. W. Burgess; 1901, I. A. Downey; 1902, D. A. Jones; 1903, G. L. Macfarlane; 1904, Amos Sutton; 1905, J. V. Beghtol; 1906, D. H. Wentworth; 1907, G. L. Macfarlane; 1908, C. M. Stephens; 1909 to 1915, Walter Livingston; 1915, C. E. Coblentz; 1916, A. J. Sliger. Excellent bankers have been as follows: 1896, E. M. Marquis; 1897, Carl J. Miller; 1898 to 1901, Z. B. Shreve; 1901 to 1904, Carl J. Miller; 1904, Jacob Wooster; 1905 to 1916, Z. B. Shreve; 1916, E. D. Bruce. The following have been clerks: 1896 to 1904, S. L. Stichter; 1904 and 1905, D. H. Wentworth; 1906, D. A. Jones; 1907 to 1910, L. A. Daily; T. H. Williams assumed the clerkship June 1, 1909, and served through 1910; 1911 to 1915, L. A. Daily; 1915, L. J. Moore; 1916, Earl Benson.

Queen City Camp, No. 4201, of Hastings, took a leading part in the insurgency movement in Nebraska to protest against the raising of the insurance rates of the Modern Woodmen as proposed by the head camp officials in Chicago in 1911. It was contended by the officials that unless the rates should be increased the order would encounter a crisis in 1917, because of the increase in the death roll that might be expected by that time. Among the leaders to protest against the raise from the Hastings camp were Dr. J. V. Beghtol, Walter Livingston and Z. B. Shreve. The movement, which can be said to have started in Hastings so far as Nebraska was concerned, soon became statewide.

On March 20, 1912, a state meeting of the insurgents was held at the Kerr Opera House. The meeting was attended by 376 delegates, representing 219 Nebraska camps. Venerable Counsel Walter Livingston presided throughout the convention, and the keynote of insurgency was sounded by Dr. J. V. Beghtol in a notable speech, in which he charged that Woodmen were face to face with the problem of taxation without representation.

The following resolutions committee was chosen: M. L. Corey, Clay Center; R. D. Sutherland, Nelson; F. A. Anderson, Holdrege; Alexander McFarland, Friend, and A. J. Van Every, Hastings. The resolutions drafted by this committee became the foundation of insurgency throughout the state. The resolutions demanded the sub-

mission of the rate question to the entire membership for a referendum vote. If they should fail in this, it was resolved to endeavor to secure a meeting of a newly elected head camp for the reconsideration of the rate question, and if this, too, should fail, it was resolved to institute legal proceedings to prevent the enforcement of the new rates pending consideration of the question by the next regular head camp. Failing in all these, it was determined to call another meeting to take such action as the circumstances warranted.

An executive committee of nine, with Doctor Beghtol as chairman, was chosen to put in operation the resolutions of the convention. Doctor Beghtol later became national president of the insurgents and had the latter gained control of the national convention at Toledo, Ohio, in 1914, it was generally understood by insurgent Woodmen throughout the United States that Doctor Beghtol would be elected head consul. Delegates sent from insurgent camps, however, were in many instances contested, and the old guard controlled the gathering.

The rates have not been raised. Injunctions obtained from the courts of Des Moines, Ia., Springfield, Ill., and Hastings, Neb., prevented the Chicago rates from going into effect as scheduled for January 1, 1913, and by the time of the Toledo convention in 1914 the officers had receded from their position and advocated the maintenance of the old rates.

Head Consul A. R. Talbot, of Lincoln, was himself present at the convention held in Hastings in 1912, and led the bolting delegates out of the convention hall to the Bostwick Hotel, now the American House, where they held a convention and elected delegates. The increase in assessments as proposed by the Chicago rates would have raised the obligation of Nebraska Woodmen a million dollars. The activities of the insurgents in Hastings were probably the most momentous that ever came before a fraternal order in Adams County.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

The Royal Neighbors, Queen City Local No. 659, was granted a charter April 30, 1897.

The charter members were John Coffey, Kate Coffey, Hattie Hadden, Louis Hadden, W. H. Lynn, C. J. Miller, Marie Miller, Alma Morgan, Abbie Seagraves, B. I. Seagraves, J. W. Shaw, Martha Shaw, Jennie Shreve, Z. B. Shreve, Emma K. Stichter, S. L. Stichter, A. R. Van Sickle, Lavina Werriek, E. G. Winter,

Arabella Winter, Jacob Wooster, J. A. Wycoff, Lula Wycoff and John Simmering.

The officers, from time of organization, have been:

1897

Mrs. Werrick, oracle; Hattie Hadden, vice oracle; Emma Stichter, recorder; Mrs. Carl Miller, receiver.

1898

Hattie Hadden, oracle; Arabella Winters, vice oracle; Kate Coffey, recorder; Mrs. Carl Miller, receiver.

1899

Hattie Hadden, oracle; Arabella Winter, vice oracle; Kate Coffey, recorder; Abbie Seagraves, receiver.

1900

Nolia Burgess, oracle; Kate Coffey, vice oracle; Jennie Shreve, recorder; Abbie Seagraves, receiver.

1901

Kate Coffey, oracle; Mrs. Beck, vice oracle; Jennie Shreve, recorder; Abbie Seagraves, receiver.

1902

Kate Coffey, oracle; Mrs. Beck, vice oracle; Jennie Shreve, recorder; Abbie Seagraves, receiver.

1903

Arabella Winters, oracle; Mrs. Beck, vice oracle; Jennie Shreve, recorder; Abbie Seagraves, receiver.

1904

Mollie Schaffer, oracle; Sarah Owens, vice oracle; Jennie Shreve, recorder; Kate Coffey, receiver.

1905

Mollie Schaffer, oracle; Caroline Vance, vice oracle; Jennie Shreve, recorder; Kate Coffey, receiver.

1906

Ida Brown, oracle; Grace Gauvreau, vice oracle; Jennie Shreve, recorder; Lucy Guthrie, receiver.

1907

Grace Gauvreau, oracle; Mollie Schaffer, vice oracle; Florence Straight, recorder; Caroline Vance, receiver.

1908

Jennie Shreve, oracle; Hattie Coblentz, vice oracle; Clara Jones, recorder; Caroline Vance, receiver.

1909

Jennie Shreve, oracle; Ida Coblentz, vice oracle; Kate Coffey, recorder; Ida Brown, receiver.

1910

Jennie Shreve, oracle; Ida Brown, vice oracle; Kate Coffey, recorder; Abbie Seagraves, receiver.

1911

Jennie Shreve, oracle; Arabella Winters, vice oracle; Kate Coffey, recorder; Mollie Schaffer, receiver.

1912

Jennie Shreve, oracle; Emma Pielstick, vice oracle; Mae Snyder, recorder; Mrs. Saucerman, receiver.

1913

Emma Pielstick, oracle; Ida Brown, vice oracle; Mae Snyder, recorder; Nella Nichols, receiver.

1914

Emma Pielstick, oracle; Annie Foster, vice oracle; Kate Coffey, recorder; Nella Nichols, receiver.

1915

Edith Moore, oracle; Anna Foster, vice oracle; Kate Coffey, recorder; Nella Nichols, receiver.

1916

Edith Moore, oracle; Anna Foster, vice oracle; Ivy Labrie, recorder; Nella Nichols, receiver.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Hastings Lodge, No. 28, Knights of Pythias, is the pioneer of Pythianism in Western Nebraska and was organized in Hastings May 7, 1883. This lodge is still in a flourishing condition and has a membership of 136. Since May 10, 1907, a purely social organization of Pythianism, the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, with a present membership of 315, has been maintained.

July 1, 1886, a number of the German members of No. 28, seeing that there was a sufficient number, organized an exclusively German organization, which was given the name Teutonia Lodge, No. 59. This lodge existed for a number of years, but finally disbanded.

May 21, 1885, Uniform Rank, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, was instituted with thirty-six members. The first commander was John M. Dungan. W. A. Dilworth succeeded him, and subsequently Stephen Schwaibold and Ed N. Thacker occupied that position. This division of Pythianism disbanded about six years ago, some retaining their membership, but there are no meetings of the rank held.

The charter members of the Pioneer Lodge, No. 28, are: James Walling, John Dungan, O. H. McNeil, C. Paulich, S. J. Weigel, Sam Hirsch, P. C. Westover, H. C. Haverly, B. F. Lied, George W. Green, J. C. Williams, A. Loeb, L. Hahn and S. Johnson. The first officers were: A. Yeazel, chancellor commander; A. B. Ideson, vice chancellor; A. J. Anderson, prelate; W. F. Schultheis, keeper of records and seals; M. L. Alexander, master of finance; A. H. Cramer, master of exchequer; J. F. Ballinger, master of arms; A. S. Campbell, inside guard; F. Naulteus, outside guard.

The present officers are: Tom Madgett, commander; G. A. Olson, vice chancellor; O. D. Bolster, prelate; H. H. Holt, keeper of records and seals; C. J. Sherman, master of finance; A. H. Binderup, master of exchequer; O. L. Plum, master of arms; L. A. Lacalli, inside guard; I. L. Anderson, outside guard; W. R. Alexander, master of work.

The Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, Delhi Temple No. 109, the Shrine of the Knights of Pythias, was organized May 10, 1907. It is a state organization, and has only one temple in the state. A meeting is held twice a year. The first officers and charter members were: G. A. Weirick, royal vizier; F. A. Pennall, mahdi; Welley Williams, satrap; Peter Hempel, grand emir; J. M. Tennant, secretary; J. M. Conoughy, sahib; C. A. Phillips, sheik; L. Hoagland, treasurer.

The present officers are: W. R. Alexander, royal vizier; Harry S. Dungan, mahdi; L. C. Erwin, satrap; C. A. Phillips, grand emir; C. J. Sherman, secretary; A. H. Binderup, treasurer; H. C. Haverly, sahib; L. B. Steiner, sheik; C. A. Olson, mokanna; J. M. Tennant and C. I. Roush, escorts; H. H. Holt, saruk; J. P. Madgett, imperial nabob.

PYTHIAN SISTERS

Pythian Sisters, Queen City Temple, No. 25, Hastings, then called the Young Assembly, No. 1, Pythian Sisterhood, of Hastings, was organized April 30, 1889. The first officers were: Mrs. John Harris, Mrs. W. A. Dilworth, Mrs. George Tyler, Mrs. Curt Alexander, Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mrs. A. E. Allen, Mrs. D. A. Guldin, Mrs. Saddler, Mrs. S. S. Schwaibold, Mrs. D. Barlass, Mrs. J. M. Tennant and Miss Anna Breed. The charter members, fifteen in number, were: Mrs. W. Breed, Miss Louise Engle, Mrs. H. H. Gilbreth, Mrs. J. E. Gant, Mrs. G. Heitkemper, Mrs. C. Hoepfner, Mrs. T. Hoepfner, Mrs. S. S. Johnson, Mrs. J. L. Kent, Mrs. Jim Moore, Mrs. Otto Otten, Mrs. Jack Mines, Mrs. J. J. Raymaker, Mrs. G. Tyler and Mrs. William Saunders.

The clubrooms were located at what was then called the K. P. Hall, above the Gastons' Music Store, then located at the corner of Second Street and St. Joseph Avenue. This building was destroyed by fire and all records of the organization were burned. The clubrooms were then moved to Brandeis Hall, on the corner of Second Street and Burlington Avenue. The membership now numbers thirty ladies, and the present officers are: Past chief, Mrs. May B. Madgett; most excellent chief, Mrs. Francis Holt; excellent senior, Mrs. Minnie Hoffman; excellent junior, Mrs. Erdine Elinor; manager, Mrs. Lou Harrington; mistress of records and correspondence, Beulah Erwin; mistress of finance, Mrs. Clara Manning; protector, Mrs. Sadie Erwin; guard, Mrs. Cynthia Anderson; musician, Miss Maude Cravens.

K. O. T. M.

Knights of Maccabees, South Platte Tent, No. 18, have a membership in Hastings of thirty-six. Authority to form and institute a lodge was received May 2, 1896.

The first officers were: A. T. Kennedy, Sr. Kt. Commander; Thomas Hainar, Sr. Kt. Light Commander; Thomas Rowe, Sr. Kt. R. K.; John H. Hardt, Sr. Kt.; Gust Larson, Sr. Kt. Chaplain; John Stack, Sr. Kt. Sergeant; R. J. Erwin, Sr. Kt. Physician; J. R. Koch, Sr. Kt. Mat.; Charles McMillan, Sr. Kt. First M. of G.; H. G. Wheeler, Sr. Kt. Secretary; J. C. Stanley, Sr. Kt. Sentinel; Ferdinand Panzer, Sr. Kt. Picket.

The present officers are: P. C., Gust Kistler; C., James Peterson; R. K., Lemuel Tibbets.

T. W. B. A. O. T. M.

The Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees was organized in the G. A. R. Hall, Hastings, February 15, 1894, under the name of Harrison Hive, No. 4, which in recent years was changed to the present name. Mrs. Maggie McKain was the instituting officer and appointed Mrs. May Wheeler to act as record keeper pro tem. The lodge was organized with the following charter members: Mrs. Alice Thompson, Maud Thompson, Mrs. Mary Hart, Mrs. Hannah Kammelohr, Miss Belle Humphrey, Mrs. Jane A. Wheeler, Mrs. May Wheeler, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrow, Mrs. Rachel Reinhart and Mrs. Laura A. Edwards. The first officers were: P. L. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Morrow; L. C., Mrs. Alice Thompson; Lt. C., Mrs. Rachel Reinhart; R. K., Miss Belle Humphrey; F. K., Mrs. May Wheeler; physician, Dr. Laura A. Edwards; chaplain, Mrs. Jane A. Wheeler; sergeant, Mrs. Hannah Kammelohr; Mat. A., Miss Maud Thompson; sentry, Mrs. Mary Hart; picket, Miss Caroline Hammil.

The present officers are: Mrs. Sarah Cramer, Lieut. Com.; Mrs. Louise Proffitt, record keeper; Miss Elizabeth Croushorn, finance creditor; Mrs. Nellie Cantwell, official prompter.

A large number of former members have moved away, leaving the membership at present at about thirty.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN

Ancient Order of United Workmen, Hastings Lodge, No. 43, was granted a charter December 31, 1884. The first officers were:

B. F. Rawalt, P. M. W.; Jacob Wooster, M. W.; S. C. Heacox, F.; F. C. Mastin, O.; W. F. Bybee, recorder; A. H. Brown, financier; J. B. Webster, treasurer; Charles Kelsey, G.; F. E. Watkins, inside watchman, and S. M. Wright, outside watchman.

The charter members of the organization were Dr. John Gorman, L. B. Palmer, E. C. Rittenhouse, J. W. Wigton, Jacob Wooster, J. A. Wigton, E. C. Webster and A. R. Van Sickle.

Present officers are: G. A. Volland, P. M. W.; E. E. Lindley, M. W.; H. J. Brown, foreman; Ed Igou, overseer; George Anderson, guide; Earl D. Bruce, recorder; A. J. Van Every, O. W.; John Mordhorst, I. W.; P. W. Yager, treasurer; W. B. Remer, financier; and W. A. Pielstick, J. M. Tennant and H. B. Huckfeldt, trustees. The present membership is 440.

In 1913 there was a state gathering of the Workmen in Hastings.

DEGREE OF HONOR

Degree of Honor, Butler Lodge, No. 6, was organized August 7, 1891, and the charter was granted to Carrie I. Butler, P. C. of H.; Georgia E. Marquis, L. of H.; Alma Chapman, recorder; Amanda Rose, I. W.; Minnie E. Moran, C. of H.; Emma Scherick, C. of C.; Elizabeth E. Foote, financier; Eva E. Work, L. U.

The charter members are Mrs. W. H. Dilworth, Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mrs. Emma Scharard, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Anna Rogers, Mrs. Dora Train, Mrs. Emma Pielstick, Mrs. James Fawthrop, Mrs. Carrie Butler, Mrs. Minnie Moran, Mrs. Georgia Marquis, Mrs. E. C. Schuck, Mrs. Eva Work, Mrs. S. E. Foote, Mrs. Amanda Rose, Mrs. Gregorie, Mrs. Ora Ford, Mrs. F. W. Rose, Mrs. Dora Heggett, Mrs. Williams and Alma Chapman.

The present officers are Mrs. Anna Gay, P. C. H.; Mrs. Sarah Gruther, C. H.; Mrs. Anna Herring, L. of H.; Mrs. Spath, C. of C.; Nina Robare, recorder; Albina Hempel, financier; Mary Beach, receiver.

On December 26, 1913, the K. of P. Hall was destroyed by fire, and all the records and the charter of Butler Lodge were burned.

On August 23, 1892, the first grand lodge was held in Hastings, and the twelve lodges represented were Hebron, South Omaha, McCook, Plattsmouth, St. Edward, Hastings, Holdrege, Geneva, Lincoln, Chester, Bloomington and Republican City. The present membership is 128.

Degree of Honor, Hastings Lodge, No. 275, was organized November 20, 1913. The charter was granted to Agnes Whitsell,

P. C. of H.; Alpha Haines, L. of H.; Lucy C. Guthrie, recorder; Nina Ramsey, receiver; Warren Brenneman, I. W.; Emma Battan, C. of H.; Sarah High, C. of C.; Cora Smith, financier; Louisa Schatz, U.; Cornelia Geyer, O. W.

The charter members were Minnie M. Williams, Lila A. Drolinger, Ada Van Every, Alice Dorwort, Grace A. Remer, M. McReynolds, Grace N. Gauvreau, Hannah LaBrie, Emma Bayly, Alma Chapman, Mary A. Stevens, Jennie F. Otten, Florence Arvenette, Sarah High, Lizzie Rose, Clarence Schatz, Warren Brenneman, Howard High, Roy E. Guthrie, C. J. Geyer, Emma Battan, A. J. Battan, Christina Yager, P. W. Yager, Dora Kohl, Sylvia Saunders, Katherine Lee, Christina Lee, Nannie Wicker, C. H. Dinsmore, Lucy C. Guthrie, Ida Tilger, Cora Smith, A. J. Smith, Louisa A. Schatz, Sarah L. Davey, Winnie Davey, Charles C. Davey, Nana Arnold, Agnes Whitsell, Grace Rathbun, Francis Paris, Florence Fogel, Alpha Haines, Minnie West, Louise Shaaf, Clara Shaaf, Mina Ramsey, Ida Brenneman, Ida Panzer, Cornelia Geyer, Rebecca M. Richardson and Christina Knapp.

Hastings Lodge, No. 275, now has 147 members. The present officers are Louisa Schatz, C. of H.; Ivy LaBrie, P. C. of H.; Anna Ray, L. of H.; Grace Rathbun, C. of C.; Clara Shaaf, U.; Lucy Guthrie, recorder; Fannie Wanzer, financier; Clara LaBrie, treasurer; Martha Bremser, I. W.

B. P. O. E.

January 22, 1889, W. H. Lynn, O. H. Gordon and George B. Tyler received a dispensation to organize a lodge of Elks. Hastings Lodge, No. 159, was organized February 22, 1890, and the charter was granted July 10th of the same year. The charter members were Dr. W. H. Lynn, O. H. Gordon, George B. Tyler, A. H. Phillips, W. H. Elledge, C. L. Alexander, Richard Thompson, Nat M. Miller, J. B. Patterson, Harry Brewer, F. C. Babcock, R. A. Barr, J. A. Casto, G. J. Evans, C. A. Diamond, John Musselman, William Snyder, A. H. Farrens, R. B. Wahlquist, Charles H. Kipp, C. L. Rose, L. B. Partridge, W. H. Dillon, George Wood, S. V. B. Hollaway, J. B. Dallas, C. A. Turner, F. E. Hewitt, Charles Schaufelberger, H. C. Haverly, L. H. Gurnsey, D. B. Welpton, F. M. Crow, and C. D. Thurman.

The following have been the exalted rulers: W. H. Lynn, 1890-1; John A. Casto, 1891-2; Nat M. Miller, 1892-3; Thomas Frahm, 1894-5; C. B. Wahlquist, 1895-6; W. H. Lynn, 1896-7; John W.

Pickens, 1897-8; O. C. Zimm, 1898-9; S. S. Snyder, 1899-1900; H. C. Haverly, 1900-01; W. P. McCreary, 1901-02; J. H. Spotts, 1902-03; James Galway, 1903-04; James Galway, 1904-05; F. C. Babcock, 1905-06; F. C. Babcock, 1906-07; F. C. Babcock, 1907-08; H. E. Moss, 1908-09; H. E. Moss, 1909-10; Dr. James V. Beghtol, 1910-11; Dr. James V. Beghtol, 1911-12; A. W. Borden, 1912-13; A. W. Borden, 1913-14; Raymond M. Tibbets, 1914-15; Raymond M. Tibbets, 1915-16; Harry C. Haverly, 1916-17.

The present officers are: Exalted ruler, H. C. Haverly; leading knight, Thornton Thornberg; loyal knight, W. F. Norris; lecturing knight, M. A. Hartigan; esquire, Louis Stein; inner guard, Ross Sexson; secretary, Roy E. Churchill; treasurer, Bowne S. Koehler. The membership at the present time is 240. In connection with the lodge rooms the Elks maintain clubrooms, which have been finely furnished, at an expenditure of \$2,500. Among the furnishings are pool and billiard tables, Victrola and piano. During the winter many social functions are given.

The first lodge room of the Elks was in the G. A. R. Hall. They remained there a short time and afterward secured quarters of their own in the Stone Block. The next move was to rooms above Wolbach & Brach's, before the present store was built. In 1905 the order secured the commodious rooms which they still occupy, on the third floor of the First National Bank Building. In 1908 the Elks bought a lot with a 75-foot frontage on the east side of St. Joseph Avenue, between Second and Third Streets, and upon this they plan some time in the future to erect a building.

EAGLES

Hastings Aerie, No. 592, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized January 8, 1904, with the following charter members: F. J. Lindeman, John Tweedy, F. B. Lepinski, J. W. Neylon, W. E. McFadden, L. B. Hoagland, A. T. Yarter, J. B. Couper, H. W. Gease, A. J. Lepinski, W. L. Eves, Emil Polenski, John Hempel, H. C. Hansen, J. J. Gettman, W. H. Bertwell, O. C. Zimm, W. E. St. John, C. W. Jacobs, L. E. Shaulis, F. J. Neylon, H. C. Thompson, F. C. Babcock, J. Corey, H. E. Stein, O. E. Serf, W. L. Hoagland, W. H. Bierman, W. S. Schellak, F. A. Rau, W. J. Falk, E. C. Scherek, Lee Golden, C. D. Nellis, C. Moessner, R. B. Jacobs, C. J. Giuthner, F. Naulteus, Peter Barrie, A. H. Chabot, George Lovell, John Lichtenberg, W. J. Legg, M. O. Bishop, T. A. McDonald, H. A. Blenkiron, T. Hostler, S. S. Snyder, L. Zimmer, Hugo Polenski, J. Shalda, Charles Adams, Frank Bloom, W. A. Bruer, J. B.

Wallace, W. H. Edwards, Phil Hempel, J. C. Saucerman, Percy Renner, E. A. Shaffer, A. L. Twidale, C. J. Miles, J. W. Turpit, J. Tilger, J. H. Spotts, R. L. Sabin, W. S. McAuley, W. A. Young, Fred Butzirus, Mark Levy, C. P. Rhodes, W. J. Biles, A. J. Townsend, L. G. McKnight, H. M. Eves, C. W. Nelson, George E. Keller, A. Rinderspacher, Julian Lombard, Andrew Pederson, F. Schaufelberger, A. J. Kammerlohr. The present membership is 231.

The first officers were W. E. St. John, W. P.; W. H. Bertwell, W. V. P.; W. L. Eves, worthy chaplain; L. B. Hoagland, worthy secretary; H. C. Hansen, worthy treasurer; R. B. Jacobs, W. Cond.; F. Lindeman, inside guard; A. Kammerlohr, outside guard; trustees, S. S. Snyder, W. S. Schellak, O. C. Zinn; physician, Frank Schaufelberger. The principal officers subsequently have been as follows:

1905—W. H. Bertwell, W. P.; L. B. Hoagland, W. S.; H. C. Hansen, treasurer; trustees, O. C. Zinn, Emil Polenski, John Hempel. 1906—W. S. Schellak, W. P.; L. B. Hoagland, secretary; H. C. Hansen, treasurer; trustees, S. S. Snyder, W. S. Schellak, O. C. Zinn. 1907—O. E. Serf, W. P.; L. B. Hoagland, secretary; J. Thomas, treasurer; trustees, Emil Polenski, Mark Levy, Charles Jacobs. 1908—H. C. Hansen, W. P.; L. B. Hoagland, secretary; Jacob Thomas, treasurer; trustees, C. W. Jacobs, William Schellak, Mark Levy. 1909—J. H. Hart, W. P.; L. B. Hoagland, secretary; Jacob Thomas, treasurer; trustees, William Schellak, Emil Polenski, W. H. Bertwell. 1910—George Lovell, W. P.; W. H. Bertwell, secretary; J. H. Uerling, treasurer; trustees, O. E. Serf, F. J. Lindeman, Charles Zeigler. 1911—L. B. Hoagland, W. P.; John Schafer, secretary; J. H. Hart, treasurer; trustees, C. J. Miller, Frank Burger, Charles Zeigler. 1912—J. A. Benson, W. P.; John Schafer, secretary; J. H. Hart, treasurer; trustees, Frank Burger, Ernest Butzirus, C. J. Miller. 1913—J. H. Hart, W. P.; John Schafer, secretary; J. H. Lohmann, treasurer; trustees, E. Hartmann, Louis White, Ernest Butzirus. September 15, 1913, O. E. Serf was elected secretary and has filled the office since that time until the present. 1914—William Harm, W. P.; J. H. Lohmann, treasurer; trustees, E. Hartmann, Ernest Butzirus, Louis White. 1915—Jacob White, W. P.; J. H. Hart, treasurer; trustees, E. Hartmann, Ernest Butzirus, Emil Polenski. 1916—A. L. Hibbard, W. P.; J. H. Hart, treasurer; trustees, E. Polenski, E. Hartmann, Ernest Butzirus.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Hastings Council, No. 1123, Hastings Knights of Columbus, was organized May 13, 1906. Fitzgerald Council, of Lincoln, came to

Hastings on a special train upon that day and was in charge of the ceremony. The organization was perfected at Germania Hall, corner of St. Joseph Avenue and Third Street. In the evening a notable banquet was partaken of at the Bostwick Hotel. The council purchased Germania Hall and for a number of years met at that place. In 1914 the lodge rooms were removed to 111 North Hastings Avenue, where the council still meets. Germania Hall still remains the property of the order. The membership at present is 400.

The charter members of the order were: J. H. Uerling, John Donlon, William P. Waters, C. E. Simon, W. H. La Brie, M. J. Heffron, George F. Ashton, D. C. Plamondon, Rev. J. Cronin, E. N. Hamen, J. V. Harrison, C. E. Crouch, John Hobon, W. H. Cushing, John R. Hobon, J. M. Connoughy, James Mullen, J. J. Hobon, C. L. Feeney, B. B. Cronin, C. Cronin, E. D. Buttell, Percy M. Jones, John Kieffe, A. Langevin, Rev. J. C. Caraher, Rev. C. A. Becker, Rev. Walter McDonald, Rev. L. A. Dunphy, Frank Kendlen, J. M. Norton, J. J. Connoughy, Rev. William McDonald, D. A. Jones, J. F. Kealy, Rudolph Lippert, T. J. Brennan, J. F. Crowley, Charles Lippert, W. B. Cushing, E. Connoughy, Phillip Lippert, E. L. Gauvreau, J. V. Helmann, John Gore, James L. Hyres, Julian Bassett, Owen F. Simon, Albert V. Laughlin, George S. Helmann, George V. Helmann, Stephen Swigle, Rev. J. F. Gilroy, John McKenna, Thomas Donlon, Phillip C. Willy, John Waters, Harry V. Summers, Thomas Hoban, Peter W. Smith, Edgar McBride, Bert Corbett, John J. Donahue, T. J. Hoyer, F. B. Simon, Mr. Gaudreault, P. J. Mullen, J. B. McCarthy, Thomas F. Duffy, E. Langevin, Rev. William Crane, Rev. M. W. Nemer and Rev. E. Boll.

GEMUTLICHKEIT LODGE

O. D. H. S., No. 44, Gemutlichkeit Lodge, was granted a charter December 13, 1905. Meetings were held in the Germania Hall until the lodge rooms were moved to the G. A. R. Hall, the present meeting place.

The first officers were: Karl Kauf, president; Emil Polenske, vice president, and A. A. Lembach, secretary. The charter members were Andrew J. Lepinski, Henry Gartner, A. J. Kammerlohr, William J. Falk, Anthony A. Lembach, Peter Erwin, Fred Day, Ernest Butzirus, Herman Stein, Fred Butzirus, Philip W. Yager, William S. Schellak, Anthony Uerling, Karl Kauf, Leo Brobt, George A. Mann, Jr., Emil Polenske, George H. Brandt, George W.

Lehr, Fred Jasper, Hugo Polenske, John J. Froscheuser, George Rinderspacher, James V. Beghtol.

There are now 103 members, with ten social members. The present officers are: Emil Polenske, president; Jacob Schatz, vice president, and E. Hartmann, secretary.

DANISH BROTHERHOOD

Danish Brotherhood, Frederick d: 7de Lodge No. 93, was organized March 27, 1896, for the purpose of keeping in touch with the life in Denmark.

The first officers and charter members were: P. P., Christen Neilsen; P., Christien M. Christansen; N. P., Jous Peter Larsen; Soren B. Sorensen; T., Carl Jensen Coordt; G., William Binderup; I. G., Jous Peter Peterson; O. G., John G. Coordt; T. B., Andreas Lorentzen.

The present officers are S. B. Sorensen, treasurer; Christ Neilson, secretary. The lodge now has thirty members.

L. M. L. A.

The Loyal Mystic Legion of America is a national beneficiary order organized by Hastings men and maintaining the head office in Hastings. The articles of incorporation were filed February 24, 1892. The incorporators were George O. Churchill, G. A. Wigton, James T. Ogden, Dr. F. J. Schaufelberger and James B. Heartwell.

The by-laws of the society provide for a supreme or governing body called the supreme council, and subordinate councils to be organized in different localities. The first supreme officers elected were: James B. Heartwell, supreme councilor; James T. Ogden, supreme vice councilor; George O. Churchill, supreme secretary; G. A. Wigton, supreme treasurer; Dr. F. J. Schaufelberger, supreme medical director. Since 1910, Doctor Schaufelberger has been supreme councilor and J. E. Watkins supreme vice councilor. The other officers are the same as at the beginning.

In 1900 the order erected its own brick office building upon the southeast corner of Second Street and Burlington Avenue. The building and the site are valued at \$40,000. In insurance the standard rate is maintained. The order has paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members more than \$1,000,000 and has invested in farm and other securities more than \$100,000. Subordinate councils exist in Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Min-

nesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and California. Pioneer Council, No. 1, of Hastings, was the first subordinate council to be established.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Camp 465, W. O. W. was organized in Hastings March 5, 1914. This order occupied the same hall with the Eagles for some time, but in the last few months the order has had no lodge rooms, though an organization is maintained with a membership of about fifty. The present officers are: Counsel commander, George A. Volland; vice counsel commander, Boyd Hensman; clerk, G. O. Schellenberger; banker, C. H. Fergus; escort, Julius Hartmann; watchman, S. P. Barewin.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Hastings was organized May 1, 1881, with a membership of thirty-four. The rooms first occupied were located upstairs at 720 West Second Street. After a few months the association removed its location to somewhat larger quarters in the basement of the building now occupied by the German National Bank. In 1885 the growth of the organization is indicated by its activity in erecting a building costing \$5,000, at 214 North Lincoln Avenue. This building was the first in the state to be erected for the exclusive use of the Y. M. C. A. November 20, 1885, the importance of Hastings as an association center is shown by its selection as the location for the state convention of the organization, which met upon that date. One week before the assembling of the convention, the new building had been dedicated to its purposes. The building was built under the direction of Samuel Alexander, George F. Work and L. M. Campbell.

The first building erected was in 1889, exchanged for property in the disposal of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and in this transaction the association acquired the site upon which the present building stands and the Presbyterian Church building which was the home of the Y. M. C. A. until the present building was erected.

The contract for erecting the present building was let in March, 1906. Building and lot is estimated to be worth between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Money for raising the present building was derived largely through subscriptions. The features of the building are natatorium, gymnasium, reading room and men's apartments in the second story.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, HASTINGS



SECOND STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM DENVER AVENUE, HASTINGS

The charter members of the Y. M. C. A were: J. B. Heartwell, L. M. Campbell, Rev. D. S. Schaff, Oib Hewitt, John Reese, J. W. Wigton, George Wigton, W. Snook, L. A. Royce, Davis Lowman, A. P. Green, L. B. Palmer, Rev. J. D. Stewart, George F. Work, W. E. Ullmer, E. C. Webster, Frank Haynes, N. V. Stine, E. B. Stevenson, A. L. Work, J. J. Wemple, W. F. J. Comley, D. P. Grew, C. J. Work, O. C. Hubble, L. H. Felt, Samuel Alexander, C. J. Doris, A. Anderson, C. F. Royce, Rev. J. H. Nise, W. Bates, George B. Johnson and William Brach.

Officers of the association have been as follows: President—J. B. Heartwell, 1881; O. C. Hubble, 1882-83; George F. Work, 1884-85; L. B. Palmer, 1886-87; G. M. Gillan, 1888, succeeded shortly by D. W. Palmer in 1889. The general secretary serving in 1885 for six months was Mr. Baker; O. F. Purdy and C. L. Kirk, in 1886, each for six months; Charles Kelsey, for a short time. In February, 1887, J. T. Ogden was elected. The directors in 1887 were: L. B. Palmer, S. W. Campbell, J. W. Wigton, H. B. Gibbert, Frank Doty, A. M. Cunningham, Frank Haynes, Charles Kelsey, G. F. Work and C. K. Powell.

1888

President, L. B. Palmer; general secretary, J. T. Ogden; directors, P. L. Johnson, John P. Harding, L. W. Campbell, F. W. Place, George F. Work, D. W. Palmer, J. B. Heartwell, J. W. Rodgen and Dr. H. P. Fitch.

1889

President, D. W. Palmer; general secretary, J. T. Ogden; directors, R. P. Falkner, D. W. Palmer, L. M. Campbell, L. B. Palmer, F. W. Place, Dr. E. T. Cassell, W. W. Dungan and George F. Work.

1890

President, J. T. Ogden; general secretary, D. C. Montgomery; directors, J. F. Sturgess, E. T. Cassell, L. W. Campbell, L. B. Palmer, W. W. Dungan, G. F. Work, R. P. Falkner, C. K. Powell, C. G. Lane and A. W. Jones.

1891

President, J. N. Clarke; general secretary, William Franklin; directors, J. A. Ferguson, W. W. Dungan, J. M. Gillen, George F.

Work, J. W. Place, A. P. Falkner, F. F. Sturgess, C. K. Powell, E. A. Waldron, A. W. Jones and J. H. Flemming.

1892

President, J. N. Clarke; general secretary, William Franklin; directors, J. N. Clarke, P. L. Johnson, H. P. Fitch, A. W. Jones, J. A. Ferguson, L. G. Giles, H. B. Cornelius, G. W. Woodward, J. D. Henry, W. W. Dungan and J. H. Flemming.

1893

President, E. E. Ferris; general secretary, F. F. Carruthers; directors, J. N. Clarke, P. L. Johnson, G. W. Woodward, George F. Work, J. R. Sims, E. E. Ferris and L. G. Giles.

1894

President, E. E. Ferris; general secretary, F. F. Carruthers; directors, J. N. Clarke, P. L. Johnson, G. W. Woodward, George F. Work, J. R. Sims, J. D. Henry, H. B. Cornelius, J. A. Ferguson, L. J. Gilles and L. J. Seikman.

1895

President, George F. Work; general secretary, F. F. Carruthers; directors, J. S. Winey, L. J. Gilles, H. B. Cornelius, P. W. Haskins, F. L. Griffing, J. N. Clarke, P. L. Johnson, G. W. Woodward, E. E. Ferris, D. C. Palmer, W. A. Pielstick, George Work, Samuel Alexander, Oswald Oliver, J. R. Sims and J. H. Coffman.

1896

President, George F. Work; general secretary, F. F. Carruthers; directors, Samuel Alexander, Oswald Oliver, J. R. Sims, J. H. Coffman, J. S. Winey, P. L. Johnson, D. C. Palmer, F. L. Knapp, J. T. Powers, J. Brown, and C. P. Sheaf.

1897

President, George F. Work; general secretary, F. F. Carruthers; directors, P. L. Johnson, D. C. Palmer, F. L. Knapp, J. T. Powers, J. Brown, C. P. Sheaf, J. S. Winey, D. Barr, G. H. La Monte, J. R. Sims.

1898

President, George F. Work; general secretary, F. F. Carruthers; directors, P. L. Johnson, D. C. Palmer, F. L. Knapp, J. T. Powers, J. Brown, C. P. Sheaf, George F. Work, J. S. Winey, G. H. Edgerton, G. H. La Monte, Mr. Marshall, J. C. Hedge.

1899

President, C. E. Dinsmore; general secretary, F. F. Carruthers; directors, C. P. Sheaf, E. P. Webster, D. C. Palmer, Mr. Marshall, J. S. Winey, G. H. Edgerton, A. R. Van Sickle, C. E. Dinsmore, Mr. Ferguson, O. M. Barr, and J. C. Hedge.

1900

President, H. S. Dungan; general secretary, A. J. Scott; directors, Harry Fellman, C. E. Dinsmore, D. C. Palmer, Mr. Ferguson, Adam Rutherford, C. P. Sheaf, P. L. Johnson, G. H. Edgerton, J. C. Hedge, Mr. Mellicke, C. P. Webster, William Rapp, and J. S. Winey.

1901

President, H. S. Dungan; general secretary, G. M. Pineo; directors, C. P. Webster, William Rapp, J. S. Winey, C. P. Sheaf, D. C. Palmer, P. L. Johnson, C. E. Van Patten, Adam Rutherford, Mr. Mellicke, H. S. Dungan, George Miller, G. H. Edgerton, C. E. Dinsmore, M. M. Haynes, and Al Giffin.

1902

President, H. S. Dungan; general secretary, G. N. Hogue; directors, C. P. Webster, William Rapp, J. S. Winey, C. P. Sheaf, D. C. Palmer, P. L. Johnson, C. E. Van Patten, Adam Rutherford, M. Mellicke, H. S. Dungan, George Miller, G. H. Edgerton, C. E. Dinsmore, M. M. Haynes, Al Giffin, F. C. Day, Lilo Bratton.

1903

President, H. S. Dungan; secretary, J. W. Hogue; directors, P. L. Johnson, Adam Rutherford, M. Mellicke, W. W. Dungan, C. E. Van Patten, Al Giffin, G. H. Edgerton, C. E. Dinsmore, M. M. Haynes, F. C. Day, C. P. Sheaf, and J. S. Winey.

1904

President, H. S. Dungan; secretary, J. W. Hogue; directors, George Miller, J. H. Edgerton, C. E. Dinsmore, M. M. Haynes, Al Giffin, F. C. Day, C. P. Sheaf, J. S. Winey, S. H. Pratt, and F. L. Taylor.

1905

President, H. S. Dungan; secretary, J. W. Hogue; directors, Hans Hansen, C. P. Sheaf, J. S. Winey, S. H. Pratt, and George Miller.

1906

President, H. S. Dungan; secretary, J. W. Hogue; directors, H. S. Dungan, C. P. Sheaf, J. S. Winey, J. N. Clarke, Hans Hansen, C. M. Barr, C. E. Dinsmore, F. L. Taylor, C. H. Edgerton, Lilo Bratton, S. H. Pratt, and C. E. Higinbotham.

1907

President, H. S. Dungan; secretary, G. A. McMicheal; directors, F. L. Taylor, C. E. Higinbotham, G. H. Edgerton, Lawrence Daily.

1908

President, H. S. Dungan; secretary, G. A. McMicheal; directors, F. L. Taylor, Ren Hueller, J. H. Riffe, Lawrence Daily, G. H. Edgerton, W. H. Adams, Hans Hansen, and R. P. Falkner.

1909

President, C. P. Sheaf; secretary, G. A. McMicheal; directors, C. E. Higinbotham, Lawrence Daily, G. H. Edgerton, J. H. Riffe, R. P. Falkner, Lilo Bratton, F. L. Taylor, and W. H. Adams.

1910

President, John Snider; secretary, William Parker; directors, C. E. Higinbotham, Lawrence Daily, G. H. Edgerton, Thomas Varah, R. P. Falkner, Dr. J. W. Straight, Lilo Bratton, J. H. Slaker, W. H. Adams, Dr. E. A. Wier, and Hans Hansen.

1911

President, John Snider; secretary, J. S. Daniels; directors, C. E. Higinbotham, Lawrence Daily, G. H. Edgerton, Thomas Varah, R. P. Falkner, Dr. J. W. Straight, Lilo Bratton, J. H. Slaker, W. H. Adams, Dr. E. A. Wier, and Hans Hansen.

1912

President John Snider; secretary, J. S. Daniels; directors, Thomas Varah, M. M. Haynes, W. H. Adams, Dr. E. A. Wier, John Snider, Hans Hansen, Dr. M. Thomas, R. A. Bawder, and D. P. Jones.

1913

President, J. N. Clarke; secretary, S. J. McCracken; directors, C. E. Higinbotham, D. P. Jones, Ira Battan, J. H. Slaker, John Snider, E. A. Wier, W. H. Adams, R. A. Bawder, J. N. Clarke, C. C. Christopher, and W. B. Remer.

1914

President, J. N. Clarke; secretary, S. J. McCracken; directors, J. H. Riffe, P. L. Johnson, W. B. Remer, W. H. Adams, R. A. Bawder, C. C. Christopher, Thomas Varah, C. M. Barr, Doctor Thomas, and C. E. Higinbotham.

1915

President, Dr. E. A. Thomas; secretary, E. M. Lobb; directors, Dr. E. A. Thomas, J. H. Riffe, Roy Carter, E. C. Huxtable, W. H. Adams, C. C. Christopher, Thomas Varah, C. W. Foote, Dr. C. K. Struble, J. E. Addie, Raymond Bawder, and O. A. Riley.

1916

President, Dr. E. A. Thomas; secretary, M. M. Lobb; directors, J. H. Riffe, O. A. Riley, Roy Carter, Raymond Bawder, C. W. Foote, C. C. Christopher, Dr. C. K. Struble, and J. E. Addie.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

In 1887, a Young Women's Christian Association was organized in Hastings, but owing to lack of support, and a failure to impress

their society on the minds of the public, the organization soon died out. Not until February, 1916, was the question again agitated, and the result was the establishing of a Young Women's Christian Association, on February 25, of that year, under the direction of Miss Marguerite O'Connel, field secretary from Minneapolis.

The first officers were Dr. Mabel Dixon, president; Miss Latta Snider, vice president; Miss Mary Dungan, recording secretary; Miss Nellie Harrinstein, treasurer; Mrs. Mayme Logsdon, corresponding secretary; directors—Mrs. E. C. Foote, Mrs. G. C. Still, Mrs. T. W. B. Everhart, Mrs. M. M. Haynes, Mrs. Charles Kohl, Mrs. Harry Bohnet, Mrs. Donald McKay, Mrs. G. W. Lehr, Mrs. A. L. Twidale, Mrs. H. J. Lantz, Mrs. F. D. Greene, Mrs. G. H. Booker, and the Misses Edna Work, May Christopher, Zelna Brown, Marie Keal, Ethel McDannel, and Ada Garver.

The first meeting was held in the clubrooms, at 213 North Denver Avenue, with a pledged membership of 509, of these 77 were sustaining members. Within six months the membership reached 543, with the same number of sustaining members. The clubrooms were furnished a little at a time; some of the articles were donated, and others purchased with money earned by different activities among the members.

A cafeteria was opened in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association, on May 4, 1916, meals being served in the basement of the club rooms.

The Hastings High School girls at once became enthusiastic in their support of the society, and a branch was organized for them about the same time as the main association, with a membership of seventy-two. Miss Latta Snider, a member of the high school faculty, was placed in general charge, and Miss Glades Smith was elected first president. The high school girls have had various entertainments for the raising of funds.

A tennis club was started May 1, 1916, in connection with the high school Young Women's Christian Association, with a total membership of sixty-five. Miss Ena Hamot was elected president, Eloise Barlass, secretary, and Mrs. A. D. Marvel, treasurer. The tennis court is located at the northeast corner of Denver Avenue and Third Street. Each girl is required to pay 10 cents a month toward the keeping up of the court.

A Star Gazing Class was organized, with Miss Mayme Logsdon as teacher. Lectures are given on astronomy every week.

An Eight Weeks Club was formed in June, 1916, for high school girls, with Octavia Jones and Mrs. William Dutton in charge. Meet-

ings are held once a week for a period of eight weeks. Different subjects are taken up for study, and if the club comes up to standard in its work, a certificate of commendation is received from the National Young Women's Christian Association headquarters, which is signed by Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayres, who is a member of the National Board, and especially interested in Young Women's Christian Association work.

A Ladies' Band was organized February 18, 1916, by Mr. J. S. Leick. The instrumentation was as follows: Clarinets—Latta Snider, Viola Grounds, Clara Tompkins, and Mrs. May Henkins; cornets—Irene Wiecekman, Ketha Barth, Mrs. Joe Hershey, Lula Anderson, Mrs. Zimmer and Mrs. Charles Snider; altos—Alta Carson, Dora Carriker, and Emma Carriker; trombones—Marjorie Shreve, Jessie Reinders, Mrs. Ira Herring, Florence Sliger; baritones—Mrs. Clara Allison and Bonna Luick; bass—Mrs. H. J. Lantz.

The band made its first public appearance July 14, 1916.

Hastings Castle No. 69, Royal Highlander Lodge of Hastings, Neb., was organized December 23, 1897. At that time there were no ladies connected with it. Their meetings were held in the G. A. R. Hall.

Isabella Castle, the Women's Highlander Lodge, was organized about the same time as the men's lodge, the meetings being held in the rooms above Clark's Drug Store, located at 713 West Second Street.

The two lodges consolidated on December 26, 1901, and the G. A. R. Hall was kept for the lodge rooms. The lodge rooms were afterward moved to the K. of P. Hall, and later to the Brandeis Hall, 904 West Second Street, the present meeting place.

The charter members of the Hastings Castle No. 69, Royal Highlander Lodge, are as follows:

W. H. Lynn, M. D., Frank A. Watkins, John P. Madgett, B. T. Walton, George D. Myers, Peter Schenerman, Benj. G. Urquhart, Samuel J. Mattocks, Percy A. Wells, John C. Power, W. S. McKinney, Jas. A. Kennedy, George Wheeler, Henry A. Reader, Henry Hammerand, Theo. Miller, Miles D. Garver, S. S. Snyder, Joseph Maxes, Edwin V. D. Wight, John C. Crissman, Alonzo Stanner, Frank M. Hogan, George H. Urquhart, Henry H. Brungard, John J. Simmering, Warren Jeffers, Albert Kadolph, A. B. Tenvilliger, Frank L. King, M. D., Elmer E. Cole, A. E. Wildinsen, Le Roy Royce, Chas. F. MacMillen, George W. Tibbets, Robert W. Oliver, Turner W. Power, Thos. A. Seifken, Fred Springer, William H. Young, Henry Dungan, Harry Haverly, Shadrack Winholtz, Henry

K. Mervin, H. A. Blenkiron, M. M. Abbott, John W. Kipp, Jasper E. Butte, J. A. Campbell, Clarence E. Holmes, Elmer C. Johnson, O. Lepley, Robert Falkner, O. H. Koehler, Charles G. Larson, Charles L. Watkins, C. A. Kendall, W. T. Johnson, John M. Busby, Percival R. Renner, John T. Powers, Edward Watkins, O. V. Booul, Utica; F. S. Clinton, Lincoln; A. M. Bernhard, Rudolph Lippart.

The first officers were: Illustrious protector, Samuel J. Mattocks; chief counselor, William S. McKinney; worthy evangel, Rev. John G. Power; secretary, John P. Madgett; treasurer, Percy A. Wells; valiant guide, George Wheeler; valiant herald, George Myers; first worthy censor, Jasper A. Kennedy; second worthy censor, Albert E. Wildenson; chief of archers, Turner Power; chief of spearmen, Le Roy Royce; warden, Charles F. MacMillen; sentry, Thomas A. Seifken; first prudential chief, Frank Watkins; second prudential chief, John A. Simmering; third prudential chief, Benjamin G. Urquhart; physical examiner, William H. Lynn; physical examiner, Frank L. King.

The officers, in the following order, past illustrious protector, illustrious protector, chief counselor, worthy evangel and secretary, were elected as follows: January 2, 1899, A. E. Wilkinson, E. C. Johnson, Lem Tibetts, E. Van Dyke Wight, M. M. Abbott; January 15, 1900, E. C. Johnson, W. T. Johnson, Lem Tibetts, H. C. Pagenkoph, M. M. Abbott; January 10, 1901, W. T. Johnson, T. A. Seifken, J. E. Elinor, H. C. Pagenkoph, Omar Lepley; December 26, 1901, A. P. Brown, Aurelia Tibetts, Sue Falkner, Lola Holmes, Laura A. Abbott; December 9, 1903, A. P. Brown, Mrs. Gaines, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. V. B. Rollins, Miss Alma Chapman; December 27, 1905, Lem Tibetts, Mrs. A. P. Brown, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Dr. Alma Chapman; December 12, 1906, Mr. Lem Tibetts, Mrs. S. A. Gaines, Mrs. J. E. Elinor, Mrs. Lem Tibetts; January 9, 1907, Mr. Lem Tibetts, Mr. S. A. Gaines, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. Lem Tibetts; December 11, 1907, A. P. Brown, Mrs. D. L. Barlass, Mrs. Lem Tibetts, Mrs. V. P. Rollins; December 8, 1909, Harry Shultz, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. S. A. Gaines, and M. M. Abbott; March 9, 1910, Harry Shultz, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. S. A. Gaines, Mrs. L. A. Abbott; June 8, 1910, J. E. Elinor, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. S. A. Gaines, Mrs. L. A. Abbott; June 10, 1911, Ed Igao, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. S. A. Gaines, Mrs. L. A. Abbott; June 14, 1911, T. H. Williams, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. S. A. Gaines, Mrs. L. A. Abbott; December 13, 1911, T. H. Williams, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. S. A. Gaines, Mrs. L. A. Abbott; June 11, 1913, Dr. Alma Chapman, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. Gaines, Mrs. L. A. Abbott. Present officers,

Dr. Alma Chapman, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. R. E. Current, and Mrs. S. A. Gaines.

The present membership is 168.

EARLY FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Farmers' Alliance was organized in Adams County, as indicated in the chapter dealing with politics in Adams County, in 1882. This was two years after the organization of the first alliance in Nebraska, in York County. August 31, 1889, the Adams County Alliance was reorganized with Francis Phillips, of Kenesaw, president; W. I. Huxtable, West Blue, vice president; H. B. McGaw, Blaine, treasurer; John Shea, West Blue, sergeant-at-arms; A. C. Tompkins, West Blue, lecturer, and John Brechmer, Ayr, chaplain.

Interest in politics following the formation of the populist party tended to divert interest from the original objects of the Alliance, cooperative marketing and buying of farmers' supplies and products. The organization ceased to be about 1898.

Before the organization of the Alliance the Grange flourished in Adams County, but was eventually supplanted by the Alliance in prominence.

The Hastings Grange was established in February, 1874, by D. D. Organizer R. S. Langley, assisted by S. L. Brass. J. W. Holt was elected master, with G. W. Lazenby, J. W. Coulter, J. H. Hanson, S. Sadler, M. B. Holly and Secretary Blake filling the other offices.

Blue Valley Grange was organized at Kingston in February, 1874, with E. D. Jones, A. W. Waldeck, W. H. Coultrin, J. B. McCleery, W. S. Moote, C. G. Wilson, C. H. Edgerton, John Gray, Mary J. Heaps, Ada Snodgrass, Emma Wilson and Miss Martin filling the offices in the order of rank.

Silver Lake Grange was organized in February, 1874, with J. P. Duncan, J. C. Wilson, R. K. Daily, J. J. Hoyleman, John Woods, Patrick Duncan, J. B. Roscoe, Mrs. Woods, H. Humphrey, Miss Mary Duncan, Mrs. Roscoe, Mrs. Blackledge and Mrs. Hoyleman officials.

Lone Star Grange was organized at the Hawley school house in March, 1874, with L. P. Hawley, I. Yocum, J. A. Innis, M. Van Fleet, H. Houghtaling, T. Boice, Mrs. L. P. Hawley, D. H. Holmes, S. E. Gardener, Mrs. T. R. Boice, Mrs. Innis and Mrs. C. L. Aldridge officers in the order of rank.

Rose Hill Grange (three miles southeast of Hastings) was organized in March, 1877, with B. F. Brower, master, and N. R. Pratt,

secretary. The charter members were the officers named, T. Wisdom, Joseph Bland, S. and N. Schoonover, John Connor, Robert Williams, T. N. White, A. J. Orendorff, James Kemp, James Purdy, Mrs. Orendorff, E. Bower, Rhoda and Hannah Schoonover, Bertha Kemp, Jessie J. Connor, Sophia White, Sue A. Pardee, Sarah Williams and Mrs. Pratt.

A County Council of Patrons of Husbandry was organized February 24, 1874, with A. H. Brown, master; M. B. Kelley, O.; J. W. Holt, lecturer; James McCleary, steward; J. H. Vandemark, assistant steward; James McKelvey, chaplain; R. K. Daily, treasurer; A. D. Rust, secretary; J. M. Cole, gate keeper; Miss Rose Kelley, ceres; Miss Edna Lowry, flora; Miss Ada Snodgrass, pomona; Julia A. Rust, lady assistant steward, and D. H. Freeman, agent.

The Central Horticultural Society was organized in September, 1878, with M. K. Lewis, of Adams, president; J. W. Small, secretary; A. D. Williams, assistant secretary, and J. M. Flynn, treasurer. The vice presidents chosen were H. S. Kaley, of Webster; George F. Warner, of Clay; R. D. Granger, of Kearney; M. S. Budlong, of Franklin; A. N. Hall, of Adams; H. H. Williams, of Nuckolls; M. Creason, of Hall; and O. P. Duncan, of Hamilton.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

The Republican Valley and Central Nebraska St. Andrew's Society held the third annual meeting at the Lepin Hotel in December, 1883. H. Stevenson, of Inavale, was chosen president; John Allan, of Grand Island, vice president; Peter Fowlie, of Hastings, secretary; A. Richmond, treasurer; Dr. John Cooke, physician; Andrew Cosh, Grand Island; G. A. Kent, Hastings; James Ewing, Wood River, and John Mitchell, of Riverton, directors.

BACHELOR'S CLUB

The Bachelor's Club of Hastings was organized in November, 1881, with forty members. "Carpe Diem" was the motto adopted. W. H. Lanning was president; R. A. Batty, vice president; G. J. Evans, secretary, and E. Steinau, treasurer. The organization was abandoned through matrimony.

GERMANIA SOCIETY

The Germania Club was organized in September, 1885, with William Breed, president; A. S. Yetter, vice president; John G. Burk-

hardt, secretary; Leopold Hahn, treasurer, and Messrs. Pade, Schwaibold and Landman, trustees. Liberal Hall was leased by the Germania Society in January, 1886, and named Germania Hall.

The Germania Society was formed by the Germans as a mutual benefit society. Social gatherings and dances were enjoyed. The society grew until the membership became about fifty. It existed for seven years.

CHAPTER XV

G. A. R. ORGANIZATIONS

The question of organizing a post of the G. A. R. was considered at a soldiers' meeting held at Millett's Hall, April 18, 1878. C. H. Paul presided, with E. Steinau, secretary. A committee, comprising J. N. Lyman, F. S. Wells and the officers named, was appointed to obtain a charter. The charter was duly granted, and on May 13, 1878, Strickland Post, No. 13, was organized, with T. D. Scofield, commander; C. H. Paul, S. V. C.; W. H. Brown, J. V. C.; J. N. Lyman, Q. M.; A. H. Sowers, surgeon; F. S. Wells, chaplain; L. C. Palmer, adjutant; John D. Crane, S. M.; E. Steinau, Q. M. S.

Post No. 13, G. A. R., met October 5, 1880, for reorganization. A. D. Yocum was elected P. C.; A. H. Bowen, S. V. C.; James Walling, J. V. C.; A. H. Sowers, surgeon; W. H. Stock, Q. M.; L. B. Palmer, adjutant; George F. Work, chaplain; A. Poole, O. G.; W. W. Dungan, O. D.; R. R. Morledge, Q. M. S.; A. S. Hill, S. M., and A. L. Wigton, A. A. M. O., and four unofficial members.

The roster of the post in 1890 was as follows, the eighteen first named being charter members: S. Alexander, 1st Neb. Inf.; A. L. Wigton, 88th O. Inf.; W. W. Dungan, 5th Ia. Inf.; E. M. Abbott, 84th Ill. Inf.; A. D. Yocum, 62d O. Inf.; George Miller, 15th U. S. Inf.; J. D. Crane, 5th N. Y. Art.; L. B. Palmer, 62d Ill. Inf.; A. F. Benjamin, 157th N. Y. Inf.; W. S. Martin, 83d O. Inf.; Alex Rogers, 54th Ill. Inf.; A. H. Sowers, 14th O. Inf.; David Koch, 23d Mo. Inf.; J. N. Lyman; J. F. Heiler, 26th Ill. Inf.; J. F. Ross, U. S. Navy; F. S. Wells, U. S. Navy; C. L. Stone, Chicago M. Bat.; H. Shedd, 117th N. Y. Inf.; A. Poole, 11th Wis. Vol.; James Walling, 149th N. Y. Inf.; J. Wooster, 36th O. Inf.; R. R. Morledge, 4th Ia. Inf.; A. S. Hill, 3d Wis. Inf.; E. H. Bartlett, 1st Ia. Cav.; W. H. H. Coulter, 8th Mo. Inf.; N. C. Barlow, 95th Ill. Inf.; C. L. Kinkaid, 1st Ia. Cav.; S. Rhinhardt, 2d Mich. Inf.; A. J. Millet, 12th Ia. Inf.; John M. Boyd, 61st Pa. Inf.; F. M. Clark, 8th O. Inf.; J. A. Snyder, 7th Wis. Inf.; C. B. Sperry, 4th Wis. Art.; Joseph S. Land, 16th Mich. Inf.; R. D. Babcock, 11th Mich. Cav.;

Edward Orton, 7th Ill. Inf.; W. H. Colton, 45th Ill. Inf.; Hart Livingstone, 99th Ind. Inf.; F. C. Mastin, 153d Ill. Inf.; Fred Rinker, 64th Ill. Inf.; L. H. Tate, 8th Mass. Art.; J. B. McCleary, 1st Col. Cav.; T. D. Scofield, 27th M. S. S.; H. B. Tanner, 17th Mo. Inf.; Henry Williams, 78th N. Y. Inf.; H. A. Forecht, Merrill's Horse; J. E. Hutchinson, 4th Ia. Batt.; W. H. Stock, 17th Ill. Cav.; A. H. Bowen, 4th Mich. Inf.; Carl Clark, 83d Ill. Inf.; J. T. Ross, 14th Ind. Inf.; J. Stebbler; A. G. Willis, 2d Ia. Cav.; J. R. Hursh, 195th Pa. Inf.; H. B. McGaw, 97th O. Inf.; William Callahan, 28th Pa. Inf.; Charles H. Paul; W. C. Beal, 9th Mich. Inf.; S. H. Henderson, 24th Ia. Inf.; J. L. Cline, 5th Pa. H. A.; J. P. Hoagland, 132d Pa. Inf.; W. H. Griffith, 1st Mich. Inf.; L. S. Gould, 73d Ill. Inf.; I. W. Cramer, 30th Wis. Inf.; J. Hodges, 14th O. Inf.; George M. Rogers, 18th Wis. Inf.; F. S. Browning, 1st Ill. Art.; Jonathan Carter, 17th Mich. Inf.; W. C. Ridley, 118th O. Inf.; Nicholas Corbin, 7th Mo. Cav.; G. A. Whitman, 72d Ill. Inf.; C. M. Millett, 65th N. Y. Inf.; C. H. Hurd, 2d Pa. Inf.; James Corliss, 42d Mo. Inf.; C. B. Nelson, 1st N. Y. Eng.; D. M. Leland, 24th Ia. Inf.; George P. Alford, 27th O. Inf.; Byron S. Morrell, 64th N. Y. Inf.; William Horlocker, 20th Wis. Inf.; C. J. Delnitt, 35th Ill. Inf.; M. W. Peters, 1st Wis. Inf.; O. B. Hewett, 2d Neb. Cav.; William Croft, 6th Mich. Inf.; John Yeager, 12th Ill. Inf.; J. H. Darnell, 48th Ill. Inf.; John Weytman, 13th Kan. Inf.; D. S. Wilkinson, 7th Wis. Inf.; James T. Farrer, 10th Ia. Inf.; Henry Jewett, 47th Ill. Inf.; James Ross, 2d Ia. Inf.; William Monroe, 13th Wis. Inf.; D. H. Holmes, Merrill's Horse; H. G. Wetherill, 96th N. Y. Inf.; D. B. Wirt, 46th Ind. Inf.; J. W. Coulter, 33d Ill. Inf.; N. A. Nash, 42d Wis. Inf.; P. Allender, 58th Ill. Inf.; G. W. Dade, 19th Mass. Inf.; Henry Van Fleet, 27th Mich. Inf.; F. L. Stock, 142d Ill. Inf.; George V. Cope, 10th Mich. Inf.; T. F. Pearl, 21st N. Y. Cav.; Myron Van Fleet, 30th Mich. Inf.; Thomas F. Coy, 26th Ky. Inf.; Edwin Burroughs, 42d Ill. Inf.; M. H. Batty, 3d N. Y. H. A.; Fred Stoelting, 20th Wis. Inf.; J. J. Bassett, 160th N. Y. Inf.; Nick Zimmer, 36th Ill. Inf.; H. L. Grisell, 75th Ind. Inf.; L. U. Albershardt, 72d O. Inf.; T. J. Dowd, 3d Wis. Inf.; G. E. Douglass, 157th N. Y. Inf.; Isaae A. Hall, 101st N. Y. Inf.; H. E. Houghtaling, 10th Wis. Inf.; Alfred Martinis, 202d Pa. Inf.; W. R. Saine, 17th O. Inf.; H. Bromley, 92d N. Y. Inf.; H. G. Nights, 36th Ia. Inf.; George H. Hurd, 37th Ill. Inf.; W. H. Scott, 60th O. Inf.; W. A. Smith, 16th Ky. Inf.; J. D. Van Houten, 5th Ill. Cav.; J. R. Sims, 203d Pa. Inf.; Peter Zobel, 32d Ind. Inf.; J. O. Garmon, 19th Mich. Inf.; A. A. Adams, 22d V. R. C.; S. C. Dilley, U. S. Art.; Richard Con-

quest, 1st Col. Cav.; A. M. Eager, 124th N. Y. Inf.; Peter Newcomb, 129th Ind. Inf.; F. M. Alexander, 26th Ind. Inf.; William Worline; Lewis D. Reynolds; Robert B. Williams; J. T. Briggs, 77th Ill. Inf.; John G. Burgeroff, 49th Ill. Inf.; Charles Dominic, 20th Pa. Cav.; H. M. Carpenter, 15th Mass. Inf.; West Montgomery, 1st Neb. Inf.; H. S. Rogers, 14th Ia. Inf.; J. J. Buchanan, 3d Mo. Cav.; James K. Sample; Albert S. Pierce, 17th V. R. C.; A. C. Moore, 5th Ia. Inf.; H. G. Mills, 102d Ill. Inf.; Joseph Marion, 46th Ill. Inf.; A. Benedict, 65th Ill. Inf.; B. F. Ranall, 8th Minn. Inf.; George N. Waller, 61st Ill. Inf.; S. B. Whitman, 2d U. S. S.; W. H. Marshall, 140th Ill. Inf.; Samuel Long, 20th Wis. Inf.; John R. Winter, 186th O. Inf.; J. P. Sackrison, 40th Ill. Inf.; Milton C. Ross, 3d Ia. Inf.; Griffin Yeatman, 1st Del. Inf.; William H. Reed, 30th Ill. Inf.; B. F. Noll, 20th Ill. Inf.; Anson Forbes, 1st Mich. Eng.; A. H. Brown, 13th Ia. Inf.; James Steffins, 15th Ill. Inf.; Henry P. Klinger, 47th Ill. Inf.; Frank Dalbry, 2d O. Inf.; Stephen Mason, 104th Ill. Inf.; William C. Hodges, 41st O. Inf.; U. K. Brown, 53d Pa. Inf.; Joseph A. Palmer, 54th Mass. Inf.; Jo Beebe, 1st R. I. L. A.; John D. Hayes, Berdine's S. S.; John Stabler; Isaac E. Dorsey, 30th O. Inf.; S. H. Snively, 1st Pa. Cav.; J. H. Knight, 3d Ind. Cav.; Seth Lewis, 6th N. Y. H. D.; N. R. Burton; James Meadows, 51st Mo. Inf.; G. S. Morgan, 2d Ky. Cav.; James Bence, 67th O. Inf.; Alfred Burge, 42d Ill. Inf.; Josiah Lee, 40th Ia. Inf.; Frank Kearney, 106th N. Y. Inf.; James Gibson, Art.; Calvin Sowers, 6th O. Inf.; Charles Nute, 2d D. C. Inf.; C. B. Kemple, 86th Ill. Inf.; W. S. Reeser, 151st O. Inf.; G. W. Spay, 38th Ill. Inf.; W. H. Akenum, 186th N. Y.; H. E. W. Deremus, 2d Col. Cav.; James Milman, 5th Wis. Inf.; James T. Reuther, 8th Ill. Inf.; George Stratton, 3d N. Y. Inf.; Jacob B. Boyer, 84th Ill. Inf.; F. M. Hickok, 11th Ia. Inf.; Jesse Doty, 54th O. Inf.; Frank Hartman, 1st Ill. Art.; W. H. Chadwick, 20th Mich. Eng.; C. W. De Rocher, 3d Me. Inf.; W. C. Beale, 9th N. Y. Inf.; George R. Wolfe, 175th O. Inf.; L. C. Shields, 2d Kan. Inf.; J. W. Forbes, 142d Ill. Inf.; James T. Johnson, 17th Ill. Inf.; Oliver Wright, 106th N. Y. Inf.

In January, 1888, James Gibson was adjutant and W. R. Burton commander. In December of that year H. G. Knight was elected commander; H. M. Carpenter, S. V. C.; Frank Kearney, J. V. C.; Jacob Wooster, Q. M.; I. W. Cramer, O. of D.; Byron S. Morrell, surgeon; W. S. Beale, I. G.; S. H. Snively, O. G.; T. F. Pearle, and J. R. Hursh, delegates, with J. L. Kline and J. E. Bruce, alternates; John Winters, O. of G. Byron S. Morrell was subsequently appointed



FIRST SERGEANT B. SCHLEGEL

adjutant, and Dr. Pierce appointed surgeon to fill vacancy; J. R. Wright, chaplain; George Stratton, S. M.; J. M. Boyd, Q. M. S.; and W. C. Beale, sentinel.

The following officers were elected in December, 1889: A. H. Brown, B. S. Morrell, G. M. Rogers, W. R. Burton, D. M. Leland, F. M. Alexander, Mr. Snively, J. M. Boyd, Mr. Beal, John Winter, T. F. Pearle and J. R. Hursh, delegates, and A. C. Moore and I. W. Cramer, alternates. George Stratton was appointed adjutant.

In 1884 the G. A. R. Post acquired the lot upon which their building is located, at 509 West Second Street, and on October 8, 1885, the building was formally opened. A dance was one of the pleasing social numbers of the program. Upon the same evening the Bostwick Hotel across the street was also being opened with a ball. In recent years there has been talk of arranging to turn the property of the Post over to the city upon mutually satisfactory terms, but no action has been taken by the Post.

The following are the past post commanders: T. D. Scofield, A. D. Yocum, James Walling, Jacob Wooster, J. E. Hutchinson, William R. Burton, H. M. Carpenter, D. M. McKnight, William Croft, Aaron Nash, A. S. Pierce, John Howard, R. R. Morledge, Joseph Yocum, L. A. Payne, R. B. Williams, J. F. Heiler, David Bryson, Joseph Meyer, Jacob Smith, J. R. Wright, J. M. Ferguson, J. F. Schell, John Farner, Ed Smith. H. M. Carpenter is the commander in 1916.

The roster for 1913 contained the following: C. L. Alexander, Company C, 48th Iowa, Hastings; L. W. Albershardt, Company K, 72d Ohio, Hastings; A. S. Arnold, Company C, 35th Pennsylvania Militia, Hastings; A. C. Albright, Company K, 34th Ohio, Hastings; J. J. Buchanan, Company A, 3d Missouri, Hastings; W. R. Burton, Company E, 23d Indiana, Hastings; Nelson Briley, Company K, 118th U. S. Col., Hastings; S. B. Bierce, Company F, 13th Michigan, Hastings; J. A. Bowles, Company K, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Hastings; David Bryson, Company I, 75th Illinois, Hastings; W. C. Baker, Company H, 179th Ohio Infantry, Pauline; Thomas M. Clark, Company G, 8th Wisconsin Cavalry, Kansas City; William Croft, Company I, 6th Michigan, Hastings; H. M. Carpenter, Company B, 15th Massachusetts, Hastings; Frank Carrier, Company K, 31st Illinois, Hastings; A. V. Cole, Company G, 6th Michigan Cavalry, and Company C, 4th Michigan Infantry, Hastings; W. H. Chadwick, Company C, 20th Michigan Engineers Corps, Hastings; J. W. Carmichael, Company C, 97th Indiana Regiment, Hastings; George Colling, Company A, 52d Illinois, Hastings; A. J. Dake,

Company I, 27th New York Dragoons, Hastings; T. E. Davis, Company C, 19th United States Infantry, Hastings; J. K. Dooley, Company G, 30th Indiana, Hastings; W. W. Dungan, Company B, 5th Iowa, Hastings; L. M. Douglas, Company F, 51st Wisconsin, Hastings; B. A. Dean, Company H, 53d Indiana, Hastings; G. H. Edgerton, Company E, 112th Illinois, Hastings; C. J. Egbert, Company C, 33d Missouri Infantry, Hastings; B. F. Evans, Company D, 69th Ohio, Hastings; Joseph Ferguson, Signal Corps, United States Army, Hastings; F. J. Ferguson, Company H, 4th Illinois Cavalry, Hastings; John Farner, Company B, 13th Ohio Inf., Hastings; A. J. Frantz, Company I, 3d Maryland, Hastings; R. H. Gilmore, Company C, 36th Illinois, Hastings; J. A. Howard, Company C, 52d Pennsylvania, Eagle Point, Ore.; J. P. Hoagland, Company H, 132d Pennsylvania, Hastings; J. F. Heiler, Company B, 101st New York, Hastings; I. A. Hall, Company B, 26th Illinois Infantry, Hastings; J. E. Hutchison, 4th Iowa Battery, Eagle Point, Ore.; G. W. Houck, Company C, 1st Michigan Artillery, Yuma, Col.; W. H. Hoblit, Company H, 12th Illinois, Florida; J. M. Houser, Company H, 29th Iowa, Hastings; J. B. Ingram, Company H, 37th Illinois, Hastings; E. D. Jones, Company A, 23d Indiana, Hastings; H. C. Kerr, Company B, 168th Ohio National Guard, Hastings; George S. Kilgore, Company H, 102d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Hastings; Samuel Long, Company I, 20th Wisconsin, Hastings; J. N. Lyman, Surgeon, United States Army, Hastings; Jason Lyons, Company I, 73d Illinois Infantry, Hastings; M. Liebhart, Company H, 26th Illinois, Hastings; A. M. Lathrop, Company E, 18th Connecticut, Inland; R. R. Morledge, Company K, 4th Iowa, Hastings; William Monroe, Company A, 13th Wisconsin, Hastings; Joseph Marion, Company E, 46th Illinois, Hastings; J. C. Miller, Company G, 113th Illinois, Hastings; G. H. Mills, Company K, 102d Illinois, Hastings; D. M. McKnight, Company B, 138th Pennsylvania, South Dakota; H. B. McGaw, Company C, 97th Ohio, Hastings; Joseph Myer, Company I, 26th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Hastings; Nicholas Metzger, Company I, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, Hastings; O. T. McConnell, Company C, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Hastings; J. M. Miller, Company M, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Hastings; M. L. McWhinney, Company B, 57th Indiana Infantry, Hastings; J. F. Merrell, Company G, 75th New York, Hastings; I. F. Moon, Company B, 40th Iowa, Hastings; Aaron Nash, Company K, 12th Wisconsin, Hastings; I. D. Newell, Company F, 7th Illinois, Glenville; J. F. Nyce, Company A, 44th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Hastings; Patrick O'Brian, Company E, 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Hastings;

Edward Orton, Company A, 7th Illinois, Hastings; A. S. Pierce, Company C, 27th Missouri, Omaha; C. H. Paul, Company A, 7th New Hampshire, Hastings; L. A. Payne, Company A, 34th Illinois Volunteers, Sutherlin, Ore.; H. H. Partlow, Company F, 57th Illinois, Hastings; J. S. Peebles, Company H, 150th Indiana, Hastings; Thomas L. Patterson, Company H, 1st Nebraska Cavalry, Hastings; John Peterson, Company E, 47th Pennsylvania Infantry, Hastings; George S. Parks, Company D, 26th Illinois Infantry, Hastings; John Regan, Company A, 23d Wisconsin, Hastings; James Richeson, Company K, 4th Iowa Cavalry, Hastings; G. Rickerson, Company M, 5th New York Artillery, Hastings; J. O. Riley, Company E, 28th Iowa, Hastings; J. F. Schell, Company F, 2d United States Volunteers, Hastings; T. F. Stock, Company E, 142d Illinois, Hastings; A. D. Stoddard, Company F, 77th Illinois, Hastings; A. Shannon, Company A, 16th Illinois, Hastings; W. M. Stewart, Company E, 45th Ohio, Hastings; J. D. Smith, Company H, 12th Ohio Cavalry, Hastings; Jacob Smith, Company H, 30th Indiana, Hastings; Edwin Smith, Company G, 139th Illinois, Hastings; W. G. Saddler, Company G, 13th Kentucky Cavalry, Company D, 32d N. Y. Infantry, Hastings; H. S. Siefkin, Company G, 10th Illinois, Hastings; D. B. S. Tatroe, Company G, 142d New York, Omaha; George B. Tyler, Company B, 6th Iowa Cavalry, Hastings; H. B. Talbert, 3d Indiana Artillery, Trumbull; Elias Tatman, Company E, 10th Iowa, Hastings; Chesley Taylor, Company H, 7th Iowa Cavalry, Giltner; John Unger, Company K, 75th Illinois, Hastings; J. R. Vance, Company I, 39th Ohio, Hastings; Jacob Wooster, Company A, 36th Ohio, Hastings; A. J. Williams, Company C, 3d Iowa Cavalry, Kansas City; J. R. Wright, 8th Ohio, Hastings; S. S. Welch, Company C, 45th Indiana, Hastings; J. R. Winter, Company H, 186th Ohio, Iowa; R. B. Williams, Company E, 111th Pennsylvania, Hastings; James Walling, Company F, 149th New York, Hastings; J. C. Wilson, Company B, 117th Indiana, Trumbull; George F. Work, Company B, 5th Iowa, Hastings; John Yager, Company D, 12th Illinois, Burkett; Joseph Yocum, Company E, 62d Ohio, Omaha.

A list of soldiers buried in Hastings Cemetery, given in the record of this post, is as follows: G. W. Howe, Colonel Burke, Otto Arnoux, Keating, Levi W. Miller, Riggs, Alexander, Stephen Carson, C. M. Millet, N. A. Nash, J. W. Hansel, James McCleary, James Riley, J. H. Scott, Aug. Poole, Captain Wicks, George Brennan, Palmer, Cope, Pearson, Joseph Howe, and Willis Campbell.

Other deaths recorded on the records of the Post are: A. S.

Arnold, April 6, 1915; J. M. Boyd, February 13, 1909; A. F. Benjamin, December, 1904; Jacob Boyer, June 7, 1910; W. H. Cutler, April 16, 1905; W. E. Cox, October 15, 1911; W. H. Chadwick, January 7, 1916; Silas Clark, August 23, 1912; W. A. Coon, July 4, 1911; A. J. Dake, October 17, 1914; C. J. Egbert, October 16, 1914; I. A. Hall, October 5, 1915; J. Hoagland, April 6, 1916; W. H. Hess, October 22, 1911; W. H. Hoblet, September, 1913; John Holmes, December 28, 1911; John Larkins, July 15, 1913; Samuel Long, October 4, 1915; Seth Lewis, September 28, 1912; Jason Lyons, April 17, 1914; Hart Martin, December, 1916; Lewis T. Meyers, December 7, 1912; I. D. Newell, 1914; L. A. Payne, March 20, 1915; John H. Oatman, May 15, 1912; Patrick O'Bryan, November 28, 1915; Charles Tinsley, January 17, 1913; Jacob Smith, December 3, 1913; John F. Schell, April 15, 1916; Samuel S. Welsh, February 20, 1915; James Walling, April 8, 1914.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

Woman's Relief Corps No. 9, auxiliary to Silas A. Strickland Post No. 13, was organized February 23, 1884, with Mrs. E. O. Dilworth, president; Mrs. Julia S. Bowen, V. P.; Mrs. Mary L. Garison, J. V. P.; Mrs. Jane Horlocker, secretary; Mrs. Agnes A. Hurd, treasurer; Mrs. Katie Judd, chaplain; Mrs. Emily Stoelting, conductor; and Mrs. Mary Gould, G.

The past presidents have been Alice C. Dilworth, Jennie Dalby, Mary Dowd, Clara Andrews, Sadie Marquis, Mrs. A. D. Taggart, Julia Bowen, Kate Boyd, Elizabeth Croft, Elizabeth Bacon, Martha Hutchinson, Ada Hess, Ellen Cox, Lenora Cutler, Anna Boyd, Mary C. Marion, Nannie Kilgore, Florence Rainsforth, Edna J. Hill, Jennie Goudy, Leanora Bowles, Mary Myer, Minnie Kolb, Floye Dake, Rodie Meyer, and Mrs. Florinda Partlow, the present president.

The present members are: Sophia Albershardt, Myra Anders, Eliza Baker, Bettie Berg, Mary Bierce, Leanora Bowles, Mary L. Bryson, Mrs. Collins, Elizabeth Croft, Winifred A. Cutler, Leonora Cutler, E. Floye Dake, Grace Decker, Azalia Drollinger, Mrs. Eddie, M. C. Eldrige, Mary Farner, Mrs. L. C. Frantz, Jennie Goudy, Eliza Hannum, J. H. Hanshaw, Ada Hess, Martha Hutchinson, Minnie Hoffman, Estella Ingram, Hannah Kammerlohr, Nannie Kilgore, Minnie Hoffman, Minnie Kolb, Emma Lockhart, Jennie Livingood, Mary Marion, Ruby Marion, Alice Master, Millie Matheny, Mary Mattock, Rebecca Merrill, Ruth Miller, Hope Mills,

Mary Moenk, Mrs. Moon, Mary Myer, Rodie Myer, Amanda Orton, Susan Oliphant, Matilda Palmer, Florinda Partlow, Mrs. Parsons, Florence Rainsforth, Jennie Ray, Martha Shaw, Emma Stock, Sarah Smith, Anna Snyder, Edith Sinclair, Rachael Walling, Nancy Williams.

JUNIATA POST

Juniata Post of the G. A. R. was instituted October 24, 1881, under the title of Geary Post No. 82, with B. F. Smith, commander; S. L. Salisbury, S. V. C.; A. H. Brown, J. V. C.; J. W. Liveringhouse, adjutant; G. T. Brown, Q. M.; O. Steever, surgeon; W. Spade, chaplain; A. V. Cole, O. of D.; H. H. Ballou, O. of G.; G. S. Guild, S. M.; and M. Van Buskirk, Q. M. S. Philip Hoover, R. H. Nolan, S. J. Shirley, S. L. Brass, G. Avery, F. M. Thompson, B. W. Hammond, G. T. Brown, W. Twidale and James Newell, unofficial members. The position of commander has been filled by the following named members: B. F. Smith, A. V. Cole, S. L. Brass, James Newell, J. Burwell, O. Steever, James L. Kelvey and I. R. Ball. S. L. Brass was the adjutant.

The roll of members in 1890 comprises the following names: B. F. Smith, 1st Mich. S. S.; O. Stevers, 96th N. Y. Inf.; Wm. Spade, 147th Pa. Inf.; A. V. Cole, 4th Mich. Inf.; H. H. Ballou, 13th Vt. Inf.; R. H. Nolan, U. S. Navy; G. Avery, 23d Mich. Inf.; B. W. Hammond, Wm. Twidale, 9th Mich. Cav.; J. W. Liveringhouse, 30th Ind. Inf.; D. H. Freeman, 13th Mich. Inf.; M. K. Hutchinson, 47th O. Inf.; G. G. Vreeland, 36th Ill. Inf.; H. Schick, 3d Pa. Art.; A. H. Brown, 13th Ia. Inf.; G. S. Guild, Mass. Inf.; S. L. Salisbury, 139th Pa. Inf.; P. Hoover, 104th O. Inf.; S. L. Brass, 1st Mich. Cav.; S. J. Shirley, 83d Ill. Inf.; F. M. Thompson, 6th P. R. V. C.; M. Van Buskirk, 109th N. Y. Inf.; G. T. Brown, 47th Ia. Inf.; J. Newell, 30th Ind. Inf.; J. Burwell, 14th O. Inf.; R. S. Langley, 122d Ill. Inf.; A. Borden, J. S. Price, James McKelvey, 16th N. Y. Inf.; Jacob Swift, N. Y. Inf.; C. H. Chapman, 18th Mich. Inf.; Henry Vinear, 12th Md. Inf.; D. Morgan, 13th Wis. Inf.; O. A. Buzzell, 33d Mass.; John E. Adams, 30th Ind. Inf.; James Beach, 2d Mich. Art.; N. L. Brass, 1st Mich. Cav.; Alex. Rogers, 1st and 54th Ill. Cav.; Adam Land, 123d Ill. Cav.; Benj. Davis, 38th Ia. Cav.; Jacob Silvers, 15th U. S. Cav.; F. Kieser, 34th Ind. Inf.; Wilson S. Richards, 68th O. Inf.; Jacob Hammer, 47th Ind. Inf.; I. Vanderwort, 140th Ill. Inf.; Jacob Morgan, 31st O. Inf.; Peter Anderson, 2d U. S. Art.; Riley D. Burton, 67th Ind. Inf.; Simeon Johnson, 14th Pa.

Cav.; Joseph Basey, 1st O. H. Art.; Absalom O. Overman, 95th Ind. Inf.; John F. Merrill; James McFerren, 21st Pa. Cav.; Wm. Champ-
lin, 1st Mich. Inf.; Geo. Mizen, Sr., 42d Wis. Inf.; Jesse Millikan,
139th Ind. Inf.; G. P. Alford; Alvin Wells, 1st Mich. Cav.; W. P.
Davis, Ill. Inf.; G. S. Dwight, Gottlieb Laher, 68th O. Inf.; John
Young, Mexican War; E. J. Hanchett, N. Y. Cav.; C. F. Orvis,
145th Ill. Inf.; Amos Wilson, 36th O. Cav.; B. E. Swift, 117th N. Y.
Cav.; H. E. Drake, 30th Ind. Cav.; J. G. Mahler, 20th Ind. Cav.;
James M. Miller, 1st Ind. Art.; Nick Gordon, 2d Ia. Inf.; O. F.
Foote, 7th Pa. Cav.; W. F. Kellar, D. R. Ball, 46th Ind. Inf.; Rich-
ard Van Buskirk, 21st N. J. Inf.; Henry Winkley, 27th Wis. Inf.;
Joseph Lilly, 172d Pa. Inf.; Lewis Alvers, 58th Ill. Inf.; B. F.
Baker; Wm. Martin, 83d O. Inf.; Charles Collins, 7th Mo. Inf.;
Darius C. Kerr, 14th Ind. Inf.; W. J. Barger, 15th Ia. Inf.; Samuel
Wright, 5th Mass. Inf.; Isaac Smith, 128th Pa. Inf.; C. Hohlfelt, 9th
Wis. Inf.; Elias Knowles, 26th Ill. Inf.; Norman G. Gibson, 29th
Ind. Inf.; W. B. Hamilton, 53d Ill. Inf.; Henry Jewett, 47th Ill.
Inf.; John Konkright, 155th Ind. Inf.; John D. Ball, 2d Mo. Cav.;
Chas. S. James, 27th Mich. Inf.; L. D. Sergeant, 32d Wis. Inf.;
Jacob H. Gates, 40th Wis. Inf.; R. J. Worthington, 13th Mich. Inf.;
O. E. Woods, 21st N. Y. Cav.; D. M. Griswold, 129th Ill. Inf.; Al M.
Clay, 97th Ind. Inf.; Logan Sarrison, 17th Ind. Inf.; David Bruck-
man, 99th Ind. Inf.; N. K. Metser, 9th Wis. Inf.; Samuel P. How-
land, 4th Mich. Inf.; W. S. Webster, 8th Mich. Cav.; M. D. Ovitt,
17th Vt. Inf.; Wm. H. Stephens, 11th Ind. Cav.; D. V. Stevens,
118th Ind. Inf.; N. H. Kathorn, 12th Ill. Cav.; John R. Van Houten,
151st Ill. Inf.; Calvin Ball, 26th Ind. Inf.; Geo. S. Parks, 26th Ill.
Inf.; W. D. Burroughs, 9th Mich. Inf.; T. M. Battrell, 26th Ill. Inf.;
Lafayette L. Anger, 1st N. Y.; Henry W. Crone, 13th Ind. Inf.;
Samuel Nicholas, 18th Ill. Inf.; James Powell, 87th Ind. Inf.; C. B.
Booth, 7th Ind. Inf.; Edward Morgan, 1st Ill. Cav.; J. S. Robesy,
1st Md. Cav.; Peter Griffith, 102d Ill. Inf.; John W. McCracken,
38th Wis. Inf.; Sanford Webster, 2d Minn. Cav.

The Juniata Post is still maintained, though many of the early members have died, and others have moved away.

MILITIA COMPANY

On May 21, 1880, Company K, afterward F, was reorganized, and the following officers were elected: A. V. Cole, captain; S. J. Shirley, first lieutenant; E. L. Dutton, second lieutenant. The members presented a list of names for non-commissioned officers, from

which Captain Cole selected the following: Sergeants, William Spade, James Kent, M. K. Hutchinson, Josiah Hodges and George Watkins; corporals, F. C. Brosius, D. Conger, P. Nash, R. Crawford, George Mizen, O. Dutton, W. Babcock and W. Winter.

In 1882 the company was represented in the State Encampment at Omaha by the following named members: A. V. Cole, E. L. Dutton, J. M. Kent, M. K. Hutchinson, S. J. Shirley, William Spade, Josiah Hodges, George Watkins, Damon Conger, A. Bordon, Wayland Babcock, Robert Crawford, Marshal Ash, W. G. Beal, H. G. Armitage, G. S. Guild, W. H. Payne, William A. Ballou, E. R. Farrabee, Byron H. Dutton, William Ellington, David Houts, R. W. Crone, Irwin Farrabee, William Knickerbocker, Francis Ballou, J. J. Flemming, E. F. Walker, J. B. Osler, Charles Signor, Henry Homan, Charles F. Doty, William Winter, Ed A. Buzzell, C. R. Bigelow, Frampt Brosius, Frank Rosencrans, H. W. Mitchell.

The company under the command of A. V. Cole took the governor's challenge cup at the encampment at Crete, in 1883. They held the cup until 1885, when Company C, of Beatrice, took it. The strength at that time was about forty-one. The commissioned officers are: L. A. Ballou, captain; W. A. Ballou, first lieutenant; T. H. Ellis, second lieutenant, with four sergeants, three corporals, one musician, and twenty privates. In 1890, Company F of Juniata partook in the Indian disturbances of which the battle of Wounded Knee was the most important event.

HANSEN POST

Hansen Post, G. A. R., was instituted June 23, 1883, with A. F. Powers, commander; J. M. Bearse, S. V. C.; J. F. Nyce, J. V. C.; M. B. Holley, surgeon; F. H. Calder, chaplain; Fred Albright, Q. M.; J. Countryman, O. of D.; J. G. Honeywell, O. of G.; J. Smith, Adjt.; T. M. Beatreall, S. M.; and George Mills, sergeant. The post was not then in active work. In fact it was alleged that beyond the formal organization nothing was accomplished.

AYR POST

The G. A. R. Post at Ayr was established at about the same time as the Hastings Post; for the last ten years, however, this post has not been active, due to the death of many of the veterans, and others moving away. An organization still exists. An organization is also

maintained at Kenesaw. The Kenesaw post was among the earliest to be organized in Adams County.

SONS OF VETERANS

Strickland Camp No. 20, Sons of Veterans, was organized at Hastings, January 8, 1887, with L. C. Bartlett, captain; C. Burggraf and C. A. Gardner, lieutenants; R. A. Bruce and A. H. Bowen, Jr., sergeants; Ross Dalby, chaplain; W. Yager, color sergeant; J. B. Koch, Joe Alexander, H. K. Snively, J. M. Boyd, J. V. Snively, E. Carkins and F. C. Bassett, junior officers. This organization was active for a number of years; interest, however, dwindled with the moving away of members, so that the organization virtually ceased to exist a number of years ago.

CHAPTER XVI

SOME ADAMS COUNTY CHURCHES

It is probable that the first public religious service conducted in Adams County was that held on the third Sunday in January, 1871, at the home of William Kress in Little Blue Township. About twenty pioneers assembled for this meeting, notice of which had been passed from mouth to mouth for several days. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Warwick, a Baptist minister. All around the little shanty stretched the desolate prairie, and not a few shed tears as the first hymn was sung. "The ever mindful care of God" was the appropriate theme of the minister.

Some of the difficulties attending spiritual ministration in the early days appears in the records of the county commissioners, where it is recorded that in 1872, the Rev. Mr. Warwick applied to the commissioners for aid, stating that he and his family were in dire need.

The first religious service held in Hastings was conducted in the sample room of Charles Kohl, early in 1873. The Rev. J. F. Clarkson, who had come to Hastings with the English colony in the spring of 1871, conducted the service. Mr. Kohl laid aside all glasses and concealed the distinguishing features of the sample room. The proprietor did this voluntarily to contribute to the success of the first meeting.

The churches of the county have grown with the community. In 1891 there were sixty-four Sunday schools with a membership of 4,514. The growth of the religious life of the community will be indicated in the history of the churches that follows.

HASTINGS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church began its activities in Adams County almost as soon as the county was organized, and the growth of the movement has kept pace with the development of the county. Fires and other discouragements have served only to strengthen the faith and stimulate the work of the denomination.

It was on August 1, 1873, that the Rev. James A. Griffis visited Hastings and found here a number of Presbyterians who were without a church home. The Rev. Griffis lost no time in complying with their wishes, and ten days later a church was organized. The first services were held in the building then being erected for the Methodist Church. A bundle of shingles laid across the top of an empty barrel served as a pulpit, and in these unfavorable surroundings, the church was organized. The charter members were Mr. A. L. Wigton and wife, Samuel Alexander, H. M. Robinson, H. M. Palmer and wife, and W. M. Snodgrass, and the first officers of the church were Samuel Alexander and A. L. Wigton, elected elders. On September 3, 1873, the church was received under the care of the Nebraska City Presbytery, and, in connection with the church at Kearney, Rev. James A. Griffis was engaged as supply.

As soon as the church became firmly established, and had a sufficient membership, steps were taken toward the building of their first church. The building was located on the southeast corner of Third Street and Lincoln Avenue, and was dedicated entirely free from debt, the total cost being approximately \$3,000. The church was erected under the supervision of Samuel Alexander, A. L. Wigton, and L. B. Palmer. The congregation held their services in this building until 1888, when the lot on the corner of Seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue was purchased at a cost of \$2,500. Work was begun on this building in the spring of that year. The building committee were Samuel Alexander, Rev. George T. Crissman, D. D., C. P. Webster, L. B. Palmer, A. J. Neimeyer, and L. M. Campbell. The Rev. George T. Crissman held the first services in the new church in January, 1889. The building was planned by the famous Presbyterian architect, L. B. Valk, of Los Angeles, and followed the usual Presbyterian style, being more or less irregular in outline and having a large tower room. The total cost of the building, pipe organ, and furniture inclusive, was \$49,982.24.

On September 25, 1910, this beautiful edifice was completely destroyed by fire. W. F. Raney, at that time a deacon of the church, was killed while assisting in removing some records from the study. A large stone on the corner of the building became loosened by the heat, and fell on him, killing him instantly.

Plans were made immediately for the rebuilding of the church, and the result is the present building, also designed by Mr. Valk, which was erected at a cost of about \$52,000, exclusive of the salvage from the old building. The building committee were W. F. Buchanan, F. L. Pease, A. H. Jones, J. H. Riffe, C. A. Heartwell, and W. T.

Blackman. The design of the new church follows that of the old one as nearly as possible.

The dedication services lasted all day, and in the evening, the sacred cantata, "The Nazarene," by William Madoc, was given under the direction of Prof. John Rees. The dedication was on Sunday, January 14, 1912.

The following ministers have served the church: Rev. James A. Griffis, Rev. John Rutherford, Rev. D. S. Schaff, Rev. E. S. Williams, Rev. W. F. Ringland, Rev. G. T. Crissman, Rev. Harry O. Scott, Rev. E. Van Dyke Wight, Rev. C. W. Weyer, and the Rev. J. W. Bean, who is the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

September 23, 1872, the first Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Hastings in the section house of the St. Joe & Denver City Railroad, by the Rev. R. H. Crane, who continued for some time to minister to the little flock. Of the first Methodist class the following were members: William Hudson, Maria Hudson, Benjamin Brown, Rebecca Brown, Richard Rainforth, Lizzie Rainforth, and Mary E. Rose. After the organization of the class, services were held in different homes, and in business houses, which were kindly opened for the preaching service. The cottage of John Gillespie Moore, 1122 West Second Street (exact location not agreed upon by the early settlers still living in Hastings), was the principal house of worship until the erection of a church became possible.

Shortly after its organization, the Hastings Town Company, in 1873 donated three lots to the Methodists at the corner of Kansas Avenue and Second Street, and on July 13 of that year a site for a church was selected by Presiding Elder White. Funds had been collected for the building of a church, and August 10, 1873, the partially completed building was formally dedicated. The Rev. James Griffis, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, officiated. The dedication of the Methodist Church by the Presbyterian pastor came about through a misunderstanding. This, however, has not proven to be unpropitious, for the church has enjoyed remarkable growth. In 1880 the church property was sold to the German Evangelical Association, and the Methodists acquired a site on the northeast corner of Burlington Avenue and Third Street. August 12, 1880, the corner stone of a new church was laid, Rev. A. C. Crosthwaite officiating. The building was completed at a cost of \$6,000. During the process of construction, the services were held in Germania Hall, then known as

Liberal Hall. During the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Isham the church was practically rebuilt. The remodeled church served its purpose satisfactorily for a number of years, but eventually the growth in membership forced upon the Methodists the necessity for erecting a new church. On March 5, 1912, the official board authorized the pastor, Rev. A. A. Brooks, to appoint a plan committee to begin preparing plans for the erection of a new church to be erected upon lots acquired at the southeast corner of Seventh Street and Hastings Avenue. The committee appointed was: D. P. Jones, A. J. Gaymon, Dr. J. W. Straight, John Snider, J. W. Plummer, Miss Grace Sylla and Mrs. George Kimball, Sr. Of this committee, Mr. Jones was the chairman and Doctor Straight the secretary. The committee held fifty meetings and consulted with many architects, and after three years of consideration presented plans which were unanimously adopted by the board. These plans were prepared by Fulton & Butler of Uniontown, Pa. The finance committee was: C. G. Lane, U. S. Rohrer, W. A. Taylor, H. B. Cornelius, J. C. Hedge, W. A. Martin and N. H. Jones. The campaign for raising the money was begun January 31st, under the leadership of Dr. T. C. Cliff of Denver, and within forty-eight hours \$37,000 had been pledged. The total cost of the church, including chime, lot, furnishings and parsonage, is about \$80,000. The parsonage and church are under one roof.

The chime of ten bells was presented to the community by Mr. W. H. Lanning and installed in the church building with the Methodist organization as trustee. The bells have a total weight of 9,200 pounds, and were presented by Mr. Lanning as a memorial of his mother, Mrs. Mary Lanning. The bells were first rung upon the morning of June 23, 1916, about 7 o'clock, upon the occasion of the departure of Company G of the National Guard, of Hastings, for Lincoln, to mobilize in response to the call of President Wilson for guardsmen for service on the Mexican border.

The auditorium of this church is 56 by 66 feet. Other rooms on the main floor are pastor's study, choir room, choir loft, large Sunday school room with large and small classrooms, mothers' rest room, etc. The church was dedicated with a series of exercises beginning at 10 o'clock, July 30, 1916, and ending with a pipe organ recital by William M. Jenkin of St. Louis, assisted by Rollin M. Pease of St. Paul, on the evening of August 4th. Bishop Homer C. Stuntz was among those who delivered addresses, also a former pastor, Dr. George W. Isham. The following pastors have served the church: R. H. Crane, 1872; Hiram Hersey, 1873; E. J. Willis, 1874-75; Richard Pearson, 1876-77; Edward Thompson, 1878; A. C. Cros-



ZION GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, HASTINGS



NEW METHODIST CHURCH, HASTINGS

thwaite, 1879-81; S. H. Henderson, 1882-83; John Galligar, 1884; W. R. Jones, 1885-86; L. F. Britt, 1887-1891; R. G. Adams, 1892; G. S. W. Dean, 1893-94; George W. Isham, 1895-98; G. W. Abbott, 1898-1903; E. M. Evans, 1904; M. Bamford, 1905-07; George P. Trites, 1908-11; A. A. Brooks, the present pastor since 1911.

BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church of Hastings was organized April 29, 1873, by the Rev. I. D. Newell, who was the first general missionary of the denomination to carry on work in this section of Nebraska. The Rev. Mr. Newell, who died in Glenville in 1915, organized in pioneer days, and subsequently, a large number of Sunday schools in Adams and Clay counties. At the organization of the Hastings church there was present the Rev. J. N. Webb, general state missionary, who assisted Reverend Newell. The members present at the organization were D. S. Cole, J. W. Holt, James Purdy, Hiram Starr, Mrs. Purdy, Lulu Purdy and Christine Starr. Mrs. I. D. Newell was also present. Among the very early members of the Hastings church were Jacob Wooster, J. H. Vandemark, N. T. Eekles, Frank Talmadge and J. R. Sims, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Allison and Mrs. Vandemark. For a number of years the congregation met for worship at the residences of different members. On June 7, 1879, the congregation worshiped in the Congregational Church, which edifice they used for about a year. At this time the membership was thirty-four. The next year they leased the hall of the Good Templars and subsequently arranged with one of the German churches for the use of their building.

January 21, 1880, the congregation decided to buy lots upon which to erect a church, and upon February 7th they acquired three lots adjacent to the southwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and Fifth Street. July 7, 1881, a committee composed of Jacob Wooster, J. H. Vandemark, C. H. Felt, Mrs. Allison and Mrs. Vandemark was appointed to receive funds for the erection of a church. The Home Mission Society promised to advance \$500 if the committee could raise \$1,000. The building committee was: J. R. Sims, Jacob Wooster, Frank Talmadge and L. C. Gould.

September 22, 1881, the contract to erect the new church upon the site already purchased was let to J. R. Sims for \$1,665. The record shows that a business meeting was held in the wing of the new church December 18, 1881, but the church was not dedicated until January 31, 1882. Upon January 23, 1895, the Baptist Church

acquired a lot on South Lincoln Avenue and erected thereon, subsequently, the South Side Chapel. Successful missionary work was carried on in the chapel for a number of years, but of late the work has been discontinued, though the property is still held by the church. The names of Dr. E. T. Cassell and wife should be associated with the work of the chapel.

It was upon December 7, 1900, that the Rev. Mr. Cloyd began securing subscriptions for the erection of the present church, and on March 20, 1901, the contract was let to C. D. Richey to erect a church after the plans and specifications prepared by Turnbull & Jones of Elgin, Ill. Some changes and additions were made, so that the total cost of the building was about \$12,000. C. P. Sheaff was chairman of the building committee and W. S. French secretary. The church was dedicated in December, 1901, by Dr. H. O. Rowlands, then pastor of the First Baptist Church at Lincoln. The church has a total seating capacity of about five hundred, and is free of encumbrance. The site of the old church was sold in 1900 and the present site acquired in July of that year. The church owns, altogether, five lots. The membership at present is 409. Among the active workers of the Baptist Church in Hastings may be enumerated Jacob Wooster, J. R. Sims, William Huxtable, John Owen, Dr. E. T. Cassell and wife, C. P. Sheaff, W. L. Sheaff, Samuel Boger, J. H. Rodgers and Mrs. H. J. Prather.

Doctor Cassell and wife are the composers of many hymns, words and music. Two hymns are widely sung throughout the United States—"Loyalty to Christ" and "The King's Business." A sermon by the Rev. Mr. Cloyd preached in the Hastings church was the inspiration for one of these hymns. Doctor Cassell removed to Colorado in 1902, and while there Mrs. Cassell came to her death by accident.

The following have been the pastors who have served the Baptist Church in Hastings: I. D. Newell, April 29, 1873, to March, 1875; H. A. Guild, March 25, 1876, to March, 1877; J. E. Rockwood, June 3, 1879, to July, 1880; J. H. Mize, February 24, 1881, to June 30, 1883; H. P. Fitch, December, 1883, to January 10, 1886; J. Y. Aitchison May 15, 1886, to April 1, 1887; C. H. Holden, June, 1887, to May, 1889; H. P. Fitch, August, 1889, to April, 1891; J. E. R. Folsom, September 1, 1891, to June 4, 1898; L. L. Cloyd, March 1, 1900, to May 1, 1903; C. R. Welden, June 20, 1903, to October 18, 1904; Birney S. Hudson, April, 1905, to November 1, 1908; William J. Coulston, February 18, 1909, to October 29, 1911; George W. Taft, January 15, 1912, to December 1, 1913; W. T. Richardson,

December 7, 1913, to October 1, 1914; C. H. Holden, January 17, 1915, to September 1, 1915; B. P. Richardson, the present pastor, began his pastorate October 24, 1915.

The present deacons of the church are: A. V. Brown, chairman; D. M. Tinder, secretary; C. P. Sheaff, treasurer; J. W. Crissman, Henry Groth, G. W. Koon, W. L. Newkirk, Ed Baker, Dr. C. K. Struble, Enno Uden, Dr. E. E. Marr. Church clerk, W. A. Pielstick.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Congregationalists of Adams County enjoy the distinction of perfecting the first church organization in the county and of holding the first religious services in Hastings. The Rev. J. F. Clarkson, who reached this vicinity in 1871 with the British colony, was a Congregationalist, and upon the arrival of the wagons he conducted services the first Sunday, standing in a wagon while he spoke, and using a spring seat for his pulpit. When sod houses were built, services were held in them by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson.

Services were conducted in the residences of members until the completion of the first school building, which served until 1875, when the congregation moved their church home to Millet Hall, located on the corner of First Street and Hastings Avenue. They remained here for about three years, and in the fall of 1878 once more transferred their church home to the Presbyterian Church, which in the meantime had been erected and dedicated. Through these years the congregation grew slowly, but had increased from thirteen to a few more than twenty. In 1888 the membership had grown to 110.

March 29, 1879, is a red letter day in the history of the Congregationalists in Hastings, for on this date the first church building was dedicated. This was a frame structure and was located at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Third Street. The cost of the building was \$2,100. In the steeple of this church a bell was hung, and its tones were those of the first church bell to be rung in the town. In 1887 a site was secured on the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Lincoln Avenue, and on September 27th of that year the church building was moved to what is still the site of the Congregational house of worship. The first frame edifice was 56 feet long by 34 feet wide and had a wing addition 22 feet long by 18 feet wide. This church building was used until the dedication of the present brick edifice.

The building now occupied was dedicated with elaborate services, extending from May 10 to May 15, 1910, and was erected at a cost

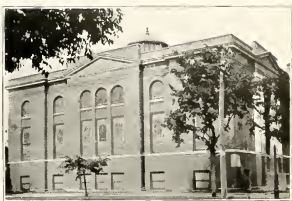
of \$20,000. The building committee was: A. H. Brooke, Hans Hansen and E. L. Vance. The total seating capacity of the present church is 500. The membership is 200. The following pastors have served the congregation: Rev. John F. Clarkson, 1872 to 1873; Rev. W. Haviland, 1873 to 1874; Rev. M. F. Platt, 1874 to 1876; Rev. Jacob Winslow, 1876 to 1877; Rev. A. W. Curtis, 1878 to 1879; Rev. J. D. Stewart, 1879 to 1883; Rev. Henry Wilson, 1883 to 1885; Rev. George R. Milton, 1885 to 1886; Rev. William Walters, 1886 to 1892; Rev. S. F. Powell, 1892 to 1894; Rev. S. S. Healy, 1894 to 1895; Rev. L. P. Rose, 1895 to 1898; Rev. J. W. Nelson, 1898 to 1901; Rev. Theo C. Hunt, 1901 to 1904; Rev. H. B. Harrison, 1905 to 1910; Rev. Grant B. Wilder, 1910 to 1911; Rev. William A. Tyler, 1911 to 1913; Rev. Fred J. Clark, 1914 to 1916. The present pastor, Joseph Toms, assumed the pastorate October 8, 1916.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The First Christian Church of Hastings was organized under the auspices of the Nebraska Christian Missionary Society by R. C. Barrows, a pioneer evangelist, in 1885. Until 1887 the denomination had no pastor. During these two years, a few months of each year the church was served by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, a student at the Christian college at Fairfield, Nebraska-Fairfield College. The Rev. Mr. Tucker followed Mr. Elliot, preaching for a few months. The first regular pastor was Rev. W. T. Maupin, the father of the well-known Nebraska newspaper man, Will Maupin. Mr. Maupin's pastorate continued through the winter of 1888-9. At this time services were held in the Presbyterian Church. H. J. Kirchstein was pastor for two periods, the first extending from 1891 to 1893, and the second from 1901 to 1902. Short pastorates were held by H. J. McSparren and N. A. Stull. H. G. Wilkinson was the pastor in 1898, and Rev. H. S. Gilliam served from 1903 to 1906. The Rev. Mr. Gilliam did much to organize the Sunday school upon modern lines, giving it a place among the leading schools of the state, which place it still maintains. During the pastorate of Rev. Robert A. Schell, 1906 to 1912, the church increased very largely in membership. Following a very successful evangelistic meeting by Dr. Charles Reign Scoville of Chicago, the old frame building became entirely inadequate and a building project was launched which resulted in the erection of the present splendid brick edifice upon the site of the old frame church. The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1910, and in June,



First Church of Christ



First Congregational Church



St. Cecilia's Catholic Church



First Presbyterian Church



First Baptist Church

A GROUP OF HASTINGS CHURCHES

1911 it was dedicated by Chancellor William Oeschger of Cotner University. The cost of the church was \$30,000. The church now has a membership of 596 and a Bible school enrollment of 475.

J. E. Holly was called to the postorate in December, 1913, but on account of ill health was forced to resign the following spring. The present pastor, Clarence E. Lemmon, has been in charge since September, 1914.

The present elders of the church are M. M. Haynes, A. B. Crawford, R. T. Eller and Lee H. Haggard. The trustees are M. M. Haynes, J. W. Turpit and F. N. Addleman. The deaconesses are Edith Hart, Rhoda Scott and Margaret Caton. Ira Scott is chairman of the following board of deacons: L. W. Belknap, E. J. Spieth, Elmer Corbin, E. H. Lange, Sam Stewart, J. W. Turpit, F. N. Goudy, C. E. Chadwick, L. P. Mills, Charles Dyer, Frank Long, G. L. Straight, R. C. Carter, F. O. Steward, Charles Smiley and C. L. Egbert.

GRACE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The Grace United Evangelical Church is located on the southwest corner of Denver Avenue and Sixth Street. It is a neat frame building, that in its architectural plan does not follow the strictly modern type, but has the pleasing outlines of the spiral church of an earlier style.

This church was organized in 1894. It had at that time a membership of about twenty. It enjoyed a satisfactory growth and by 1906 the membership had increased to 120. The first house of worship was a small frame edifice moved in from the country, and valued at not to exceed \$200. This building was located at the southeast corner of Kansas Avenue and Seventh Street. The congregation continued to worship in this church until 1904, when the present church was erected at a cost of \$9,500. It was dedicated in the same year.

A loss of membership to the number of about forty was sustained by this church in 1911, when there was a withdrawal following a revival in which the doctrine of holiness was emphasized. It was from the members who withdrew that the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene was organized.

While this reverse imposed unlooked for hardships upon the congregation, it has survived and services have been held continuously in the church. The first pastor, Rev. T. W. Serf, in whose postorate the church was organized, remained with his congregation through

the trying times attending the drought, removing to Aurora shortly before the erection of the building. He is still located in Aurora. The present membership is seventy-five.

The following pastors have served this congregation: Rev. E. S. Smith, 1903-04; Rev. A. Lemkau, 1904-06; Rev. T. M. Evans, 1907-08; W. C. Brewer, 1908-10; Rev. Q. A. Deck, 1910-11; Rev. Arthur P. Layton, 1911-14; Rev. S. B. Dillow, the present pastor, since 1914.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

The United Brethren Church in Hastings was organized during March, 1892, with a class of thirty-five members, by the Rev. William Thompson, who had come to Hastings in December, 1891. At that time there were only a few United Brethren families, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. C. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Winey, Mrs. Anna Garver, Mrs. J. H. Coffman and some others. The organization of the church followed a revival meeting conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thompson. The first building used by the denomination was a small building which they rented at the corner of Second Street and Minnesota Avenue. The church rented was the property of the "Come-Outers," a denomination who carried on services for about two years, but finally disbanded. The church was originally moved upon the location at the corner of Second Street and Minnesota Avenue. Before the close of 1892 the United Brethren bought this church property for \$200. In 1894 this property was sold by the church, and Germania Hall, at the corner of St. Joseph Avenue and Third Street, was purchased for \$1,000. October 15, 1908, the property on St. Joseph Avenue was sold for \$3,000 to the Knights of Columbus, and the United Brethren purchased the site for the present building upon the southeast corner of St. Joseph Avenue and Sixth Street for \$1,550. The contract for the erection of the present church, a handsome brick structure with a seating capacity of 300, was let to C. E. Coblentz of Hastings, November 19, 1908, upon his bid of \$7,875. This bid did not include the heating plant, windows or furnishings. The plans were drawn by M. N. Bair of Hastings, and the brick work was done by Lon Ellis. The church was dedicated July 25, 1909, by Bishop W. M. Weekly. The building committee was: The pastor, Rev. L. O. Sanderson, W. F. Dunbar and J. S. Winey. The trustees were W. F. Dunbar, N. W. Coleman, J. V. Hess, J. S. Winey, C. E. Smith, V. A. Palm, Ira Hickman. The following ministers have served the church: W. H. Thompson, 1892 to 1896;

A. Boyd, 1896 to 1898; A. Gile, 1898 to 1899; W. O. Harper, 1899 to 1902; S. Hobson, 1902 to 1903; S. M. Zike, 1903 to 1906; E. F. Wriggle, 1906 to 1907; L. W. Nime, 1907 to 1908; L. O. Sanderson, 1908 to 1910; S. E. Rasey, 1910 to 1911; J. F. Mower, 1911 to 1912; J. E. Edwards, 1912 to 1914; I. A. Chivington, November, 1914, to February 1, 1915; C. M. Fuller, February 1, 1915, to September, 1915; J. J. Ramsey served about six weeks, and the present pastor, O. S. Long, assumed the pastorate in March, 1916.

The official name of the church in Hastings is "West Nebraska Memorial United Brethren Church."

In 1892, at about the time that he organized the church in Hastings, the Rev. Mr. Thompson conducted a series of revival meetings in a schoolhouse three miles south of Hastings, and as a result of these meetings the Bethel class was formed, with a membership of fifty. In the pastorate of the Rev. S. M. Zike a frame church was erected at Bethel at a cost of \$2,044. Bethel Church now has a membership of about thirty, and "West Nebraska Memorial," at Hastings, eighty-five. Before the erection of their church, the class at Bethel worshipped in the Wallace schoolhouse, in District No. 60.

The present officers of the church at Hastings are: Trustees, L. W. Smith, C. E. Smith, C. M. Fuller, Ira Hickman, Earl Hickman, Mary Thompson and Ada Garver.

The trustees at Bethel are: Julius Wallace, Pearl Daugherty and Ed Foster.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

The Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene was organized in Hastings March 14, 1911. The first members, for the most part, withdrew in that year from the United Evangelical Church following a revival meeting held in that church which laid particular emphasis on sanctification, which is a cardinal doctrine of the Pentecostal Church.

The first meetings were held in the home of Thomas Varah. The first organization was a missionary one, but on the 23d of May of the same year, encouraged by the growth in numbers, a church organization was formed. Meetings were held thereafter in the hall occupied by the Salvation Army until the conflict in the times of services of the two organizations determined the new congregation to erect their own church home. During 1912 the present church building was erected at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifth Street, at a cost of \$4,100. A parsonage was also erected adjacent to the church upon the east.

The church was organized by the Rev. Q. A. Deck, who before the formation of this church was the pastor of the United Evangelical Church in Hastings. The pastors who have served this church have been the following: Rev. Q. A. Deck, 1911-13; Edward Silverbrand, completed 1913; J. E. Wigfield, came in 1914 and is still the pastor. The first trustees were Thomas Varah, H. N. Martin, Frank Frink, John Laus, Jack Reynolds and O. N. Kennedy.

When the church was organized the membership was twenty-seven. The present membership is sixty, and the seating capacity of the building is 300.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

The Seventh Day Adventists of Nebraska have had their state headquarters at Hastings since 1907. For many years previous to that date the headquarters had been maintained at Lincoln, the change to Hastings being made in order to locate headquarters more centrally, and the excellent railroad facilities was a factor in making the selection. Elder Robinson was one of the prime movers in making this change.

The denomination purchased nine 100-foot lots in 1907 in the northeast quarter of Hastings and at once began to erect buildings. In the fall of 1907-08 the Nebraska Sanitarium, the church building, conference office and Bible supply house were ready for occupancy. Subsequently intermediate school dormitories were erected, and in 1915 an annex to the sanitarium was built. The sanitarium is connected with a similar institution conducted by the denomination at College View, near Lincoln. The building is of brick and was erected at a cost of \$30,000. Much surgery is done at the sanitarium, which also emphasizes hydriatic treatment. The sanitarium is properly one of the church activities.

A colony of Seventh Day Adventists followed the headquarters to Hastings, and at the present time there are about forty families who live in the vicinity of the denomination's property. A school is maintained independent of the Hastings public schools. Classes are conducted in the church, and the enrollment in the school this year is 50.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

St. Mark's Episcopal Church was established in Hastings on May 3, 1880, and the first service was conducted on April 18th of that year

in a public hall. Among the principal members concerned in the movement of establishing this church were Charles Cameron, L. H. Tower, I. M. Norton, Oswald Oliver, J. C. Ideson, F. J. Benedict, A. B. Ideson, H. M. Oliver. A church edifice, 28 by 60, was erected in 1881, upon the southeast corner of Burlington Avenue and Fifth Street, at a cost of \$3,000. The church was dedicated March 26, 1881, by Bishop Clarkson of Omaha. The parish house was added during the rectorship of Rev. Edward D. Irvine, and the rectory was bought in 1909.

The bishop of the diocese changed his residence from Kearney to Hastings in 1913, and since that time Hastings is the "See City," the bishop being in residence, and is the center of the Hastings Deanery, that portion of the Diocese of Western Nebraska lying south of the Platte River, and over which the rector is the dean. The Rt. Rev. George Allen Beecher lives in the Episcopal residence located at 920 North St. Joseph Avenue. The rectory is located at 820 West Fifth Street. The first rector was the Rev. John W. Greenwood, who divided his time between Hastings and Grand Island. The succeeding rectors were: Rev. Henry C. Shaw, 1883; J. W. Gillman, 1886 to 1890; William Lucas, 1891 to 1895; Edward D. Irvine, 1895 to 1897; John Power, 1898 to 1904; Lee H. Young, 1904 to 1916. In 1882 the membership was about seventy-two. The communicant list at the present time contains 114 names. Rev. J. S. Budlong became the rector in the summer of 1916.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Interest in Christian Science became active in Hastings in 1893. The first services were held in various residences and later in the rooms of the public library. A Christian Science Society was formed in 1898 and a room rented and furnished in which services were held. This society grew and in 1900 a church was formed. The church was incorporated in May of that year, the signers of the articles being Frank C. Woolley, Florence I. Woolley, Mrs. Nellie I. Zinn, Bertie M. Parmenter, Mrs. Emma Parmenter, J. R. McLaughlin, Mrs. Marie Miller, Mrs. Amelia Scanlan, Mrs. Mary Adalin Bruce, Mrs. Susan M. Oliphant, Francis A. Smith, William Maurice Bruce, Eva Clara Heartwell, Russell S. Bruce, Mrs. Fred Renner, Mrs. Rosa McLaughlin and Mrs. Angie H. Raney. After the formation of the church a children's Sunday school, was formed and regular Sunday services and Wednesday evening testimonial services were held.

A few years ago, anticipating their future growth, the church purchased two building lots on the northwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and Fifth Street, which they now hold for the time when they shall decide to erect a church building. For several years services have been held in the Carnegie library, where they maintain a free reading room and loan library which are open to the public every afternoon. The present officers are R. A. Blake president, M. H. Baker, clerk, Arthur Muchow treasurer, Mrs. Nellie I. Zinn and Mrs. Georgiana Brownell directors. The five named constitute the board of trustees.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

There are four Catholic churches in Adams County. One, St. Cecelia's Catholic Church, is located at Hastings; St. Patrick's stands on the southwest quarter of section 5 in Highland Township, and the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin is located on the southwest quarter of section 4 in Roseland Township, and the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is in Kenesaw. St. Cecelia's and Assumption are much older parishes than St. Patrick's, and the Sacred Heart Church is the youngest of the four.

In March, 1878, Rt. Rev. John O'Connor, bishop of Omaha, made Hastings the residence of a priest and Rev. G. Glauber was appointed rector of Hastings and the surrounding country. There were, however, a number of Catholics resident in Hastings and in the German settlement near Assumption, at that time called Roseland. Until 1878, the nearest priest resided at Crete. Before churches were organized, Rev. Lechleitner and Rev. B. Kuppenbender of Liberty Creek, Nuckolls County, visited the settlers several times and celebrated mass and administered the sacraments. The first records of the missions in this part of the state form a part of the parish records of Crete.

In the years between 1872 and the completion of the first Catholic church in Hastings, in the spring of 1879, services were held in the residence of Thomas E. Farrell. Among the first Catholic families to settle in and around Hastings were those of Thomas Farrell, John Malone, Peter Horrigan, George Brannon, Thomas Monahan, P. Z. Gauvreau, Michael M. McKenna, B. J. Kernan, Thomas Kernan, Thomas Kennedy, Dolphus Mitchell, Ezra Langevin, E. Paris, and a number of French Catholics who settled here in 1873.

The building of the first Catholic church in Hastings was begun in October 1878, and completed in the spring of the following year.



CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, ROSELAND

It stood on Second Street, at about the location of the present gas plant. It was a frame structure, the main part 32 feet by 50 feet, and with an extension in the rear 12 feet by 18 feet. This church was moved to the location of the present church, on the corner of Kansas Avenue and Seventh Street, early in the pastorate of Reverend English. It was enlarged at that time to a seating capacity of 500, and served as a house of worship until its removal to Colorado Avenue to make room for the present structure. It is now used as a parochial school building. The present house for the priest was acquired, with the six lots which now form the church property, at the time the church was moved.

The present church is among the beautiful churches of Nebraska. It was erected at a cost of \$70,000, including the price of the organ. It occupies a space 148 feet by 72 feet. The nave is 95 by 58 feet and the transept in front of the sanctuary is 74 by 30 feet. The apex of the ceiling is 42 feet. The sanctuary is 30 feet by 30 feet in front of the main altar and 11 by 12 feet in front of the side altars. The apex of the roof is 65 feet from the grade, the corner tower 95 feet and the smaller tower 75 feet.

The church has a framework of steel and the exterior facing is brown Persian tapestry brick, the first to be used in Adams County. All windows and lower traceries are of American art stone. The roof is red tile. The design is Gothic throughout. The feature that distinguishes it from most buildings of its type is the absence of obstructing columns between the nave and the side aisles. From the vaulted ceiling at the places where columns ordinarily are used, hang pendants which form a part of the indirect lighting system.

The church was dedicated December 22, 1912. The dedication mass was said by the Rt. Rev. J. Henry Tihen, bishop of Lincoln; the sermon was by His Grace, J. J. Keane, archbishop of Dubuque. The singers were: Sopranos, May Brennen, Alice Goodwin, Stella Kernan, Philomena Stevens; altos, Kathryn Farrell, Alice Fisher, Aimee Kealy, Gertrude Kealy, Agnes Uerling; tenors, Frank Cantwell, Howard Helms, Frank Hoffman, Joseph Kealy, Leo Hissenbaugh; basses, Frank Kealy, Charles Kroutwick, A. Siren and Director Father Patrick, O. S. B. Organist, Dorsey D. Baird.

Plans and specifications were made by Architect C. W. Way, and the contractor was John Hemple. Rev. William McDonald, John V. Helmann and John D. McKenna were the building committee. Mr. Helmann was overseer of the work.

The priests that have served the church began their work upon the following dates: Rev. George Glauber, March 25, 1878; Rev.

James Simeon, August, 1881, remaining until July 2, 1888. Father English succeeded Rev. Simeon and remained until the appointment of Rev. William McDonald, September 1, 1894. With the appointment of Father English, the Hastings priest was designated as the dean of the Hastings Deanery. The deanery embraces that part of the Diocese of Lincoln lying west of Hastings, as far as the Colorado line. There are about fifteen priests in the deanery. Hastings is in the Diocese of Lincoln and the Province of Dubuque. The Hastings church has about one thousand communicants.

ASSUMPTION

About 1873 several Catholic families of German descent settled in the southwestern part of Adams County. Among these were John Baech, Theodore Shifference, M. Widert, Thomas Trausch, John Gerten and John Scholl. A little later came John Lorang, P. Schneider, John Gussenberger, N. Goedert, M. Diedrech and others. When Rev. George Glauber became the resident priest of Hastings, March 25, 1878, he soon afterward made arrangements for holding a monthly service in a schoolhouse in the settlement.

The building of a church for the mission was in contemplation for a number of years, but the settlers were unable to agree among themselves as to the location. At length, upon the advice of the bishop, five acres were purchased at the present location for \$25. A building committee composed of M. Beiringer, John Scholl, Theodore Weber and Nick Lorentz solicited funds and a little church, 24 by 36 feet, was erected. Shortly afterward an addition, 10 by 20 feet, was built for sanctuary and sacristy. In 1889 the church was again enlarged. The church was named the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the fourth Sunday in October, 1883.

The services were administered by the priests from the Hastings parish until April 27, 1888, when Rev. F. Schraffle was made resident rector, continuing until August 1, 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. N. Stoltz. The successor of Reverend Stoltz was Reverend Petrasch, who came in December, 1889, and remained until May, 1891. Rev. A. C. Rausch followed Reverend Petrasch, but remained only a few months before being succeeded by Rev. B. Sproll. The next rector was the Rev. B. Kuppenbender, who assumed charge in April, 1892. It was in this rectorship that the parochial school was erected. For several months following Reverend Kuppenbender's rectorship the parish was attended by Rev. J. J. Loughran of Minden, until July, 1900, when Rev. E. Boll was appointed rector.

Reverend Boll was the rector for many years being succeeded in 1913 by Rev. Anthony Lutz, who was succeeded in the summer of 1916 by the present priest, Rev. Joseph Fleckinger.

The cornerstone of the present church was laid by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Bonacum, bishop of Lincoln, and dedicated by him October 28, 1903. The edifice is of brick, the extreme length being 117½ feet and the width 48 feet. The tower is 100 feet high. The cost of the building is \$15,000. The plans were drawn by James Craddock of Lincoln, and the contract for building was let to Fred Butzirus and John Saucerman of Hastings. The building committee was: Nick Streff, Matt Scholl, Christ Loskill, Peter Bohr, Gust Bourg and Math Plein. The general merchandise store of Matt Scholl opposite the church was erected by him in the fall of 1899. Assumption has now about seven hundred and fifty communicants.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic Church in Highland Township, St. Patrick's, is an outgrowth of the Hastings parish and was for a time attended by priests from Hastings. The church was organized in 1890 and a house of worship was erected in that year. The building, enlarged several times, is still in use. The church and furnishings cost about \$3,000. The building committee was: Tom Winne, Bart Kernan, Thomas Kennedy and Michael McKenna. At the time of organization there were about seventy-five communicants; at present there are about three hundred. The resident priests have been the following: Reverends Carriher, Fitzgerald, Dumphy, Gilroy, Luhno, Higgins and the present rector, Reverend Bernard.

SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH

This church was organized in 1909 with about thirty-five charter members. A house of worship was erected that year at a cost of about four hundred dollars. Among the charter members were John Martin, James Robinson, Mrs. John Ramsey, G. R. Gale, John Cain, Mr. and Mrs. N. Schunk, Peter Martin, Thomas Cain, Mrs. Mary Davis and Timothy Quinn. The building committee of the church was the Reverend Mr. Cronin, John Cain and John Martin. Following Reverend Cronin the church has been in the charge of Reverends Luhnot, O'Brien, Hunt, Gilroy and the present pastor, Rev. R. J. Dowd of Minden. The church is operated as a mission, there being no priest in residence. Reverend Gilroy attended the church

about five years from Heartwell and Reverend Dowd is from Minden.

GERMAN CHURCHES

FIRST GERMAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

This church was organized on March 15, 1890, by a council of Congregational churches called for that purpose. The church is located at the corner of New York Avenue and B Street. The church property is valued at \$12,000, including a parsonage located at 324 South Baltimore Avenue. The first church building was erected in the year the church was organized. In 1904 this building was enlarged and in 1909 the enlarged church was torn down and the present church building erected, which seats about 750 people. The first pastor of the church was Rev. John Lich. After him the following ministers served the church: Treiber, Grob, Quarder, Gelletz, Wurschmidt, Thiel, Suffa and Ament. Since October 1, 1914, Rev. John D. Grosz has been pastor of the church. The congregation now has 350 members. Two hundred and fifty children belong to the Sunday school. The Christian Endeavor Society consists of fifty members.

SECOND GERMAN CONGREGATIONAL

The Second German Congregational Church was organized by the Rev. A. Suffa, then pastor of the First German Congregational Church, in 1908. During the summer of that year a house of worship was erected under the leadership of Mr. J. H. Eckhardt, a theological student of the Chicago Seminary. Mr. Eckhardt served as pastor during that summer. Rev. Ernst Grams was really the first pastor of the church and served from October, 1908, to October, 1909. He was followed by Rev. August Wiska, who served as pastor for two years. He was followed by Rev. Herman Eiserer, whose pastorate continued for three years. During this pastorate a beautiful parsonage was erected, at a cost of \$3,000. The church property is now valued at \$6,000, and the membership is about one hundred; the membership of the Sunday-school is about one hundred and twenty. The present pastor, Rev. Peter J. Thiel, was called to the Hastings charge May 1, 1915.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

This church is located in Hastings on South Denver Avenue and B Street. In 1900 a number of men who had been connected with



BAPTIST CHURCH, KENESAW



CATHOLIC CHURCH, KENESAW

the Lutheran congregation then already existing in the city separated from that body and together with a few others who had as yet found no church home effected a preliminary organization and called the Rev. H. W. Meyer, then of Prosser, to supply them with regular service. Shortly afterwards the Rev. W. F. Schmidt, who had recently been graduated from the Lutheran Theological Seminary at St. Louis, was assigned to the charge, and succeeded in bringing about a formal organization September 4, 1900.

In the following year the congregation bought the house of worship which had been formerly used by the German Baptists and stood on South Minnesota Avenue and B Street. As soon as possible the present more favorable location was purchased and the church building moved upon it. In 1903 the Rev. Mr. Schmidt resigned because of ill health and was followed by the Rev. L. W. Plehn, who continued as pastor for nearly three years. In 1907 the Rev. K. Kretzschmar was called and is still the pastor in 1916.

It was in 1913 that the splendid brick edifice which is now the church home of the congregation was built. It was dedicated October 26th of that year. The membership in 1915 was upward of two hundred. This church maintains a parish school, the spiritual training quarters of the children. Besides the usual school studies courses are given in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church and in German. The children become members of the congregation through confirmation. For several years the school was in the charge of the pastor; since 1909, however, a special teacher has been employed. In 1915 the enrollment of the school was forty pupils and it is situated in a well located property on St. Joseph Avenue and D Street.

The congregation is a member of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri. It stands for the principle of salvation by grace through faith in the vicarious suffering and death of Jesus Christ; of church union only on the basis of a mutual agreement in the essentials of Christianity; of complete and unequivocal separation of church and state, and of the admission of new members into fellowship not by sudden resolution, but thorough instruction.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN

The German Presbyterian Church of Hastings was organized May 8, 1887, under the leadership of the Rev. I. Grissman and A. C. Stark. The Rev. Mr. Stark was the pastor until March, 1895. In April of that year the Rev. J. Schaedel assumed the pastorate which he retained until 1900. The Rev. A. C. Kruse followed Mr. Schaedel,

and continued in charge until 1906, when the Rev. J. W. Rosenau was called. Mr. Rosenau continued the pastorate until 1913. Following his resignation in that year the pulpit was supplied by Christ Walter, a student of Dubuque College, for four months. In December, 1914 the Rev. C. A. Maerz, of Iowa, accepted the call, and is the pastor in 1916.

This church was organized largely through the efforts of Christian Paulick, Jacob Gease, George Bauer and Mr. Frocheuser. For the first few months services were held in the First Ward School Building. In 1888 a site was purchased at South Lincoln Avenue and B Street, and a church building was purchased from the German Evangelical Association and moved upon the site. This building was formerly the Methodist Episcopal Church building and stood at the corner of Second Street and Kansas Avenue. In 1903 the congregation purchased a half block at the present site at the corner of St. Joseph Avenue and B Street and moved their church, which still stands in 1915. In the same year they erected the parsonage which stands beside the church. The church plant is estimated at \$4,000. The church has a membership of about fifty, and dedicated a new church November 26, 1916. At the time of organization the membership was about twenty, and reached 150 before the establishment of other German congregations caused some to withdraw. The German Presbyterian Church is a part of the general organization of the English Presbyterian body. The new frame building was erected at a cost of \$3,500. The dimensions of the main building are 30 feet by 40 feet with a wing addition 14 feet by 16 feet and a steeple 10 feet by 10 feet.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

The St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, of South Hastings, was organized in 1904 as the result of the missionary work of the Rev. Henry Siekman. It began with a membership of fourteen families. The first meetings were held in a private dwelling house rented for church purposes. In the same year that it was organized the congregation erected a church building at a cost of \$1,200. Four years later a new church home was built, church and parsonage costing \$5,000. In 1915 the church is in a thrifty condition and has a membership of fifty-one families. The pastors of this church have been as follows: From 1904 to October, 1907, Rev. Henry Siekman; from October, 1907, to April, 1911, Rev. F. Eichorn; from June, 1911, to April, 1913, Rev. H. Techaus; from April, 1913, to April, 1915, Rev. F. Wiegmann. Following the resignation of the Rev. Mr.

Wiegmann in 1915, the Rev. E. Wendt accepted the call and is now the pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Emanuel Church was organized in April, 1879. Among the members at that time were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weingart, Mr. and Mrs. John Weingart and Mr. and Mrs. George Marks. The entire membership at the time of organization was eighteen. The church belongs to the Hastings Mission of the Nebraska Conference.

At first services were conducted in the Methodist Episcopal Church which stood at the corner of Second Street and Kansas Avenue. In 1880 this building was bought from the Methodists. In 1888 it was sold to the German Presbyterians and a new church and parsonage were erected on Fifth Street and Saunders Avenue, where the congregation worshiped until 1904, when the church was moved to its present location on Fourth Street and Colorado Avenue, and where it was enlarged. In 1906 the parsonage on Saunders Avenue was sold and a new one built at the present location, 731 North Minnesota Avenue. The parsonage for the presiding elder is located at 749 North Colorado Avenue. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at \$12,500. The Rev. Julius Scherbacher is the presiding elder of the Hastings District in 1915. The membership of the Hastings church is about sixty and the enrollment of the Sunday school one hundred. The senior young peoples' alliance has twenty-four members and the junior alliance twenty members.

In 1902 Canaan Church was built by the denomination three miles north of Holstein. This church was organized with about a dozen families as members, and the pulpit was supplied by the pastors from Hastings. In 1915 this church was sold, the members uniting with the United Evangelical Church of Holstein. Other charges supplied by the pastors from Hastings for a number of years were located three miles southwest of Ayr and five miles north of Juniata. Meetings were held in school houses. These charges have been discontinued. The first pastor to serve was Rev. G. Zellhoefer. In 1880 Rev. M. Inhelter assumed the pastorate, and in the next year was assisted by the Reverend Althouse. Reverend Inhelter remained until Rev. F. W. Schuelzky was sent to the mission in 1883. Mr. Schuelzky served three years and the membership was eighty-six. Rev. J. Schafle came in 1886 and was the pastor for one year; he was followed by Rev. H. Illian, who served until 1889. Since that time the congregation has been served by the following: A. Wichmann, 1889-

1891; O. Radinsky, 1891-1893; A. Brauchle, 1893-1894; F. H. Doescher, 1894-1898; H. G. Goetz, 1898-1900; A. Wichmann, 1900-1904; E. Mehl, 1904-1906; F. W. Schuelzky, 1906-1910; C. Fuehrer, 1910 to April 15, 1915. At the latter date the Rev. Mr. Schuelzky returned to the pastorate which position he now holds.

ST. PAUL GERMAN LUTHERAN

The St. Paul German Lutheran Church, located at the corner of Fifth Street and Burlington Avenue, Hastings, was organized by the Rev. Henry Siekman in 1879. This was the first church organized by Mr. Siekman in Hastings. The first trustees of the church were August Forcht, Henry Stammer, Sr., Andrew Vieth and H. Bierman.

The first house of worship was a small frame building. The present brick structure was erected at a cost, completed, of \$20,000 and was dedicated July 23, 1916. The organizer, the Rev. Mr. Siekman, partook in the dedicatory service of the new church. Others participating in the service were the pastor, Rev. F. E. Motzkus and Rev. C. Goede, of Glenville. The dedicatory procession was led by W. S. Dieken, Karl Kauf and Henry Damkroeger.

The exterior of the new church is of matt faced brick and the roof of tile. The main body of the church is 63 feet by 38 feet. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 350 and the balcony will accommodate 150 additional. Following Rev. Siekman the church has been served by the Reverends Fritze, Bieger, Kronsbaen, Frank, Karpenstein and the present pastor, Rev. F. E. Motzkus. At present the church has 110 members.

DUNKARDS AND MENNONITES

The Dunkards and the Mennonites are represented in Adams County by prosperous communities located for the most part in the northern portion of Silver Lake Township and the southern part of Roseland Township. The first of the denomination to settle in the county were Mrs. Weidler Grabill and Mrs. Hargleroad who came in the spring of 1875. Mrs. Grabill came from Illinois and Mrs. Hargleroad from Pennsylvania, and it is from these two states that both Dunkards and Mennonites came to Adams County. Mrs. Hargleroad died in 1882 and Mrs. Grabill in 1913. Mr. Grabill, who joined the church at a later period, and was one of the large landowners of Silver Lake Township, died in 1897.



GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, VERONA TOWNSHIP

The first meeting held by the Dunkards in the county was conducted in a tent on the farm of Weidler Grabill on the shore of Silver Lake. This was in September, 1879. During this meeting, which began Saturday afternoon and ended the following Sunday night, the first love feast of the denomination was celebrated. The love feast includes the Lord's supper followed by the taking of bread and wine and the ceremony of the washing of the feet. Between thirty and forty were present at this first public meeting of the denomination, communicants having come from Kansas, Kearney and the western part of Nebraska.

About 1884 the Dunkard community was considerably strengthened in numbers by the coming in of new families. Among those settling in the community about this time were Mr. and Mrs. Dan Kindig, Mr. and Mrs. Bazzle McCue, J. J. Kindig, Tommy Evans and wife, Peter Evans and wife, the Blankenbillers, George Kistler and wife and Mrs. Jeff Huffman.

It was the increased number of communicants that led to the building of the present church on what is now, in 1915, the Christ Hargleroad farm southeast of Roseland, but which then belonged to John Evans who had settled in the community in 1877. It was in the '90s that the district was divided and a church established in Juniata which still continues in a flourishing condition.

The Dunkards do not maintain a salaried minister. Instead members of the congregation who feel the call to preach prepare themselves for the duties of the minister through prayer, study and meditation. The minister is known as an elder and is elected by the congregation. The present elders in Adams County are Christ Hargleroad and Peter Grabill. J. J. Kindig was an elder for a number of years and before Mr. Kindig Elder Fahrney served for many years.

The Dunkards maintain a plain standard of living, and wear no jewelry, even the wedding ring is not used. The women wear plain black bonnets, but when they attend church service these are supplanted by plain white caps. Baptism is by immersion, the body being dipped forward and not backward as with most other denominations that immerse. There is an annual meeting of national scope held in various cities and to this Adams County Dunkards always send a delegate. The greater number of the communicants are of Pennsylvania German descent though there are members of other nationalities. There are about forty families of Dunkards now in Adams County.

The Mennonite Church is located on section 35 in Roseland Township and has a membership well along towards one hundred. The first

church was built on the present location in 1887. The first church was supplanted by the present building in the '90s. The church is in a flourishing condition. The general belief of the Mennonites is very similar to that of the Dunkards. Plain dress and living are characteristic and the women wear plain black bonnets and no jewelry. Mennonites, however, do not immerse, the sacrament of baptism being administered by sprinkling. They do not celebrate the Lord's supper in the same manner as the Dunkards. The latter partake of a meal upon that occasion which is followed by the bread and wine. The Mennonites omit the meal feature.

Dunkards and Mennonites live on terms of friendship with each other and their large well tilled fields and substantial improvements mark them as among the county's best farmers and citizens.

CHAPTER XVII

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The first action taken by the Hastings City Council looking toward the establishment of the present municipal waterworks was on March 8, 1886, when it was decided to submit to the voters on April 15th the proposition of issuing \$85,000 in bonds for the construction of the plant. Previous to this time the council had investigated various waterworks systems and there was considerable difference of opinion. M. K. Lewis favored the installation of a hydraulic well, which J. E. Coates, representing a Kalamazoo, Mich., company, proposed to construct for \$15,000. This well was to be 25 feet in diameter. On several occasions the general public met with the council for consultation. Through the winter of 1885-6 the new project was the subject of much discussion.

At the special election of April 15, 1886, 629 votes were cast, the waterworks bonds carrying by a majority of 301. On May 18, 1886, the contract for the construction of the waterworks was let to A. L. Strang & Co. of Omaha, for \$75,775. The plans and specifications for the plant were formulated by the city engineer, T. E. Farrell, and the assistant engineer, A. A. Richardson. The original plant was designated as the "Cook System." It comprised a group of eight deep wells with a combined capacity of 60,000 gallons per hour. In 1888 an "air-lift" well was installed. Three other air-lift wells were installed from time to time; one in 1896, another in 1906 and the last in 1910. In July, 1916, the plant was equipped with an electrically driven deep well with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute. This well, together with the four air-lifts, compose the pumping equipment at present, which has a capacity of 160,000 gallons per hour. The average amount of water pumped is 1,000,000 gallons per day. One of the air-lifts is 300 feet deep and three have a depth of 360 feet. The electric well is equipped with a centrifugal pump located in the water strata, 158 feet deep.

In addition to the original \$85,000 bonds, \$15,000 additional were issued September 15, 1888, and this sum was augmented by \$10,000

in the issue of May 21, 1894. The report of Water Commissioner W. S. Watson showed that on March 31, 1916, the plant had 2,494 customers and that the average cost to the consumers the year ending with that date was 17.61 cents per 1,000 gallons. The amount registered by the customers' meters for the same period was 132,686.250 gallons.

At the time of the installation of the waterworks there were members of the council who favored locating the plant downtown. Particularly strong in this advocacy was Councilman E. C. Webster. In 1873, however, the city had contracted with the Union Pacific Railroad Company to purchase forty acres described as the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1, township 7, range 10, and in 1883 had received a deed for that forty acres. The sentiment prevailed that the waterworks should be located upon the property already bought by the city. The forty acres were bought for \$520. The committee that located the exact spot where the waterworks stand was: T. E. Farrell, W. H. Stock and C. C. Rittenhouse. T. M. Clark was the first engineer at the waterworks. For twenty years Henry Gauvreau has been connected with the plant, beginning as fireman and serving as assistant engineer and chief engineer at the plant.

Before the installation of the present plant, water was delivered to customers in barrels and the business was a private enterprise.

THE SEWER SYSTEM

The next important public improvement in Hastings following the erection of the waterworks was the installation of a sewerage system, in 1890. At a special election held July 16, 1889, a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$75,000 for the construction of sewerage was lost. There were 465 votes for the bonds at this election and 494 against. The proposition to construct a sewer system had been received from Andrew Rosewater of Omaha, and on June 10th the council ordered a vote upon the subject July 16th.

The sewerage bonds had lost in the election of 1889 by only twenty-nine votes. Accordingly, the promoters of this improvement hastened to have the question of bonds submitted a second time. The council set the date of the second special election April 30, 1890. The voting public manifested less interest than they had in the first campaign. The amount asked for in the second election was \$60,000. Of the 785 votes cast, 631 were for the bonds and 154 against. The plans for the sewer were made by T. E. Farrell, who also was awarded

the general contract for the work. The original provision was for installing sewerage in an area $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles square.

In July, 1890, the City of Hastings purchased seventy acres of land northeast of town for the reception of sewage. The "sewer farm" comprises thirty acres, purchased from Louis Hadden July 21st, for \$1,500, and forty acres bought from Mary A. McSparen and Frank McSparen July 10th, for \$1,600.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Hastings has had electric light and power since 1885. A franchise for operating the plant was granted by the council September 22, 1884, to a man named Reynolds. At that time the city entered into a contract agreeing to take forty-five lights for street illumination at a rate not to exceed \$15 per month per light. A small plant was erected at 215 South Denver Avenue. The plant was not conspicuously successful, either in service or financially. The collapse of the boom in 1887 was discouraging and the original owners decided to sell the plant, and in that year it was bought by George B. Johnson of Hastings. Financially interested with Mr. Johnson was Adam Cook of New York.

The new owners greatly enlarged the plant and it was installed the same year in a new brick building erected on the southeast corner of St. Joseph Avenue and First Street, a location now forming the west end of the park west of the Burlington Station. The business was pushed with considerable vigor and grew satisfactorily. It was not destined, however, to be financially successful permanently.

March 4, 1891, the Hastings Electric Light & Power Company filed articles of incorporation, which show the following members: Adam Cook, Adam Cook, Jr., George B. Johnson and M. A. Hartigan. About two years afterwards Charles G. Lane came into possession of the enterprise through the foreclosure of mortgages on the machinery and tax mortgages. Mr. Lane overhauled the plant, made improvements and bought some new equipment and was manager of the business. Scarcely had Mr. Lane finished making the improvements when the plant was badly damaged by fire. The owner then reequipped, purchasing new machinery, and the enterprise continued on its career.

Mr. Lane was on the point of selling the business early in 1898; the negotiations were practically completed, when the purchaser met with discouragement from the city council. It was in Mayor Fisher's administration and the purchaser thought there were signs of an

awakening desire for municipal ownership and decided to delay the purchase of the plant. Mr. Lane, not satisfied with the conditions surrounding the business, gave notice in the press that on August 1st the service would be discontinued. When the first of August came, Mr. Lane shut down the plant and the privately owned light and power enterprise passed into history. A part of the machinery was bought by the York plant.

June 26, 1899, the council ordered a special election upon the proposition to issue \$20,000 in bonds for the installation of an electric light and power plant in conjunction with the municipal waterworks. The bonds carried by a vote of 377 for and 194 against. Upon its being found that the election had been held without sufficient notice as required by law, another election was ordered to be held November 6, 1899. At the second election the bonds carried by a vote of 525 for and 194 against. The lights were turned on under the auspices of the city in February, 1901.

The growth and operation of the municipal lighting and power systems is one of the most interesting phases of the development of Hastings as a city. No bonds have been issued against the municipal plant since the original \$20,000 was voted in 1899. The record in the office of the city clerk shows that when the city began the operation of the plant the investment was \$24,678.41. On March 31, 1913, the plant had grown until it represented an investment of \$159,991.11. The additional investment was made wholly from the earnings of the plant, and includes the distribution and street lighting systems. In the administration of Mayor Charles Ingraham, who assumed the office in April, 1913, a levy of two mills was made for street lighting and the levy has been continued. In this administration, also, a reduction in rate was made of more than 33 1/3 per cent. The report of the water and light commissioner, W. S. Watson, shows that the plant, lighting and distribution systems on March 31, 1916, represented an investment of \$189,442.23. The increase since 1901, amounting to \$164,763.92, has come out of the earnings, with the exception of the amount produced by the levy of 2 mills made in 1913.

The total revenue from current sold during eleven months in 1901 was \$4,851.17. The revenue from current during the month of December, 1912, was \$6,328, or \$1,476.83 more than the receipts for the first eleven months that the plant was operated. The total receipts for 1912, the last year under the old rates, were \$60,315.90, or almost three times the amount of the original investment. The total revenue from current sold during the year ending March 31, 1916, was \$61,489.79. On the same date there were in Hastings a

total of 2,269 active services, distributed as follows: Residence consumers, 1,853; commercial users, 323; power consumers, 76; cooking consumers, 17. These figures represent a K. W. H. output increase over 1915 of 17.77 per cent.

Previous to 1884 Hastings had no street lighting system. During that year, when the first electric light and gas plants were established, contracts were made with both the gas company and the electric light plant for street lighting and the two systems were in use most of the time until the discontinuance of the electric light plant by Mr. Lane. Gas lighting for streets was discontinued with the opening of the municipal electric light plant February 1, 1901.

Arc lights were used for street lighting until 1912, when the electrolier system, with underground conduits, was installed in the business district. The electrolier system has been extended continuously. There are now in service 186 five-light, 200-candlepower electroliers; 228 bracket-system, 60-candlepower lights. The plant is at present equipped with two Westinghouse generators and one Corliss-engine-driven generator. The plant capacity is 1,500 kilowatt hours daily, and the output, based upon the current used during the first four months in 1916, is 1,769,720 kilowatt hours per year.

PAVING

The City of Hastings has, finished and under contract, about seventeen miles of paved streets. The first paving movement was in 1891. On November 2d of that year intersection paving bonds were voted in the sum of \$5,000. The bonds that year carried by a majority of 365; 647 votes were cast. On July 5th of the following year, additional intersection bonds of \$25,000 were voted by a majority of 288 out of 334 votes cast. Not until 1910 was there another paving movement. On March 8th of that year \$50,000 in bonds were voted. The majority was 511 out of 1,027 votes cast. On June 29, 1915, by a vote of 932 for and 278 against, \$50,000 bonds were voted, and a like sum was voted August 22, 1916, the vote being 690 for and 242 against. The total intersection bonds voted in twenty-five years amount to \$185,000 and the interest. The first paving district was created by the city council September 28, 1891, and comprised Second Street from the east line of Burlington Avenue to the east line of St. Joseph Avenue. At about this period First Street was paved from the west side of Denver Avenue to the west side of Bellevue Avenue, and Bellevue Avenue from the south side of First Street to the Burlington right of way. Lincoln, Hastings and Denver ave-

nues also were paved from the south side of Third Street to the Burlington right of way. All the paving of this period was of common brick, of Hastings manufacture, laid edgewise.

In the paving period of 1910, districts 8 to 21, inclusive, were paved. District 8, which is Lincoln Avenue from Third Street to Twelfth Street, was the first street to be paved with asphalt, and this was in 1910. The second paving period, inaugurated in 1910, brought the paving of the city to a little more than six miles and included such important residence avenues as Lincoln, Hastings, St. Joseph and Denver to the south side of Twelfth Street, and Seventh Street from Lincoln to Wabash avenues. Second Street paving was also extended west to Briggs and east to Wabash.

The third paving period was in 1916. In March of that year a contract was let by the city council for a little more than ten miles of asphalt paving, aggregating in cost approximately \$300,000. This contract was let to Watts & Ammerman of Concordia, Kan. The plans and specifications for the 1916 paving were made by City Engineer W. H. Fuller of Hastings, who died in the spring of 1916. W. L. Collier was then appointed engineer. Mr. Collier completed the plans and superintended the work. Among the streets paved in the 1916 contract were South Hastings and South Lincoln avenues. These were the first streets to be paved on the south side. Other districts have been formed since the letting of the contract, and city officials estimate that the total paving by the close of 1917 will be twenty-five miles.

GAS WORKS

The gas business in Hastings has always been a privately owned enterprise. The first franchise was granted by the city council to C. R. Miller, June 22, 1885. November 10, 1885, the Hastings Gas Light Company was organized and built the plant which was operated under the franchise. The incorporators were: President, L. Patterson, Mankato, Minn.; vice president, John Van Liew, Van Wert, Ohio; treasurer, Sidney Patterson, Hartford City, Ind.; secretary, H. B. Knowlton, Hastings. Mr. Knowlton is now a resident of Chicago.

By the latter part of 1886 the gas plant had about five miles of street mains. For some years the gas business proved hazardous, and in 1890 the business was assigned to its creditors, who were composed largely of the present corporation. The Hastings Gas Company is now formed as follows: James C. Fox, Portland, Me., president;



POSTOFFICE, HASTINGS

Edward Woodman, Portland, Me., secretary and treasurer; A. W. Borden, Hastings, vice president. Carson J. Hamot of Hastings and Miss Botter of Maine are members of the board of directors. Mr. Woodman is the principal owner.

The twenty-five year franchise of the gas company expired in 1915 and at the time of renewal there was agitation for municipal ownership. At an election held in 1913 the proposition to grant a franchise was lost. In 1915 the company was granted a virtual twenty-five year franchise, although it was provided that the city might purchase the franchise at any time after the expiration of ten years. In the new franchise the city fixed a maximum rate for gas of \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet, which was a reduction of 50 cents per thousand from the maximum in vogue previously.

The plant now operates twenty-five miles of street mains, and the annual sale of gas totals about 30,000,000 cubic feet. Since 1908 gas has been manufactured from oil instead of coal. The change was made partly because of the uncertainty of the coal supply in the winter and partly because the labor cost of the oil product is less. Between 1908 and 1912 the plant was modernized and largely reconstructed. The manufacture of gas has always been at the present location on North Minnesota Avenue.

THE HASTINGS POSTOFFICE

The Hastings postoffice was established October 8, 1872, and was first located in the store of Alexander & Wheeler at the corner of Hastings Avenue and Second Street, opposite the present First National Bank Building. Mr. Alexander's salary was fixed at first at \$1 per month. He continued to be the postmaster for ten years.

Charles H. Paul was the second postmaster, receiving the appointment in 1881. G. J. Evans was appointed in 1886; James B. Heartwell in 1889; R. B. Wahlquist in 1894; Leopald Hahn in 1897; Jacob Fisher, June 24, 1901; and the present postmaster, R. B. Wahlquist, in 1913.

For several months in the early part of 1881 the postoffice was located between Hastings and Denver avenues, on the north side of Second Street, and was burned in the fire of July 2, 1881. It was then removed to the corner of Hastings Avenue and First Street, the present location of the Arvanette candy store. Here again it was burned late in 1886, the fire happening on the night before the water was available from the new waterworks. It was then removed to a store room in the Stone Block, afterwards to the G. A. R. Build-

ing. About 1897 it was removed to the corner of St. Joseph Avenue and Second Street, where it occupied the "Dietrich Building," subsequently destroyed by fire. In November, 1905, the postoffice became quartered in its permanent home in the Federal Building.

Daily delivery of mail was inaugurated September 1, 1887. Four routes were established and the first carriers were James D. Campbell, Isaac A. Hall, George Van Houten and William Jaynes. Of these, James D. Campbell only remains a city carrier. There are now nine carriers: James D. Campbell, Eugene Hammonds, Carl F. Haubrock, Henry H. Heiler, George McAtee, Jacob Roelse, Ira Scott, D. W. P. Sinclair and Henry H. Holt. The corporation of Hastings comprises $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It is estimated that 15,500 persons, occupying $3\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, are served by the office.

Rural service was inaugurated October 1, 1900, when Route 1 was established, with Jess Stevens as carrier. Routes 2 and 3 were commissioned April 1, 1902, with Frank W. Wheeler carrier on Route 2 and B. Frank Hill on Route 3. Routes 4 and 5 were commissioned May 16, 1904, with J. C. Miller carrier on Route 4 and J. C. Fergus on Route 5. Since 1901 N. W. Coleman has been the carrier on Route 1. Frank Wheeler and J. C. Fergus are still the carriers on their respective routes.

At present H. W. Snyder is assistant postmaster; Elizabeth Alford, stamp clerk; C. W. Heartwell, G. P. O'Mera and A. L. Rickel, mailing clerks; Charles A. Nelson and R. H. Rickel, city distributors, and Joseph Spriggle, money order clerk. The Hastings postoffice was declared an office of the first class July 1, 1914. The postmaster's salary, which began at \$12 per year with Mr. Alexander's postmastership, had advanced to \$2,400 before 1896 and at present is \$3,100.

Postal receipts for the year ending June 30, 1897, were \$14,605; for the year ending on the same date in 1907, \$27,299.94, and the year ending June 30, 1916, \$53,839.22. Receipts for stamps sold during the year ending June 30, 1899, were \$17,695.12, and newspaper postage amounted to \$229.49; for the year ending June 30, 1916, the receipts for stamps had increased to \$48,153.88, and newspaper postage to \$1,690.31. The outgoing letters during October, 1907, were 103,000; during July, 1916, they were 202,500. The incoming letters during October, 1907, were 111,000; during July, 1916, they were 220,000. Outgoing second, third and fourth class mail during October, 1907, numbered 97,500, and in July, 1916, they numbered 200,000. Incoming mail of the same three classes during October, 1907, numbered 299,000 pieces; in July, 1916, there were 500,000 pieces. Dur-

ing the year ending June 30, 1899, 9,652 money orders were sold, amounting to \$49,475.72; in the year ending on the same date in 1916 the orders numbered 16,297, amounting to \$90,722.34; the orders paid during the same time in 1899 were 12,868, amounting to \$111,323.05, and in 1916 they numbered 16,076, amounting to \$94,539.27.

The Hastings postoffice is the depository for eighty-two post-offices. The remittances in 1902 were \$395,163 and for the year ending June 30, 1916, they were \$372,952. In the number of registries made Hastings takes rank as the third city in Nebraska and also as the sender of insured parcels. In tobacco shipments the Hastings postoffice ranks second in Nebraska. In 1901 the total registries were 2,007. During the year ending June 30, 1916, they were 5,533; insured parcels, 5,012, with a value of \$49,923.35; c. o. d. parcels, 3,084, with a value of \$9,588.79.

EARLY COUNTRY POSTOFFICES

LUDLOW

This was a country postoffice, located about eleven miles northeast of Hastings. The office was established in January, 1880, with G. L. Huff as postmaster. The mail was taken from the Hastings office to Ludlow twice a week until the Aurora branch of the Burlington was completed in 1886, when the office was abandoned.

HAZEL DELL

Hazel Dell—Postoffice situated eight miles south of Juniata. Mostly German settlers. Postoffice was established on April 7, 1879, and F. M. Thompson was appointed postmaster. A congregation was organized by the Congregationalists, in 1879, at Hazel Dell Schoolhouse, but owing to a lack of means to carry forward the work, the attempt soon proved a failure. Rev. M. F. Platt was the chief interest in its establishment.

KINGSTON

Kingston—Postoffice was located about five miles east of Ayr, and Little Blue, also a post station, lays about the same distance south of Ayr, while to the west of Little Blue, a distance of about three miles, was Silver Lake, also a country postoffice.

MAYFLOWER

Mayflower—Post station in the western part of the county and about seven miles south of Kenesaw. It was christened in honor of the historic vessel, the Mayflower.

MORSEVILLE AND ROSEDALE

Morseville and Rosedale—These were postoffices situated in the southwest corner of the county, and about four miles distant from each other.

These early postoffices were served by carrier from Hastings, usually twice a week. They disappeared with the coming of the railroads through the southern section of the county.

EARLY LIBRARIES

At an early date movements looking toward the establishment of a circulating library were on foot in Hastings. One of the early organizations, The Red Ribbon Club, opened a reading-room on the second floor of the Forgy Building, corner of Denver Avenue and Second Street, May 14, 1878. The club met weekly and programs of readings, music and book reviews were rendered. Among the members were A. L. Clarke, J. J. Wemple, the Renfrews, the Staleys, J. Y. Acheson, James Cline, Mrs. Curtis and Miss Gertie Ingalls, afterward Mrs. A. L. Clarke. In the programs printed in the Hastings Journal, in 1878, appear the names of A. L. Clarke and Harry S. Dungan, the former scheduled to sing solos and the latter for recitations. In that year the club discussed the feasibility of instituting a circulating library.

In the following year, 1879, the Adams County 'Teachers' Library Association was formed to provide a circulating library among the teachers. By the articles adopted the county superintendent was to act as president of the association and librarian. Upon the payment of \$5.00 a teacher obtained a life membership, but could become a member upon the payment of \$1, and 25 cents quarterly dues. This organization was formed in the superintendency of L. Darling. This library movement did not accomplish much and was short lived.

In 1887, however, a movement was started which resulted in the establishing of a permanent library in Hastings. Mr. William H. Lanning called a meeting in that year and an organization was formed with Mr. Lanning as president and W. H. Lichty secretary and treasurer. The following library board was elected: Mesdames H. M. Oliver, J. M. Ragan, George Tibbets, C. F. Morey, Robert Oliver and Oswald Oliver. Mr. Lanning donated two cases of books, standard works of fiction and some reference books. Books were added from time to time by gifts and purchased with money raised by giving entertainments. The library room was located in the Oliver

Block on West Second Street, on the second floor. No reading-room was maintained. Mrs. Robert Oliver was the first librarian. A membership fee of \$1.00 per year was charged. Mr. Lanning continued his interest in the library until it was taken over by the city in 1903, although for the last few years previous to that date Mrs. J. N. Clarke was the president of the organization. During the presidency of Mrs. Clarke, while the project was wholly in the hands of the women, the library was moved to the ground floor in the Lincoln Avenue Flats, where it remained until September, 1903, when it was removed to the office of the water commissioner, 509 West Second Street, where it remained until its removal into the Carnegie Library Building, its present home. Miss Schaffer followed Mrs. Oliver as librarian and then the following served in succession, Miss Katherine Bierce, now Mrs. L. A. Bratton, Miss Grace Dillon, now Mrs. A. E. Stitt.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

On New Year's Day, 1903, Mayor C. J. Miles, of Hastings, received an offer from Andrew Carnegie to donate \$15,000 for a library building on the condition that a site should be provided and that an annual tax of not less than \$1,500 be levied for the support of the institution. The proposition provoked much discussion, many objected to receiving the donation, and many were favorable. January 20, 1903, a mass meeting to discuss the subject was held at the courthouse, Mayor Miles presiding. Speakers favoring the acceptance were Dr. J. N. Lyman, A. L. Clarke, J. B. Cessna, Claus Frahm, Judge H. S. Dungan, L. J. Capps, Jacob Wooster, William Madgett, Dr. A. R. Van Sickle, M. J. Tennant, Prof. W. A. Julian and Rev. Cloyd, pastor of the Baptist Church. C. R. Barnes gave the mayor a long petition praying for acceptance.

March 16, 1903, the city council passed an ordinance establishing the Carnegie Library upon the condition imposed by the donor. At the same meeting the council accepted the site upon which the library stands, three lots at the corner of Fourth Street and Denver Avenue. The corner lot was presented by Dr. J. N. Lyman and the other two, a portion of the Beitel estate, were purchased and donated to the city by John Slaker, Jacob Bernhardt, Dr. George Douglas, W. H. Dillon and Senator Charles H. Dietrich. William Kerr had offered to donate a site at the corner of Fourth Street and Lincoln Avenue and considerable feeling was manifested between the partisans of the competing sites.

The contract for the erection of the building, after plans and speci-

fications by Latenser, of Omaha, was let to C. D. Richey, of Hastings, upon his bid of \$11,489 and \$390 for extra bricks for the rear of the building, which he agreed to complete by February 1, 1904. D. H. Wentworth, of Hastings, was the superintendent of construction. The total cost of the building was \$15,658.63. The furniture cost \$900. The site was dedicated and the first spadeful of dirt turned by President Theodore Roosevelt, April 27, 1903. The spade used by the President, suitably inscribed, is preserved as a relic.

The first board of directors elected by the city council were the following: Lucy M. Nellis (Mrs. W. F. Button), Agnes Ferguson, Mary C. Tibbets, V. B. Trimble, L. A. Kinney, Dr. J. N. Lyman, Jacob Wooster, L. J. Capps and Captain Saxton. The directors met on April 11, 1903, and organized with V. B. Trimble, president; J. N. Lyman, vice president; Lucy M. Nellis, secretary. April 14, 1903, Miss Grace Dillon was elected librarian. All librarians have served until their resignations, and have been elected at the following dates: Miss Vida Ferguson, January 19, 1907; Miss Mabel Stone, February 25, 1904; Miss Emma Nowlan, September 2, 1907; Mrs. Ida E. Capps, March 7, 1910.

The library was opened to the public December 7, 1904, and was a free library from the first. At the time of opening, it contained about 2,500 volumes, exclusive of government publications. With the same exclusion there are now about 6,533 volumes. The average circulation of books per month is 2,747 and the average visitors to the reading-rooms, actual readers, number 1,250.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Nebraska State Library Association was held in Hastings, October 21, 1908, and Miss Emma Nowlan was elected vice president of the association. Representatives of twenty-five Nebraska libraries were present.

The city council increased the levy for the library at a meeting in August, 1915, and the appropriation is now \$200 per month.

PARKVIEW CEMETERY

Parkview Cemetery is one of the most beautiful burying grounds in Nebraska. Its name was suggested by the commanding view its site affords of the parks in College and Parkgrove additions and the more distant City Park; in fact this excellent view determined the selection of this location for a cemetery.

The chief mover in the establishing of this cemetery was Davis Lowman, the father of William M. Lowman and, curiously enough, the burial of Mr. Lowman was the first to be made in the new cemetery; this was on October 26, 1886.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, HASTINGS

On April 27, 1885, 200 citizens petitioned the city council to purchase suitable grounds for a new cemetery and to discontinue the sale of lots in the old cemetery. December 26, 1885, the council passed an ordinance forbidding the further sale of lots in the old cemetery. The city government declined to assume financial responsibility in the contemplated cemetery, and as a result a corporation of citizens was formed. January 19, 1886, a meeting was held in the office of James B. Heartwell for the purpose of forming a cemetery association. There were present James B. Heartwell, A. L. Clarke, Samuel Alexander, O. B. Hewett, William T. Putt, Oswald Oliver, F. H. Firmin, Davis Lowman, William Lowman, Jacob Fisher, T. E. Farrell, Harrison Bostwick and D. M. McElHinney. Mr. Hewett was chosen chairman and Samuel Alexander clerk. It was voted to form a cemetery association and nine trustees were elected, as follows: O. B. Hewett, A. L. Clarke, Samuel Alexander, Davis Lowman, F. H. Firmin, T. E. Farrell, Jacob Fisher, D. M. McElHinney and James B. Heartwell. On the same day the Hastings Cemetery Association was incorporated. Eighty acres of ground, which is described as the south one-half of the southwest one-quarter of section 5, town 7, range 9, were purchased for \$6,000; the plan of the association was to pay for the cemetery from the sale of lots.

The cemetery was laid out and platted by A. N. Carpenter, a landscape architect of Galesburg, Illinois. The ground as platted contains 1,952 lots; about 30,000 burials may be made in the cemetery. There are four acres of ornamental grove and lawns, besides the avenues and small lakes. One block has been set apart as a potter's field and a tract containing 157 lots was sold to the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association, to be used as a Jewish cemetery. This sale was made for \$480, the actual cost of the tract.

HIGHLAND CEMETERY

In the city records the "Old Cemetery" is called Highland Cemetery, as the park in which it is located is called Highland Park in the records. The entire tract was acquired by contract with the Union Pacific Railroad at an early date, probably 1873, although the city did not receive a deed until 1883.

George F. Work was the chairman of the committee named by the City Council to plat the cemetery and most of the work was done by the chairman. The cemetery contains ten acres.

There does not appear to be a clear record as to who was first buried in Highland Cemetery nor what the date was. Some of the

old settlers believe that Mrs. Thomas R. Boyce was the first to find a resting place here, early in 1873. Others say that a Colonel Burke who claimed to have been a soldier in the Confederate army was the first to be buried in the "Old Cemetery." A few say that the first burials were made at some point just south of Hastings and that after the cemetery was laid out they were removed.

The original potter's field was located in the northeast corner of the forty acre tract owned by the city and several burials were made at this point. The greater number of the bodies were removed, but a few graves remain as evidence of the first potter's field. Among the very early undertakers were Andrew Vieth and William H. Stock.

HASTINGS PARKS

Hastings has three beautiful parks within easy walking distance of the business section of the city and reached by good streets and sidewalks.

Highland Park, commonly called the City Park, and sometimes the Waterworks Park, is the oldest park with respect to ownership by the city. It is a part of the forty acre tract purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad by contract some time prior to 1876 and for which the city received a deed May 11, 1883. Upon the same tract the water works were located, and Highland Cemetery, commonly called the "Old Cemetery," was platted.

No move was made by the city to develop Highland Park as a park until 1886. During the administration of Mayor Yocum the council ordered that trees be purchased and planted. It is probable that Councilman C. C. Rittenhouse was the first to urge the council to develop the park, and Mr. Rittenhouse was made chairman of the committee to purchase and superintend the planting of the trees. Highland Park lies immediately north of the postoffice and the tract of which it is a part lies between Burlington and St. Joseph avenues and Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

During the year that Highland Park was laid out, 1886, Hastings received Prospect Park, commonly called Chautauqua Park, as a Christmas gift from Dewitt C. Palmer and Daniel C. Crane. This park was transferred to the city by deed December 24, 1886. It comprises twenty-four acres of which Mr. Palmer donated eighteen acres and Mr. Crane six. It was at this time that Mr. Palmer, who had come to Hastings from the State of New York, was platting Palmer's Prospect Park Addition.

The terms upon which the park was donated provide that it shall be used for park purposes forever and that intoxicating liquors shall not be sold within its limits. It was also specified that the park should be immediately fenced and that trees should be planted in 1887 and that the park should be kept in good condition. The conditions have been well complied with by the city, except the one specifying that a lake should be formed within the park. There is a fine growth of trees, and the comfort with which the many thousands have enjoyed the Chautauqua and other entertainments well fulfills any anticipations that the donors may have had. Mr. Palmer returned to New York many years ago, but he has visited Hastings while Chautauquas have been in progress and has been well pleased with the use that the city is making of his gift.

Heartwell Park lies in the northeastern part of the city and comprises blocks 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Heartwell Park Addition. It is an irregular strip lying between Wabash and Elm avenues and Forest Street and Park Avenue. A dam across the ravine at California Avenue forms a lake by storing the water from the city drainage sewers. During the winter months Heartwell Lake affords good skating for hundreds of children and in summer there is some boating. Heartwell Park is well supplied with grass and trees and is a favorite resort for picnics, band concerts and similar recreations. In the summer of 1916, and once before, the state convention of the Seventh Day Adventists was held in Heartwell Park, the white tents with the great canvas pavilion completely filling the park. This park was acquired by the city during Mayor Jacob Fisher's administration, or between April 5, 1898, and July 15, 1901.

CHAPTER XVIII

WOMEN'S CLUBS

Just when the first woman's club was organized in Hastings is not known; certain it is that it was in a very early day. Something like thirty years ago, about 1885, a Chautauqua reading circle existed that was greatly enjoyed by the fortunate few who composed it. This circle disbanded long ago, and the greater number of its members have moved away from Hastings. Among the membership the names of Mrs. John Ideson, Mrs. O. G. Smith, Mrs. H. B. Knowlton and Mrs. Lou Vance Phillips are recalled.

GEORGE ELIOT

The George Eliot Club claims the honor of being the mother of clubs in Hastings. It was organized in December, 1889, with a membership of twelve, to which number the membership is limited. The first year's work was devoted to the study of the works of George Eliot. The first members were: Mrs. John M. Ragan, Mrs. J. N. Clarke, Mrs. C. L. Stone, Mrs. J. M. Ferguson, Mrs. Claus Frahm, Miss Katherine Graydon, Miss Carrie Renfrew, Miss Ella Royce, Mrs. H. Bostwick, Mrs. O. G. Smith, Mrs. H. B. Knowlton and Miss Margaret Jones. The personnel of the club has changed greatly from time to time; some members have been lost by death, some have moved to other places, and a few have dropped out, so that only four of the original number remain. The Eliot has remained purely a cultural club and it has done some excellent work along its chosen lines.

On the anniversary of George Eliot's birthday in the fall of 1897 this club gave a reception to all the other women's clubs in town; it was given in the old Elks' club rooms in the Stern Block and was a most delightful affair. This was the beginning of a number of reciprocal social affairs between the clubs and it was probably due to these interchanges of courtesies that the idea of one large club developed in later years.

P. E. O.

The P. E. O. is a sorority chapter rather than a club proper. In Hastings, however, it has always followed some line of literary work and in addition has done its share of philanthropic and educational work as directed by its central organization. The Hasting chapter was formed in October, 1889, thus antedating the George Eliot Club by a few months. Its original membership was Miss Helen Officer, Mrs. W. M. Dutton, Miss Minnie Dutton (now Mrs. John Pickens), Mrs. Mollie Campbell, Mrs. Florence Lowman, Mrs. Grace Kipp, Mrs. Lillian Main, Mrs. Flora Pearl, Miss Carrie Brown, Miss Estelle Ryan, Miss Elizabeth Jones, Miss Mary Jones, Miss Ada Nolan, Miss Laura Dilley (now Mrs. Rainard Wahlquist), Miss May Dilley (now Mrs. Graham). Unlike the Eliot, the P. E. O. is not a limited organization, but only three of the original chapter remain.

CARLYLE

A small reading circle of neighbors, started in 1894, developed in 1896, into a club called the Carlyle. Eight delightful and profitable years were spent in a comprehensive study of German, English, French and Russian history, followed by five devoted to English literature. The membership was limited to twelve. The social affairs of this club were few, the most notable one being the bringing of Prof. Paul M. Pearson to interpret the writings of Rudyard Kipling. The members were Mrs. S. V. B. Holloway, Mrs. W. H. Fuller, Mrs. Lamson, Miss Bella Cooke, Mrs. L. J. Capps, Mrs. Robert Moritz, Mrs. W. N. Filson, Mrs. Rose Shedd, Mrs. Mary Michael, Miss Mary Forsythe, Miss Margaret Lynn and Mrs. Mary Isham. Death of members and the removal of others from the city caused the club to disband in 1910.

The Miss Margaret Lynn mentioned was the professor of English literature at Hastings College during her stay in the city, and is now a teacher of English in the University of Kansas. She has done some excellent work for publication; among other things are a number of delightful essays with story elements contributed to the Atlantic Monthly. These were recently compiled in a book, "A Half-sister to the Prairie."

ROUND TABLE

The Round Table was organized in 1893 with the following members: Mrs. F. M. Crowe, Mrs. W. H. Holland, Mrs. L. B. Terrill, Mrs. Thomas McIntosh, Mrs. N. R. Hamilton, Mrs. N. F. Damron,

Mrs. Bertha Jefferson, Mrs. C. B. Hutton, Miss Harriet Fyffe, Miss Ella Royce, Miss Edith Damron, Mrs. W. H. Dillon. Miss Fyffe was the president for a number of years.

This club has followed a varied program, which has included history, biography, fiction, poetry, the drama, and mythology; the year 1914 was devoted to the history of Nebraska. Thoroughness and enthusiasm have characterized all the work. Current events have been discussed informally at nearly all the meetings. The membership has greatly changed but the number has always remained the same, twelve being the limit. Mrs. W. H. Dillon is the only charter member remaining in the club. The early members were Mrs. M. A. Hartigan, Mrs. S. S. Snyder, Mrs. Will Duer, Miss Grace Dillon, Mrs. William Sheldon, Mrs. C. J. Miles, Miss Clara Miles, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. D. W. Palmer, Mrs. McKee St. John, Miss Diantha St. John, Miss Pearl Tomlinson.

FORTNIGHTLY

Because the Fortnightly was the only one of the culture clubs to federate and also the only one to disband when the larger democratic club was formed, it seems to merit the distinction of having been the direct forerunner of the present Woman's Club. The Fortnightly Club was formed among the little group that gathered for study around a very remarkable man, the Rev. John Power, who was the rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at the opening of the present century. Mr. Power was a most accomplished Shakespearean scholar and drew around him a group of friends who met to study the works of the great dramatist under his instruction and guidance. Later, when Mr. Power left the city to go to Brownwood, Texas, where he now resides, the little study club organized itself into the Fortnightly Club and began the study of the American novel; later, it took up varied programs. The members were Mrs. R. P. Falkner, Mrs. Lem Tibbets, Mrs. S. E. Howard, Mrs. W. H. Ferguson, Mrs. M. Reed, Miss Grace Dillon, Miss Clara Miles, Miss Agnes Power, Miss Julia Vineyard, Mrs. F. C. Wood, Miss Mande Faxon, Mrs. Louise Kimball, Miss Stella Payne, Miss Laura Payne, Mrs. L. H. Young, Mrs. William Dutton.

The Fortnightly was the only one of the small clubs that ever joined the state federation; it did so in the same year that it was organized and Mrs. S. E. Howard and Mrs. Lem Tibbets were sent as delegates to the meeting of the state federation in the fall of 1903. The club continued to do good work along literary lines until the Woman's Club was formed in 1906, when it disbanded.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

The American Literature Club was organized in 1895 with the following membership: President, Mrs. Nellie S. Willard; vice president, Mrs. May Weeks Mattocks; secretary, Mrs. M. E. Averill; critic, Miss Elizabeth Pease; Mrs. Isabel Work, Mrs. Nettie M. Scott, Mrs. Lulu J. Pease, Mrs. Minnie L. Ferris, Mrs. E. M. Schaufelberger, Mrs. Susette E. Pease, Miss Emma Parker, Miss Matie D. Kelley. As indicated by the name, this club was organized to study American literature, which course it pursued for some three years, after that followed a period of art study, then English, French and German history and literature; also two years each to the study of Shakespeare and Browning. The club continues to flourish at the present writing.

JUNIOR CLUBS

A history of Hastings clubs would indeed be incomplete without mention of two junior clubs that met with Mrs. John M. Ragan and enjoyed the privilege of her instruction and guidance. The first was called the Odd Number Club, the latter was the Margaret Fuller Club. Various subjects were taken up from time to time. Among others was a comprehensive consideration of Dante's *Inferno*. Many of the brightest among the young women of Hastings look back with pleasure and gratitude to the time when they enjoyed the rare privilege of Mrs. Ragan's scholarly leadership and her influence is felt in many distant states through the altruistic service of these young women whose characters she helped to mould.

The Odd Number Club was composed of the following young girls: Ruth Wilson, Mary McCreary, Carrie Jones, Eugenie Hayden, Margaret Pickens, Gertrude Yocum, and the members of the Margaret Fuller Club were Essie Hamot, Luella Brach, Sadie Bailey, Vida Ferguson, Ona Reed, Grace McClelland.

MATINEE MUSICAL

The Matinee Musical or Musical Culture Club, as it was called later, was organized in 1908 at the home of Mrs. W. E. Barnes. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. R. B. Wahlquist; vice president, Miss Clara Miles; secretary, Miss Lillian Brown; executive committee, Mrs. John M. Ragan, Mrs. John Slaker, Mrs. Fred J. Schaufelberger, Mrs. Beall, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Van Sickle, Mrs. H. A. Blenkiron; program committee, Mrs. O. C. Zinn, Mrs.

O. Oliver, Mrs. W. E. Barnes; musical director, Mrs. W. E. Barnes. Sixty-five active members signed the constitution at the first meeting; subsequently the number reached eighty-five with twenty-five associate members.

This organization was active for ten years, giving a number of delightful programs. In 1908 this society ceased to be as a separate unit and became merged in the Woman's Club as the musical department, and has been a very valuable addition to the club, supplying musical numbers for general programs and rendering efficient assistance in many ways. Shortly after its fusion with the Woman's Club a series of reciprocal programs was arranged with Grand Island, Fairbury and Kearney. This department maintains a high standard of culture. In 1914 it gave its members two rare artistic treats in the form of two illustrated lectures, one on "Italian Music" by Mrs. C. F. Morey and one on "Parsifal" by Miss Grace Sylla. Both were accompanied with appropriate music.

HASTINGS WOMAN'S CLUB

With such an array of small culture clubs already in existence it would seem that there was no place in Hastings for the larger democratic club. But when it is considered that these clubs were all limited in membership and were purely self-culture circles it will be seen that their existence only emphasized the need for the general club. The small clubs, like the women's colleges, had been teaching women to think. The study of literature inevitably leads the student to the consideration of life in its various phases, and then comes the call to action.

The history of the Hastings Woman's Club, or rather, the history of the causes which led to its organization, is precisely the history of every club of its kind—north, south, east and west, England, the continent and the islands of the sea. It is one chapter of the great social phenomenon of the age—the awakening of woman. As the small clubs, exclusive and aristocratic in their tendencies, outgrew their spirit of mere mental acquisition, there arose a desire to do and to be; then came the call to act their part, to bear their share in the world's work.

On the afternoon of February 10, 1906, a group of women met by invitation at the home of Mrs. William Dutton, 1200 West Third Street. Mrs. Alice Whitney was called to the chair and Mrs. W. R. Snyder stated the purpose of the meeting, which was the organization of a woman's club on broad, democratic lines, whose object should be "individual development, a united effort toward harmony, charity and

that broad culture which comes through service to others." A committee composed of Mrs. John Pickens, Mrs. J. D. French and Mrs. S. E. Howard was appointed to draft a suitable constitution and by-laws. Later, the committee reported and the proposed constitution was adopted, after which the following names were affixed:

Mesdames Ida M. Howland, Gilliam, Will Snyder, Robert Falkner, J. D. French, P. E. McCoy, John Pope, A. Meston, F. P. Olmstead, F. G. Endelman, C. L. Alexander, John Pickens, H. S. Rollins, R. H. Meyer, William Dutton, Laura M. Gaines, Effie C. Wilber, James Sewell, Frank Nance, William Madgett, M. J. Lawler, F. C. Babcock, George Kimball, P. G. Cunningham, S. L. Stichter, Barnett, Percy Renner, William J. Falk, F. A. Watkins, H. E. Beaghler, Z. H. Hughes, Oliver Whitney, George M. Hoerner, T. B. Parker, O. E. von Oven, J. R. Corey, Pauline Ragan, J. T. Steele, M. E. Barnes, J. E. Warrick, Heartwell, F. A. Boller, J. V. Beghtol, George Churchill, Frank Schaufelberger, B. F. Barr, Herman E. Stein, Charles Kohl, Elizabeth Babcock, Harry Brewer, Harry Haverly, W. B. Kern; Misses Bertha Hope Lee, E. Virginia Reed, Annie L. Richards, Beatrice Walling, Matilda McClelland, Richards, Dorr, Mildred McMillan, Birdsell, Gertrude Dietrich and Edna Work.

Temporary officers were then elected as follows: President, Mrs. Ida M. Howland; vice president, Mrs. Gilliam; recording secretary, Mrs. W. R. Snyder; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert Falkner; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. French. Meetings were held every two weeks at different places but considerable difficulty was encountered in finding a suitable club home; finally, the auditorium of the Carnegie Library was secured and regular meetings were held there until the spring of 1910 when the club moved into its present comfortable quarters in Brandes Hall, on Second Street and Burlington Avenue.

In March, 1906, the following departments were formed: Parliamentary law, civics, current topics, household economics and physical culture. Excepting the last, these departments are all actively at work at the present time, and they have been re-enforced by literature, art, music and dramatic art departments.

May 12, 1906, the following permanent officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. D. French; vice president, Mrs. W. R. Snyder; recording secretary, Miss Gertrude Dietrich; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. M. Sewell; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Barnes. These officers were re-elected in 1907.

In February, 1906, the club became affiliated with the state federation and the following December it became a member of the gen-

eral federation. At the annual meeting of the state federation held in Kearney in 1906 the club was represented by Mrs. French and Mrs. W. M. Dutton. Mrs. French as president of the Hastings Club extended an invitation to the federation to hold its next meeting at Hastings. The invitation was accepted and the convention met in Hastings in the Methodist Church during October, 1907. It was a courageous thing for so young a club to attempt to entertain the whole state federation, but the meeting was a great success from start to finish and placed the Hastings Club in the front rank of the Nebraska clubs that are "doing things," which rank has been maintained. Among the notable social events of the convention were a rare musical treat provided by local talent and a banquet at the Masonic Temple at which 150 guests were seated.

The officers elected in 1908, while meetings were still being held in the library auditorium, were: President, Mrs. W. E. St. John; vice president, Mrs. A. H. Brooke; recording secretary, Mrs. R. P. Falkner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John M. Ragan; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. St. John. These officers were re-elected in 1909.

Among the things accomplished during Mrs. St. John's presidency was the furnishing of a room at the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of that association at a cost of \$100; also the taking up of the club's abode in the new Fraternity Hall (Brandes Hall), where there is ample accommodation in the parlors for general club meetings, also department meetings, with the free use of a well equipped kitchen and of the large auditorium for the physical culture class, and large social gatherings, including the annual club banquet.

In January, 1910, the officers elected were: President, Mrs. John M. Ragan; vice president, Mrs. U. S. Roherer; corresponding secretary, Miss Louise Lepin; recording secretary, Mrs. Hurst; treasurer, Miss Ella St. John; Mrs. Ragan was elected delegate to the biennial convention to the general federation to be held in Cincinnati in June of that year. This was the first time that the Hastings Club was represented in the general federation.

The most notable event of this administration was the establishment of that organization known as the Civics Board of Charities. As early as 1907 the club had a charity committee. It sought to relieve suffering whenever possible, especially among women and children. A number of orphans and neglected children have been cared for; some placed in homes, others in the various state institutions such as the Institute for the Feeble Minded, at Beatrice, the Girls' Industrial School at Geneva and the Boys' Industrial School at Kearney. The club feels particularly happy over the fact that one of its proteges, a

crippled boy, whom it was able to place in the Orthopedic Hospital at Lincoln, is greatly improved and is learning a trade, so that he bids fair to become a self-supporting and useful citizen. Among other activities this committee collects cast off clothing from the citizens and distributes them in different ways according to the need. In winter a room is open once a week where people, especially mothers, can come and replenish the family wardrobe. Mrs. Alice Brooke and Mrs. F. C. Wood are the leading spirits in this part of the club's activities.

Early in their work the club found that there was danger of confusion and positive harm from the duplication and overlapping of the work of different organizations, all seeking to alleviate suffering, so the plan of the civics board of charities was devised. It is composed of the Charity Committee of the Woman's Club, the three members of the board of county supervisors who reside in Hastings, the superintendent of the Hastings schools, the truant officer and the editors of the daily newspaper. The plan has worked out admirably and has resulted in a much more intelligent and efficient method of dealing with cases of destitution.

Mrs. W. H. Dillon was elected president in 1912, with Mrs. J. M. Sewell vice president; Mrs. A. E. Allyn, recording secretary; Mrs. George Kimball, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. W. E. Painter, treasurer. In June of that year the general federation met at San Francisco and Hastings was represented by Mrs. John M. Ragan, Mrs. F. C. Babcock, Mrs. Charles F. Morey and Mrs. John Slaker. In the fall of that year the convention of the clubs of the Fifth Congressional District met in Hastings.

In 1913, according to the club's established precedent, Mrs. Dillon was reelected president, but because of removal and other changes her fellow officers were changed to Mrs. F. C. Babcock, vice president; Mrs. Sexson, recording secretary; Mrs. Slaker, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. George Kimball, treasurer. These were succeeded in 1914 by Mrs. John Slaker, president; Mrs. George Kimball, vice president; Mrs. Silas Lyman, recording secretary; Mrs. George Churchill, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. E. A. Francis, treasurer. All of these ladies are now filling their respective offices, having been reelected January, 1915, with the exception of Mrs. George Kimball, who declined reelection and was succeeded by Mrs. Agnes Meston.

It was during Mrs. Dillon's administration that the club ventured upon the most important undertaking of its career, the thing by which it will be remembered when all of its other activities have been forgotten—the establishment of Sunnyside. For a long time the

civics board of charities, and especially the women of the charity committee of the club, had been realizing the need of some place where those in need of temporary shelter might find a safe place, where a sick, tired woman could go for a time, where a neglected or abandoned child could find a loving, friendly welcome and where old people of limited means could be cared for. From the first suggestion of its possibilities the enterprise met with enthusiastic support from the club women. Several entertainments were given to raise funds and finally, on February 27, 1914, a resolution was introduced providing for the appointment of a committee to take the necessary steps for the establishment and maintenance of such a home. The resolution was passed with one dissenting vote.

The Sunnyside Home was opened April 1, 1914, upon the site and building purchased at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The building was destroyed by fire on the night of January 6, 1916. Steps were taken at once for rebuilding and the present Home was erected and opened in September, 1916. The cost of the building was \$12,000. Sunnyside has thirty rooms and at present has twenty guests. It has awakened interest in its work among the woman's clubs in many states. Miss Margaret Kealy has been the matron since the opening of the institution and at the time of the fire saved the life of two of her wards at the risk of her own.

In June, 1914, the biennial convention of the general federation was held in Chicago. At this meeting Hastings was represented by its president, Mrs. Slaker, and its ex-president, Mrs. Dillon, also Mrs. A. H. Brooke, Mrs. Will Lowman, Mrs. William Dutton and Mrs. C. F. Morey. It was at this meeting that the general federation took its stand as being unequivocally in favor of equal suffrage for men and women. One of the Hastings delegates described it as one of the most dramatic episodes she had ever witnessed. This was the moment for which many of those women had striven for years; whichever way it went it was fraught with consequences of deep significance, and yet the spirit manifested was one of most kindly consideration.

It took less than ten minutes from the time that the resolution was introduced until it was passed, the cheering over and that vast assembly, which completely filled the Auditorium Theater, settled back to the order of the day. Some had feared that the southern women would balk at it but it was found that some of its warmest supporters were among the southern delegates.

It was because of the action of its central body that the Hastings club threw itself so enthusiastically into the campaign for woman

suffrage in the fall of 1914. The City of Hastings was carried for suffrage, but the total vote for Adams County resulted in a tie.

While engaging freely in civic affairs the club strongly emphasizes its position as a conservator of culture in the community and its influence is always to be felt in any undertaking which tends to advance the intellectual status of Hastings, also as a social center it is a valuable asset. Each year several delightful social affairs find place on the club calendar and the annual birthday party which is celebrated on or about the first of February is always an event of delightful importance. At first it took the form of a club breakfast, but in more recent years it has been the occasion for a formal evening banquet, at which toasts are responded to in a manner quite up to the high standard which the club has set in every other branch of its activity.

The real work of the club is done chiefly in the departments, the general meeting being a kind of clearing house for department and committee work, and so the annual banquet is almost the only occasion when all the members are together.

During the spring of 1915 the club gave an entertainment at the Kerr Opera House which was unique in many ways. This was the presentation of a morality play, "Everymatron," modeled after the old morality plays of the dawn of English literature and written by Mr. R. D. Scott of the state university. The play was beautifully staged under the direction of Mrs. Frank Babcock, the cast was unusually strong, there were no evidences of amateurishness and altogether the performance left nothing to be desired. Admission was by invitation only; each club member being given a certain number of tickets, which she was free to distribute among her friends.

Among the notable achievements of the club was the historical parade which formed a part of the Fourth of July celebration in 1915. It was a panorama of American history by periods from the landing of Columbus down to the present time. Some of the floats were remarkably beautiful, others were humorous; the whole parade was an object lesson in our history not easily forgotten. The difficult undertaking was carried to its successful issue by a committee composed of Mrs. C. H. Dietrich, chairman; Mrs. Alice Dudley, Mrs. Silas Lyman and Mrs. A. E. Stitt.

In September, 1915, when the state federation met at Norfolk Mrs. Slaker, the president, unanimously endorsed by the chamber of commerce and the city council, asked for the federation to meet in Hastings in 1916. This invitation has been accepted and the federation will meet here in October, 1916.

Among the recent acts of generosity are a gift of \$35 to the civics board of charity to be used for the poor at Thanksgiving time and a box of some two hundred books and magazines to a small club in the western part of the state that is making heroic efforts to start a public library.

The club is hoping that at some time in the future it may possess its own club house for there are many things that it would be able to do that are impossible while occupying rented quarters. A few years ago a fund was started for this purpose, but for the past few years club energies have been expended in other ways. Its mission is to do the thing at hand, to fulfill the duty of today and, adapting itself to whatever condition may arise, the Hastings Woman's Club is proving its value to the community.

The scope of the work carried on by the woman's club necessitates the division of the workers, hence there are the following departments: Parliamentary law, civics, physical culture, household economics, literature, art, current events and dramatic art. New departments are added from time to time as the need appears.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Niobrara Chapter of Hastings was organized October 12, 1910, and chartered March 23, 1911, with nineteen members. Mrs. Charles G. Lane charter regent.

The chapter has had enrolled one real daughter. A real daughter is one whose father rendered Revolutionary service. Mrs. Caroline Herrick Johnson was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania. Her father when a mere boy was enrolled in the Eighth regiment, state militia, and was soon called into active service. These poorly equipped, young and undisciplined troops were quickly discharged. Henceforth Ebenezer Herrick's service was that of the camp. The national society pays a small monthly pension to each real "daughter."

The chapter is open to any woman proving her eligibility under conditions of article 3, section 1, constitution and by-laws of the national society: "Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen and who is descended from a man or a woman who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence, provided the applicant be acceptable to the society."

The purpose of the organization is, "To foster true patriotism, love of country and love of God; to perpetuate the memory of men and women, who by self-denial, sacrifice and heroic endeavor achieved American independence; and to uphold the blessings and responsibilities of liberty; to hold hands and hearts ever ready to aid the needy and succor the distressed."

The monthly meetings are devoted to general business, study and discussion of history and topics of interest and importance at the present day. A beautiful silk flag is displayed by request of the late Mrs. S. T. Riordan. The flag was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Riordan, mother of Mrs. Charles F. Morey.

A few examples will illustrate the activities of the chapter. October, 1911, a committee composed of Mrs. J. M. Dailey, Mrs. A. E. Allyn and Mrs. W. H. Fuller was appointed to take charge of raising money for a marker to be placed on the Oregon Trail at the point nearest Hastings. The fund was started by voluntary contributions from chapter members. In February, 1912, Mrs. C. F. Morey, with the consent and approval of the proper authorities, gave an entertaining and instructive lecture on "Historic Spots in America" at the Hastings High School. Pupils who wished to do so contributed their mites to the cause. In April, 1912, Mrs. F. C. Babcock gave a reading from Dickens at Fraternity Hall. Her highly cultivated natural talent and sympathetic delineation of character assured a large audience and crowned the effort with success. The Oregon Trail State Commission added \$25. The granite marker, engraved:

OREGON TRAIL

Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution

And

The State of Nebraska

1811-1912

was placed on the LeRoy Road, seven miles south of Hastings.

A moving picture show was given by the chapter, November, 1913, for the purpose of assisting the pupils of Longfellow School to secure a silk flag for the assembly room and similar flags for the other rooms. They were presented February, 1914.

During February, 1915, woolen scarfs, caps, and socks were knitted by chapter members and their friends and sent to the Belgian sufferers. Enough clothing, non-perishable food and toys for little children to fill three large boxes, was collected and sent to the war stricken countries of Europe on the Christmas ship of 1915.

The chapter was invited to take charge of a patriotic program before the patrons' league of the Alcott School, May 20, 1915. Pupils furnished the music. Mrs. E. B. Hamel read a paper on "How to Teach Patriotism in the Home," and Mrs. William Madgett presented a paper on "How to Teach Patriotism in the School."

The Liberty Bell, en route to the San Francisco Exposition, arrived in Hastings at 6:30 P. M. July 9, 1915. The program was

in the charge of Niobrara Chapter, Mrs. A. E. Allyn, regent. An automobile parade, in which the cars were beautifully decorated in the national colors, started at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 4 the school children assembled on the court house lawn and with Civil war veterans and a large concourse of citizens listened to a program of music and speaking. The music was in the charge of Mrs. W. E. Barnes and the speakers were J. N. Clarke, Mayor William Madgett and Rev. A. A. Brooks, pastor of the Methodist Church. Miss Lucia Dillenback gave a reading, and at intervals the Monroe Drum Corps rendered stirring music. At the conclusion of the program the children under the escort of the teachers and Company G, state militia, marched to the train to greet the Liberty Bell. The car stopped immediately east of the Burlington Station, where a platform had been built that enabled pedestrians to view the old bell with comfort and despatch.

On the occasional social affairs mention may be made of one, a garden party given on Flag Day, 1912, on the lawn of Mrs. A. E. Stitt. Chapter members wore colonial costumes and a varied program realizing the spirit of the colonial era and the work of its leaders was enjoyed. Fortunes were told in a wigwam and the Treble Cleff Society of Hastings College sang patriotic songs. A display of relics of colonial and revolutionary days was made on the veranda, which was beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, and the colonial colors, buff and blue. Among the articles were a family tree and rare books and samplers. Mrs. Lucy E. Guthrie exhibited a rolling-pin 125 years old; Mrs. E. B. Hamel displayed embroidery 125 years old and Mrs. A. E. Allyn contributed for the occasion solid silver monogrammed spoons of an equally early date. An interesting exhibit was a hand embroidered dress that had been worn at a party honored with the presence of George and Martha Washington. This dress is the possession of Mrs. A. E. Stitt and is an heirloom from the family of Mrs. W. H. Dillon.

The charter members of Niobrara Chapter are Mesdames Charles G. Lane, C. E. Pratt, L. C. Guthrie, A. E. Allyn, M. Sims, W. H. Waldron, E. F. Yarndley, A. R. Van Sickle, M. Stewart, G. W. Tibbets, E. B. Hamel, W. T. Blackman, J. A. Loudermilk, S. T. Riordan, Chicago, G. H. Pratt, W. H. Fuller, Oswald Oliver, J. M. Dailey and A. E. Stitt. Mrs. Riordan lost her life August 17, 1913, in the wreck of the S. S. California off the coast of Alaska. The real daughter, Mrs. Carolina Herrick Johnson, died at Hastings, January 23, 1915. She would have been ninety years old the following March.

CHAPTER XIX

BASEBALL AND ENTERTAINMENTS

BASEBALL

Adams County and Hastings displayed a thorough American spirit from their earliest days in many ways, but by perhaps nothing more characteristic than the manifestation of enthusiasm for the great national game. It is to be noted that many of the names identified with the early development of business in Hastings and the county were also the ones who promoted baseball, not merely as fans but in the early days as players, too.

Hastings had very good amateur baseball as far back as 1878, when the ball ground was located a little south of the Burlington track on Lincoln Avenue. In 1879 H. S. Mulford, "Sandy Mulford," as he was familiarly known, arrived in Hastings. "Sandy" was the first "curve" pitcher to make his home in Nebraska, and his ability to fool the batter gave Hastings baseball a zest that it had never known before. There were many in those days who did not believe that it was possible to pitch a ball so that it would curve, and as the prowess of Mulford became noised about he came to be regarded as a wonder and a hero. In the summer of 1879 G. J. Evans was the catcher for Hastings, and with "Sandy" in the box they were able to administer defeat to the West Blue team which heretofore had proven a formidable opponent. William Monroe and the Tompkins brothers were important members of the West Blue aggregation. The Hastings team at this time was composed of "Sandy" Mulford, G. J. Evans, Johnnie Crosthwaite, S. J. Weigel, H. G. Newsom, Frank Stine, J. B. Dallas, Harry Haverly and, when the opponents were particularly strong, William Monroe. Games were played in the early days with Grand Island, Central City, Fairbury, Harvard, Sutton, Juniata and Red Cloud. George Mizen is a survivor of the Juniata players. J. B. Dallas figured as an important pitcher for the early Hastings team as well as Mulford.

Baseball activities in Adams County have naturally centered prin-

cipally in Hastings where it has been characterized by periods reaching a high pitch of enthusiasm and achievement alternating with periods of almost total dormancy. The chief activities may be said to have commenced June 23, 1880, when the Hastings Baseball Association was organized with Charles H. Paul, president; John Stabler, vice president; George T. Williams, secretary; R. D. Tussey, treasurer; J. D. Crosthwaite, captain; Edwin Boelich, umpire and John Ballard, scorer. The players composing the team under this organization were G. J. Evans, H. S. Mulford, J. D. Crosthwaite, Frank Stine, O. F. Lambertson, J. J. Cline, J. A. Dallas, E. Hersey and Frank Miner. The game at this time was on a non-professional basis.

In 1884 there was a reorganization of the association and the Hastings Athletic Association came into being and took steps to place the game upon a permanent footing. During this year the association purchased block 3 in St. Joseph Addition. This ground was located on the south side between Colorado and Kansas avenues and D and E streets. A grandstand and bleachers were erected and the block fenced. It was upon these grounds that the game was played until about 1890, when the fence was presented to Hastings College and removed to the college campus. The college grounds were used for about two years.

In 1892 D. S. Cole prepared a ball ground immediately east of Cole's park in the southeast portion of Hastings. A bicycle track was also constructed around the diamond and for a few years following 1892 bicycle racing was a prominent sport. Among those who attained good reputations as bicyclists were L. C. Landis, H. C. Wanzer, Curt Clark, Henry Jacobson and others. These athletic grounds were used for bicycle races, baseball and football until about 1895. Then grounds were fitted up south of the fair grounds in the extreme northwest part of the city. In 1897 the locus of athletics again moved, this time to the old east ward school grounds, located between Second and Third streets and Minnesota and Colorado avenues. This ground was fenced and in the course of time serious objection to the location of the grounds was raised by nearby residents. Following the sale of the ground by the board of education in the winter of 1907-8 the complaining residents determined to settle the matter by tearing down the fence and with this purpose a considerable body of men went to work with their hammers. Alarmed, baseball supporters rushed to the courthouse to secure an order to prevent the demolition of the fence. The court hastily granted a temporary injunction but before the papers could be served the fence was down.

In 1908 grounds were leased from the Y. M. C. A., who held it

under lease from the Burlington railroad and since that time the games have been played on that ground, which is located between First and Second streets and Baltimore and Briggs avenues.

During the season of 1884 the Hastings team was made up partly of professionals and partly of amateurs. It served to determine the supporters of the game to assemble such a team as would advertise the city to be one of the most progressive in this section of the west. The 1885 team was wholly professional. The team, known as the "Hastings Reds," made two notable trips during the season. On the first trip games were played with Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph. The second trip was to the west and games were played with Denver, Pueblo and Leadville. This trip was managed and financially guaranteed by Charles H. Dietrich. Hastings won about one-half of the games played on the two trips. It was in this year that "Dad" Rohrer came to Hastings from Illinois upon an invitation to join the Hastings Reds. After that time, Mr. Rohrer was actively one of the chief supporters of baseball in various capacities until the formation of the state league, and still is one of the keenest of the fans.

During this trip Hastings won a notable game from the Omaha Union Pacific team. The score was 2 to 1 and the game went twelve innings. It was in this year that Hastings played its first game with Fremont. During the itineraries of the team G. J. Evans was the umpire, and during the game with St. Joseph seemed for a time to be in imminent danger of losing his life at the hands of St. Joseph patrons who resented his decisions.

During the season of 1886 the Reds played as an independent club which was organized by Amasa G. Smith, the Reds' pitcher, in 1885. Games were played with the clubs of the Western League. Toward the close of the season Hastings challenged Lincoln and the challenge was accepted for Lincoln by Dave Rowe. Three games were played with Lincoln at Hastings and Hastings won all three and by that winning claimed the championship of Nebraska in baseball.

February 1, 1885, the Hastings Reds were admitted into the membership of the Western League, the certificate being signed by E. E. Murphy. The other cities composing the league were Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Denver, Kansas City and Topeka.

The year 1887 was the year of the boom in Hastings and that year Hastings was a member of the Western League. That year M. L. Elsomore was president of the Hastings Baseball Association and H. B. Knowlton, secretary. Fred Corey, of the Athletics, was secured for manager at a salary of \$500 per month. He held that

position only a short time and was succeeded by U. S. Rohrer. The pitchers for Hastings in the season of 1887 were Wehrle, who afterwards won distinction on the Pacific Coast, and Nicholson, afterwards with Chicago. Topeka won the pennant for 1887 and Hastings finished about the middle. By the next year the boom had collapsed and with it went Hastings baseball for a season. The next year there was no Hastings club.

The first period of professional baseball in Hastings was 1885 to 1887, inclusive, with the team of 1884 partly on a professional basis. Among the financial supporters of the game at that time may be mentioned Jay Cherry, G. J. Evans, J. B. Dallas, Durley Dent, A. H. Cramer, C. K. Lawson, J. F. Ballinger, A. L. Clarke, C. K. Lawson, C. H. Dietrich and F. J. Benedict. Pay of the players ranged from \$75 per month to \$250. Of the team of 1885 Brimblecom, fielder, subsequently won distinction in the Western League and the Three I, while A. G. Smith, pitcher, became prominent in the Southern League. Elbright, Reds catcher in 1886, won subsequent laurels in the Western League.

Following the collapse of professional baseball in 1887 there was not much baseball activity in Hastings until 1891 when U. S. Rohrer organized a team known as "Rohrer's Rustlers," and composed of local players. This team was run on the cooperative plan and lasted practically through the season. The team fared successfully financially until the last game, which was played with Fremont. The adversity sustained in this game caused the team to disband.

In 1892 Hastings joined the state league for the first time. The league was composed of the clubs from Grand Island, Fremont, Plattsmouth, Lincoln, Beatrice and Hastings. One after another the clubs dropped out and the league disbanded July 4. Hastings was the last club to drop out.

In 1893 F. F. Carruthers organized a Y. M. C. A. team on the cooperative plan and baseball was kept alive. The Y. M. C. A. team kept the baseball fire smouldering for about two years. Subsequently independent teams were organized by U. S. Rohrer, Will Mace, H. C. Schauble and William Hoagland and a semblance of baseball life was maintained until the tearing down of the baseball fence on the East Ward school grounds in the spring of 1908.

Hastings again became a member of the state league in 1910. Baseball supporters were incorporated February 25 of that year and the following were elected directors: F. C. Babcock, C. G. Lane, H. E. Stein, P. R. Renner and Will Neimeyer. Herman E. Stein was elected president and C. G. Lane vice president. Subsequent

presidents of the organization were C. J. Miles, Ed. Deines and John M. Teeling.

About \$2,500 was subscribed in the spring of 1910 and a club was assembled under the management of George Harm. The team was christened "The Brickmakers." In addition to The Brickmakers the state league comprised the clubs of Fremont, Grand Island, Superior, Seward, Kearney, Columbus and Red Cloud. The league continued until about the middle of the season of 1915, although in the meantime there were a number of changes in its makeup. York purchased the franchise of Red Cloud, Seward sold to Beatrice, Fremont to Norfolk and Superior to Fairbury. The state league pennant was won by Fremont in 1910 and then successively by Superior, Kearney, Hastings and Grand Island. No pennant was awarded in 1915, when the league disbanded.

C. J. Miles, of Hastings, was a strong supporter of the game and became known as one of the principal fans in Nebraska. He was president of the state league in 1914 and 1915.

An interesting incident of baseball in Hastings was the visit of the Chicago and All-American clubs. These teams stopped en route upon their tour around the world. Being guaranteed \$500 they stopped in Hastings and played a game October 26, 1888. The gate receipts upon that day totalled about \$1,300. The score was 8 to 4 in favor of Chicago. The players were, for Chicago: Ryan, Pettit, Sullivan, Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, Tener and Baldwin. Tener is now president of the National League and one time governor of Pennsylvania. The All-American team were Hanlon, Wood, Hengle, Carroll, Van Haltren, Long, Brown, Flint and Fogarty. Some of the Hastings fans are positive that Billy Sunday was with the aggregation. His name, however, does not appear upon the score book.

Several baseball players who began their careers in the game at Hastings or became known in Adams County through being members of clubs of the state league have gone up in the game for longer or shorter periods. Besides those mentioned as having played in Hastings prior to 1888, there was Byron McKibben, playing in Hastings in 1892, who was subsequently with the Western League; outfielder and catcher, McFarland, played afterwards with the Eastern League and the American Association; Fred Clark, once a fielder for Hastings, became distinguished in the Southern League and the National and was the manager of the Pittsburgh club for years. Jake Gettman began his career in Hastings and stayed in baseball for many years, playing in the Texas, American and Eastern leagues. Retir-

ing from baseball, Gettman now operates a cigar factory in North Platte.

Of the last state league players mention might be made of Mitchell, Red Cloud pitcher, afterwards with Detroit and Cincinnati; Agnew, catcher for Columbus, afterwards with St. Louis and Boston; Dazzy Vance, of Hastings, pitcher for Superior, afterwards with the New York Americans; Norton, pitcher for Hastings, subsequently with Indianapolis; Riley and Hershey, both pitchers for Hastings, the former was afterwards with the St. Louis Browns and the latter with Boston; Piercy, another Hastings pitcher, climbed to the New York Americans; Mapel, a Hastings fielder, was bought by Cleveland; Lotz, pitcher for Kearney, became enrolled with the Cardinals, while Noyes, another Kearney pitcher, was taken on by the Athletics. Will Johnson and W. U. Rohrer are other Hastings boys who made good in the game. Johnson was a center fielder. After leaving the Nebraska State League he played with Monmouth, Illinois, in the Central Illinois League. He played later with San Francisco, going from there to the Southern League and the Texas League. Rohrer played with Oakland and other western clubs.

The managers of the Hastings club playing in the state league following George Harm were John Kling, Bert Shaner and L. D. Bennett.

THE COUNTY FAIR

The holding of a county fair in Adams County dates back to the beginning of farming in the county. On May 6, 1872, an organization was formed for the purpose of establishing a fair. Of this organization W. W. Selleck was chosen president; Charles Bird and Walter West, vice presidents; John Bauchman, secretary and Gordon Edgerton, treasurer. G. I. Selleck, L. G. King, W. F. Selleck, J. L. Johnson and H. B. Munson were the directors. With the officers there were thirty-nine members of this organization.

No fair was held that year, but the next year, largely through the efforts of Charles K. Lawson, Samuel Alexander, C. C. Ingalls and others of Hastings, a fair was held at Kingston on the Blue about due south from Hastings, October 10th and 11th. This fair was so well attended and so much enthusiasm was displayed that it was seen that the county fair had possibilities in Adams County, a fact which not a few had doubted when the project was being promoted. A large number of Juniata people now joined the organization and desired that the fair should be held in their town and on March 9, 1874, the Adams County Agricultural Society perfected organization at Juniata.

E. M. Allen was president; H. C. Humbert and W. W. Selleck, vice presidents; D. H. Freeman, of Juniata and Dr. A. D. Buckworth, of Hastings, secretaries; W. B. Thorne, treasurer. The directors were Samuel J. Shirley, E. N. Noyce, A. D. Williams, D. S. Cole and C. G. Wilson. The other members were: R. S. Langley, Charles Kilbourn, William Caller, C. C. Babcock, John Stark, W. H. Burr, H. J. Savery, E. Warn, W. H. Gardner, W. B. Cushing, T. Babcock, W. L. Van Alstyne, Pliny Allen, H. H. Ballou, C. Morrison, C. H. Chapman, N. J. Smith, R. D. Babcock, Joseph Carr, A. C. Wright, J. McKelvey, Judson Burwell, George Brown, John Duncan, A. C. Moore, George Kuder, D. H. Babcock, George W. Wolcott, Abram Park, Ira G. Dillon, S. L. Brass, Lewis Keith, Robert Ash, Peter Fowlie, William L. Kemp, M. C. Lindsey, John M. Cole, M. B. Kelley, Henry Shedd, Adna H. Bowen, Nathan Platt, A. H. Brown, J. M. Jacobson, James Laird, Charles R. Jones, J. S. Chandler, B. F. Smith, Nathan L. Brass, A. Clute, William B. Kelly, A. V. Cole, J. W. Stark and Conrad House. On the completion of this organization \$50 was subscribed. By a somewhat later organization of the plan five vice presidents were chosen, the first elected to have seniority in office. The first group of vice presidents were M. K. Lewis, of Hastings; Robert Ash, of Juniata; A. C. Moore, of Silver Lake; G. H. Edgerton, of Little Blue; and V. Darling, of Kenesaw. This provided one vice president from each of the voting precincts. D. H. Freeman, of Juniata, was the first recording and financial secretary, and W. A. Smith, of Hastings, was the corresponding secretary. W. B. Thorne was treasurer and O. H. Wright, of Kenesaw, was elected general superintendent. The board of directors were composed of one from each of the congressional townships, sixteen in number. The first board were the following: W. S. Moote, William Willoughby, J. H. Vandemark, L. B. Palmer, John Waldeck, W. M. West, William B. Cushing, Henry Shedd, J. P. Duncan, M. B. Kelley, William L. Kemp, E. J. Hanchett, E. C. Shellhammer, Jacob Spindler, F. Phillips and W. V. Miller, S. J. Marshall was appointed marshal.

Within this board of officials there was a difference of opinion as to where the fair should be held. There were partisans of Kingston and partisans of Juniata. As a compromise the fair was twice held on the prairie midway between Juniata and Hastings. Then the fair grounds were located in Juniata. By 1878 Hastings, confident that the county seat contest then pending in the court would be decided in its favor, was desirous of having the fair in Hastings, but the Adams County Agricultural Society still clung to Juniata. Accordingly

there was organized in Hastings the Hastings Fair Grounds Association. This association was incorporated August 6, 1878, with the following members: R. A. Batty, A. D. Yocum, A. L. Clarke, Samuel Alexander, J. N. Smith, C. H. Paul, B. Martin, W. A. Camp, G. W. Warren, Oswald Oliver, J. D. Crans, A. L. Wigton, O. V. Weir and A. J. Millett. This corporation issued 300 shares at \$10 per share. A forty-acre tract, now Thompson's Addition, was purchased by the association and fitted up as a fair grounds. This tract lay between Third and Seventh streets and California and Elm avenues. A pavilion for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products was erected and provision made for the exhibition of live stock. Around the grounds a racetrack was built and races were a feature of the annual show.

This fair was calculated to be of wider scope than a county fair; it was a district fair planned to draw from all Central Nebraska. A county fair was carried on at Juniata for a part of the time that the district fair was maintained. On April 15, 1884, the association sold the fair grounds to George Pratt for \$3,000 and the area was platted by him. With the passing of the district fair steps were taken at once to reorganize the Adams County Agricultural Association. A number of the Hastings people who had been the promoters of the district fair joined in the reorganization which retained many who had been members of the first organization. Davis Lowman and William M. Lowman were active supporters of the reorganized association.

Acting for the agricultural society C. K. Lawson bought from James H. Knight a tract of forty acres in the northwest part of Hastings; that is the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 7, range 10. This transaction was on August 1, 1885, and on June 7, 1887, Mr. Lawson transferred this property to the agricultural society. The society sold ten acres that year and upon the remaining thirty acres the fair grounds was established and a fair held until the dry years in the early '90s forced the project to be abandoned. In an effort to tide over the enterprise the property of the agricultural society was mortgaged and eventually there was a foreclosure.

The fair grounds had a very good racetrack and for several years considerable interest was manifested in trotting horses. The trotting association was a separate organization from the Adams County Agricultural Society and was formed about the time that the latter was reorganized in 1885. Among the members of the trotting association were C. K. Lawson, A. L. Clarke, M. L. Alexander, E. C. Webster, Fred Benedict, A. H. Farrens and Oswald Oliver. Racing

tournaments were revived after the county fair had been abandoned largely through the efforts of A. H. Farrens who also became for a time a breeder of trotting animals. Last-At-Law, a horse that made fast trotting records in Illinois and other eastern circuits, was raised by Mr. Farrens. The last trotting tournament held in Hastings was in the summer of 1910.

STREET FAIR

After the abandoning of the county fair there was a lull for several years in the matter of county entertainment and no permanent institution has been since established, though several kinds of entertainments have drawn large attendance from time to time. The Hastings Street Fair was held September 18-23, 1899, and drew many thousands of people from far and near. Adam Breede, the editor of the Hastings Tribune, was a prime mover in this fair project. The streets were closed and lined with midway attractions. The fair was opened with a grand ball, at which Mrs. William Lowman was crowned queen. The maids were Georgia Fowler, Effie McIntyre, Eleanor Kirby, Flora Fisher, Rachel Alexander, Edna Cramer, Jessie Pease, Eugenia Hudson. B. M. Parmenter was prime minister. The fair was notable in that the window decorations were the most elaborate that Hastings merchants had yet attempted, and the impetus in that direction given then is yet felt. Prizes were given for the best-decorated carriages, single and double turnouts, and nearly fifty carriages were in the floral parade. They were followed by a hundred bicycle riders with decorated cycles. Mrs. Biles and Miss Stewart won first prize for double turnouts, and Miss Mary McCreary second prize. In single turnouts, Mrs. Fred Renner and Miss Laura Buchanan won first and the Misses Pickens second.

FRONTIER FESTIVAL

In the fall of 1907 and 1908 a frontier festival was held at the fair grounds in the northwest part of the city. The festival was patterned after the frontier festival of Cheyenne. A. W. Borden headed a large number of Hastings business men in promoting this enterprise. Roping and riding contests were participated in by famous riders among the cowboys of the western ranges, attracted to Hastings by large cash and other prizes. One of the prizes offered for riding was a \$500 saddle given by the J. H. Haney Company. Among the outlaw horses at the exhibition was "Steamboat," who

remained unconquered by the most skillful cowboys. The frontier festival drew visitors from all Central Nebraska, the number of visitors aggregating, it was estimated, fifty thousand for the week.

FALL FESTIVAL

In 1910 the fall festival was projected by a large organization of Hastings business men. Of this organization Herman E. Stein was the first president and Will S. Trites secretary. A large number of committees were formed, all the townships in the county being represented. The festival was held in the business section of Hastings. It combined street fair and agricultural fair features. The first festival was held in October, 1910, and in the next two succeeding autumns. The festival was designed to interest entire Central Nebraska.

The chief social event of these festivals was the Yt-Nuoc-Smada ball, held at Ingleside, where the king and queen were crowned. None but the court officers knew the identity of the king and queen until they were crowned. The monarch was crowned King Lartnec. The name of the realm, Lartnec, is formed by reversing the word "central," and signified that the king's domain extended over Central Nebraska. Yt-Nuoc-Smada is Adams County reversed. Clarence J. Miles was crowned King Lartnec I, October 14, 1910; Miss Helen Stein was crowned queen with him. The next year A. W. Borden and Miss Beatrice Langevin were crowned, and Judge Harry S. Dungan and Miss Florence Dutton the last year of the festival. This social event was brilliant and witnessed by large numbers. In addition to the king and queen, there were ambassadors, ladies in waiting, and a host of courtiers in costume. The fall festival, however, was abandoned as, on the whole, not satisfactory, chiefly because of the inconvenience attending the closing of the streets and the difficulty of obtaining street shows that met with the approval of the patrons.

The first fall festival was notable for the large number of decorated automobiles that partook in the floral parade. Nearly one hundred machines were in line. The farmers' parade also won general commendation, especially township floats, such as West Blue and some others entered. The festivals lasted a week each.

THE FIRST AEROPLANE

No exhibit ever made in Adams County, perhaps, was accorded such breathless attention as was the aviation meet held in the summer

of 1911. The college grounds were fenced in for this meet, and seats for several thousand were erected. The meet lasted three days. "Jimmy Ward" of Chicago was the aviator. The flights were made in a Curtiss biplane, the aviator encircling the college campus in circles several miles in diameter and at an altitude of about three thousand feet. On one flight Ward soared to 5,000 feet, amid thunderous applause. This was the first time that the majority of the spectators had witnessed a flight. Three years later the aeroplane figured in the daily news dispatches and was the eyes of the armies engaged in the greatest war in history. The meet was held on the Hastings College campus.

POULTRY SHOW

The annual show of the Nebraska State Poultry Association has been held in Hastings twice. First during the week beginning January 17, 1910, and again in January, 1915. The first show was held in the Auditorium, now a garage, located on the southeast corner of Denver Avenue and Third Street. The second show was held in the Stephen Schultz garage on Second Street, between Burlington and Lexington avenues. About three thousand birds were exhibited at each show.

G. A. R. REUNIONS

The first state reunion of the G. A. R. was held in Hastings in September, 1883. It was the first reunion to be held in Central Nebraska and the attendance was very large, veterans assembling not only from Nebraska, but from Kansas and states bordering on the west. The reunion was held about a mile southwest of Hastings, along the Red Cloud branch of the Burlington. Tents were erected, sham battles fought, and the soldiers recalled in many ways the days of the Civil war. Prominent speakers addressed the veterans daily at the campfire. The enjoyment of the occasion was marred, however, by an accident by which N. A. Nash lost his life. The premature explosion of powder to be used in a sham battle caused the death.

The reunion was held again in Hastings, beginning August 10, 1895, and lasting for one week. This time the encampment was placed north of the Burlington track in the northwest part of Hastings. The last state reunion of the veterans of the Civil war was held in Hastings in September, 1898. The state reunion was abandoned because the weight of years borne by the veterans rendered attendance too onerous, notwithstanding the pleasure of meeting old comrades.

THE HASTINGS GUN CLUB

Between the years 1886 and 1904 the Hastings Gun Club was a much heard of organization. Among the members of the first club, formed about 1886, were Capt. William Hayden, Col. Curt Alexander, "Poker" Bill Duer, L. A. Kinney, Sr., Judge J. H. Fleming, G. A. Gardner, William Beach and W. P. McCreary. This club maintained its organization for about ten years and staged many shooting events of great interest. Both target and live bird shooting events were frequent.

About 1896 the club was reorganized and to the list of shooters were added George W. Maxwell of Holstein; Charley Holsworth of Juniata; Al Miller, Prosser; Lou Zobel, Albert Bernhardt, Andy Mann, George E. Isaman, Ed Greenwold, Ran Yost, Carl Tinsley, Fred Binderup, W. P. Borden, Bob Carter (now chief of police of Hastings), Walt Fisher and F. A. McElhinney. Many big shoots were pulled off by this club, and the greater number of the membership could score 90 per cent. A clubhouse was built in the northwest part of Hastings, upon property of Andy Mann.

In 1903 the state shooting tournament was held in Hastings, and the following year the club disbanded. Among the members of this club was George W. Maxwell, who, although handicapped by the loss of one hand, has made some of the best scores in the United States with a shotgun. Mr. Maxwell resides in Hastings at present. For a number of years he has shot professionally.

HASTINGS CHAUTAUQUA

Among the far-reaching results following the visit of Lincoln McConnell, the Georgia evangelist, to Hastings was the organization of the Hastings Chautauqua Association. In the winter of 1905 Mr. McConnell conducted a series of revival meetings in Hastings, and through his influence and the activities of Rev. Hiram B. Harrison, pastor of the First Congregational Church, the association was formed and the following summer the first assembly was held.

The organization was formed February 13, 1906. Mr. Harrison was successful in interesting the business men and in securing their support. Stock subscriptions were secured to the amount of about \$2,000, and the following officers were elected: President, James N. Clarke; vice president, William M. Lowman. These two, with W. T. Blackman, O. E. Von Oven, H. B. Harrison, J. C. Hedge and O. H. Barr, constituted the board of directors. Subsequently Mr.

Harrison was elected secretary and W. A. Taylor treasurer, and C. E. Higginbotham succeeded Mr. Von Oven on the board of directors, the latter removing to Chicago.

The first assembly was held in a tent in Chautauqua Park and the attendance was very satisfactory. The first speaker was the Rev. Sam Jones, and when Senator La Follette spoke, upon the second Sunday, the attendance was given out by the officials as 8,000. Before the next assembly was held, a pavilion was erected at a cost of \$5,000. The Chautauqua continued as an independent institution, with J. N. Clarke as president, until 1913, when the local management yielded to the circuit system, under which assemblies are still held yearly. While it continued independent, the Hastings association was classed as one of the "big fifteen" independent chautauquas in the United States. A gradual falling off in attendance and some rainy days finally led to financial deficiencies at the close of assemblies, which resulted in its abandonment by the local stockholders. The indebtedness against the pavilion led to its being sold to the city in 1915.

MUSIC

There have been many musical organizations in Hastings. The Red Ribbon Club, organized in 1878, was partly musical. The Hastings papers prior to that date refer to a cornet band. In November, 1889, the Ladies' Quartet was organized. The members were Mrs. William M. Lowman, and the Misses Mamie Kerr, Freda Wahlquist and Zora Horlocker. Miss Helen Officer was the pianist.

It was in 1889, also, that the Apollo Club was organized, with sixteen members, to promote musical education and to bring good music to Hastings. Doctor Waters was president of this organization; business manager, O. H. Gordon; O. F. Farnham, secretary and treasurer. T. L. Burger was the musical director, and Miss Maria Kerr pianist, with Miss Floy Work as assistant pianist. The first club concert was given December 30, 1889.

Prof. John Rees has been a leading figure in Adams County musical circles since his arrival in Hastings in the winter of 1878. Professor Rees was first introduced to a Hastings audience the second night after his arrival in Hastings, at a musical program under the direction of Professor Love at Liberal Hall. That evening Mr. Rees played the violin and also sang a solo.

Professor Rees organized his first orchestra that winter, playing first violin himself. Other members of the orchestra were Jacob Bohmet, bass; Will Clarke, son of A. L. Clarke, clarinet; Charles

H. Paul, cornet; H. H. Cherry, trombone, and Charles Ingalls, piano. Professor Rees had charge of the music for many years—from 1889 to 1915. Mrs. Fred J. Schaufelberger played the pipe organ at the Presbyterian Church for some time after its installation. This was the first pipe organ to be installed in Hastings.

In 1888 a band was organized by Walter Chapman, who was also the leader of the band. Among the member of this band were Adam Breede, Adolph Binderup, Roy Royce, Bill Albertshardt, Harry Snively, Arlie Gardner, Hemming Binderup, Ben Boyd, John Snively, Bert Morledge, David B. L. Breede, Martin Bogett, Al Kennedy and some others.


The Gazette-Journal Band, as constituted in 1889, was under the leadership of Prof. F. W. White. J. W. Wigton was treasurer; J. H. Bassett, secretary; Messrs. McElroy, Wigton and Thacker, executive committee. The members of the band were G. B. McElroy, Al Boyd, F. W. Cooley, John Beardsley, C. F. Royce, S. W. McAtee, J. H. Bassett, T. F. Sturgess, George C. Hensman, Fred Taggart, J. W. Wigton, Ed N. Thacker, B. H. Bowen, D. T. Evans, Samuel Payne and C. H. Taylor.

The members of Bandmaster Miller's band as constituted at the time of the Spanish-American war can be found in the roster of Company K, in Chapter XX. For several years prior to 1915 Will Bohnet was the leader of the Hastings Band. The Hastings Municipal Band, the present band, was organized in the summer of 1915. John S. Leick was in Hastings on his wedding journey, having married Miss Mabel Kieth, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kieth of Hastings. Miss Kieth had made several tours of Europe and had won international reputation as a cornetist. Mr. Leick had been with Sousa's Band and was the leader of the Kilties Band of Canada for two years, during which he with the Kilties toured Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Leick were married at the factory of musical instrument makers at Elkhart, Ind.

Mr. Leick directed the Hastings Band at the Fourth of July celebration in 1915, and this led to the organization of the municipal band, with Mr. Leick as leader. Mr. Leick has organized a boys' band, which made its first appearance in the spring of 1916. The account of the formation of the ladies' band will be found in the sketch of the Hastings Y. W. C. A. Under the arrangement made the salary of Mr. Leick is paid by the Chamber of Commerce and the other band members are paid by the city. During the summer of 1916 a series of fifty free concerts was given by the band.

GRAND OPERA

To William M. Lowman, manager of the Kerr Opera House goes the honor of bringing grand opera to Hastings for the first time. The San Carlo Grand Opera Company, Fortune Gallo, impresario, presented Verdi's *Rigoletto* at the opera house on the evening of November 29, 1916. At the matinee the following day the company presented *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *I Pagliacci*, and in the evening *Il Trovatore* was presented. In the cast of these presentations were Pietro Corallo, Angelo Antola, Evidge Vaccari, Pietro Dibiasi, Stella Demette, Natale Cervi, A. Canova, Alice Homer, Luciano Rossni, Madelena Carreno, Anna Haase, Salvatore Sciaretti, David Silva, Luigi Dellemole, Lucia Darclee, Emanuel Salazar, Giuseppe Battistini, Ada Paggi, Luciano Dossini.



CHAPTER XX

CHRONICLE OF COMPANIES K AND G

When on April 23, 1898, President McKinley called for volunteers to enforce the resolution of Congress that it was the duty of the United States to demand that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government of the Island of Cuba and that the people of the island are, "and of right ought to be, free and independent," Adams County for the first time in its history experienced the thrill of excitement attendant upon a people whose country faces war. As we look back and recall the comparative ease with which the enemy country was overcome, and remember that the once proud kingdom of Spain had at this time dwindled to a point where it was the most tottering old grandma of Europe, it is difficult to understand how the prospect of war with her could arouse even a ripple of excitement. There was no doubt of course in the mind of anybody in the county concerning the outcome, but the situation was new and it was not known that the victory would be so easily won.

On April 6th Governor Holcomb, anticipating hostilities, had tendered to the President the organized military forces of Nebraska, and on April 25th the chief executive through the secretary of war, Russel A. Alger, called on Nebraska to furnish two regiments. This quota, 2,114 men, represented 1.6909 per cent of the 125,000 volunteers called for. In accordance with General Order No. 9 the First and Second regiments reported for duty on April 27th.

At that time there were no organizations of the national guard or the state militia in Adams County. There were many, however, who expressed a desire to assist in the impending struggle and the Hastings Band were successful in being enlisted with the Second Regiment on May 10th. Later there was a second call, this time for 1,268 men, and it was directed that 600 of that quota should be enlisted and mustered into the First and Second Nebraska regiments, raising them from the minimum to the maximum formation. After deducting that number, it left practically about two battalions to be fur-

nished by the state. Instead of furnishing two battalions to make up the quota Nebraska was granted the privilege of furnishing an entire regiment, and over 1,800 men reported for enlistment. Out of this number 1,326 were mustered in and the command became the Third Regiment under Col. William J. Bryan.

When the second call for men was made the spirit which had been apparent in Adams County from the beginning was given an opportunity to express itself in action. Harry S. Dungan, then a young practicing attorney at Hastings, and now judge of the Tenth Judicial District, lost no time in getting the permission of the governor to raise a company of volunteers. In this work he was assisted by William J. Ohlheiser, of Hastings, and Carl L. Shuff, of Lincoln. Dungan and Ohlheiser kept a sharp lookout as to the physical condition of the applicants, and as a result the company had the lowest percentage of rejected men of any in the Third Regiment.

The earliest enlistments were made on May 27th. The recruiting camp was located on the old East Ward school ground, between Second and Third streets and Minnesota and Kansas avenues, at Hastings. The company was known as Company K. The officers elected were: Captain, Harry S. Dungan; first lieutenant, Carl L. Shuff, Lincoln; second lieutenant, William J. Ohlheiser; first sergeant, Carl L. Jacobson; quartermaster sergeant, Walter G. Garver; sergeants, Merl E. Palmer, Adam Rutherford and Fredrick Gundel, the latter from Spring Ranch, and Jay L. Benedict; corporals, Guy M. Brown, Lincoln, Walter M. Burr, Juniata, Edward McCartney, Juniata, David W. P. Sinclair, Hastings, Francis N. Fountain, Hastings, George B. Roberts, Hastings, Charles Criswell, Hastings, Robert M. Decker, Prosser, Cyrus A. Abbott, Algiers, Indiana, Lloyd Cline, Juniata, Bartholomew W. Parks, Holstein, and Frank E. Dickson, Clay Center; wagoner, Peter C. Werner, Hastings; musicians, John D. Honser, Hastings, and George T. Israel, Juniata; artificer, George Frisch, Glenville. These elected officers were subsequently appointed by the governor, and the company was mustered into the service at Fort Omaha July 13, 1898. The company had left Hastings the latter part of June and recruiting was completed after they reached Omaha, Captain Dungan and Lieutenant Ohlheiser returning to Adams County for that purpose.

Following the signing of the peace protocol on August 12th Colonel Bryan resigned at Savannah, Ga., Lieut.-Col. Victor Vifquain being promoted to his position. Capt. Harry Dungan of Company K was promoted to major of the Third Battalion to rank from December 12, 1898. First Lieutenant Shuff became

captain of Company K upon the promotion of Dungan, and later was raised to regimental quartermaster; Walter Garver was raised to regimental quartermaster sergeant. Following the promotion of Ohlheiser First Lieut. Oscar H. Allen of Company B was promoted to the captaincy of Company K and Second Lieut. Mills of Company M was made first lieutenant. R. R. Damerell, who had mustered as a private, but had from the first been at headquarters at the adjutant's office, was promoted first to sergeant and then to second lieutenant of Company K. The latter position had become vacant when Ohlheiser was promoted to first lieutenant, vice Carl L. Shuff, resigned.

Mobilization of the Third Regiment having been completed they were ordered to Jacksonville, Florida, and entrained at Omaha on the 19th of July, and arrived in Jacksonville five days later. The train carrying the regiment was in three sections, the section bearing Company K being the one upon which the headquarters officers traveled.

All along the route throngs gathered at the stations to indicate their good wishes to the soldiers, and upon several occasions they experienced material demonstrations of the hospitality of the South. The train carrying the Adams County company arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, at noon, July 21st, and the men were gratified to find that the ladies of that city had provided a substantial dinner for every man in the battalion. Not only that, but every man was given a neat lunch-box containing an ample supply of delicacies for the next meal, and to make the items complete a large number of the baskets contained the name of the young woman responsible for that particular basket. It was of course incumbent upon every young soldier to acknowledge the courtesy of the fair donor. Many friendships were thus begun and in due time a number of marriages were solemnized as a result of this incident. Company K demonstrated its appreciation of the women of Nashville when later Max W. Hadden married the young lady whose name graced his basket. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Hadden made their home in Nashville.

The battalion was again the recipient of marked courtesy at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 23d of July. Here the Veterans of the Confederacy were holding their annual reunion and lined the streets to salute the men on the way to the seat of war. The officers were conveyed, amid a cheering throng, to the Kimball Hotel, where they were entertained at lunch. The dining room was on the third floor of the hostelry and here before the lunch was finished came the sound of great cheering. The crowd below was calling for Bryan. Colonel

Bryan at once arose and going to a window acknowledged the cheers of the assemblage that packed many squares. They were largely the confederate veterans.

After lunch the officers were presented to the sponsors of the Southern States. This was a group of young women, each one chosen to represent her state at the reunion, and the group representing the flower of Southern beauty. General Longstreet also was presented to the officers and Mrs. Pickett, the widow of the leader of the famous charge at Gettysburg, came and graciously greeted the officers. When it was time to leave the hotel so great was the pressure of the throng that it was necessary for the police to clear the lobbies.

The next day, July 24th, Company K and their fellow soldiers reached Jacksonville and after inspection by Inspector-Gen. Curtis Guild, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, were made a part of the Seventh Army Corps under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and quartered at Camp Cuba Libre in Panama Park. The red, white and blue seven-pointed star was the insignia of the corps.

Panama Park was a sandy plain with no shelter from the sun, and under the sweltering rays drill and camp life took on the rigors of war. "It's 120 in the shade," was the desperate remark of a perspiring private of Company K as he threw off his hat.

"Yes," returned "Count" Lepinski, "and no shade." "Count's" fame for aptness at repartee and ability at vaudeville spread throughout the regiment and his sense of humor was regarded as a regimental asset. The Adams County men were located in this camp at a distance of about seven miles from Jacksonville and for that reason were deprived of the pleasure of social intercourse with the city which a nearer position would have supplied. Many suffered from dysentery and the illness incident to torrid heat, but none was lost.

Near the camp stood the pavilion in which the Mitchell-Corbett championship battle had been fought disastrously for the former not long before. Near by was the St. John's River in which the men found great comfort in bathing until one day a huge alligator fourteen feet in length was caught in the stream. The river at once lost its attraction and would not be used for bathing again, not if the men were forced to use a shaving mug for a bathtub.

At Panama Park the Third Regiment was brigaded with the Second Mississippi and the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana.

The men welcomed the change when on September 9th they were ordered from Panama Park to Pablo Beach, a small summer resort about twenty miles from Jacksonville and on the Atlantic Coast. Camps were pitched here near one of the best beaches in the country.

It was, however, the season for the severe storms of the equinox, and one of these furnished excitement with some actual danger for the regiment.

The camp was behind high sand dunes and also close to a small creek. When a terrific wind and rain storm broke in the night the creek soon swelled to river proportions with a strong current. Many of the tents were blown away and a dangerous confusion impended for a time. The executive ability of Ohlheiser was at this time marked. He was acting regimental quartermaster and with great coolness and ability assisted in getting the men out of the danger zone and into the town without loss of life, although they waded in water to the waist.

On October 4th they moved to Fairfield, Florida, where they remained until October 24th, when they were ordered to Camp Onward near Savannah, Georgia. This time Company K was fortunate in being located near the city. The people of Savannah were most hospitable and men and officers were provided by them with many social pleasures, not the least appreciated of which was a turkey dinner which was served to men and officers on Thanksgiving Day. At Savannah the Third Regiment was brigaded with the First Mississippi and the Second Louisiana. Here, too, a review of the force was made by President McKinley and Secretary Alger. It was at this camp that Colonel Bryan resigned and many of the promotions were made. After the signing of the peace protocol the War Department reduced the force and twenty men of Company K were discharged, being mostly those on sick furlough.

On December 31st the men embarked on the United States transport Michigan and sailed for Havana. Morro Castle was sighted, according to the diary of Lieutenant Damerell, on the morning of January 3, 1899, and the transport entered the harbor of Havana at 9 o'clock A. M. The regiment went ashore January 4th and marched through the city to Camp Columbia near Ceibia. The location was an elevated place overlooking the sea.

April 7, 1899, at 5 P. M. the regiment left the harbor of Havana homeward bound and the next day arrived at the Dry Tortugas off the Florida coast. Here the facilities for landing were poor and a high sea was rolling so that a landing could not be made without danger. Accordingly they were ordered to the detention camp on Daufauskie Island off the coast of South Carolina, where a landing was made on April 12th. On the 18th, after medical inspection on the island, the men embarked on the river steamer, Santie, and reached Gordon Wharf, at Savannah, that evening. Many were looking forward to

a renewal of the acquaintances they had made at Savannah, where they expected to be mustered out, and were disappointed when ordered to proceed to Augusta, where they arrived the next day. They were here quartered in Camp MacKenzie, where they were mustered out May 11, 1899.

It was while at Savannah that an incident occurred illustrating that while the Southern people received their fellow countrymen from the North with the greatest cordiality, yet underneath remained some feelings reminiscent of the great civil struggle. Captain Underwood, of Company I, once connected with the English army and very sociable in nature, had become acquainted with a family in the city, and was entertained in their home. The captain was fond of singing and the family, too, was musical. Captain Underwood was invited by them to bring some of his friends who could sing, and acting upon this invitation he brought with him among others Captain Dungan of Company K and Major Scharmann of North Platte.

When the major was presented to the family the visitors noticed that the social atmosphere cooled perceptibly, in fact, the evening threatened to become a social failure, and the guests were at a loss to account for it. In the course of the evening Captain Dungan found an opportunity to speak privately with one of the gentlemen of the house and frankly communicated to him that something had gone wrong and that the guests were very desirous to be put right. At first the young man insisted that all was well, but presently made an admission.

"The ladies of the house," he explained, "consider that it is a little inconsiderate to bring here a nephew of General Sherman's. You see," he went on, "the estate belonging to the grandparents of these young ladies suffered at the time of Sherman's march through the South."

It was Captain Dungan's pleasure to explain away the error that had arisen because of the similarity of the names, the clouds were at once banished and the social pleasures were from then on unmarred.

While the Third Regiment was entraining at Pablo, Florida, just before moving to Fairfield a little incident happened which serves to show some of the qualities of William Ohlheiser that led to his promotion from second lieutenant of Company K to regimental quartermaster.

As the conductor was about to signal the train to go ahead he was accosted by Ohlheiser.

"On whose authority are you going to move this train?"

"On the orders of the railroad company."

"We are not ready to move. Hold the train until you get orders from me."

"Can't do it," persisted the railway official.

"Sergeant," said Ohlheiser, addressing Walter Garver, "with your squad arrest this man if he attempts to move this train without my order." Similar instructions were given relative to the engineer. The train men attempted to carry out the railroad's order and were promptly arrested.

The railroad complained of this conduct to the War Department and subsequently Ohlheiser was called upon to explain to Colonel Vifquain. His explanation was that no provisions nor camp equipment had yet been put aboard and he did not purpose to land the men in Fairfield without provender.

The War Department endorsed Ohlheiser's action. The men of the Third still speak of the efficiency with which their quartermaster saw to it that they were properly looked after in the matter of food and clothing and camp equipment.

Sergeant Jay L. Benedict, of Company K, continued his military career, seeing service in the Philippine Islands. He received appointment to West Point and was graduated from that institution in 1904. Subsequently he was instructor at West Point and now, 1915, is a first lieutenant in the regular army.

The Hastings Military Band enlisted May 10, 1898, and were assigned to the Second Regiment. The members were as follows: Chief musician, Theodore A. Miller; principal musician, Bert L. Brown, Theodore F. Knapp; regimental band musicians, Waldorf A. Baker, Edd. F. Barnhouse, Harry Bohnet, William Bohnet, Walter F. Boyd, Florus H. Cassel, Ed Cushing, Edward Chaloupka, R. Ralph Ferguson, Alfred R. Giffin, Fred Grass, Otto Grass, William B. Hartigan, Frank Herman, Boyd C. Littlefield, William S. McGintie, Newton Pratt, Roy S. Work, Charles R. Yocum, Ernest E. Yocum.

The following is the roster of privates in Company K, as given in the adjutant general's report of 1897-98:

Oliver Anderson, Hastings; Otto H. Arnold, Denver, Colorado; Ray A. Baratt, Ashland; Samuel L. Bowling, Hastings; Charles F. Behr, Wood River; Alfred F. Brookhoven, Hastings; Frank Butler, Juniata; Daniel P. Carrol, Verona; Charles A. Cokrall, Red Cloud; Chester A. Cofield, Juniata; Charles R. Colford, Maryville, California; William A. Copley, Goudy; George F. Clawson, Bladen; Louis D. Culy, Oak; Ray R. Damerell, Hastings; William H. Dean, Pauline; Charles F. Dodd, Hastings; Hays C. H. Dool, Aledo, Illinois; Lawrence M. Douglas, Hastings; Arthur J. Edgerton, Hast-

ings; C. Charles Eppler, Centerville, I. T.; Stephen L. Fitzgibbons, Fairfield; Charles A. Galer, Clay Center; Lyman Gray, Hastings; Henry C. Gress, Bladen; Max W. Hadden, Trumbull; Jesse A. Hansen, Hampton; Glenn H. Hanna, Juniata; Howard W. Hare, Prosser; Edward H. Hanbrock, Hastings; John Herberg, Hastings; Harry A. Hightower, Omaha; Herbert Hunt, Georgetown; Fredrick L. Huford, West Liberty; Robert E. Jessup, Clay Center; Frank J. Jordan, Waterloo; John F. Kealy, Hastings; James H. Kendall, Hastings; George H. Kennedy, Ranch City, Mo.; Clinton D. Kankright, Juniata; Jacob F. Kostum, Hastings; William Kruger, Wabash; Frank J. Lampman, Culbertson; William Llewellyn, Glenville; Frank B. Lepenski, Hastings; Casper E. Liston, Hastings; Fred Magner, Grundy Center, Iowa; Harry E. Marian, Hastings; Francis W. Masters, Springgreen; Fredrick E. Masters, Springgreen; Stanley Matthews, Fairbury; Donald G. McCarty, Juniata; William G. McCaulley, Seward, Iowa; Philip S. McCormick, Howard; William B. Meade, Dawn, Mo.; James S. Mines, Hastings; Bert M. Minnix, Stamford; Wilbur E. Morse, Juniata; Joseph E. Maxwell, Valentine; Troy Nicholson, Omaha; William C. Painter; James R. Porterfield, Fairfield; Patrick J. Reardon, Omaha; Charles C. Reynolds, Hastings; James W. Roberts, Hastings; John L. Roff, Hastings; Fred Sands, Wagner; William S. Sidwell, Juniata; Edgar F. Siegner, Juniata; William Small, Hastings; Albert I. Smith, Prairie View, Kan.; Charles Snider, Nebraska City; Mitchel Souligney, Hastings; Samuel Stamp, Hastings; Daniel O. Stockton, Grant; Abram W. Thomas, Cowles; James B. Thompson, Kearney; Harry W. Vance, Glenville; Orpha A. Van Mater, Hastings; Cyrus Van Sickle, Gothenburg; Clarence F. Ward, Kansas City; William M. Williams, Gothenburg.

Walter W. Weierschmidt, of Hastings, enlisted in the second Nebraska Regiment.

The roster of the First Regiment contains the names of the following from Adams County; Salem J. Hammond, Clarence A. Belknap, Roy O. Sutton, Thomas C. North, Joseph Edgar Jones and George W. Work.

In June, 1915, an organization of the Spanish-American and Philippine war veterans was organized at Hastings with Dr. C. K. Struble as president and Frank Kealy, secretary.

COMPANY G

Hastings has maintained a company of the National Guard since the summer of 1906, when Company D was formed. The company

was later designated as Company G. John P. Madgett was the first captain of the company. Others who have served a period in that capacity are G. E. Boggs, J. H. Riffe, Raymond Crosson, Leonard Brown, Will Crosson, and John G. L. Hanlen, the present captain. Raymond Crosson was particularly energetic in stimulating interest in the company, and in the spring of 1915 was promoted to major of the Third Battalion, Fifth Infantry, National Guard. The company's armory is located in Brandes Hall on the northwest corner of Second Street and Burlington Avenue.

When the National Guard was called out by President Wilson in June, 1916, Company G entrained at Hastings for the mobilization grounds at Lincoln, June 23. They were escorted to the train by about 1,500 citizens, although the hour of departure was 7 o'clock A. M. All the steam whistles in the city loudly screeched their good wishes to the company who were soon to depart for the Mexican border. War with Mexico seemed to be impending. Bishop Beecher, bishop of the Episcopalian diocese of Western Nebraska, was chaplain of the Fifth Regiment and took his departure with the company. One of the impressive scenes enacted in Hastings was witnessed that morning when the bishop addressed the silent throng and the attentive soldier boys. "Remember this, friends," closed the bishop, "so long as we have a God in heaven and a man on earth our flag will remain the symbol of liberty, truth and justice."

The following officers of the Third Battalion, Fifth Infantry, National Guard departed with Company G: Major, Raymond L. Crosson; First Lieutenant, John P. Madgett; Second Lieutenant, Marcus L. Evans. The latter was disqualified because of physical disabilities. Company G and officers were as follows:

Captain—John G. L. Hanlen, Hastings.

First Lieutenant—James Allison, Hastings.

Second Lieutenant—Floyd E. Eller, Hastings.

First Sergeant—Flavius Wood, Hastings.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Harry B. Fry, Hastings.

Sergeants—Oscar Dykeman, Hastings; Elbert A. Dailey, Hastings; Paul Pottorf, Juniata; Clayton Gibson, Hastings.

Corporals—Worley Dagherty, Hastings; Paul Walters, Omaha; William J. Sliger, Hastings; Lloyd Petro, Hastings.

Artificer—George H. Helmick, Hastings.

Musicians—Harry E. Kahl, Ralph Wiese, Hastings.

Cooks—Harry Haines, Ed Duncan, Hastings.

Company Clerk—Ward E. Simpson.

Privates—William Arvanette, Hastings; Earl S. Adair, Springfield; Roy Aiken, Hastings; Henry Burns, Hastings; Henry Bremser, Hastings; Ralph Butler, Juniata; Edward Brown, Hastings; Fred L. Bailey, Hastings; Fred G. Crawford, Hastings; Frank Dixon, Hastings; Mike Diedrick, Hastings; Ivan L. Gaddis, Omaha; Arthur Holbert, McMinnville, Ore.; John C. Hedge, Hastings; Harold Hess, Harvard; Raymond J. King, Lowell; A. A. Lewis, Grand Island; Max Lepinske, Hastings; Nick Meges, Hastings; David Masters, Hastings; Jesse S. Manley, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Joseph L. McMinn, Exeter; Walter B. Nation, Wallace; Claire F. Newby, Hastings; Constantine P. Papageorge, Hastings; Linn Potts, Harvard; Glenn C. Pope, Gretna; Charles Quick, Hastings; George W. Stout, Beatrice; Ernest Smith, West Frankfort, Illinois; Chester A. Taylor, Exeter; Bert Van Meter, Hastings; Ralph Versch, Roseland; Albert Wingert, Hastings; Percy C. Winters, Hastings; Ralph M. Wells, Fargo, N. D.; Brandon G. Wheeler, Hastings.

CHAPTER XXI

THE HOMESTEADER—THEN AND NOW—POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS

The first bill passed by the Congress of the United States providing for homestead entries was presented to James Buchanan, President of the United States, for his signature and approval, in June, 1860, and upon the 22d day of that month was by him vetoed in a vigorous message denying the power of Congress to dispose of the public lands in that way. The closing sentence of the message was that "This bill, which proposes to give away land at an almost nominal price out of the property of the Government, will go far to demoralize the people and repress the noble spirit of independence. It may introduce among us those pernicious social theories which have proved so disastrous in other countries."

On May 20, 1862, the Homestead Bill was presented to President Lincoln for his signature and approval, the same having passed both houses of Congress. The bill was promptly signed and approved. This became the original homestead law, and under its provisions every person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years and is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public land.

Under the law as passed, anyone filing upon public lands within the limit of a railroad grant could only acquire title to one-half of the quarter section. These homestead filings carried with them the right on the part of the entryman of commutation after one year's occupancy and improvements. That is to say, he could pay to the Government at the rate of \$2.50 per acre for land within the limits of any railroad grant, and upon payment and proof of compliance with the terms of the law in other respects, receive his patent for the quantity of land filed upon. In like manner, with entryman who had filed upon land beyond the limits of any railroad grants, except in his commutation he would only be required to pay \$1.25 per acre

for the quantity of land filed upon to entitle him to the issuance of a patent upon the same. As a badge of title in the interim between the acts of commutation and the issuance of a patent, the entryman received from the receiver of the local land office a receiver's final receipt, which was a valid basis for subsequent transfers.

In the absence of commutation, entrymen were required to occupy, cultivate and improve their claims as specified in the law for the period of five years at least. Public lands were also acquired through complying with the preemption and timber culture laws. By means of the three methods, homestead, preemption and timber culture, one person could acquire title to three tracts, not exceeding in the aggregate 480 acres. From experience it was found that as a means of securing the permanent settlement and improvement of the public domain, the homestead method was the preferred one, and the preemption and timber culture acts were repealed and wise amendments were adopted for the homestead law. Chief among these amendments was that allowing the entryman within railroad land grant limits to take additional lands sufficient to make the total of each holding a quarter section. In the semi-arid lands the homestead entry may cover an entire section. While there are none of the semi-arid lands near Adams County, yet many of her citizens have taken advantage of the tempting provisions of this amended law and emigrated to parts where these lands are found, and under the stimulus of pioneer pluck have prospered.

It is conceded that a great body of the men who have acquired land titles by virtue of these generous land laws were soldiers of the United States Army in the Civil war. Their number and influence were such that from the early '70s until overtaken by age and infirmity this soldier element dominated in the offices of school, church and state. Having been faithful soldiers, they readily became good citizens, and by patient industry have transformed the wild and raw prairie into the richest and best farm lands in the world.

All have moved out of the sod house or dugout into well-appointed modern homes. Their sons and daughters return home from the State University and other colleges each year in large numbers, carrying back to father and mother well-earned diplomas. The father and mother found their way to their claim forty years ago in an ox cart. They meet their sons and daughters now at the railroad station with an elegant motor car that conveys them to a beautiful home upon a farm valued from twelve thousand dollars upwards.

The prairie farmer, now a gentleman, bids fair to become a prince under the rapid improvement of the methods of tillage and the con-

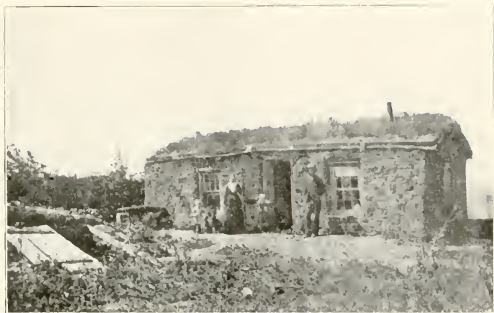
version of products into cash. In this county now, in the year of our Lord 1916, the average homestead of 160 acres, whose entry fee was the trifling sum of a few dollars, is now readily sold in some instances for \$20,000 and always at a very satisfactory price. To speculate as to the future advance in the price of these farm lands would only be a leap into the midst of uncertainties. Prices are now beyond the reach of the man of moderate means, and with enhanced yields resulting from a more intensive culture, they will go higher.

THE SOD HOUSE

A very considerable number of the homesteaders who settled in Adams County in accordance with the provisions of the laws outlined in the foregoing portion of this chapter by Judge William R. Burton lived in sod houses very similar in appearance to that of Mr. Dean's, a photograph of which is among the illustrations of this history. William Croft, who now resides in Hastings, at 803 North Burlington Avenue, has had a good deal of experience in the building of sod houses. Many of the homesteaders had had no experience in constructing these houses and so they sought the assistance of those who had built them before.

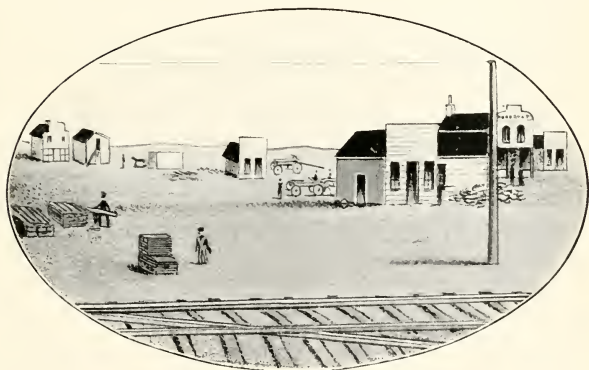
Mr. Croft was among those who assisted many in the erection of their houses. "To build a sod house," said Mr. Croft, "would require about three weeks' work for a man and team. The first thing done was to clear a place the size of the house, which would usually be about 16 by 24 feet. The walls would then be built inside the clearing and would be about two feet thick. The door and the front window were made in one opening. The best place to get sod was from lagoons, where furrows would be plowed that would make strips of sod about a foot wide. The strips would be about two feet long and in building the wall would be laid on top of one another. The ridge pole at the top was generally about ten inches in diameter and quite often brush would be used in place of rafters, and then the sod laid over them. Many of the sod houses were papered with newspapers, and a well-made sod house was cool in summer and warm in winter.

"Where a side hill was available, dugouts were often made, and there were a few log cabins. The last man to live in this kind of a house that I remember was Jacob Yocum, who lived in his dugout in the southwest part of the county until about 1905."



A PIONEER SOD HOUSE

The Home of James M. Dean, at Pauline, in 1885



VIEW OF HASTINGS IN 1873

DEVELOPMENT IN VALUES

When the first county commissioners, E. M. Allen, S. L. Brass and Wellington W. Selleck, ordered the first taxes to be levied in Adams County they declared the number of acres subject to taxation to be 182,043, and the valuation they placed averaged a little more than \$5.00 per acre, making an aggregate of \$921,235. The aggregate value of the personal property in the county that year was placed at \$20,003. The value of the town lots in Juniata was placed at \$15,945. These were the valuations in 1872. The total valuation of the taxable property the first year was \$957,183.

In 1875 the total valuation of taxable property in the county had increased to \$1,117,328.50; in 1876 it was \$1,048,913.60; in 1880 it had grown to \$1,943,060, and in 1881 it was \$2,234,579. In 1881 the number of city lots was 902, with an assessed valuation of \$154,378.

The assessor's record shows that in 1904 the total acres of taxable land in Adams County was 345,826, with an aggregate actual value of \$10,467,511. Of the total acreage, 316,625 acres were under cultivation and 29,201 not under cultivation. The actual value of the cultivated lands is recorded as \$9,997,776 and of the uncultivated as \$469,735.

In 1916 the cultivated acreage is recorded as 350,244, with an actual value of \$18,274,225. The improvements on the farms are recorded with a valuation of \$1,370,675, bringing the total of taxable lands and improvements, actual value, to \$19,644,900. In so far as the assessor's records indicate the total increase in the value of farm lands in the twelve years intervening between 1904 and 1916 amounts to \$9,067,399.

In 1904 there were in Adams County 5,529 improved city lots, with an aggregate actual value of \$4,030,657, and 7,791 unimproved lots, with an actual value of \$353,563. Total value improved and unimproved lots, \$4,384,220.

In 1916 there are recorded 6,390 improved lots, the lots having a valuation of \$2,819,825 and the improvements \$4,349,505. The unimproved lots are recorded as numbering 7,737, with an actual value of \$813,300. Total value of lots, improved and unimproved, \$7,982,630. In 1916 there are 1,177 more lots than there were in 1904, and there was an increase of \$3,638,410 in the total actual value of city lots throughout the county. This includes improvements.

The total assessed value of all taxable property in Adams County as equalized and corrected by the county board since 1912 is recorded

as follows: 1912, \$7,638,237; 1913, \$7,661,957; 1914, \$7,682,885; 1915, \$7,847,559; 1916, \$7,924,659. These figures represent one-fifth of the actual value and include lands, personal property and railroads. The assessed valuation in 1916 is apportioned as follows: Personal property, \$1,277,960; lands, \$3,924,383; lots, \$1,599,381; railroads and car companies, \$1,122,935. According to these figures, the total wealth of Adams County in 1916 is \$39,623,295. It is the consensus of opinion of many versed in land values that the figures on the assessment books representing actual values as a matter of fact represent about 80 per cent of actual values.

Some of the items in the personal schedules of 1904 and 1916 afford an opportunity for some interesting comparisons. In 1904 there were scheduled for Adams County 494 pianos, 906 organs and other instruments, 70 threshing machines, 63 corn shellers, 2,084 dogs, 467 automobiles, tricycles, velocipedes, bicycles, motorcycles, and like vehicles, 4,822 carriages, 10,745 horses of all ages, 765 mules of all ages, 20,374 cattle of all ages, 28,006 hogs of all ages, and 81,485 poultry.

Personal schedules for 1916 show 1,502 pianos, 549 organs and other musical instruments, 124 threshing machines and power corn shellers, 1,172 automobiles, 1,011 cream separators, 3,732 carriages, wagons, coaches, hacks, drays and other like vehicles, 9,948 horses of all ages, 1,850 mules of all ages, and 13,713 cattle of all ages.

In 1880 there were 4,219 horses, 744 mules and asses, and 4,938 cattle.

FIRST AUTOMOBILE

In 1904 automobiles were not considered of enough importance to schedule separately, but were listed with bicycles, tricycles and other similar vehicles. Charles Jacobs of Hastings brought the first automobile into Adams County in the spring of 1901 and the first motorcycle in 1894. The automobile was a Mobile Steam, made by the present manufacturers of the Maxwell. One of the first trips made by Mr. Jacobs took him past the Presbyterian Church at Hansen, where a great commotion was caused among the horses and some very hard things were said about the automobile by their owners who were worshipping in the church. The car had neither windshield nor horn nor scarcely any of the equipment with which the automobile of today is identified. It could travel about twelve miles per hour and it consumed about a gallon of gasoline per mile, but gasoline

sold at 8 cents per gallon. Dr. C. V. Artz and Rev. William McDonald were the first in Adams County to ride in the first car with Mr. Jacobs. The growth in the ownership of cars is indicated as follows in the office records of the assessor: 1914, 646; 1915, 876; 1916, 1,172.

FARM PRODUCTS OF COUNTY

Probably the first farming done in Adams County was by "Wild Bill Kress" and his partner, Jerome Fouts, or "California Joe," in 1870, upon their homesteads in Little Blue Township. That year they planted a few acres of sod corn, which yielded fairly well and indicated something of the future of the county agriculturally. In 1880 there were cultivated 57,809 acres of wheat, 31,276 acres of corn, 5,793 acres of oats, 4,443 acres of barley, 571 acres of broom-corn, 295 acres of rye, 58 acres of potatoes, and there were 353 acres of tame hay.

How the county where M. N. Kress planted a few acres of sod corn developed as a farming country can be sensed by reflection upon the report made by the Nebraska State Department of Labor upon the products of Adams County in an average year like 1914. In that year there were planted 60,089 acres of corn, yielding 1,448,145 bushels; 134,253 acres of winter wheat, yielding 3,060,968 bushels; 42 acres of spring wheat, 378 bushels; 13,714 acres of oats, 479,990 bushels; 862½ acres of rye, 21,131 bushels; 570 acres of barley, 15,390 bushels; 13,940 acres of alfalfa, 30,668 tons; 1,465 acres of sorghum; 54 acres of speltz; 191 acres of speltz and Hungarian; 1,247 acres of Irish potatoes, 121,030 bushels. There were also 9,100 acres of wild hay, yielding 14,560 tons; 946 acres of timber; 78,740 poultry.

ADAMS COUNTY'S SHIPMENTS

The surplus shipments of farm products made by Adams County in 1914 is thus summarized by the state board of agriculture:

Products	Head
Cattle	2,994
Hogs	13,533
Horses and mules.....	1,776
Sheep	5,235

PAST AND PRESENT OF ADAMS COUNTY

Products	Bushels
Apples	4,220
Barley	14
Corn	23,524
Oats	5,075
Onions	542
Popcorn	3,003
Potatoes	14,590
Rye	2,589
Wheat	4,817,344

Products	Tons
Alfalfa	100
Cement blocks	18
Hay	557
Ice	144,274
Sand and gravel.....	1,100
Stone .....	.....
Straw	231
Sugar beets .....	.....

Products	Number
Brick	19,873,087

Products	Gallons
Cider .....	.....
Cream	40,592
Ice cream	7,935

Products	Crates
Blackberries	977
Raspberries	1,084
Strawberries	3,715

Products	Cases
Canned goods	7

Products	Pounds
Alfalfa seed	22,764
Butter	693,975
Broomcorn	350

Products	Pounds
Cane seed	1,200
Celery	5,700
Cheese	2,980
Clover seed .....	.....
Dressed meat	43,512
Dressed poultry	427,619
Dried fruit	7
Flour	3,615,163
Fresh fruit	253,655
Furs	815
Garden seeds	456
Hides and pelts.....	295,571
Honey	500
Lard	4,392
Live poultry	2,845,175
Melons	16,000
Mill feed	941,022
Millet seed	14,564
Nursery stock	35
Nuts	6,300
Tallow	37,092
Tar .....	.....
Timothy seed .....	.....
Vegetables	60,635
Wool	11,909

Products	Baskets
Grapes	13,700
Peaches	4,300
Plums	2,900

Products	Dozens
Brooms	194
Eggs	536,562

In 1914, 817 Adams County farms were occupied by the owners and 690 by tenants; in 1915, 778 were occupied by owners and 947 by tenants. In 1914, the first year that income tax was collected, tax was paid by fifty-one Adams County individuals; of these forty-four resided in Hastings and the remainder outside.

ADAMS COUNTY'S POPULATION

The United States Government census report gives the following among other facts concerning the population of Adams County: The population in 1870 was 19; 1880, 10,235; 1890, 24,303; 1900, 18,840; 1910, 20,900. State census taken in the earlier years show that the ingress of settlers into the county was at the rate of about one thousand a year. The population given for 1874 was 2,694; 1875, 3,093; 1876, 3,940; 1878, 5,583; 1879, 8,162.

The decrease between 1890 and 1900 was 5,463, or 22.5 per cent; the increase from 1900 to 1910 was 2,060, or 10.9 per cent. In 1910 the population per square mile was 37; rural population, 20.5 per square mile.

The population of Juniata was 528 in 1890, 543 in 1900 and 471 in 1910. The population of Juniata Township, including the town, was 1,231 in 1890, 1,233 in 1900 and 1,056 in 1910.

The Town of Kenesaw had a population of 504 in 1900 and 657 in 1910. Kenesaw Township, including the Town of Kenesaw, had a population of 668 in 1890, 913 in 1900 and 1,082 in 1910.

The population of Highland Township was 603 in 1890, 600 in 1900 and 520 in 1910.

The Village of Ayr lies partly in Ayr Township and partly in Zero. The total population of Ayr Village in 1890 was 173, 141 in 1900 and 142 in 1910. The part of the village in Ayr Township had 107 inhabitants in 1890, 70 in 1900 and 87 in 1910. The part of Ayr Village lying in Zero Township had a population of 66 in 1890, 71 in 1900 and 55 in 1910. Ayr Township, including a part of the village, had 792 inhabitants in 1890, 715 in 1900 and 702 in 1910. Zero Township, including a part of the Village of Ayr, had a population of 712 in 1890, 709 in 1900 and 603 in 1910.

Blaine Township had a population of 622 in 1890, 554 in 1900 and 560 in 1910. Cottonwood Township, including Holstein, had a population of 548 in 1890, 552 in 1900 and 564 in 1910. The population of the Village of Holstein in 1910 was 323.

The population of Denver Township in 1890 was 756, 1,360 in 1900 and 1,729 in 1910. Hanover's population in 1890 was 655, 593 in 1900 and 551 in 1910. Little Blue Township's population was 517 in 1890, 503 in 1900 and 546 in 1910. Logan Township was 324 in 1890, 501 in 1900 and 501 in 1910.

Roseland Township, including the Town of Roseland, had a population of 782 in 1890, 847 in 1900 and 857 in 1910. The Town of Roseland had a population of 227 in 1900 and 249 in 1910. Silver

Lake Township had a population of 518 in 1890, 550 in 1900 and 479 in 1910. Verona, including Prosser, had a population of 789 in 1890, 773 in 1900 and 714 in 1910. Prosser was incorporated in 1907 and in 1910 had a population of 163.

The population of Wanda Township was 602 in 1890, 621 in 1900 and 523 in 1910. West Blue Township's population was 600 in 1890, 628 in 1900 and 575 in 1910.

The population of Hastings for 1890 is given as 13,584; 1900, 7,188; 1910, 9,338. At a special census taken in 1915 and announced upon December 18th, that year, the population of Hastings was announced as 10,843. The population of the First Ward in 1910 was 2,970; Second Ward, 2,404; Third Ward, 1,470; Fourth Ward, 2,494. The population as given for Hastings in 1890 is an indication of the padding throughout Nebraska that year and should not be taken as a measure of decrease, as the census figures of subsequent years seem to indicate.

The population of Hansen in 1910 was 72; Pauline, 250; Leroy, 76; Hayland, 33.

The 1910 census shows that those of foreign birth, white, resident in Adams County when the census was taken were apportioned among the nations as follows: From Austria 124, Canada (French 21, other 110), Denmark 150, England 160, France 12, Germany, 1,227, Greece 8, Holland 9, Hungary 2, Ireland 133, Italy 13, Norway 17, Russia 768, Scotland 28, Sweden 161, Switzerland 15, Wales 22, other foreign countries 28. In 1890 there were 327 negroes, 63 in 1900, 97 in 1910. Of the negro population of 1910, 83 were black and 14 mulattoes.

CHAPTER XXII

RAILROADS AND NEWSPAPERS

Adams County now has 150.97 miles of railroad lines belonging to the Union Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy systems and enjoys the advantages afforded by these great transcontinental trade and passenger routes. Not all these roads were built by the systems now owning them, some of them have been acquired by purchase from the original companies.

The Burlington was the first railroad to traverse Adams County. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska was organized in 1869, though it was not completed through Adams County until the summer of 1872. It was a part of the main line of the Burlington system, but the portion built at this particular period extended from Plattsmouth by way of Lincoln to Kearney Junction. In a communication to the publisher of "The Book of Hastings," under date of November 12, 1906, E. Bignell, superintendent of the Lincoln division of the Burlington, wrote: "I ran an engine, hauling construction material for the line west of Hastings, before there was a house in Hastings, except one sod house, but I don't remember the date of the first train being put on. I remember my first trip very well because, on arrival at Juniata, where there was a water tank and a station building, I asked the agent if it was Hastings. He replied in the negative, saying Hastings was seven miles east. This was in June, 1872." In the letter of Mrs. A. V. Cole, printed in the chapter on Juniata, the date of the arrival of the first train in Juniata is given as June 8th, 1872.

In May, 1882, the Burlington was completed to Denver, building from Kenesaw by way of Holdrege. The completion of this line greatly improved the railway facilities afforded by the Burlington in Adams County and had a general stimulating effect. The connection with the Burlington's main line with its southern system, the Red Cloud branch, was built towards the close of 1878. The last spike in the construction of the Aurora branch of the Burlington was driven at

7 o'clock P. M., September 7, 1886, and the first regular train departed for Aurora at 11:05 A. M., September 13. Jolly "Pap" Willis was the conductor in charge. This was the last line constructed by the Burlington in Adams County.

It was the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, now with the extension to Grand Island called the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, that brought Hastings into existence. As has been written previously, Juniata was the official town of the Burlington and Hastings was an incident of the building of the St. Joseph & Denver City to the line of the Burlington at the point where Hastings stands. A fitting monument to the indebtedness of Hastings to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, is the name of the city. A man by the name of Hastings was a member of the firm that had the grading of the last section of the road into the city and the name was given to the town in his honor. Train service did not begin on the St. Joseph & Western until the fall of 1872.

A deficiency of funds frustrated the plans of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company to extend the line from Hastings to Denver as was the original plan although the road was once graded for a considerable distance toward Kearney, the grade passing near the present location of the Lepin Hotel. About a year after the completing of the road to Hastings a movement was inaugurated in Hastings to complete the road to Grand Island. The prime movers were W. L. Smith, who was connected with the St. Joseph & Denver, and J. J. Worswick, an Englishman, who was to finance the project. Associated with these were George H. Pratt, T. E. Farrell, C. K. Lawson and some others. A company of men were also associated in Grand Island for the same purpose, the plan being for the Grand Island men to look after the building of the road in Hall County and the Hastings men in Adams County. Grading was done north up what is now Burlington Avenue and northwards almost to the county line, while from Grand Island a grade was made almost to the Adams County line. When the project had proceeded thus far Mr. Worswick departed for England and did not return, and the enterprise was abandoned. If no rails were laid upon the grade for some time afterwards it was used as a track upon which to give trotting horses their practice bouts, and thus it was regarded as not having been wholly useless.

Hastings was the terminus of the St. Joseph & Denver City until 1879 when a connection was formed between the Union Pacific Company and the St. Joseph & Denver Company. The twenty-five miles of road were constructed that year and soon thereafter the two companies were consolidated and the road was called the St. Joseph &

Grand Island Railroad. Litigation grew out of the joint ownership of this line, minority stockholders complaining that the road was managed in the interest of the Union Pacific regardless of the rights of minority holders. Through a decision of the Supreme Court in 1916 the control of the road passed wholly into the control of the Union Pacific.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad with its western terminus in Prosser affords connection with the Burlington at Superior and the Missouri Pacific's connections in Kansas. It was formerly called the Pacific Railroad. It was built into Hastings in the winter of 1887-8 and extended to Prosser the following spring.

Hastings is the western terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern in Adams County. The original purpose was to build the line through to Denver and the idea is still rumored from time to time.

The Northwestern affords connection with Omaha by way of Fremont. For many years it was called the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad; it has always been, however, a part of the Northwestern.

The branch of the Burlington in the southern part of Adams County, at the building of which Holstein, Roseland, Pauline and Leroy came into existence, was built in 1887, though not by the Burlington. It was the result of the acquiring of the St. Joseph & Denver City by the Union Pacific interests. The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad lies rather across the stream of commerce and travel than with it. It was to act as feeder for the St. Joseph & Grand Island that the line in the south part of Adams County was built by the Union Pacific. Its original name was the Kansas City & Omaha, better remembered as the K. C. & O. This line of feeders began to be constructed in 1885, building first from Fairfield to York through Sutton and later extending from York to Stromsburg. The line through Adams County was built from Fairfield to Alma.

The original plan for this road too was to extend to Denver, but a total of 190 miles was all that was finished. The road was bonded to the amount of \$1,000 per mile and its earnings became insufficient to pay the interest. About 1890 its condition as a business enterprise became so hopeless that it was sold at auction and bought by the Burlington, of which, since that time, it has been a part.

John M. Ragan of Hastings was at this period general attorney for the St. Joseph & Grand Island and had charge of the acquiring of right of way for the feeders. Pauline was named in honor of Mr. Ragan's wife, Pauline S. Ragan, and Leroy in honor of Leroy Stone, son of C. L. Stone, of Hastings. It was the poor crops inci-

dent to a period of shortage of rain that caused the downfall of the Kansas City & Omaha.

The Hastings & Northwestern is the newest line in Adams County. It constitutes the "Gibbon cutoff," and extends from Hastings to Gibbon. The Hastings & Northwestern is a Union Pacific road. Regular service was established between Hastings and Gibbon during the first few days of June. This cutoff is twenty-eight miles long and was constructed with great rapidity; negotiations for right of way were not begun until the fall of 1912 and the rails were laid by April 1, 1913.

The new station on Third Street is located within 100 feet of the original location of the station of the St. Joseph & Denver City. The passenger station of the St. Joseph & Grand Island which was located south of the Burlington tracks, between Denver and Hastings avenues, was removed to East Twelfth Street after the present station came into use and is now used as a freight and yard office. The Third Street station was erected at a cost of \$60,000. The railroad has bought the property lying between Minnesota Avenue and their tracks from Second Street to Seventh Street.

The East Side Boulevard was opened on property purchased by the City of Hastings in 1912. In granting the right to the Hastings & Northwestern Railroad the city council closed Third, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh streets at their point of intersection with Wabash Avenue and the East Side Boulevard was opened to relieve the condition thus produced.

The first station agent of the St. Joseph & Denver City was John J. Wemple. A. A. Sweet followed, and then came Sam Heacox, who was the predecessor of Mr. Conoughy. J. J. Conoughy has been the agent since September 5, 1885.

The Burlington station in Hastings was located on Bellevue Avenue from 1873 to 1902. At the time that the first station was located, in 1873, there was a lively rivalry among the residents. The Hastings Townsite Company exerted all its efforts to have the station located within the boundaries of the original town, while John G. Moore, whose holding lay immediately west, endeavored to influence the railroad to place the station in the vicinity of his land. To clinch his argument Mr. Moore donated thirteen acres of land and some building lots to the railroad, with the result that the station was built in the west end. The first station was destroyed by fire in 1879, and a new one built. For several years a lunch room was maintained near the station.

The present Burlington station was completed in 1902 at a cost of

about \$75,000. When the location was changed from Bellevue Avenue to St. Joseph, the west side objected as strenuously as had the east side in 1873. They argued that the location had been determined upon for a consideration and that the railroad had no moral right to change. Julius C. Swartz has been the station agent at the Burlington continuously since 1884, returning that year from a period in Denver. Before going to the latter place he was in Hastings for some time.

For the aid of the construction of railroads in Adams County \$211,000 in bonds were voted. Of this sum \$6,000 were township bonds voted by Ayr and Little Blue for the aid of the Kansas City & Omaha. Upon the same date, March 26, 1887, the Kansas City & Omaha bonds were defeated in Roseland and Cottonwood townships. For the aid of the Pacific Railroad, now the Missouri Pacific, Adams County voted \$125,000 and the City of Hastings \$20,000. For the aid of the Chicago & Northwestern, Hastings voted \$60,000. All these bonds have been paid and the county has no bonded indebtedness. The assessed valuation of railroads and car companies in Adams County in 1916 was \$1,277,960, making a total valuation of \$6,389,800.

Adams County towns are located as follows, with respect to railroads: On the main line of the Burlington—Hastings, Juniata, Kenesaw. On the St. Joseph & Grand Island—Hastings and Hansen. On the Chicago & Northwestern—Hastings. On the Missouri Pacific—Prosser, Juniata, Hastings, Pauline. On Red Cloud branch of the Burlington—Ayr. On the Burlington's south county line—Holstein, Roseland, Leroy, Pauline. On the Hastings & Northwestern—Hastings, Newmarch, Hayland. Charles Moritz, of Prosser, operates the elevators at Newmarch and Hayland.

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper in Adams County was the Adams County Gazette, established at Juniata in January, 1872, by C. C. Babcock and R. D. Babcock. The Babcock brothers published the weekly at Juniata until 1876 and then moved the plant to Hastings. In 1880 it was purchased by J. W. Short and Charles Kelley and that year was purchased by the Wigton brothers, who had established and were publishing the Hastings Journal. After the consolidation the Journal was called the Gazette-Journal. The Wigton brothers interested in the business were A. L. Wigton, J. W. Wigton and George A. Wigton. A. L. Wigton resided in Omaha for the last several years of his life and died at Omaha in December, 1914. J. W. Wigton now

resides in Denver, and George A. Wigton lives in Hastings and is an official in the Loyal Mystic Legion.

The Hastings Journal, which was the first paper to be established in Hastings, was founded by A. L. Wigton and M. K. Lewis. The first office was opened on Second Street, next to Hastings Avenue. The first paper was issued from the press, May 24, 1873. The initial number was received with great enthusiasm and it was decided to sell it at auction. It was knocked down to S. S. Dow, who had bid five dollars. Mr. Dow thought the paper cheap at the price.

In the fall of 1882 the Gazette-Journal Company was organized as a joint stock company and incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The erection of a fine two-story brick office at the southwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and Second Street was commenced at once and was finished and occupied in the spring of 1883. The publication of the Gazette-Journal as a daily was commenced in August, 1883.

In September, 1885, the company was reorganized. J. O. Fisher succeeded J. W. Wigton in the business management, while A. L. Wigton was succeeded as editor in chief by C. F. Royce. Other changes were made in the executive offices of the company. E. C. Webster became president, J. B. Heartwell vice president, J. J. Wemple treasurer, J. W. Wigton secretary, J. O. Fisher manager. These constituted the board of directors. In the spring of 1886, an addition double the size of the original building was built adjoining it on the west. The new building was completed in September of that year. The Gazette-Journal conducted, besides the newspaper plant, a large job and lithographing department and carried the largest payroll of any establishment in town. The paper was published until the plant was practically destroyed by fire July 29, 1889.

February 8, 1878, A. D. Williams, who had established a weekly paper in Kenesaw, the Kenesaw Times, removed the plant to Hastings and changed the name of the paper to the Central Nebraskan. In 1879 Mr. I. D. Evans, now of Kenesaw, was associated with Mr. Williams in the publication of the paper. After the Central Nebraskan had been published about two years the name was changed to the Hastings Central Nebraskan. At about the same time that the name was changed, the weekly was converted into a daily. Following Mr. Williams the paper was owned successively by Bratton & Renner, Professor Webster and Merritt & Creeth. The firm of Bratton & Renner was composed of the present city clerk, A. T. Bratton and Fred Renner. The firm of Merritt & Creeth were John A. Creeth and E. E. Merritt. Mr. Creeth died in Los Angeles in 1915. The

detailed ownership and sale of the Nebraskan was as follows: Mr. Williams sold to Mr. Bratton, Mr. Bratton to Professor Webster, Mr. Webster to Dr. H. P. Fitch and Doctor Fitch to Merritt & Creeth. On the suspension of the Nebraskan, the plant was absorbed by the Daily Republican.

In November, 1889, the Daily Press was established by J. W. Kinsella, W. B. Palmer and Walt Mason. The three were newspapermen from Omaha, where Kinsella and Palmer had been connected with the Omaha Republican. The financial backing and advertising patronage did not prove sustaining and after publishing sixteen issues, the paper suspended. The printing of the Daily Press was done by Mr. Rounds, son of S. P. Rounds, who was one time a government printer. Mr. Rounds had purchased what was left of the Gazette-Journal plant after the fire.

About this same period a paper called the "Daily Times" was published for a short time by a Mr. Thornton.

March 24, 1894, John S. Williams began publishing a daily paper, the Hastings News. It was published for about a year as a daily and then was changed into a weekly. After publishing it two years as a weekly Mr. Williams again started it as a daily, finally changing it back into a weekly. After running the paper for nine years Mr. Williams sold the Hastings News to William Madgett, who continued it for a few weeks and then the paper suspended.

During the boom period a fine daily paper was established in Hastings by a so-called Boston syndicate. This was an eight-page paper, carrying telegraphic news. Failing to get advertising patronage, the paper suspended publication and type and material was sold to the Omaha Republican.

The Hastings Daily Republican was published from January 12, 1889, to September 4, 1915, when it was purchased by Adam Breede, publisher of the Hastings Daily Tribune. The Republican was founded by Charles L. Watkins and Frank A. Watkins. For the first two years the Daily Republican was published as a morning paper with an eight-page Sunday edition. After absorbing the Daily Nebraskan the Republican was changed into an evening paper and so continued to the time of its sale.

F. A. Watkins bought the interest of his brother, Charles, and associated with himself his younger brother, Ed. Watkins, who for a number of years before had been engaged in the job printing and bookbinding business. Several years later Frank Watkins bought the bookbinding and job printing departments and assumed the sole direction of the plant. On January 1, 1912, Sidney G. Evans, son of G. J.

Evans, purchased a half interest in the entire plant and was associated with Mr. Watkins until a few days before the newspaper was sold to Adam Breede. Mr. Watkins retained the job department and bookbindery.

The first linotype machine to be used in Hastings was installed in the office of the Republican by Charles H. Palmer in May, 1904. The machine belonged to Mr. Palmer and his association with the Republican was by contract.

Other papers founded by Messrs. Watkins were the Ayr Times, the Blue Hill Times and the Red Willow County Times at Indianola.

Sidney G. Evans is now assistant editor of The Searchlight on Congress, published at Washington, D. C.

The Hastings Evening Record was established in Hastings early in 1899 by Harry Mock and Ed. Mock, who came from Alma, where they had sold the Alma Record to E. H. Batty. The Record was published for about two years by the Mock brothers and then sold to J. S. Ramsey, who published it for a short time before the paper suspended.

Our Own Opinion was a paper established by George Lynn during the time of populism. About the same time George E. Brown established the Peoples' Journal, also a populist weekly, which later absorbed Our Own Opinion. The Peoples' Journal was discontinued in 1907.

The Nebraska Volksfreund was a German weekly newspaper which was established in 1883 in Hastings and continued publication under various ownerships until 1890, when it suspended. It was edited by William Breede and P. N. Carson.

The Adams County Democrat, supporting the democratic party, was founded July 10, 1880, by Richard (Dick) Thompson and Durley Dent. It was purchased by the present owners, R. B. Wahlquist and C. B. Wahlquist, March 1, 1888.

The Hastings Daily Tribune is the outgrowth of two newspapers and the absorption of a third. The Hastings Independent was established as a weekly newspaper, July 3, 1886, by Frank D. Taggart. Mr. Taggart was a republican and established the paper mainly as a political organ. Isaac LeDioyt was the managing editor of the Independent. At about the same time another weekly newspaper, the Tribune, was established by A. P. Brown and Dick Thompson.

The Independent was purchased by A. L. Wigton and his son, Will Wigton. A. L. Wigton did not act as editor very long, but turned the management over to his son. A. H. Brown purchased the Independent and later the Tribune. The name was then changed to

the Hastings Independent-Tribune. Adam Breede purchased the Independent-Tribune from A. H. Brown in 1894 and changed the name to the Hastings Tribune. Mr. Breede published the Hastings Tribune as a weekly until October 2, 1905, when the Hastings Daily Tribune was established. The weekly Tribune has been continued.

The Hastings Daily Tribune was set by hand composition until 1907, since which time linotypes have been in use. A perfecting press was installed in 1910. August 15, 1914, the Daily Tribune began using full United Press telegraphic news service received by leased wire. Henry G. Smith has been associated with the Tribune since the founding of the daily. The subscription list of the Hastings Daily Republican was purchased by Adam Breede, the owner and editor of the Tribune, September 4, 1915. When the Independent-Tribune was purchased by Mr. Breede the paper had no printing plant, not even a proof press. For many years the paper was printed by the Adams County Democrat.

The first paper published by the students of Hastings College was the Vidette, which was first issued in 1885. The present college paper was first issued in 1895.

The Wholesaler was a trade journal founded and published by R. D. McFadden in 1910. It suspended publication after about a year.

The Juniata Herald was first issued October 25, 1876, by the Citizens Company; A. H. Brown was the editor. September 15, 1877, it was purchased by G. S. Guild, and then was owned successively by William Knickerbocker, J. W. Liveringhouse and F. W. Francis. Upon the death of Mr. Francis in March, 1884, the Herald was purchased by the present editor and owner, I. H. Rickel, who has issued the paper continuously.

Following the removal of the Kenesaw Times from Kenesaw in 1878 a paper has been issued in the town by various publishers. The Kenesaw Citizen was published for a time. Dr. E. J. Latta was the editor of this paper for a period. The Kenesaw Sunbeam is the paper published at this time; it was purchased by W. W. Malman, the present owner and editor, November 1, 1913, from J. A. Gardner, who now publishes the Holstein Herald. Mr. Malman installed a linotype in the office of the Sunbeam in 1915.

CHAPTER XXIII

INGLESIDE

The Ingleside Hospital for the Insane, located a little more than a mile west of Hastings, is the largest institution in Adams County, and one of continuous interest. The bill locating the hospital was passed by the Legislature of Nebraska in 1887, and \$75,000 was appropriated for the erection of buildings. The appropriation was made on the condition that 160 acres of land should be donated at Hastings for the use of the hospital. Forty acres were given by Adams County and 120 acres additional by A. L. Clarke, Samuel Alexander, James B. Heartwell and a number of other citizens.

The first bill for the location of the hospital at Hastings was introduced in the Legislature of 1885 by Fred P. Olmstead, representative from Adams County. Mr. Matthewson of Norfolk was the speaker of the House in that session, and favorable to Norfolk; the net result of the legislation was the substituting of the name of Norfolk into Mr. Olmstead's bill in place of Hastings. One of the weaknesses in the proposition for Hastings which Mr. Olmstead was authorized to make was the offer of forty acres of land, while Norfolk offered 320.

The contract for the erection of the original building, the administration building, was let to Ellis Reynolds & Sprecher. C. C. Rittenhouse was the architect and S. J. Weigel the superintendent of construction. The cornerstone of this building was laid July 25, 1888. By subsequent appropriations the land area of the institution has been increased to an aggregate of 6291½ acres, less the rights of way of the Missouri Pacific and the Burlington railroads, which leaves a net of approximately 620 acres. The lands are located as follows: 120 acres on section 9, 40 on section 10, 320 on section 16 and 1451½ on section 15, all in Denver Township.

In 1891 the north and south wings were added to the original building, and in 1897 the South Annex was built. In 1902 the North Annex was erected. The cornerstone of the newest building, the

Cowles Building, was laid April 26, 1910. In 1904 and 1905 Amusement Hall, where the patients' dances and various entertainments are given, was built. The hall is 60 by 100 feet. During the same two-year period, the farm cottage on the northeast quarter of section 16 was built, and two new greenhouses were constructed. The dairy barn on the northeast quarter of section 16 was built in 1914. It is a modern, sanitary barn, equipped with James steel stanchions, and will accommodate sixty-six cows. A large herd of Holstein cows is maintained at Ingleside. About seventy-five are milked at the present time, the milk and cream being used by the dwellers at the hospital.

The cost of the dairy barn was \$5,500, in cash, but the patients performed a great deal of the labor and the barn is valued at \$10,000. The hospital has its own electric light and power plant and water-works system.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS

Dr. M. W. Stone was the first superintendent of the institution. Doctor Stone came from Wahoo and was appointed May 1, 1889. J. W. Liveringhouse of Grand Island was the first steward.

Nebraska politics was convulsed in 1891 by the struggle of John M. Thayer and James E. Boyd for the governorship, and the struggle is reflected in the records of Ingleside. Governor Boyd served first from January 15, 1891, to May 5, 1891. On April 20th Governor Boyd appointed Dr. G. W. Johnston superintendent. On May 5th Governor Thayer resumed his seat as governor and on the same date removed Superintendent Johnston, who had served only twenty-four hours. Governor Thayer then, May 5th, reappointed Dr. F. G. Test, whom he had first appointed May 31st and who had served until his removal by Governor Boyd. On September 15, 1891, Doctor Test was removed and Dr. F. J. Bricker appointed. February 15, 1892, Doctor Bricker was removed and Dr. G. W. Johnston reappointed. Doctor Johnston assumed control of the institution February 15, 1892, and served until Dr. Robert Damerell, of Red Cloud, appointed by Governor Holcomb, March 28, 1895, assumed charge April 10, 1895. Dr. J. T. Steele, of Hastings, was appointed assistant by Doctor Damerell, succeeding Dr. W. B. Kern, who had filled the position under Doctor Bricker. Doctor Kern had come from Wood River, and this was his first connection with the hospital.

Dr. J. T. Steele was appointed superintendent by Governor Poynter and assumed control May 16, 1899. Dr. W. B. Kern was appointed superintendent by Governor Charles H. Dietrich, Feb-

ruary 1, 1901, and S. Woodard, of Aurora, was assistant physician. Doctor Woodard was later appointed superintendent of the Lincoln Hospital by Governor Shallenberger. Harry C. Haverly, of Hastings, became steward with the superintendency of Doctor Kern, and Alma J. Chapman second assistant. Mr. Haverly continued as steward until December 1, 1907, when he resigned to become landlord of the Bostwick Hotel. He was succeeded as steward by George James.

Doctor Kern was superintendent continuously from February 1, 1901, to February 1, 1909, when he was succeeded by Dr. M. W. Baxter, who was appointed by Governor Shallenberger. Doctor Baxter served until February 1, 1911, when Doctor Kern again assumed charge, having been appointed by Governor Aldrich. When Governor Morehead was elected, he again appointed Doctor Baxter, who served from February 20, 1913, until his resignation, which took effect January 31, 1916. Upon that date the present superintendent, Dr. W. S. Fast, assumed charge. Doctor Fast was appointed by the board of commissioners of state institutions, and was formerly superintendent of the school for the feeble-minded, at Beatrice.

NAME AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the institution, originally, was to relieve the institutions at Lincoln and Norfolk of those cases believed to be incurable, and the legal name was "Hospital for the Incurable Insane." Very emphatic objections were made by superintendents, in their reports, to this name. Doctor Johnston argued that it was unfair to those individuals confined and who were able to comprehend their situation, to force upon them through the name the realization that they were in an institution from which they would not be released. It was also urged that the name was a misnomer, because in many instances patients recovered their mental normality of their own accord. Doctor Kern also urged this matter upon the Legislature. After 1895 the name appearing in the reports of the superintendents is "Asylum for the Chronic Insane." It was the Legislature of 1905 that changed the name and character of the institution. The name was changed to the "Nebraska State Hospital," and instead of being an institution for the chronic insane of the state, it was made the hospital for all classes of insane in a district comprising fifty-three counties. The Legislature of 1915 gave the institution its present designation, "Ingleside Hospital for the Insane."

POSTOFFICE ESTABLISHED

June 26, 1905, the United States Government established a post-office in the institution, designating it as Ingleside. This was the origin of the present name, Ingleside. The superintendents were the postmasters until March, 1913, when Ingleside, together with all other fourth-class offices, came under the civil service. Percy M. Jones, the bookkeeper of the institution, became the first postmaster under the civil service and served until his resignation in the spring of 1914. At that time, Mrs. Una Norris, wife of the present supervisor, assumed charge of the office. Mrs. Norris died in March, 1915, and Miss Mae Baxter was acting postmistress until the present postmistress, Mrs. Golda V. Crutcher, qualified, August 26, 1915.

Until the Legislature of 1913 established the "Board of Commissioners of State Institutions," which organized July 1st of that year, Ingleside was in the care of a board of control composed of the governor, secretary of state and the commissioner of public lands and buildings. The institution, having its management strictly a matter of political patronage, has always been the object of a great deal of political maneuvering, and at intervals the newspapers of the two political parties have found much to say, sometimes sensational matter, about Ingleside.

FIRST DISTURBANCE

The first disturbance came early in the history of the institution. T. H. Leavitt, a state accountant, having been assigned to investigate the accounts of the hospital, reported August 5, 1891, for the previous twenty-five months. The report was made to the president of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, A. R. Humphrey. The report charged lax methods generally for the period, and declared that it was impossible to trace where some of the public money had gone to. It could be seen, for instance, that on May 25, 1889, J. V. Smith had been paid \$300 for a team of horses, but to whom had been paid \$106.35 for a barn, harness and wagon could not be ascertained from the record. After enumerating some of the obscurities, the report said: "There are probably irregularities in the accounts in sight, covering from \$12,000 to \$20,000, which neither the papers in my hands nor the time to which you have limited me have made it possible to examine into." "Bills have been paid in duplicate or in excess of what was due." "It is noticeable concerning the checks given to parties named in the payroll that some of them are far less than the sums

NEBRASKA

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HOSPITAL



INGLESIDE



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named in the vouchers to the state treasurer." It was also charged that spurious names had been entered upon the payroll and money drawn to pay their salaries. Such is a sketch of early irregularities reported at Ingleside.

NEW REGIME

The theory underlying the legislative enactment of 1913, which created the board of commissioners of public institutions, was to improve the checking and accounting systems and to lessen the political patronage feature. Since its creation, this board has appointed the superintendent, Superintendent Fast being the first. If the theory works out, superintendents will not hereafter be necessarily changed as the fortunes of political parties change. The board is appointed by the governor, the members having six-year terms, except the first board, which gave Henry Gerdes, of Falls City, six years, Judge Howard Kennedy, of Omaha, four years, and Silas A. Holcomb, of Broken Bow, two years. At the expiration of his first term, Mr. Holcomb was reappointed.

GROWTH IN VALUE

When Superintendent M. W. Stone assumed his duties in 1889 the property put in his charge was valued at \$80,598.66. This included land and all other property. The last inventory made was February 20, 1913, when the value of the Ingleside property was listed at \$1,265,995.91. The estimated value at present is \$1,500,000.

FIRST PATIENTS

Patients were first received at the hospital August 1, 1889. Forty-four were brought from Lincoln on that date. The first of these to be taken, becoming Number One, was Melvin Meals, who remained an inmate until his death, October 7, 1895. Of the party that came that day, Peter Hedstrum is the only one that remains. There had been received up to December 18, 1916, 4,115 patients in all, and the inmates upon that day numbered 405 women and 747 men.

NOTABLE PATIENTS

Among the notable patients at Ingleside at present is Hans Albert, a violinist of distinction and who still plays his instrument with much

skill and feeling. Hans Albert relates that he was born in Austria and was brought to this country by Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Another musician of much ability is George McPherson. He is a colored man and was graduated from several musical conservatories. He is a skilled pianist and spends many hours at the piano, and has played at concerts. Another notable inmate, though with a different talent, is Bertha Liebbecke. She is known throughout the United States as "Fainting Bertha." She gained this name through her habit of falling in a faint into the arms of pedestrians on city streets. Generally, when the pedestrians had disengaged themselves and provided care for the fainting woman, they found afterwards that they had been relieved by Bertha of their pocketbooks, watches, jewelry or other valuables. "Fainting Bertha" has escaped from Ingleside on some occasions and afforded opportunities for sensational captures.

THE STAFF

There were at Ingleside on December 18, 1916, 155 employees, with an aggregate payroll of \$6,000 per month. The staff at present is: Superintendent, Dr. W. S. Fast; assistant physician, Dr. W. H. Crutcher; second physician, Dr. C. A. Oaks; third physician, Dr. W. W. Hedlund; fourth, physician, Dr. Clara M. Hayden; pathologist, Dr. J. S. Leisure. Percy M. Jones has been bookkeeper and Michael O'Mera steward since February 20, 1913. Mrs. Libbie Thorsden is the matron.

Ingleside is a world to itself, a community full of human interest. Cheerfulness and optimism among the employees is brought into strong relief because of its nearness to the great tragedy enacted by the unfortunates who find their home here. Among the employees there exists a bright social life. By them the institution is often referred to as the "matrimonial bureau." Many marriages have resulted from acquaintances made at Ingleside. The care bestowed upon the buildings and grounds makes Ingleside, in spite of the nature of the place, an object of pride to the people of Hastings and Adams County.

CHAPTER XXIV

JUNIATA

SETTLEMENT AND LOCATION

Juniata, with a population according to the census of 1910 of 471, is located around the center of section 12, township 7, range 11. It lies four miles west of the western extremity of Hastings and the Burlington station at Juniata is seven miles west of the Burlington station in Hastings.

Juniata is the oldest town in Adams County and was the county seat until September, 1878, although the electors had voted for the removal of the county seat to Hastings the year before.

The first settlers around Juniata were a colony from Michigan, at the head of whom were Adna H. Bowen, now residing in Idaho, and Samuel L. Brass. The exact location was determined by two representatives of the Burlington Railroad, D. N. Smith and another man who some of the early settlers recall by the name of Wylsie. The four quarters of section 12 were preempted by Titus Babcock, R. D. Babcock, Isaac Stark and John Stark. The Babcocks were brothers and Isaac Stark was the father of John Stark. These four took their preemptions in February, 1871.

Under each of the four inside corners of the quarters of section 12 the preemptors erected houses which were ready for occupancy about the middle of March, 1871, and these formed the nucleus around which Juniata was built. The houses were built of lumber hauled from Grand Island, and each was 14 by 16 feet and 1½ stories high. These first settlers came to Grand Island over the Union Pacific and then came overland to Juniata bringing their supplies with them. The greatest drawback upon reaching the place was the lack of water, and it was about a month after their arrival before the railroad bored a well for their use at about the present location of the G. A. R. Hall. Until the well was bored, drinking water was hauled from Martin's Ranch on the Platte, a distance of about twenty-five

miles. Mrs. A. H. Bowen arrived in Juniata February 22, 1871, following her mother, Mrs. Titus Babcock, by only a few days.

The four preemptors of section 12, after receiving their patents from the government, disposed of their holdings to the Burlington Railroad and took up homesteads. The colonists, as stated, were brought from Michigan through the efforts of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Brass, and when the preemptors sold to the railroad every other lot within the town site became the property of Mr. Brass and Mr. Bowen; that is one-half of the lots belonged to the railroad, one-fourth to Mr. Bowen and one-fourth to Mr. Brass.

John and Isaac Stark lived upon their homesteads some four or five years and then returned to Michigan, where John died. Titus Babcock who was the first postmaster of Juniata and also the first judge elected for Adams County, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. H. Bowen, in Hastings, February, 1892, and was buried in the Juniata cemetery. His wife had died in Juniata, May 16, 1877. R. D. Babcock is now a resident of San Francisco.

FROM MRS. COLE'S SCRAPBOOK

In a letter to the Adams County Old Settlers' Association from Long Beach, Cal., March 6, 1915, contributed from "scraps from a scrapbook and reminiscences of early days in Adams County," that throws light interestingly upon early affairs in the county, writes Mrs. Cole:

"I never shall forget the black prairie as I saw it in 1872, just after a prairie fire had swept over it. To me, coming from Southern Michigan with her clover fields, large houses and larger barns, trees, hills, and running streams, the vast stretches of black prairie, never ending—no north, south, east, or west—dotted over with tiny unpainted houses and—no, I can't say barns—but shacks for a cow, and perhaps a yoke of oxen—that picture struck such a homesick feeling in my soul it took years to efface. I still see that picture. But it is only in my mind, for time has changed the black prairie into green fields of alfalfa and grain; the tiny dots of houses and outside sheds are gone like the prairie fires, and in their stead stand large comfortable farm houses, and real barns, where not only the spotted cow, called 'Speck,' lives but, in more stately style than oxen or horse, stands the big motor car. Who would have believed it, when in December, 1871, the little town of Juniata was located as the County Seat of Adams County!

"In November, 1871, the Adams County Gazette was first pub-

lished by R. D. Babcock and C. C. Babcock. The town site contained 360 acres. The first birth in Juniata was John Babcock, 1871. The first sermon preached was in November, 1871, by Rev. J. F. Clarkson, a Congregational minister, in S. L. Brass' home, in April, 1872. The first Sunday school was organized with S. L. Brass as its superintendent. The first school teacher in Juniata was Miss Lizzie Scott. The schoolhouse was built in 1872, by E. M. Allen and Ira G. Dillon. Titus Babcock was the first postmaster, holding the office from 1872 until October, 1881. He was succeeded by William Knickerbocker, who held it one month, when he was succeeded by L. J. Shirley.

"The first railroad train pulled into Juniata the eighth day of June, 1872. It was a joyful occasion, and celebrated by a public dinner. Before this the mail was carried by a carrier from Grand Island and Sutton.

"The very first stock of merchandise brought into Juniata was by John Jacobson, who kept the first hotel; also the first livery stable. In 1872 Frank Mitchel, C. R. Jones and W. H. Burr put in large stocks of goods. The first grain buyers were D. H. Freeman and R. S. Langley. The first clerk employed was Ed Jones. Mrs. Forgy kept the first millinery store. The first meat market was kept by William Twidale; the first drug store by Nathan Platte. The first physician was Dr. Morgan. The first death was a young man who died from being badly frozen while out hunting.

"In 1875 we held our first donation party at the residence of Thomas Peatt, Thursday, October 21, for the benefit of Elder Charles Reilley, the Methodist minister. The committee on invitations was D. H. Freeman, S. L. Brass and Mrs. A. V. Cole. I find an account of an entertainment given by Geary G. A. R. Post in 1885, and the first thing on the program was a peek-a-boo song by little Edna Brass, daughter of S. L. Brass. A pan of beans was voted to the largest man present, 175 votes cast at ten cents a vote; R. S. Langley getting ninety votes and D. R. Ball eighty-five. The item says three of the finest looking men in town were voted a cake for being the homeliest, and that Mr. Lockwood got the cake; the defeated men being John T. Hill and L. F. Pickerd.

"But the greatest excitement of the evening was in disposing of a large doll to be voted to the prettiest little girl present. The three-year-old daughter, Lottie, of Rev. and Mrs. Borger, and a three-year-old daughter, Bessie, of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Brown, were the contestants. J. M. Sewell had charge of the Borger tickets, E. M. Allen the Brown tickets. Excitement ran high until 2,960 votes

were cast, the little Borger girl getting a few votes the more and having a doll costing \$296. The entertainment netted the Post \$400. The proceeds went toward paying for the new G. A. R. Hall.

"I have said a great deal about Juniata, but I know more about her. Those were our days. I chronicle no more of Juniata, for Hastings, the Queen City of the plains, sprang into existence in 1872, when the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad formed a junction with the Burlington. Her rapid growth soon took from Juniata the county seat, and along with it the only building we had that in any way suggested that we were the honest, legitimate county seat of Adams County. It was the Adams County jail. Such an addition to our town! About as large as a good sized dry goods box, but our hopes were built on nothing less than that every man, woman and child in Hastings would find in it an abiding place. So with wrath in our hearts, and tears in our eyes, we watched it disappear toward the east, and poor Juniata was no more the metropolis of Adams County.

"Today, with loyal hearts, we point with pride to Hastings, the Queen City, and her beautiful little suburb, Juniata, where most of us have spent our hard days, along with many happy ones."

The jail which Mrs. Cole writes of as being hauled away to Hastings still stands in that city, though not as a jail. It is located at 1023 North Saunders Avenue and is an outbuilding on the property of Anthony Holloran. The jail is built of 2 by 6 timbers and is remarkably well spiked.

In 1872 the first lumber yard was established by Henry Van Allstyn and the first livery barn by Ira G. Dillon. By the beginning of November, 1872, Juniata had fifty residents and about fifteen houses. A. V. Cole arrived in Juniata October 24, 1871. Mr. Cole walked from Sutton. Early in 1873 he established a grocery business and in August of that year Ira G. Dillon opened a general merchandise store and in November S. J. Shirley opened a restaurant. In 1878 Ira G. Dillon erected a grain elevator.

JUNIATA AFTER 1878

Although Juniata had definitely lost the county seat the year before, 1879 was a year of great business and building activity. William B. Thorne erected a business block at a cost of \$15,000, and among those erecting residences were P. B. Hungerford, P. W. Warner, Ray L. Pomeroy, R. S. Langley, H. Barth, Samuel Dodge, Rev. J. W. Dobbs, Rev. H. A. Guild, Ira G. Dillon, William Twidale, D. H. Freeman, Edward Moore, James Laird, A. V. Cole and

others. It was estimated that the building operations aggregated \$75,000.

January 29, 1883, is the date of the great fire in Juniata when property with an estimated value of \$25,000 was destroyed. The fire wiped out the business block south of Tenth Street and facing Juniata Avenue. Among the losers by that fire were A. V. Cole, H. E. Wells, W. D. Sewell, John T. Hill, Adams & Miles, A. T. Showen, William Twidale & Company and Company F, Militia. There was at that time a brickyard in Juniata and the burned area was rebuilt largely from brick of Juniata manufacture. Not long after that the brick business suspended. At present there are nine brick business buildings in the town.

Although the oldest town in the county, Juniata was not incorporated until June 15, 1880, upon the petition of sixty-four taxpayers. Ira G. Dillon, S. L. Brass, H. E. Wells, E. M. Allen and L. F. Picard were the first trustees, appointed by the county commissioners. The present trustees are E. P. Hubbard, J. L. Whitesell, L. F. McFerren, J. W. McHarry and Theodore Trausch.

GRASSHOPPERS

In common with all of Adams County, and in fact all western Nebraska, the settlers around Juniata suffered complete loss of crops by the grasshoppers in 1874. An excellent crop was promising when the grasshoppers descended about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 4th. S. P. Howland, who at that time was located on his homestead on the southeast quarter of section 4, township 7, range 11, says that he observed the grasshoppers early in the forenoon but did not realize what they were. They appeared like a peculiar cloud drifting from the northwest and some declared that it was smoke from trains on the Union Pacific.

The grasshoppers alighted about 3 o'clock and by sunset the cornfields were stripped of their blades. The hoppers tarried for three days and left no vestige of a crop. Mr. and Mrs. Howland made a desperate effort to save an eighth of an acre of onions that they had planted by driving away the hoppers, but off the entire three-eighths of an acre they harvested only six bushels of onions. "That fall," narrates Mr. Howland, "all the corn that we gathered from twenty acres was not more than enough to fatten one pig and in addition there would be fodder enough for one cow." All Adams County suffered that year in like degree and it was necessary to distribute

relief among the settlers. A. H. Bowen and S. L. Brass were the committee in charge of this work at Juniata.

EASTER STORM

Many of the settlers around Juniata suffered hardships during the great blizzard of 1873. In this vicinity the storm came driving down from the north about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of April. It seemed to be about one hundred yards high and obscured the landscape so that it was practically impossible to get about. On the farms men could not see the outbuildings from the house and had the greatest difficulty in keeping their direction in traveling only a few rods. Indeed, they could not always do so as the instance of George Sanger shows.

Mr. Sanger had paid \$150 for a yoke of oxen and they were in his barn eight miles northeast of Juniata. The storm which had begun Sunday afternoon had not abated on Monday morning, and Mr. Sanger resolved to make his way out to the barn to feed the oxen. The barn was about twenty rods east of the house. When he reached the barn he found that one of the oxen was dead, smothered by the snow. When he had cared for the remaining ox Mr. Sanger started to return to the house. After taking a dozen steps, he could see neither house nor barn. There was nothing but the swirling, white snow and the unbroken roar of the wind. In a short time he was bewildered, lost all conception of direction and wandered helplessly in the storm. He went with the wind and by chance came to the school yard of District Fourteen. He did not know where he was but happened to stumble against an outhouse that stood in the school yard. All but exhausted and with nothing to eat Mr. Sanger stumbled into the outbuilding. Here he stood up until Wednesday evening when the storm abated and he was rescued, more dead than alive. This is but one of many cases of endurance resulting from the great storm.

MILLING IN JUNIATA

From the earliest days of Adams County's history Juniata has been prominent as a milling town. The first mill was built in 1874 by R. S. Langley and D. H. Freeman & Company. Juniata precinct voted \$6,000 in bonds almost as soon as the county was organized to aid in the building of a flour mill. The bonds were not paid, however, and the matter was taken to the district court where it was held that

the bonds were illegal because the district had superseded its authority when it issued bonds in aid of a private enterprise. The cost of the mill was about \$12,000.

When the mill was completed it was placed under a mortgage of \$8,000 which was held by Nordyke, Marmon & Company, of Indianapolis. The mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold at sheriff's sale and bought by S. W. Clarke. Later, in the settlement of William B. Thorne, the mill, as a part of the Thorne estate, was turned over to Adams County and in January, 1890, it was purchased by Oliver E. Palmer for \$2,100. In 1892 the mill was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by George Collins but afterwards was taken over by Mr. Palmer who operated the mill until it was purchased by the present owner, W. H. DeSanno, in 1901. Mr. DeSanno was an experienced miller before coming to Juniata from Beemer, Nebraska.

In 1907 the Juniata flour mill was destroyed by lightning and the present plant was at once erected. When the mill was rebuilt during 1908, Mr. DeSanno's son, H. C. DeSanno, installed an electric light and power plant in connection with the mill. The electric light plant has flourished until at present there are about one hundred consumers, and the village streets are well lighted with about twenty-five street lights. The Juniata roller mills have a grinding capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day.

A HOME INSTITUTION

The Juniata Grain & Livestock Association is an important farmers' cooperative institution that operates both grain elevators and the stockyards at Juniata. It was originally incorporated January 25, 1897, with the following incorporators: J. A. Cates, W. J. Cotes, O. Rutler, Ephraim Weeks, Albert Mecham, W. H. Stephens, John Parr, George W. Hall and George Pratt. At this time the capital stock authorized was not less than \$250 nor more than \$2,000. At first the association operated only one elevator, but for a number of years it has handled all the grain and livestock shipped from Juniata.

Some time after the first incorporation the association was reorganized with a capital stock of \$10,000. This time the incorporators were R. J. Ashmore, E. J. Hanchett, A. P. Slack, W. H. Waldron, T. G. Whiting, Ephraim Weeks and J. L. Blue. E. P. Hubbard is the present manager of the association.

Juniata was surveyed by Anselmo B. Smith and by that survey, made in November, 1871, South Street forms the south line of the

town with the streets numbered from First to Tenth running parallel to South Street. South and North Depot streets run on their respective sides of the Burlington Railroad track. Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets run east and west north of the Burlington track.

The avenues running north and south, beginning 160 feet east of the west line of survey, are named Platte, Blue, Juniata, Adams, Bowen and Brass.

POSTMASTERS

Titus Babcock was the first postmaster in Juniata, receiving the appointment in April, 1872, at a salary of one dollar per month. In 1881 William Knickerbocker was appointed, but only occupied the office one month before being succeeded by S. J. Shirley. Samuel L. Brass succeeded Mr. Shirley and in December, 1889, D. V. Stephens succeeded Mr. Brass. W. E. Shaver received the next appointment and was succeeded by I. H. Rickel who was postmaster for nearly seventeen years. Mr. Rickel was succeeded by the present postmaster, Henry L. Sergeant, who received his commission October 1, 1914.

JUNIATA CEMETERY

The Juniata cemetery, located on section 11, about one mile west of Juniata, is the oldest cemetery in Adams County and a number of the very earliest settlers rest in this ground. The first cemetery association was organized in 1873 and was composed of Titus Babcock, Daniel V. Stephens, J. H. Freeman and B. F. Smith. William B. Thorne, originally donated the ground, but it afterwards passed out of Mr. Thorne's hands and the association was compelled to pay forty dollars per acre for the cemetery to successors of Mr. Thorne, getting a deed for the property in 1884. The cemetery comprises twenty acres and is well kept. Mrs. David Bigelow was the first to be buried in Juniata cemetery; this was early in 1873.

HAZEL DELL SCHOOL DISTRICT

In the early days because the schoolhouses were the social centers of the communities it was common to name them and they were known by these names rather than by the district numbers as at present. District 16 was Pleasant Hill, district 36, Liberty, and district 49 was Hazel Dell. Mrs. S. D. Marsh of Juniata has written a sketch of the Hazel Dell District which reveals much of the circumstances surrounding the formation of the early schools.

"The Hazel Dell School District," writes Mrs. Marsh, "was organized in 1873. It was a part of what was at that time the 'Watkins district.' My father, F. M. Thompson, was elected director; Tole Morehouse, moderator, and a Mr. Bonebrake, treasurer. These officers were elected temporarily, or until the regular annual meeting was held.

"In April, 1874, a special meeting was called to vote bonds to build the schoolhouse and the next summer agents for school furniture were numerous all over the state, saying 'Build good schoolhouses. The railroad company will have them paid for before the homesteaders' land becomes taxable.'

"But my father opposed extravagance. Some districts built before there were any children to send to school and used the school houses for dance halls. Mr. A. A. White deeded a plot of land to the Hazel Dell School District on section 31, town 7, range 11, to be theirs as long as it would be used for school purposes. The first proposal for bonds was for \$2,500, and the bonds failed to carry. Next \$2,000 were voted only for it to be found later that they were illegal, only fifteen days' notice having been given while the law called for twenty.

"The matter was voted upon again in April, 1874, and \$1,000 was voted to build the schoolhouse and pay the teacher who was to get a salary of twenty dollars per month. I believe that my father built the schoolhouse, and I remember the grasshoppers came and ate all the corners off as the paint was green. Don't laugh, for this is true, and they also ate great holes in the workmen's shirts as they worked one day.

"Miss Pine, of Iowa, was hired as teacher to teach the first three months, beginning September, 1874. There were four boys and one girl enrolled, myself being the girl. The other children in the district were without shoes to attend.

"The first regular school meeting elected F. M. Thompson director, Mr. Bonebrake moderator and Jake Gates treasurer. The schoolhouse served as church and Sunday school building and social meeting place for years, and with a little added on stands today as a schoolhouse for the children and the grandchildren of some of its earliest pupils." Hazel Dell is now district 41.

LIBERTY DISTRICT TRAGEDY

It was near the Liberty schoolhouse, district 36, that a tragedy took place in the winter of 1884 when Harrison Young, a young

man of the district, was killed. Irvin Faribee, another young man of the district, was paying court to Young's sister, Belle Young, and bad feeling was aroused between the two young men at a charivari held in the neighborhood and Young forbade Faribee to keep company with his sister. All the parties concerned were high spirited Kentuckians and young Faribee paid no heed to Young's warning. One evening, a short time after, Faribee escorted Belle home from a social meeting held in the Liberty schoolhouse and upon leaving the schoolhouse encountered Harrison Young.

In the quarrel that followed Young made a movement which Faribee took to be a reaching for a gun or knife, and quickly clenching his fist struck Young upon the jaw. Young fell and did not arise. Others with Faribee then carried him to the nearby homestead of Benjamin Armitage. It was found that Young was dead. Faribee gave himself up and in the ensuing trial was acquitted. Belle Young now lives in Kansas and Faribee in the west.

LODGES

Juniata Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F., was organized by charter from the Grand Lodge of the state February 11, 1880, with the following charter members: George T. Brown, S. L. Brass, Horace Goble, Benjamin F. Smith, Josiah Hodges, Hugh A. Moreland, William Spade, John E. Adams, James F. Kelley and N. H. Manzee. B. F. Smith was the first noble grand and S. L. Brass the first secretary. Officers-elect are E. P. Hubbard, noble grand; George W. Long, vice grand; W. H. DeSanno, treasurer, and Charles L. Ziegler, secretary. The present membership is fifty-five.

Rebekah Lodge, No. 43, which was chartered January 1, 1889, gave up its charter in 1913.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Corinthian Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias, was transferred by charter from Kenesaw to Juniata, November 28, 1898, and reorganized with the following as charter members by installation:

E. C. Rickel, J. M. Parrott, W. A. Morse, D. E. Flowers, A. H. Langjahr, W. J. Coats, C. H. Partridge, E. G. Angell, W. C. Frew, L. A. Spriggle, George T. Brown, Seth D. Marsh, R. A. Wall, R. A. Cullen, F. C. Lancaster, Ed Willett, W. M. Beebe, L. D. Swiss, W. A. Julian, I. H. Rickel. The last four by card. George W. Bivens is

the present chancellor commander and I. H. Rickel keeper of records and seals.

CHURCHES

The following extract from a manuscript left by Rev. O. A. Buzzell sketches the early history of the Baptist Church in Juniata:

"On July 26, 1872," Mr. Buzzell wrote, "in the office of the Adams County Gazette, a building which stood on the lot now occupied by J. T. Hill's grocery—the building having some years later been removed to Hastings, several persons of Juniata with seven others living southeasterly from Juniata, assembled for the purpose of forming a Baptist Church, there being then no such church in Adams County.

"Dr. J. N. Webb, state missionary of the Baptist Home Mission Society, was present and acted as moderator of the meeting. After due consideration an organization was effected and officers chosen as follows: Titus Babcock, moderator; Dr. Charles M. Morgan, clerk. Articles of religion and church covenant were adopted. But the brethren from the southeast had not brought their letters with them. Their membership, therefore, was to be perfected by depositing their letters with the clerk, which they failed to do, or even to come any more to the meeting of the church. Over a year passed without any additions, and the failure of those from the southeast left the church with only three members, Dr. C. M. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Titus Babcock.

"During that first year we were occasionally favored with preaching by Mr. Weaver, who lived at the Platte river, and others. On September 7, 1873, Rev. D. H. Babcock and wife united with the church, and on November 2d, following, Caroline Clute became a member by letter from Dundee, Michigan. July 5, 1874, Eliza T. Howland, from Hudson, Michigan, and Addie L. Brown, from Vinton, Iowa, united by letter. So we closed the second year with eight members.

"Rev. D. H. Babcock commenced preaching services with the church at this time each alternate week. November 29, 1874, D. M. Griswold and wife, and Clarence, Lettia and Permelia Griswold, were received by letter from the church in Gardner, Illinois. January 24, 1875, Jessie Vliet united on letter from St. Louis Church, Michigan. J. R. Van Houten and wife united on letter from Crown Point, Indiana. The third year closed with sixteen members. September 5, 1875, the church joined the Grand Island Association at their session at Hastings. Number of members, fifteen.

"February 27, 1876, A. H. Brown was received into the church by baptism. In the fall of 1875, Rev. D. H. Babcock went to Iowa and the church was without regular preaching until May 1, 1876, when Rev. A. H. Guild came under appointment of the Home Mission Society for one year. On April 12, 1876, Brother Griswold and family, five in number, were dismissed to aid in forming the Mayflower Church. The year closed with fifteen members. September 8, 1876, the church was represented at the Grand Island Association at Gibbon. Number of members, fourteen.

"May 16, 1877, Thankful M. Babcock, one of the constituent members of the church, departed this life. June 10, 1877, Isaac W. Stark, Laura Stark and Mrs. Simeon Johnston were received into the church by baptism. Rev. O. A. Buzzell was called to the pastorate of the church to commence October 1, 1877, to preach one-half of the time in Juniata. February 11, 1878, the church decided to build a house of worship with the dimensions 24 by 40 feet, and elected trustees and building committee to carry out the arrangement. This church was dedicated December 15, 1878. October 8, 1878, Rev. O. A. Buzzell was called to the pastorate for another year and November 30, 1878, James C. Van Houten was elected deacon. During February and March, 1879, Rev. Buzzell, assisted by Rev. I. Carson, conducted a revival service.

"Grand Island Association met with the Juniata Church, September 12, 1879, and on December 6th, the Rev. Mr. Rockwood was employed as pastor for six months, to serve each alternate Sunday. September 5, 1880, the church selected delegates to attend the association at Edgar.

"In June, 1881, the Rev. Mr. Bradt of Morgan Park Seminary was engaged as supply during the summer vacation. In November, 1881, the church was represented in a convention at Glenville in which a new association, the South Platte, was formed, and on February 22, 1882, the quarterly meeting of the South Platte Association met with the Juniata Church.

"June 4, 1882, Rev. O. A. Buzzell and wife on their request were granted a letter of dismissal for the purpose of organizing the Baptist Church at Bladen and Rev. E. Carson of Gibbon, preached for the congregation at Juniata during the summer."

The Rev. Mr. Buzzell summarized the growth of membership in the first ten years of the history of the church as follows: First year, three; second, eight; third, sixteen; fourth, fifteen; fifth, twenty-one; sixth, twenty-eight; seventh, forty-two; eighth, thirty-eight; ninth, thirty-eight; tenth, forty.

In the fall of 1916 the Baptists of Juniata began the erection of a new church house which is one of the best appointed of the smaller churches of the county. In the basement provision is made for cooking and attending to the social needs in other respects. Much of the work was done by the congregation. The church will cost, when completed, about \$6,000.

In addition to the ministers mentioned in the account of the Rev. Mr. Buzzell the following have served the church: Revs. Tinkham, Hands, W. H. Brodt, Armstrong, T. Hill, I. D. Newell, Amos Shattuck, Laslette, Hill, O. W. Davis, McCullough, Snyder, S. Miller, J. A. Leonard, Baker, and the present pastor, Rev. T. O. McMinn.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Juniata was organized April 14, 1872, by the Rev. R. H. Crane who was a pioneer of Methodism throughout the new western country. The first services were held in the temporary school building erected by Ira G. Dillon and E. M. Allen. A movement looking toward the erection of a church building was inaugurated in the latter part of 1873, but progress was not rapid and the church was not completed until 1875. July, 1875, the church was dedicated, the dedicatory sermon was preached by Professor E. Thompson, afterwards the principal of an educational institution at York.

The church, which has been remodeled and enlarged, is still in use. The original building was one story high and its dimensions were 30 by 60 feet. The cost was \$3,000. The auditorium was furnished with comfortable chairs and these with the altar and well designed platform and stained glass windows made a very encouraging beginning for Methodism in the new country. An addition was built to the church in 1907, and the church is being remodeled at the present time, 1916. An addition was built to the parsonage in 1913 and it has been again greatly improved since the conference in September, 1916.

Among the charter members were John Grove, M. D. Hammond, William Ring, Francis Chapman, George M. McIntyre, Alice Sluyter, Ida Garlick, Orrin Balcom, Phoebe Balcom, A. C. Wright, Maria Wright, Owen Adams, Samuel Saulsbury, Ellen Saulsbury, Frank Hall, with John Musser as exhorter.

Mr. C. Balcom was appointed the first class leader in July, 1873. At the time of organization the membership was about fifty and has grown until it now numbers 148. The Ladies Aid Society has thirty-five members. The Sunday School was instituted in 1877 with fifty

members. T. J. Adams was the first superintendent. The present trustees of the church property are George Long, Henry Sergeant, C. Newell, H. C. Hoover, C. G. Craven and Fred Lancaster. The stewards are Mrs. C. G. Craven, Mrs. E. Bolton, Mrs. Ida Lancaster, George Long, Charles Craven.

The following pastors have served the church: R. H. Crane, A. H. Summers, J. W. Dobbs, W. J. Barger, George M. Jones, George S. Burbank, 1894 to 1895; E. J. Bird, 1895 to 1897; E. F. Wolff, 1897 to 1900; A. W. Coffman, 1900 to 1901; G. M. Andrews, 1901 to 1903; J. E. Rippetoe, 1903 to 1905; T. M. C. Birmingham, 1905 to 1906; B. L. Story, 1906 to 1907; K. P. Kilbourn, 1907 to 1908; O. C. Carson, 1908 to 1909; J. E. Gains, 1911; J. S. Mercer, 1911 to 1912; John T. Rowen, 1912 to 1913; M. S. Foutch, 1914 to 1916. The present pastor, H. A. Laeger, has served since September, 1916.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

The Church Of The Brethren of Juniata was organized under the general name of The German Baptist Brethren. But the name was changed to the present designation a few years ago at one of the international conferences. A church house of the denomination was built at a cost of \$1,200 early in the summer of 1893 and dedicated that season.

The Juniata church was organized December 17, 1892, with David Bechtelheimer as first elder, and William A. Gish, J. D. Lemon and Robert Ashmore as trustees. William A. Gish was the first treasurer and Belle Lemon the first clerk.

The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. David Bechtelheimer, Polly Bechtelheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Kindig, Mary Kindig, Michael Liveringhouse, Lydia Liveringhouse, Susan Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lemon, S. Belle Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ashmore, Dora Ashmore, Sarah McFerrin, Emma Liveringhouse, Thomas Liveringhouse, Cora Liveringhouse, Jacob Dague, Ella Dague, William A. Gish, Sarah Gish, Lillie Panzer, Ida N. Gish, Francis Gish, Bertie Gish, John Gish and Charles Statler.

The following have been the elders in charge of the church: David Bechtelheimer, 1892-93; G. W. Stambaugh, 1893-97; J. J. Kindig, 1897-98; Charles Smith, 1898-1900; J. B. Moore, 1900-08; George Mishler, 1908-09; C. Hargleroad, 1909-12; P. F. Grabill, 1912-13; C. Hargleroad, 1913-14; J. J. Panzer, 1914-16.

During these years the ministerial work has fallen to others as pastors a part of the time, even while some of the foregoing have been

elder or bishop of the church. The ministers who have been pastors in such instances have been: J. D. Lemon, A. J. Nickey, C. E. Lemon, Noah Fisher, C. Fager. H. D. Michael is the present pastor and has served the church since June, 1915.

The present trustees are Louie McFerrin, J. D. Lemon and George Blankenbiller; Louie McFerrin, treasurer; Belle Lemon, clerk. The present membership is thirty.

During the latter part of 1916, the church was moved to a more convenient location, and was repaired and remodeled at an approximate cost of \$500.

CHAPTER XXV

KENESAW

LOCATION AND SETTLEMENT

The Kenesaw site was located June 9, 1871, by S. P. Howland, now living in Juniata, Milton F. Brown, Charles Colt and J. D. Butler, Jr. The four original settlers preempted the four quarters of section 34, town 8, range 12. Recalling the circumstances Mr. Howland said: "I sent teams to Grand Island for lumber to build the shack and it was built that month, June. The first five nights I spent upon the site of Kenesaw it rained every night and I slept under an inverted wagon box. Our drinking water at first had to be hauled from Lowell, ten miles to the west, but a well was bored about the third day after we arrived.

"Antelopes and coyotes used to come close to our cabins and we could shoot them from our doors. That fall, two families came to live near our houses. Napoleon Bonaparte Hamp was on the farm now occupied by the Misses Norton and Jim Sweeting was on a quarter adjoining town. In January, 1872, all four of us who were located on the town site sold to the Burlington Railroad."

In June, 1872, Kenesaw was surveyed by Anselmo B. Smith for Charles F. Morse. The system of streets and avenues was designated as follows: The southern boundary is Spruce Street and then paralleling Spruce in order are Pine and Poplar streets, south of South Depot Street; north of North Depot Street are Maple, Elm and Ash streets. The avenues run north and south. On the west is Brooks Avenue and then comes Forbes, Dennison, Smith, Perkins and Doane avenues. The avenues bear the names of members of the South Platte Land Company, who laid out many towns in this section of the West. The town was platted by J. H. Cummings.

The greater part of the plat south of the railroad was subsequently vacated and the extremes of the north side also. Following the building of the railroad from Kenesaw to Denver along the present route Kenesaw took on something of the nature of a boom

and its most substantial growth has been made since that time. Additions to the town have been made from time to time. Cook's addition was surveyed by T. E. Farrell in March, 1885. Parmenter's second addition was surveyed by C. A. Heartwell, October 4, 1909. for L. W. Parmenter, and Powers' subdivision of block four of Thompson's addition was surveyed by Mr. Heartwell October 13, 1909.

It is fortunate for the annals of Kenesaw that the first actual settler in that vicinity, Dr. A. D. Williams, was a man who wielded a facile pen and also had a penchant for making accurate records. "The railroad was laid out across this section and finished," wrote Doctor Williams, "in June, 1872, through to Kearney. The Kenesaw townsite was laid out a little before but the depot was not built until along in the fall—I believe the latter part of October or the first of November.

"After the preemptors left, the four houses were not occupied and no one lived on the townsite until about the first of December, when Mrs. M. S. Norton moved into one of them and acted as deputy postmaster, a postoffice having in the meantime been established, and A. D. Williams appointed postmaster. For a brief period before Mrs. Norton moved onto the townsite Mr. Williams' house on the southeast quarter of section 26, 8, 12, was designated by the Government as the location of the postoffice." Three of the original houses built upon the townsite were blown down and destroyed in the Easter storm of 1873.

The following quotation from Doctor Williams gives a detailed account of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Kenesaw: "Mr. Fred Ernst settled on the Platte River, nearly six miles north of Kenesaw, in the spring of 1872, and he and his sons became not only the oldest but among the most substantial citizens of that section of the country. The first permanent settler anywhere near Kenesaw was A. D. Williams on the southwest quarter of section 26, 8, 12, August 16, 1872. He came thither in a 'prairie schooner,' and he with Mrs. Williams, Katie and George lived three weeks in the covered wagon box, setting up the cook stove outside of it, in a kitchen bounded only by the horizon.

"Their first visitors were Pawnee Indians returning from a hunt over on the upper Republican. Seeing the schooner deployed from the trail, which was along the sand hills near where Mr. Moon lives, they came and plied their begging art so successfully that a trip had to be made next day to Juniata to replenish the larder. They, as well

as the Omahas, frequently called afterward, but were never again so successful.

"Soon after, a Mr. Chenowith appeared and entered the southeast quarter of section 28, 8, 12, where Bert Moore later lived, and returned to Iowa for his family. Almost at the same time Ed Moore, Captain Knapp (not Miles Knapp), William Miller and another gentleman arrived and located on section 20—Moore on the southwest, Knapp on the southeast, Miller on the northeast and the other man on the northwest quarter. Moore, Knapp and Miller afterward returned and settled. The other never did.

"The second actual settler was Reverend Willis, who located southwest of where Mr. Wolcott later lived. He was accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, and brought with him carpenters and a donkey from Lincoln. His first building, and for a time his home, was what he afterwards used for a granary, and which Bert Moore used later for a stable. On or about November 25, 1872, Mrs. Mary S. Norton and her four children arrived from Minnesota. James Cline settled on what was in a later period known as the 'Shattuck farm.' Several other entries were made, but so far as I can remember, these were all of the actual settlers during 1872.

"Early in 1873 there was quite an influx of settlers. Among them were E. A. Loomis, Anson Loomis, L. W. Parmenter, Edward Moore, Captain Knapp, Rockefeller, F. Phillips, Robert and John Harter and two Stonehockers who settled on the south half of section 24 and on the southeast quarter of section 26, on what is now Mr. Schlegel's farm, and the two Shattuck brothers. W. Z. Parmenter had arrived from Ohio in November, 1871, and located on a homestead on section 20, 7, 11."

FIRST THINGS IN KENESAW

Mrs. M. S. Norton, who occupied one of the four houses first built in Kenesaw and who was the deputy postmaster under A. D. Williams, died in Kenesaw July 9, 1894. Doctor Williams died in Kenesaw December 31st, of the same year.

Delmar D. Norton, the son of Mrs. M. S. Norton, was the first station agent in Kenesaw. He remained in the position until Kenesaw was made a telegraph station when, not having learned telegraphy, he resigned and afterward became a prominent business man of Kenesaw.

The first general merchandise store in Kenesaw was built by Josiah Hodges, who had his place open for business by August, 1873.



STREET SCENE IN KENESAW



LOOKING NORTH ON MAIN STREET, KENESAW

In the winter of 1873-74 Mr. Hodges sold his business to Edward Moore, who was the next settler in the town. The next business to be established was an implement house. This was managed by S. S. Dow, who conducted the business for E. Steinau, who lived in Hastings and was one of the first business men of that town. J. G. Hayzlett opened a grocery and hardware store in the spring of 1878 and the following year G. B. Crandall began business with a general stock of goods. G. W. Baldwin opened the first blacksmith shop in 1877. In 1878 Edward Moore sold his store to A. S. Thompson and later in the fall J. H. Roberts started a general store.

In the summer of 1884 Kenesaw was incorporated as a village. The year before an attempt had been made to incorporate but the county commissioners had refused on the ground that the petition did not contain the names of a majority of the taxpayers.

The first death in the town was that of Jessie Hodges, a child of Josiah Hodges, in the winter of 1873. The first adult to die was Mrs. Maria Moore, the wife of Edward Moore, in 1875. The first birth also was in 1875, when a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Dow.

An inkling of the satisfactory growth which the village of Kenesaw has enjoyed can be gained when the value of the original four shacks erected in 1871 upon the bare town site is compared with the valuation of the village as it stands upon the record of the county assessor in 1916. The record shows that there are in the village 383 improved lots with an actual value, with the improvements, of \$233,-440, and 202 unimproved lots with an actual value of \$19,285. The average actual value of the improved lots is given as \$609.50 each, and of the unimproved lots, \$94.47. The value of the improvements is placed at \$180,100.

In January, 1884, among the business men of Kenesaw were E. N. Crane, M. F. White and A. Barton, general merchants; J. G. Hayzlett, proprietor of a then new hotel, the Metropolitan; J. A. Lindsey, manager of Sewell & Co.'s grain business; Cook & Cooley, lumber dealers; Barton & Collins, grain dealers; A. S. Thompson, drugs; H. W. Mitchell and W. F. Manspeaker, hardware dealers; A. S. Martin, agricultural implements; R. B. Grounds, furniture; George Bechtelheimer, manager of Neimeyer & Co.'s lumber yard; D. A. Kennedy, restaurant; Smith & Schafer, dealers in meat; John Nickerson, billiard hall; L. C. White, barber; J. Williams, physician; the Misses Osler, milliners; Cook Bros., blacksmiths; G. W. Hodges, laundry; B. F. Armitage, insurance agent; Horace Armitage, builder, and George T. Williams, publisher of the Kenesaw Times. In May, 1884, Kemp & Hope moved into their new hardware store and the Gillette Bank Building was opened.

Nick Scunk's restaurant is the oldest business in Kenesaw in continuous operation.

Among the very earliest pioneers who still reside in the vicinity of Kenesaw, are: Charles, Fred, William and Henry Ernst, sons of Fred Ernst, who settled in the Platte Valley in 1872; Mrs. I. D. Evans and Mary H. Williams, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Williams; Misses Marilla and Melena Norton, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Norton. W. Z. Parmenter is probably the earliest settler now residing in the township.

KENESAW OF TODAY

The first brick building was erected in Kenesaw in 1902 by F. S. Cary at the corner of Smith Avenue and North Railroad Street. This building was one story in height and was erected at a cost of about \$16,000. Since that time there has been a good deal of building with brick and at present Kenesaw has eleven brick buildings and three cement stone business buildings.

Among the business men of Kenesaw at the present time are J. G. Jones, W. A. Cauffman and the Stanley Mercantile Co.; C. G. Schlegel, hardware; Mikkelsen Drug Company, and Kenesaw Drug Company (Cameron & Schunk), drugs; Rollo Pade, jewelry; Thomas Ramsey and Stephen Schultz, harness shops; Fischer Bros., Bert Harpham and I. E. Hershey, three blacksmith shops; H. Einspahr and R. Beal, pumps, wells and plumbing; Liberty M. Robinson, manager Lininger Implement Company; Walter Schultz, manager Stephen Schultz Implement Company; L. L. Weaver, manager Kenesaw Mill & Elevator Company, also sell farm implements; E. M. Jenkins, manager Empire Lumber Company; L. L. Weaver, manager Kenesaw Mill & Elevator Company, also sell coal and lumber; D. R. Mikesell and H. D. Billesbach, barber shops; Dr. W. E. Nowers and Dr. F. A. Townley, physicians; C. H. Hartwig, dentist; Mrs. Jennie Powers, millinery; G. F. Whitesell, landlord Cottage Hotel; W. G. Hawes, F. C. Armitage and Sipple Bros., garage proprietors, the latter firm from Hastings; William Hines and S. Wertz, veterinarians; W. F. Davis, furniture store; F. I. Parker & Sons, meat market. In addition to those named Kenesaw has two restaurants, one shoe repairing business, two real estate offices, two pool halls, three dray lines, one livery, feed and sale barn.

The Cottage Hotel was erected in 1887 by T. F. Cain and operated by him until it was purchased in 1907 by G. F. Whitesell. The Kenesaw Opera House was erected by Dr. E. J. Latta in 1910 and

destroyed by fire in 1912. It was not rebuilt. E. E. Ragsdale was a pioneer druggist. His building was destroyed by fire in 1911 after he had quit business.

F. S. Carey was a prominent business man of Kenesaw about six years. He now resides at Long Beach, Cal., having left Kenesaw about 1904. R. J. White, who left Kenesaw about twenty years ago, after conducting a general store for ten years, is now located in Lincoln.

Kenesaw has two banks. The Kenesaw Exchange Bank, opened in 1883, has been a sound and reliable institution during the thirty-three years of its existence. The present officers are: A. L. Clark, president; S. A. Westing, vice president; and H. R. Caplin, cashier. It has a paid-up capital of \$20,000.

The First State Bank was started by Herman Redman and associates. It has had a very successful career and a steady growth. It has a fine brick banking house, has \$15,000 capital and enjoys the confidence of the community. B. J. Hilsabeck is president and the main factor in its management.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER PLANTS

Kenesaw has had a municipally owned electric light plant since 1910 and municipally owned waterworks since 1911. July 15, 1910, bonds for an electric light plant were voted in the sum of \$4,500, the vote being 89 for the bonds and 58 against. The plant was erected at a cost of about \$8,000. Electric street lighting is maintained and the plant has 100 light customers. There is a sliding scale for rates, the price for commercial current being from fifteen cents to six cents per kilowatt hour and for residence lighting from twenty cents to eight cents with a minimum of one dollar per month.

It required two attempts to carry the bonds for waterworks. The first proposition was for \$20,000 and the vote was 109 for the bonds and 42 against. The bonds were declared by the canvassers to have carried, but later upon a legal technicality they were declared lost. The next vote was on February 28, 1911, when 123 votes were cast for the bonds and 42 against. The amount voted was \$18,500 and the plant was constructed that year. The water plant has 125 customers and the rate is 15 cents per 1,000 gallons, with a minimum of \$2 per quarter.

Kenesaw has two flour mills, The Kenesaw Mill & Elevator Company, and the Whiteley Milling Company's plant. Each of the mills has a capacity of upwards of fifty barrels per day. The Kene-

saw Mill & Elevator Company was incorporated February 15, 1916, with a capital stock of \$20,000 divided into 200 shares, and the purpose of the corporation is stated to be the buying of grain and the manufacture of flour. The incorporators were J. H. Augustin, L. L. Weaver, Peter Augustin and Charles Moritz.

The Whiteley Milling Company was incorporated April 21, 1916, the incorporators being Owen Whiteley, William Coulter, Liberty M. Robinson, John Shurigar, John Cain, Vic Trueman and Frank Harpham. The authorized capital stock is \$6,000, divided into 100 shares. New machinery recently bought has doubled the capacity of the mills.

The forming of the Kenesaw Telephone Company was a direct result of the Farmers' Institute which was maintained for about fourteen years. One of the lecturers suggested the telephone as an utility that the farmers might maintain for themselves. W. Z. Parmenter was struck with the idea and mentioned it to Dr. E. J. Latta, who conducted a paper in Kenesaw at that time. The editor discussed the subject editorially and a meeting was called. In March, 1904, a corporation was formed with eight members, each subscribing for \$250 worth of stock.

Of this organization F. S. Carey was the president, W. Z. Parmenter, vice president, and Dr. E. J. Latta, secretary. These, with the following, composed the board of directors: S. A. Westing, A. S. Howard, Stephen Schultz, George Wolcott and D. D. Norton. The first year about twenty miles of line was constructed and at the end of the first year a dividend of 10 per cent was voted through the issuance and sale of stock. The following year the lines were considerably extended. S. A. Westing was the president the second year. A dividend of 8 per cent was declared to again be paid by the issuance of stock. Each year subsequently a dividend of 8 per cent has been paid in cash. Free service is maintained with Prosser, Juniata, Heartwell and Holstein. The monthly rate for residence phone is \$1.25 per month and \$2 for business phones. The company has about five hundred subscribers.

The present officers of the telephone company are A. S. Howard, president; Herman Coplin, secretary, and the remainder of the directors, H. E. Rose, S. A. Westing, E. Wicks, L. L. Weaver, W. Z. Parmenter and Cal Osler.

KENESAW SCHOOL DISTRICT

The narrative of the establishing of the Kenesaw school district is of interest not only because the institution has flourished with com-

commendable success but because the question of location divided the early settlers sharply. Dr. A. D. Williams has left a very interesting account of the struggle. "Early in 1873," wrote Doctor Williams, "it was found that there were twenty-seven children of school age in the district, in which there was a large amount of taxable railroad land and property, while the settlers were nearly all homesteaders, and paid very little taxes. So A. D. Williams proposed that \$4,000 of bonds be issued, running for only five years, so that the burden would rest largely on the two railroads—most of the land being Union Pacific land—before the settlers would pay much taxes.

"Strange to relate there was opposition to the proposition, most of it from people who had a good supply of children and next to no taxes. But the bonds were issued, the house built in 1874, and both the railroads and some of the homesteaders kicked. The question of location proved a bone of contention. The settlers north and south of the railroad were about equal in numbers and generally voted according to location. At the first meeting the vote was for a south side location. The railroad refused to deed the site and the question had to be reconsidered. At the second meeting the present site, on the north side, was selected, some of those south of the road voting for it. But the south siders opposed to the north side site commenced a war upon the erection of the building. A suit was commenced and an injunction secured. The court, however, dissolved the injunction and dismissed the suit and the work of building the house went on. The only sharp practice—if such it be called—which I as agent of the town site company practiced during the whole matter, was to secure through the county superintendent such a readjustment of the boundary of the district, by strictly legal process, as left Reverend Willis outside, and before he knew it.

"Then came a struggle to prevent paying the bonds in the five years, led on by the railroads, and favored by some persons having considerable taxable property. The object of the railroads was obvious—to prevent payment until they had disposed of their lands in which they secured manifest advantage to the equally obvious disadvantage of the settlers. But as most of the parties to this arrangement remained in the district until the bonds were paid, it is not so easy to see where the benefit to them came in, for relieving the railroads and throwing the amount of their relief upon the old settlers who had proved up on their lands in the meantime, and on the new settlers that had come in." Connected with the early years of the school was a weekly literary society which held the interest not only of the pupils but of the whole community, and frequently presented fine

public programs. "The Literary" met the social as well as the intellectual needs of the time.

The schoolhouse erected in 1874 was a two-story frame building which, with a north extension and other improvements, served as the schoolhouse until the erection of the present brick building in 1912. Bonds for the new schoolhouse in the sum of \$25,800 were voted November 11, 1911. The plans and specifications were made by W. F. Germandt of Fairbury and the general contract was let to Philly & McHale of Deshler and Fairbury upon their bid of \$19,035. The contract for plumbing and the installation of the steam heating plant was let to Peter N. Kjar of Holdrege for \$5,255.

The Kenesaw High School is on the accredited list and has twelve grades. The class of 1916 numbered twenty-three, the largest in the history of the school. Domestic science, normal training, commercial and agricultural departments are maintained as well as playground apparatus. About \$1,500 was received in 1915 in tuition from out-of-the-district pupils.

The board serving when the new schoolhouse was built were: T. C. Branson, chairman; F. C. Armitage, B. F. Schlegel, I. D. Evans, S. A. Westing and C. H. Combs. The present board are B. J. Hillsabeck, F. C. Armitage, B. F. Schlegel, Mrs. Lucy K. Partridge, T. C. Branson and Dr. Walter E. Nowers. B. F. Schlegel has served continuously on the board for thirty-five years. The superintendent of the Kenesaw schools at present is Reuben G. Dunlap; principal of the high school, Edna C. Baker; other teachers, Marie Hollister, Harriet Oser, L. M. Lattin, Alta Bentz, Katherine Smith and Ruth Mohler.

CHURCHES

Kenesaw is not lacking in religious and worshiping facilities. There are in the village at present seven church organizations. The Methodist Episcopal was the first organized church in Kenesaw, but after the downfall of the Rev. Royal H. Crane and the moving away of some of its members there was no Methodist preaching for awhile.

Largely through the efforts of J. G. Hayzlett and the Joneses, Presbyterian preaching and eventually a Presbyterian Church was established. Until 1883 all denominations worshiped in the schoolhouse, dividing the time between them, although this arrangement led to considerable friction.

METHODIST CHURCH

The records of the Kenesaw Methodist Church indicate that following the collapse of the first organization made in the early '70s

by Rev. R. A. Crane the denomination did not have a pastor of their own until 1884. The Free Will Baptists erected a house of worship in June of that year and the Methodists worshiped in this church. After the erection of the Presbyterian Church they sometimes met in that church alternating with the use of the Baptist house. Sometimes, service was held in Crane's Hall.

In the spring of 1893 the denomination erected their own church building. In the early fall of that year the building was destroyed by lightning. Services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. F. A. Colony, and a subscription started for a new church. The present edifice was completed that fall at a cost of \$3,500. A parsonage was subsequently built which the church records show to be valued at \$900 in 1900, \$1,550 in 1910 and \$1,800 in 1916. At about the time that the church was built in Kenesaw the Mount Zion Church, midway between Juniata and Kenesaw was erected, but in 1915 this church was moved into Kenesaw where it is now used as a hall by the Epworth League and the Ladies' Aid Society. When the Kenesaw church was first organized it was on the Juniata circuit of the Beatrice district of which Rev. J. B. Maxfield was the presiding elder. In 1880 it came within the Hastings district. Among the early members were E. B. Moore, L. B. Partridge, E. N. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. George Kidd and H. E. Rose. The membership of the church at present is 135. The following pastors have served the church: J. G. Walker, 1884; T. J. Fink, 1885; Isaac New, 1886; R. M. Hardman, 1887 to 1889, inclusive; M. DeMott, 1890 to 1892, inclusive; F. A. Colony, 1893 to 1897, inclusive; J. P. Badgeley, 1898; M. A. Wimberly, 1899; E. D. Gideon, 1900, served year and a half; S. W. Gamble, three months in 1901; Howard P. Young, last three months of 1901 to 1904, inclusive; A. V. Grossman, 1905 and 1906; E. M. Reed, 1907 and 1908; Paul B. Wright, 1909 to 1911, inclusive; R. B. E. Hill, 1912 and 1913; M. S. Foutch, 1914; R. B. Barr, 1915 to September, 1916. The present pastor, T. H. Worley, has served since September, 1916.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

This church was organized November 13, 1883. The charter members were Rev. A. D. Williams, D. D., and wife, Sarah Harn Williams, James R. Currier, Lewis Currier, Lydia Currier, Kate Boley, Sarah J. Needham, Perry Hodges and Annie Currier. The church was dedicated July 13, 1884, by Prof. Ransom Dunn. Dr. A. D. Williams, the clerk of the church, superintended the building, and

raised the money to pay for the church with the exception of \$200 which was appropriated for the purpose of assistance by the general conference at Minneapolis. This phase of co-operation in the Baptist denomination Doctor Williams took great interest in promoting, and he wrote a history of the movement in a volume entitled, "Four Years of Co-operation." This was the first church to be erected in Kenesaw.

Doctor Williams was the first pastor and the following named pastors (not, however, in exact order) have served the church: R. N. Bonk, J. D. Fry, George W. Knapp, Edward Chace, Howard R. Murphy, now a missionary to India, Rev. Frank Tilton, Rev. Lockwood, Harry C. Wolsot, W. F. Davis, Miss Wilmette Marks, Rev. H. M. Burns, who served only a month or two and was succeeded by Rev. Louise Dewey, Rev. N. C. Powers, who became pastor in 1900 and served two years, Rev. M. F. Sturdevant, who took charge in 1911, Mrs. Lizzie McAdams, who was chosen in 1913, and Rev. W. F. Davis, who served the church from 1904 to 1907, and has been serving a second term since 1914. Edward Chace was succeeded by a lady whose name has been forgotten. Joseph Westley, W. H. Edger and J. C. Dazey did successful work for the church in its early days as evangelists.

Dr. Alvin D. Williams and his wife, Sarah Harn Williams, filled a very large place in the religious and intellectual life of the community. Mrs. Williams was born in Maryland in 1825 and died in Kenesaw February 4, 1900. Before her marriage in 1850 Mrs. Williams was Sarah Harn. She was a woman of wide reading and at a period when it was unusual for girls to acquire more than the rudiments of an education Miss Harn was a student at Cedar Hill Seminary in Southern Pennsylvania and afterwards a teacher.

Doctor Williams was a graduate of Hamilton College, New York, and at different times held pastorates with the Free Baptist Church at Carolina Mills, R. I.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Lawrence, Mass.; Minneapolis and Fairport, Minn. He served as the head of several schools among others, principal of the Nebraska State Normal at Peru and Oakland City College, Oakland, Ind. Among his literary productions are "History of the Free Baptists in Rhode Island," "History of the Free Communion Baptists," "Four Years of Co-operation in Nebraska," "The Church and Its Institutions" and a biography of Rev. Benoni Stinson, the originator of the General Baptist denomination in the United States.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church at Kenesaw was organized January 16, 1879. The following were the charter members: Mr. and Mrs. J.

G. Hayzlett, J. B. Elwood, Mrs. L. M. Ellrod, G. C. Giffin, Mrs. P. N. Giffin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Frank, Mrs. Henrietta Moon and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones. The first ruling elders were J. G. Hayzlett and Joseph L. Frank. The first new members received were Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton Burns, who united with the Kenesaw Church the September following organization. The church was organized by Rev. George L. Little, Synodical missionary for Nebraska.

The congregation worshiped in the Kenesaw schoolhouse until the present church was erected in the summer of 1883. It has a seating capacity of about one hundred fifty and the present membership is eighty. The parsonage was built about 1906 and has a present valuation of about \$2,500. The present ruling elders are F. M. Denman, Charles K. Burling, W. U. Nichol and Orville Caldwell. The trustees are Mrs. A. Cauffman, Mrs. J. L. Templeton, E. S. Jones, B. J. Hilsabeek, William Coulter and Albert Nelson.

The following have been the pastors: George C. Giffen, January, 1879, to November, 1883; A. Folsom, November, 1883, to November, 1884; J. L. Lawler, November, 1884, to May, 1885; J. P. Black, September, 1885, to August, 1887; James S. Young, May 20, 1888, to September 2, 1888; M. L. Milford, December 8, 1889, to November 9, 1890; W. E. Andrews, February 25, 1891, to June 1, 1893; Samuel B. Moyer, June 1, 1893, to December 3, 1894; Charles H. Brouillette, March 1, 1895, to July, 1898; T. H. Dry, January, 1899, to December, 1900; W. J. Brooks, March, 1901, to March, 1903; A. M. Shepherd, May, 1903, to December, 1904; Joel Warner, April, 1905, to September, 1907; Oscar Bostrom, March, 1909, to September, 1909; H. W. Evart, November, 1909, to March, 1910; R. J. Bethower, May, 1910; John J. G. Graham, 1911 and 1912. The present pastor, John W. Hill, assumed charge, January 1, 1913.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

An effort to organize this denomination in the early '80s did not prove successful. The present church was organized November 22, 1909, by Dr. Charles Reign Scoville, the evangelist. The charter members were Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Parmenter, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Latta, Mrs. Dillon, Ethel Dillon, O. Mikesell, J. T. Aker, Harley Parmenter, Mrs. E. L. Alshouse, Mrs. Thomas Jones, Mrs. O. Mikesell, Bess and Mildred Latta. The congregation worshiped before the erection of the church sometimes in the First State Bank and in Latta Hall. The erection of the church was begun in the spring of

1912 and on November 10th of that year it was dedicated. The building committee was W. Z. Parmenter, Thomas Ramsey, E. J. Latta and A. S. Howard. The present membership is sixty-five.

The following have been the pastors: Charles Cobbey, until 1911; R. A. Batie, 1911; Chancellor Oeschager, a short time in 1912; J. H. Bicknell completed 1912; E. H. Murry, seven months in 1913; Miss Lizzie McAdams, three months in 1914; L. A. Bronbaugh, seven or eight months in 1915; Frank Majors, two months in 1916. At present the church is without a pastor.

THE NAZARENE CHURCH

The Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene was organized May 23, 1911, by Rev. Q. A. Deck with thirty-one charter members. The first stewards were Nelson Jaco, Harry Peck, Frank Bahlke.

The present stewards are Nelson Jaco, Mrs. Olive Peck, Evert Peck, Mrs. Martha Baugh, Mrs. Emma McFerren, Mrs. Lore Dick and Mrs. Frank Bahlke; treasurer, Mrs. Lily Anderson; secretary, Eldora Baugh; trustees, Harry Peck, Frank Bahlke and Will McFerren. The house of worship which was dedicated November 12, 1911, has a seating capacity of 175. There are at present thirty members.

Rev. Q. A. Deck ministered to the congregation for a time and has been followed by Miss Louise Dewey, May 1 to July 1, 1912; Theodore and Minnie E. Ludwig, October 1, 1912, to September 14, 1913; Rev. N. D. Essley, September 28, 1913, to September, 1914; A. C. Holland, September 14, 1914, to September 1, 1915; H. C. Williams, September 1, 1915, to July 16, 1916. The present pastor Rev. James J. Brady, has been in charge since October 1, 1916.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The Evangelical Church was organized in 1878 and has enjoyed a satisfactory growth, being now one of the strong churches of Kenesaw. Among the charter members were Ernest Budy, Green Cullop, Charles Oliver, J. W. Bobbitt, Reuben Budy, Mrs. Mary Jones, Charles Schlebouf, O. A. Bentz and B. Young.

KENESAW LODGES

Kenesaw Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M., was organized January 28, 1885. The charter members were Henry E. Norton, John G. Hayzlett, George W. Wolcott, John B. Brown, Robert B. Brown,

Luther B. Partridge, Eli N. Crane, Truman P. Booth, John W. Bobbitt and Milton Young. The lodge now has sixty members. The present officers are Ray Fulmer, master; John Ramsey, senior warden; Dr. Walter E. Nowers, junior warden; L. M. Robinson, secretary, and B. F. Schlegel, treasurer.

A. O. U. W.

Kenesaw Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 188, was organized March 26, 1891. The first officers were McKendrey DeMott, past master workman; Harry M. Russell, master workman; Eugene B. Moore, foreman; Clarence Powell, overseer; Philander E. Hatch, recorder; John Patterson, overseer; Josephus Williams, receiver. This lodge now has a membership of 100. The present officers are W. C. Hines, master workman; D. R. Mikesell, foreman; R. A. Fulmer, overseer; O. A. Armitage, financier; C. L. Schunk, secretary; Dr. W. E. Nowers, receiver; Arthur Mavis, guide.

DEGREE OF HONOR

Help Lodge, No. 86, was organized June 8, 1898. The first officers were Margret Coulter, past chief; Ella Hoffman, lady of honor; Emma Fonger, chief of honor; Laura E. Andrews, chief of ceremony; L. M. Robinson, recorder; Lavina Williamson, receiver; Amy Robinson, financier; Mary Martin, L. of U.; John Clark, inside watch; Charles Ramsey, outside watch. The present officers are Mrs. Henry Huffman, chief of honor; Mrs. Alma Groff, lady of honor; Mrs. Dan Martin, past chief; Mrs. Charles Pritchard, chief of ceremony; Mrs. Grant Ruby, recorder.

ODD FELLOWS

I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 231, was organized August 18, 1898. The first officers were E. J. Latta, N. G.; Zenas Smith, V. G.; C. L. Benson, secretary; John Gearhart, treasurer. The lodge now has 120 members. The present officers are Dr. Walter E. Nowers, N. G.; Seth Lippincott, V. G.; Asa Phillips, secretary; Reuben Bowers, treasurer.

K. OF P.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias, was organized March 7, 1912, with the following charter members: J. L. Templeton, W. E. Latta, Frank Bernhard, W. H. Long, B. F. Schlegel,

Jerry Lippincott, A. S. Howard, B. C. Hutchinson, Dr. S. J. Stewart, Dr. E. J. Latta, G. F. Whitesell, S. S. Wertz, Ed Alshouse, H. G. Larsen and L. M. Robinson. The lodge now has thirty-six members with the following officers: Chancellor commander, Dr. W. E. Nowers; vice commander, Ed Dry; master of work, W. C. Hines; master of arms, Bruce Templeton; keeper of records and seals, Jesse Templeton; treasurer, B. F. Schlegel; prelate, T. F. Wilson.

HIGHLANDERS

Ben Alpine Castle, No. 74, Royal Highlanders, was organized January 1, 1898. The first officers were A. S. Howard, past illustrious protector; Luther B. Partridge, protector; J. L. Landis, chief counsellor; Nelson Jaco, worthy evangel; Fred P. Piccard, secretary; Fred S. Cary, treasurer.

M. W. A.

Ambrose Camp, No. 1818, was organized October 31, 1892. The charter members were Robert J. Boyd, Winfield S. Evans, William E. Latta, H. L. Martin, Clarence Hall, S. H. Smith, Jay Williams and Richard J. White.

SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATION

The first woman suffrage organization in Adams County was at Kenesaw, the first organization being made June 2, 1882, by Mrs. M. A. Brass. D. D. Norton was the first president of this organization, Mrs. J. G. Hayzlett, vice president; Mrs. J. H. Cooley, secretary; and Mrs. J. H. Roberts, treasurer.

The present organization was formed in 1903 by Gail Laughlin of Maine. Ellen D. Harn has been the president since the beginning. The other officers are Mrs. F. L. Haller, vice president; Mrs. John Osler, recording secretary; Miss Mary Williams, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Nels Mikkelsen, treasurer; and Mrs. L. N. Rowers, auditor. The organization is active and has a membership of twenty-one at present—at times the membership has been as high as fifty. Monthly meetings are held and in former years public meetings with programs were frequently given. Lecturers have been brought to Kenesaw by the organization and a generous amount of money has been raised for the suffrage cause and delegates have been sent regularly to the county and state conventions.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

The Kenesaw Cemetery Association was formed April 26, 1880. The first trustees were G. W. Baldwin, W. Z. Parmenter and G. C. Giffin. D. D. Norton was the first secretary and J. G. Hayzlett treasurer.

POSTMASTERS

A. D. Williams was the first postmaster appointed and Mrs. M. S. Norton, the deputy, was the acting postmaster with D. D. Norton, her son, doing the actual handling of the greater part of the mail. The succeeding postmasters have been A. S. Thompson, S. S. Bechtelheimer, T. A. Templeton, Herman D. Einspahr, Luther B. Partridge, Lucy K. Partridge and the present postmaster, John Cain, who was appointed in 1912. Kenesaw has two rural routes that were established at about the time the Juniata routes were begun.

TOWN OFFICERS

At present W. C. Hines is chairman of the board of town trustees. The other members are B. J. Hilsabeck, F. C. Armitage, L. M. Robinson, Reuben Bowers and E. C. Dry, who is the clerk. The officials are elected for a term of two years.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

The west end of the county has furnished as representatives in the Legislature Horace G. Armitage, now deceased, Herman Redman and A. S. Howard, long prominent in business in Kenesaw. I. D. Evans was twice a member of the Legislature and won a prominent place in the House, and through contributions to newspapers has attained a state-wide reputation.

NEWSPAPERS

Kenesaw has seen the rise and fall of a number of publications. First on the list, while Kenesaw was a mere way station, George and Mary Williams started the publication of the *Desert Home Times*. The office of publication was on their father's farm, just outside the prospective town site. The senior member of the firm was eleven years old. It was one of those juvenile publications that were quite

a fad at that time. The number for September, 1874, had this item: "Peanuts, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, bumpkins and various other vegetable commodities are now plenty at the Desert Home; so says Pa." The paper was two columns wide and about eight inches long. The first numbers were written, but later it was printed on their father's army press.

In 1875, A. D. Williams began the publication of the Kenesaw Times, at his home joining the town site. Kenesaw was still only a few scattered houses with no business to speak of, but Mr. Williams continued the publication of the Times until January, 1878, when he transferred his business and began the publication of the Central Nebraskan at Hastings. Thereafter there was no paper at Kenesaw until the boom period of 1883, when the B. & M. Railroad began building the Denver cut-off, starting from Kenesaw. From that event began the real building of the town and business of Kenesaw. It was in that year George T. Williams, the pioneer publisher of Kenesaw as proprietor of the Desert Home Times, started a real newspaper, the Kenesaw Times. In 1888 he sold the Times and removed to Denver, where he has ever since been engaged in newspaper work, as printer, proof reader, reporter, city editor and editorial writer.

For a time there were two papers in Kenesaw, Horace G. Armitage starting the Free Press about 1885. In 1889, G. Del. Coleman and H. G. Armitage published the Kenesaw Cyclone.

The successor to the Times had many editors, the name being changed several times. S. H. Smith, lawyer, editor and liveryman, edited the paper for many years. He changed the name to Citizen. Mr. Smith was prominent in the village for many years, being a member of the school board for more than twenty years. He is now a resident of Basin, Wyoming. Dr. E. J. Latta, prominent as physician and citizen, edited the paper for a time. J. A. Gardner, now of the Holstein Herald, ran the paper about three years, changing the name to Kaleidoscope. In 1913, he sold to the present owner and editor, Mr. W. W. Maltman, who calls it the Kenesaw Sunbeam. The Sunbeam has an equipment that would do credit to a larger town; a linotype, three job presses and everything else necessary to turn out a handsome paper and to do good job work.

CHAPTER XXVI

HOLSTEIN

Holstein, situated in the southeast portion of Cottonwood Township, is the westernmost town of Adams County, and is the local market accommodating the southwest section of the county. The progress of the community surrounding the town is reflected in its modern store buildings and comfortable residences. The census of 1910 gave Holstein a population of 323. The town was named in honor of Schleswig Holstein, the northern peninsula of the German Empire which was the original home of a large proportion of the earliest settlers in this section of Adams County. Many of the early settlers were Danes and Germans.

While the pioneers of the neighborhood among whom would be Nicholas Metzger, August Hohlfeldt, Michael Hargleroad, Christian P. Hargleroad, Joseph Huckfeldt and many others whose names are well known in Adams County, had filed on their claims at dates ranging from 1873 to 1875, the Town of Holstein did not exist until the coming of the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad, now the Burlington, in 1887. Joseph Huckfeldt was the owner of the northeast quarter of section 27 and John Golgert the owner of the northwest corner of section 26, in township 6 north, range 12 west. In order to establish a town at this point the owners of these quarter sections entered into an agreement with John M. Ragan and Morris Alexander of Hastings, and Michael A. Hargleroad by which they jointly were to acquire title to the land to dispose of for town purposes. The Huckfeldt land was conveyed to John M. Ragan as trustee for himself, Julia Sweet and Joseph Huckfeldt and the Golgert land was conveyed to Morris Alexander as trustee for himself, Michael A. Hargleroad and John M. Ragan. In June, 1915, a decree was granted by the District Court upon the petition of the Village of Holstein, Michael A. Hargleroad, Christ Christensen and Joseph Huckfeldt quitting all claims that might arise through the original ownership agreement save the claims of those named in the petition as indicated.

July 22, 1887, the surveyor, E. G. Groff, acting for the trustees,

John M. Ragan and Morris Alexander, platted the Town of Holstein. The surveyor's description of the area platted shows it to embrace the north sixty acres of the north half of the northeast quarter of section 27; precisely, 60.15 acres and 40.13 acres, which is the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26. Avenues were platted north and south and streets east and west. The avenues were named West, Brown, James, Claud, Depot, Helen, Clarence, Maine, Garfield, Cleveland and Lincoln; the streets were designated Adams, Fillmore, Monroe, Jackson, Franklin and Short. Depot avenue soon came to be and so continues the principal business thoroughfare. The greater number of the streets were platted sixty feet wide but one or more are seventy feet.

Acting upon the petition of citizens Holstein was incorporated June 6, 1889, two years following its platting. The boundaries of the incorporated area were defined as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 24, running west to the northwest corner of section 19, then south to the southwest corner of section 31, then east to the southeast corner of section 36, then north to the northeast corner of section 24. This area embraced eighteen sections, one-half of Cottonwood Township, a tract six miles long and three miles wide, and containing 11,520 acres. Holstein became known as the "Six by Three town." Some explain that the village contemplated a vigorous growth that would demand these proportions while others have it that it was necessary to include this great area in order to secure a sufficient number of freeholders to meet the requirement of law in petitioning for liquor licenses. The population was sparse, hence the necessity of incorporating a large area. The movement for detaching a large portion of the original town resulted in the consent of the village board to such detachment July 13, 1913, and on June 14, 1915, the District Court, acting upon the petition of P. C. Larsen and others, declared the corporation to be contained in the northeast quarter of section 27, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23 and the south one-half of the south one-half of the southeast quarter of section 22. At the time of incorporation in 1889 the board of supervisors granted the petition asking for the appointment of M. A. Hargleroad, W. S. McCauley, William Hope, C. A. Sipple and George A. Bentley as village trustees.

A postoffice was established in Holstein in 1887 with A. S. Thompson as postmaster. Mr. Thompson came to the new town from Kenesaw and established the first drug store, in which the postoffice was located at the corner of Depot Avenue and Fillmore. He con-

tinued to be postmaster until 1889 when he was succeeded by C. P. Hargleroad who served until 1891. Dr. W. T. Carson followed Mr. Hargleroad, serving until 1897 when Louis Schellenberger assumed charge and remained postmaster until 1900. Since then George W. Maxwell, John H. Moehl, John Maxwell and the present incumbent, Henry M. Carson, brother of Doctor Carson, have served in succession.

Early in 1888 a grain elevator was built and C. J. Furer was the first dealer in grain. In the same year J. H. Freeman, of Juniata, established a general merchandise store and Hope Bros. opened a hardware store. William and Andy Hope were the proprietors of this store and continued its operation until 1890 when it was purchased by the present owner, M. A. Hargleroad. From time to time Mr. Hargleroad has improved and enlarged the store. Then Hope Bros. came to Holstein from Iowa and upon leaving the town returned to that state.

In 1888 a Mr. McPeak came from Fairfield and established a drug store. Scarcely, however, was the proprietor located when the place was destroyed by fire and the business discontinued. It was in 1895 that the general merchandise store of C. F. Keutzer, who had been in business for several years, was destroyed by fire. Another fire in 1905 destroyed a restaurant. These losses embrace the fire damage to Holstein up to the present time.

The first hotel in Holstein was conducted by Elijah Minnix. This was an ordinary dwelling house and opened for business in about 1889. The first meat market was conducted by Herman Feis who opened his shop in 1903.

Shortly after the establishing of the town a general merchandise store was opened by Will and John Young on the southeast corner of Depot Avenue and Fillmore Street. The firm name was Young Bros. John Fisher purchased this store in 1901, and the firm later became Fisher & Son. This business was conducted in a frame store building until 1911 when the brick establishment in which Fisher & Son are now located was built.

In 1893 Louis Schellenberger opened a general merchandise store. This business was later sold to Gilbert Maxwell who in turn sold it to Wilber Coffman. Mr. Coffman after operating the store a short time removed the stock to Kenesaw in 1900.

Thomas Mullady opened a general store in about 1891, a new frame store building being erected for him. This business was purchased in 1899 by William Westering and George H. Van Antwerp. The following year Mr. Westering built a store building opposite the present location of the Holstein State Bank. This was the first brick

building to be erected in the town and cost about \$4,000. The firm moved into this building and used it for the conduct of their business. In 1904 Mr. Westering purchased the interest of his partner who removed to California where he still resides. Mr. Westering disposed of the store in 1911 to Hargleroad & Nelson who two years later sold to C. K. Giddings & Son. Since then it has been purchased by Laird & McCauley and the firm name is the Holstein Mercantile Company. The store has a frontage of seventy-five feet. Mr. Mullady who established the business is a partner in the firm of Reed & Mullady that conducts a general merchandise business in Trumbull in Clay County. Mr. Westering is in the real estate business at Hastings.

Two flour mills were established in Holstein. The earlier was operated by Schellenberger & Clark and the later by Nicholas Metzger. Mr. Metzger's mill stood about 200 yards west of the railway station. It was a steam roller mill with a capacity of about forty barrels of flour per day. This enterprise was abandoned in 1892 and the plant was removed to Alma.

In 1900 Holstein got its first telephone service when a line was built connecting the town with Bladen. Those instrumental in securing this service were George Broll, Dr. W. T. Carson, W. B. Hargleroad, Dan Essinger, John Fisher, John Moehl, M. A. Hargleroad and George L. Fisher. A line already existed running north from Bladen so that it was only necessary to build six miles more to connect with Holstein. Two-by-four scantlings were spiked to fence posts and over these the wire was strung. In the course of a few years more than a dozen of these "Two-by-four" lines came into use in the locality.

Mayflower was the name given a postoffice that was established on the farm of John Burling, six miles northwest of Holstein. Henry Trier carried the mail to and from Holstein, making the trip three times each week. This was called the Star route and was abandoned when the rural route was established in 1900. The rural route is thirty-two miles in length and Frank Lukow is the present carrier.

W. S. McCauley established the second newspaper in Holstein. This was the Holstein Record. It was discontinued in 1890, a year after its establishment. In 1890 a joint stock company was formed and the Holstein Nonpareil was founded. Doctor Carson was president of the company and was the editor during the paper's career of three years. Both of these papers were four-page weeklies. The first paper was established in 1897 by H. G. Woods, who removed his plant from Ragan and established the Adams County Independent. After publishing the paper about a year, the editor removed to Omaha. This was the only printing plant to be established in Holstein. The

Nonpareil was printed by the Watkins Publishing House in Hastings and the Record was printed in Minden.

In 1893 a hardware store was established by P. N. Carson. This business was carried on for about three years and was then discontinued. In an early day F. C. Van Veghten established a furniture and undertaking store which is still carried on by the same proprietor. For a time Mr. Van Veghten was the manager of the lumber yard which he operated for the Cooley Lumber Company of Kenesaw.

In 1915 W. B. G. Hargleroad erected on Depot Avenue a modern, two-story brick business building at a cost of \$15,000. The upper story is furnished as a hall and here the lodges have their headquarters and public assemblages are held. The lower floor is occupied by a modern drug store of which H. M. Carson is the proprietor, and a moving picture theater. This building is thoroughly modern in the matter of equipment. Another modern brick building is that occupied by the First State Bank of Holstein. This was completed in 1914 and cost \$5,000.

The first schoolhouse in use in Holstein, dated back to about the beginning of the town, was a small frame building standing in the extreme eastern part of the town. Lincoln Ambler was the first teacher. The first school building was used about three years when a two-story building was erected upon a location about two blocks west of the first site. In 1908 the district voted \$5,000 for school purposes and the present brick school building was erected. This schoolhouse has four rooms and four teachers are employed. Work is done through the tenth grade, and playground apparatus was installed in 1915. A kindergarten is also conducted. The old schoolhouse was purchased by William Westering and Andy Lorentzen and moved south of the track where for several years it was used as an opera house on Depot Avenue. Finally it was purchased by Will Hargleroad and torn down.

In 1915 a new town hall, costing \$2,000 was erected.

At this time there are in Holstein in addition to the business establishments mentioned two implement houses, one operated by A. E. Mellinger for Stephen Schultz of Hastings and one belonging to L. E. Clark; two garages operated by S. S. Hershep and Dan Essinger; a 5 and 10 cent store and restaurant, operated by L. E. Clark & Son; a hotel moved into town in about 1905 and of which H. H. Kennedy is the landlord; meat market of J. M. Nelson, a millinery store, lumber yard, blacksmith shop, billiard and pool hall and a saloon.

There are about fifty residences in the town and fully half of

these are modern in construction and equipment, having private lighting plants and water under pressure. Sidewalks in the business section and a considerable proportion of the residence district are of cement. The latter improvement has been made within the last five years.

In January, 1890, the Holstein board of trade was organized with Dr. W. T. Carson, president, C. A. Sipple, vice president, John Hargleroad, secretary, and William Shellheimer, treasurer. This organization continued active for a number of years and was instrumental in developing the business interests. At about the same time a lyceum was organized and contributed to the literary and debating side of the social life. Among the active members were A. S. Thompson, A. L. Boyd, J. S. Fernow, Jennie Larsen, Versa Larsen, the Mechem brothers, the Holstein band, Mrs. F. J. Hurst, Joe McCowan, Dr. W. T. Carson, Ruby and Lottie Mechem, Fred Hurst, Anna Larsen, A. E. Troyer and Eva McPeak.

In the early '90s a dramatic club contributed its quota to the amusement and education of the town. The club presented a number of plays the casts being formed from the local histrionic talent. Among these plays were "A Yankee Detective" and "Three Nights in a Bar Room." Dr. W. T. Carson was manager of this club and A. L. Boyd was secretary. Among the members were C. A. Sipple, A. E. Troyer, T. L. Ambler, J. M. Heckler, E. L. Hannaford, Jennie Larsen and Eva McPeak.

The Royal Neighbors Lodge of Holstein was organized March 8, 1908, by Laura Holt, of Omaha, with a charter membership of twenty, as follows: Elizabeth Trier, Octavia Fischer, Maggie Hargleroad, Hannah Kennedy, Anna Richards, Mattie Roeder, Sine Johnson, Jennie E. Carson, Stella Churchill, Ethel Kennedy, Minnie McCulla, Della Clark, Lena Moehl, Lena Young, Hazel Starkey, Clara Cookus, Anna Wagner, Susie Broll, George Churchill and F. C. Van Veghten. The present officers are: Oracle, Octavia Fischer; Recorder, Stella Sanford; Receiver, Jennie Carson.

The Holstein Ladies Aid Society of the Evangelical Church was organized August 8, 1915, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Reverend Hewitt; vice president, Mrs. Morse Nelson; secretary, Mrs. W. T. Carson; treasurer, Mrs. Ed. Peterson.

CHAPTER XXVII

ADAMS COUNTY TOWNS

INLAND

The grain elevator operated by the Farmers Grain & Supply Company, on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 12 in Blaine Township, is all that remains of the first attempt to build a town in Adams County along the line of the Burlington. The town was called Inland and was laid out by the South Platte Town Company in 1871. Previously, George Shuyter, William Janes, Volney Janes and George Knapp settled upon the townsite.

A number of stores were built at Inland, that of Tom Shea among others. A two story frame schoolhouse was built and other signs of a future town marked the spot. The development of Hastings put an end to the career of Inland, and about 1878 the railroad station was removed three miles east to the present town of Inland in Clay County. In the plan of the Burlington, Inland followed Harvard in alphabetical order, and until the development of Hastings was assured, the railroad favored Inland while it ignored Hastings. For many years the elevator was operated by Michael Halloran on whose farm it was located, and the place was referred to as either "Old Inland" or "Halloran."

BRICKTON

Brickton, 6½ miles south of Hastings, on the road forming the western boundary of the city, was never a real town, although at one time there were there a group of about a dozen houses. This period was between 1886 and 1890. Hastings capitalists had started a brick yard in Brickton and had equipped their place with rather elaborate steam-driven machinery for the manufacture of brick. Between thirty and forty men were employed and lived in the group of houses. There was also a store. Parts of the machinery remained

at the location for several years after the brick plant was abandoned. The finances of the brick plant were involved in the affairs of the City National Bank, and when that institution failed, the brick business failed with it. One of the stirring events recalled in the early days of Brickton is a prize fight between "Lou" Carroll and Billy "Tweester."

In 1906 W. H. Ferguson began operating in sand at Brickton. Mr. Ferguson disposed of the sand business to the E. Stockham Grain Company, who still carry it on. About a carload of sand per day is removed from the pits. A. H. Farrens also operated Brickton sand pits for a time.

LEROY

Leroy is located on the south side of the Blue River on the southwest quarter of section 25 in Hanover Township. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Ayr and nine miles south of Hastings. Before the building of the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad the point was known as Millington, because it was here that Dyer's Mill was located. John Dyer began the erection of the mill in 1872 and by 1874 it was completed and in operation. John Dyer associated with him in this milling business his nephews, Elbridge and True Dyer.

The mill was a large wooden structure operated by water power and having three runs of burrs. For many years it was kept very busy, farmers from miles around bringing their wheat to be made into flour. A store was operated a short time, but in 1880 was moved to Ayr by Kieth and Kress.

When the railroad was built in 1887, the single store that Leroy still has was built by John Marshall and John A. Frank, both of whom now live in Ayr. The postoffice was established in this store and John Marshall was the first postmaster.

Mr. Frank sold his interest in the store to his partner in about six months. Mr. Marshall conducted the store until about 1900 and then sold it to his son, Robert. It came back into the possession of Mr. Marshall, who finally sold it to Cal Dreibilbis of Hastings. Mr. Dreibilbis sold it to the present proprietor, Mr. Liesveldt.

Because of its location near the river, which afforded shade trees, Leroy has been quite well known throughout the county as a pleasure resort. The Dyers kept a half dozen boats on the river, and built a dance hall. The place was patronized from Hastings and all surrounding points for many years, ending about 1903 or 1904. In the summer of 1898 vaudeville was an attraction offered. The large station which was first built by the Kansas City & Omaha was removed to Pauline about 1902.

HANSEN

Hansen is the first station north of Hastings on the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, and had its origin when the line was built from Hastings to Grand Island. The first house built in the town was the railway station in the fall of 1879. That fall, J. L. Evans erected a store building and put in a stock of general merchandise, and B. F. Ford put up a store and engaged in the grocery and hardware business. S. L. Loucks built a hotel at about the same time, which was called the Hansen House. The next business established was the lumber yard of Paine Brothers, of Wisconsin, which was under the charge of James McGregor.

From the earliest days, Hansen has been a good grain and live-stock shipping station, because it is the market place for a very productive area of farming land. A grain station was erected by Hansen, Gregg & Company in August, 1879, and another was put in by Oswald Oliver at about the same time. These early stations were not elevators, but were known as "shovel stations." Inclined approaches attaining a height of about twenty-five feet were built, and upon these farmers hauled their wagons filled with grain to the bins at the top, where they were unloaded with scoop shovels.

In 1880, W. L. Baker took the management of the Oliver grain business and some time later became manager of the business of Hansen, Gregg & Company. Mr. Baker conducted a coal business of his own and erected a building in which he opened a hardware store, carrying on the grain business at the same time. The shovel house of Hansen, Gregg & Company was the forebear of the present north elevator, Mr. Oliver's of the south. For many years John Wilson was the owner and operator of the north elevator. About 1885, the original lumber yard was combined with the Doniphan yard and removed to that point. The present lumber yard was started by the Barr Lumber Company of Hastings in 1904 and passed to the Yost Lumber Company when the latter bought out the Barr Lumber Company in Hastings.

In 1881, the store erected by J. L. Evans was purchased by Jacob Smith. It subsequently changed hands many times. Smith was followed by Mr. Lamb who in turn sold to Lucius Ware, who eventually sold to Ed Heminover. After Mr. Heminover went out of business the store building was vacant for a considerable time and then was rented by the Ancient Order United Workmen, who used it as a hall until it was destroyed by fire on Easter Sunday, 1901.

In 1884, a store building was erected by a Methodist minister, the

Rev. Mr. Calvert, who operated the store about a year and then sold it to Elmer Sims, now of Hastings. Mr. Sims conducted the store about two years and then sold. The store was then purchased successively by Z. Stone, Margaret Stone and John Stratton. Mr. Stratton was the proprietor when the store was burned on Easter Sunday, 1901. Following the destruction of the two stores the Ancient Order United Workmen at once erected a brick building, using the upper story for their hall and renting the store below. Mr. Stratton reopened in the new store room but eventually sold his business to Nellie Vandling and her father. George Hatch, who came from Harvard, was the next proprietor until he sold to O. A. Cain. In 1914 a corporation composed of John Kieth, Tom Winn, Homer Loucks, George Durkee, Theo. Stock, Lem Clark, O. B. Shafer, H. C. Redman, W. O. Cain, Moses Price, Charles Dominy and George Sheaff built a store, building across the street west from the Ancient Order United Workmen Building, and Mr. Cain moved his store into the new building. The store is of brick and was erected at a cost of \$7,000. W. V. Gauvreau, son of E. L. Gauvreau of Hastings, purchased the business of Mr. Cain in 1914 and is the present proprietor of the store.

At about the same time that the store was built H. C. Redman, of Doniphan, erected the bank building at a cost of about \$3,300. The hotel built by S. L. Loucks in 1879 was moved from the west side of the street to the east side in about 1896 and converted into a store building, now the location of the mercantile business of Kennedy Bros., with the Independent Order Odd Fellows Hall up stairs. S. M. Frink conducted the first store in this building, the business afterwards being bought by Silas Price and at a later time by Charles F. Matheny, now proprietor of a store in Ayr. After Mr. Matheny left, the store was vacant and was used as a store room by W. O. Cain. At another time, Henry Keller's meat market was located here.

I. A. Carriker, now of Hastings, erected an eight-room hotel in Hansen in 1885, and added a six-room addition in 1904. Mr. Carriker conducted the hotel until 1908, and then rented it. It was not run as a hotel from 1913 to 1916, when Mr. Carriker sold it to Mr. Zimmerman of Grand Island.

Hansen was surveyed in 1879 for A. B. Ideson and J. J. Wemple on the entry of Charles and William Haines. The postoffice was established in 1879 with James McGregor, the first postmaster. While some matters relative to the mail were being adjusted between the railroad and the Government, Mr. McGregor transported the mail between Hastings and Hansen on his back. J. L. Evans was

appointed in 1881 and was succeeded in 1882 by Jacob Smith. Other postmasters have been Walter Stone, S. M. Frink, F. M. Frink, Charles F. Matheny, Charles Matheny and W. O. Cain.

The first movements that resulted in the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Hansen were made in the early '70s by John Powers and his brother, Aaron Powers. The Powers brothers organized Sunday schools in their respective districts. These two Sunday schools were combined in what is known as the Munroe schoolhouse, which is centrally located between the two former districts.

At this place the Presbyterian Society was organized, September 7, 1879, the Rev. G. L. Little acting as moderator and Rev. D. S. Schaff as clerk of the meeting for organizing. After the coming of the railroad and the establishing of the Town of Hansen, plans were made to erect a house of worship in the village. The church was erected in 1884 under the direction of a building committee composed of L. A. Dominy, John Powers and A. A. Stone. The church, which is still in use, was erected at a cost of about \$2,000.

The charter members were Mr. Alanson Baker and wife, J. L. Brockover and wife, Ryneas Covert and wife, Lafayette Dominy and wife, Jonathan Oldfield and wife, the families of John, Charles A. and Aaron F. Powers, William Palmerton and wife, William H. Reese and wife, James W. Smith and family, Augustus A. Stone and family, Letas W. Stone and wife, Henry E. Ware and wife, Mrs. Isabella Carpenter, Mrs. Elizabeth Gregg, Philopena Huf, Mrs. Nancy Mowers, Laura Mowers, and Ella Mowers. The first elders were Aaron F. Powers, John H. Powers, and William Palmerton. The Hastings and Hansen Presbyterian Church were combined in a double charge for many years, the pastors of the Hastings church being in charge of the service in the country. Among the early pastors of the Hastings church were the Revs. Mr. Griffis, D. S. Schaff, Peter Wessels, E. A. McCullum, H. K. Bushnell and F. M. Hickok and Reverend Howie. Rev. W. H. Steele served from 1893 to 1898; A. M. Hendee, 1898 to 1900; W. E. Reed, 1901; Reverend Howie, 1902 to 1904; D. S. Brown, 1904 to 1906; W. H. Scofield, 1906 to 1909; A. B. Byram, 1909 to 1913; James B. Kelso, 1913 to 1915. Rev. Samuel Linn has been the pastor since 1915. The church now has 72 active members and the Sunday school a membership of about 120. The present officers are: Elders, S. O. Cooper, George Munroe, Orville Smith, R. L. Boehne. Trustees, S. O. Cooper, C. G. Briggs, W. C. Harrell, A. H. Bauman, J. J. Mohlman.

The United Evangelical Church at Hansen was organized early in 1901 by Rev. Arthur E. Miller, pastor of the church at Hastings.

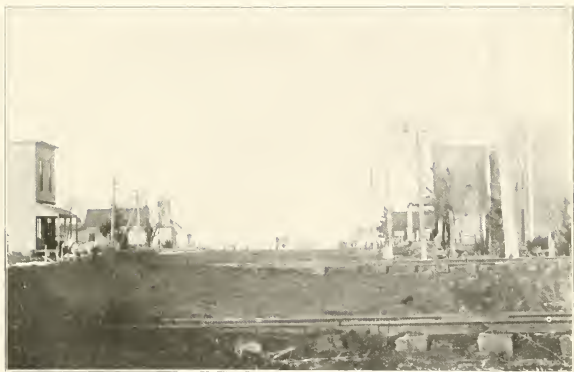
The same year the church was built, with a seating capacity of 200. The church was paid for partly by subscription and partly by appropriation from the general conference. The complete list of the charter members has been lost, but among them were Eugene, Lloyd, Clifford and Cora McWhirter, Cora, Crissie and Nora Montague, Mrs. Nellie Price, Jane Trembly and Frank White. The Rev. Mr. Beebe, Mr. Miller's successor at Hastings, had charge of the pastorate until March, 1904. At that time Rev. W. J. Ely took this charge in connection with the Columbia church, seven miles northwest of Hastings, and the Zion church, thirteen miles northwest of Hastings, in Hall County. The latter church is now called the Rosedale church. The pastors serving the church following Reverend Ely have been the following: Arthur P. Layton, 1905 to 1908; C. F. Hein, 1908 to 1910; W. W. Urdenkoffler, 1910 to 1912; H. C. Farley, 1912 to 1913; W. W. Phantz, 1913 to 1914; J. L. Lobangh, 1914 to 1916; F. M. P. Bayles has been the pastor since the beginning of 1916. The Columbia church has disbanded.

Congress Lodge No. 173, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Hansen December 6, 1889. The charter members were D. M. Morris, S. M. Frink, John Wilson, B. F. Barr, J. H. Allen, Winthrop Jones, Howard Stire, W. B. Brown, F. J. Taylor, H. E. Ashley, and Fred Albright. The first officers were: S. M. Frink, N. G.; J. H. Allen, V. G.; D. M. Warden, W.; B. F. Barr, Con.; Howard Stire, R. S.; Winthrop Jones, P. S.; John Wilson, treasurer; W. B. Brown, R. S. N. G.; H. E. Ashley, L. S. V. G.; F. J. Taylor, I. G. The lodge was instituted by W. H. Barger, state grand master.

Congress Lodge now has forty-nine members, who meet in their well-appointed lodge rooms upstairs in the brick building occupied by the Kennedy Bros. mercantile establishment. The present officers are H. A. Hubbard, N. G.; F. C. Grimm, V. G.; F. A. Stock, secretary, and Walter Rhodes, treasurer.

Hansen Rebekah Lodge, No. 120, was organized June 21, 1915, and has a membership of thirty-eight. The first officers were Mrs. Minnie Frink, N. G.; Mrs. Christina Darling, V. G.; Mande Briggs, secretary; Ruth McWhirter, treasurer. The officers at present are Mrs. Lulu Rhodes, N. G.; Maude Briggs, V. G.; Ruth McWhirter, secretary; Miss Marjorie McWhirter, treasurer.

Hansen A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 190, has a membership of thirty-six. It was organized in 1894, and in 1901 erected a building at a cost of about \$1,850. The present officers are Martin Crosson, master workman; overseer, L. Doniny; foreman, Frank Lanfear; financier, C. G. Briggs; recorder, A. A. Stone.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET, HANSEN

Hansen Camp, No. 7620, M. W. A., was organized February 5, 1900, by Deputy Head Consul G. H. Shelley. The officers elected were Charles M. Dominy, consul; David J. Binfield, worthy adviser; Augustus Albright, banker; Alvin M. Hendee, clerk; managers, Lorenzo Lewis, Charles J. Silver and G. S. Robertson.

The charter members were Charles M. Dominy, D. J. Binfield, Lorenzo Lewis, Charles J. Silver, G. S. Robertson, Harry Tompkins, James Trembly and F. M. Frink. Deaths have been as follows: Mercey E. Williams, March 16, 1913; Peter Lorenson, September 1, 1914; Arthur C. Hart, November 3, 1916.

The present officers are: Benjamin F. McWhirter, consul; D. J. Binfield, worthy adviser; Thomas Wynn, banker; Fenton M. Frink, clerk; managers, George A. Munroe, George E. Devereaux and Albert H. Bauman.

The lodge now has thirty-seven members.

MUNROE DRUM CORPS

On September 23, 1872, a little caravan of seven covered wagons started from Allen's Grove, Wis., to seek their home in Nebraska. One month later, October 22d, the seven families of William Munroe, Del Snyder, Andrew Wheeler, Jehial Farr, C. B. Sperry, Ed Guernesy and Levi Eddy arrived at the home of Simon Dow, just south of where Hastings College now stands.

Just as they neared Hastings, which was only a few straggling houses, Mr. Sperry called to Mr. Munroe to play the drum in welcome to their new home. It was the first time that the Munroe drums were heard in Adams County. Hastings took to Mr. Munroe's drum from the first, and on July 4, 1873, the drum corps played at the celebration. This was the first time that the fife and drum were heard in Hastings.

Among the early players were Jacob Smith, record of whose death will be found in the G. A. R. chapter; Ezra Dominy, now living in Canada; A. J. Kindig, of Doniphan; S. O. Cooper, of Hansen, and Mr. Poole, of Hastings. Charles Bigelow played with the corps from the beginning. Among the later members have been Roy Van Fleet, Frank Swigart and Arthur Dominy.

The drum corps is almost as old as Adams County, and many a political meeting and celebration has been enlivened by its stirring strains.

Of the seven families that arrived in the county with Mr. Munroe and settled on homesteads near Hastings, Mr. Munroe alone still

holds the original entry. Del Snyder lives in the Soldiers' Home at Burkett. All the others are dead.

ROSELAND

The survey of the Village of Roseland was completed by E. G. Groff April 20, 1887. It was located by the surveyor on the southwest quarter of section 21, town 6, range 11, the townsite containing 89.25 acres, less twelve acres which were the right of way of the K. C. & O. Railroad. May 27, 1889, the town was incorporated, the boundary lines being fixed as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 22 in Roseland Township, thence west to the northeast corner of section 20, thence west to the half-section stake in section 20, thence south one mile to the center of section 29, thence east to the northwest corner of section 28, thence south to the southwest corner of section 28, thence east to the southeast corner of section 27, thence north to the southeast corner of section 22, thence north to the place of beginning.

The first trustees of the village were W. C. Davis, J. S. Richards, C. W. Gentsch and J. H. Pope.

In an action brought by W. P. Davis shortly after the incorporation of the town, the court decreed that sections 22, 27, 28, the east half of section 20, the north half of section 21 and the southwest quarter of section 21 be disconnected. The large area included in the original corporation was included in order to have within the limits of the village the requisite number of signers for the granting of saloon license.

B. F. Evans, who arrived in Adams County March 26, 1873, and who now resides at 409 Saunders Avenue, Hastings, selected the name of Roseland, which is the name of both township and town. A post-office was established in the home of Mr. Evans on the northeast quarter of section 22 a few years before there was a town at Roseland. Mr. Evans was appointed postmaster August 19, 1875, and was given the privilege of naming the postoffice. A great many wild roses grew in the vicinity at that time and Mr. Evans thought that it would be fitting that the word "rose" should form a part of the name of the postoffice. He consulted the United States Directory of Postoffices and found that there were a number of offices in which the name "rose" appeared. There were only three Roselands, however, and this led to his selecting the name. So the Roseland postoffice was the fourth postoffice in the United States to bear that name. Mr. Evans retained his homestead until 1914, when he disposed of it for \$15,000.

The first child to be born in the vicinity of Roseland was Frances Boyd, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Boyd, February 18, 1875. The first death was that of William Dieter, July 4, 1873.

It is the recollection of Mr. B. F. Evans that a child born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Shade was the first child to be born in Hastings. The Shades were of a party of Illinois folks who arrived in Hastings in 1873, early in the spring, and went to Roseland Township to settle upon their homesteads. The child was born in the section house of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, March 29, 1873.

J. S. Richards opened the first general store in Roseland, in 1887. Mr. Richards moved the store building from Ayr. J. H. Schmitz, now of Clay Center, but who is well known in Hastings as a carpenter, established the second business house in the town. Mr. Schmitz built a new store building, shortly after Mr. Richards had established his business, and stocked it with hardware. During 1887, also, W. F. Duncan and J. P. Duncan put up an elevator.

In 1888 an elevator was put up by Schwab & Pope. This firm was afterward Pope & Kasper, and later J. H. Pope conducted the business alone. Mr. Pope sold the elevator in 1902 to the corporation of farmers that still operates the elevator. This corporation is another farmers' organization which has achieved notable success in Adams County. The original organizers were Erick Johnson, Erick Larsen, B. F. Evans, Charles Johnson, Gottlieb Fischer, A. W. Evans, and others. M. J. Stotzel has been the manager of this business for many years. Some years this organization has paid a dividend of 10 per cent on the stock. In addition to grain, hogs are bought. Among the earliest raisers of winter wheat in the vicinity of Roseland were A. W. Evans, J. S. Kendall and P. W. Warner. The first wheat of this variety was sown about 1889.

J. S. Richards, who opened the first store, sold his general merchandise stock to E. F. Miller and F. A. Miller about 1893. The business alone was sold and the Miller Bros. operated the store in the Richards Building. F. A. Miller later disposed of his interest to Harve Walters. In after years Mr. Walters was a barber in Hastings, where he died a few years ago. Harve Walters sold his interest in the business to Louis Eversman, who eventually sold it to Irvin Martin, the present partner in the firm of Miller & Martin.

J. S. Richards, who had removed from Roseland upon selling his business to the Miller Bros., returned and reengaged in business in his building. After conducting the business about a year, Mr. Richards sold it to his son-in-law, Ed Joynt, selling the real estate with the business. Mr. Joynt then moved his own store building, in which

he had carried on business for some time, to the location he had acquired upon buying the Richards property. The Richards store was then moved back, Mr. Joynt's original store becoming the front. It was about 1907 that Mr. Joynt sold the business to Frank Hogg. Recently Ernest McCue has become the business partner of Mr. Hogg.

Frank Waugh erected a building and engaged in the confectionery business about 1893, and after conducting the business a year or more, sold to Eugene Duncan, who operated the little store until his death early in 1894. In February, 1905, Solomon Favinger purchased the confectionery and restaurant business originated by Waugh, and shortly afterward W. F. Duncan erected a store building on the second lot south of Mr. Favinger's location. Mr. Favinger moved into the new building and opened a general merchandise business, which he conducted for nine years, when he sold the business to Miller & Walters. Before the return of Mr. Richards to Roseland the firm of Miller & Walters had moved their stock of goods into the building erected by U. Engleman in 1888 for a saloon building.

The first hotel in Roseland was erected by Thomas Carter, who conducted it for many years. This building, which was built shortly after the town was started, still stands.

H. H. Cherry conducted a general store in Roseland for a time, and was burned out in the early '90s.

The first postmaster, B. F. Evans, was succeeded by Alexander Rogers. Mr. Rogers was followed by U. Engleman, who erected a small building in which he conducted a hardware store in connection with the postoffice. Thomas Carter was the next postmaster, and was followed by Rufus W. Lull. Mr. Lull put in a small stock of groceries and ran the store as well as the postoffice. The grocery developed eventually into a general merchandise store which Mr. Lull conducted until his death in December, 1894. Mrs. Delila Lull became postmistress after the death of her husband, and was succeeded by Alfred W. Evans, the son of B. F. Evans. Mr. Evans died in December, 1905, and was succeeded in the postoffice by his wife. The next postmasters were O. D. Barras, followed by Charles M. Caton, who served until the appointment of the present postmaster, Robert G. Lynch.

A. H. Brooke, now of Hastings, conducted the first drug store in Roseland, opening in 1891. Mr. Brooke was in the business through 1891 and 1892 and then disposed of the business to D. S. Phelps, now of Bladen.

School was opened for the first time in the Village of Roseland

December 24, 1888. The completion of the school building had delayed the opening so late in the year that it opened at the first opportunity, regardless of the fact that the next day would be Christmas. The present county judge, John Snider, was principal of the school, and Mrs. A. H. Brooke, of Hastings now, then Alice Baugh, was the primary teacher.

The Methodists and the United Brethren of the vicinity of Roseland united to build a church about 1883 on Solomon Favinger's farm, 1½ miles southwest of Roseland. Not very long after the town was established they moved the church house into the village. In about ten years the Methodists secured a building from a disbanded Methodist congregation in the country and moved the building to Roseland. This building is the present church home of the denomination. The United Brethren disbanded and the church which they had previously owned jointly with the Methodists was bought by J. V. Beardsley and wrecked in 1915.

Will Maupin conducted a newspaper for about six months in the early days of Roseland. For several years prior to his death the Roseland Gazette was conducted by Alfred W. Evans.

August 25, 1913, the stores of Miller & Martin, Roth Bros., and Frank Miller were destroyed by fire. In that year brick buildings were erected to replace the loss by Roth Bros., who conduct a hardware, furniture and undertaking business, Miller & Martin, and Dr. J. L. Mace.

The town hall, a brick structure, was completed in December, 1912. It was built by the corporation of Roseland.

Roseland has electric lights, a privately owned plant. The Roseland Electric Light Company was incorporated December 15, 1913, with a capital stock of \$10,000, the corporation to terminate December 15, 1938. The incorporators were Gus Bourg, William F. Duncan, John B. Roth and Irvin Martin.

A. S. Richards, who started the first mercantile business in Roseland, died at Ayr, February 20, 1905.

PAULINE

Pauline is located on the Missouri Pacific and the Burlington railroads, in Little Blue Township. It came into being with the K. C. & O. Railroad in 1887. It was named in honor of Pauline S. Ragan, of Hastings, wife of John M. Ragan, who was general attorney for the railroad. The town was built on the farm of James B. McCleery

on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 9. Pauline has not been incorporated.

The store now occupied by M. M. Abbott was the first to be built in the town and was erected in 1887. It was built by Duncan & Jeffries, who conducted a general store for about three years and then sold to Phineas Townsend. Mr. Townsend ran the store about four years and then removed his stock to Iowa. John Moran, who lived on a farm south of Pauline, was the next man to operate this store. About this time the building was moved east to its present location. John McCleery and Cash Fairman followed Mr. Moran in the business, and they were followed successively by Bert Port and S. True. After Mr. True went out of business the store was vacant for about six months, and then Harvey Abbott opened a store which was bought by the present proprietor, M. M. Abbott, who conducted a grocery in Hastings for several years.

The second store to be erected in Pauline was built in 1887 by S. L. Heaps, who lived on a farm about three miles south of the town. Pat Cronin operated a general store in this building for many years, until he built his own building about 1891. During the next year the building erected by Mr. Heaps was destroyed by fire.

Pat Cronin disposed of his stock to C. H. McCulloch about 1895, and in about two years Mr. McCulloch sold to R. O. Slater, now of Sutherlin, Ore. At about the time that Mr. Slater purchased the business from Mr. McCulloch, T. T. Jones purchased the store building from Pat Cronin for his daughter, Mrs. R. O. Slater, who still owns the building. Mr. Slater eventually sold his business and stock to R. Abel and later Mr. Abel moved the stock to another town. It was in Mrs. Slater's building that Carl McCleery opened the first drug store in Pauline, about 1907. Mr. McCleery soon sold the drug business to Ernest Harrett, who sold it to the present proprietor, Clarence Taylor, of Guide Rock.

In the fall of 1891 Miss Nellie Jones, now Mrs. Isaac Franklin, built the brick store building in which the general store of Carl McCleery is now located. Miss Jones conducted the store about five years before Mr. McCleery purchased the business. The store in which May & May are located was erected by Mr. Purdy about six years ago. Some three years ago Mr. Purdy sold to Ernest May, whose son, Arthur, is associated with him in the business.

The first hardware store in Pauline was opened by B. K. West in 1888. This store was destroyed by fire at the same time that the store erected by Mr. Heaps was burned. The Marquis Brothers, of Hastings, conducted a hardware store for a time in Pauline in a

building that had been erected for a butcher shop by S. L. Heaps at the time that he built his store.

It was in the early days of Pauline that F. C. Glazier came from Edgar and engaged in the implement business in Pauline. In about 1901 Mr. Glazier built the hardware store he now occupies. Mr. Glazier has associated with him his son, C. F. Glazier, and besides the hardware business, carries implements, windmills and pumps, automobiles, and operates a large general business.

The first livery barn in Pauline was built by M. M. Parkins in 1888. It was afterwards run by John Petit and Bert Foy. It was eventually destroyed by fire. A year or so after the burning of the first barn the present livery stable, owned by John Crandall, was built by Henry Johnson.

The Farmers Grain & Supply Company's elevator started in 1888, when Clyde Gaunt erected a shovel house on the Missouri Pacific. Dow Black purchased the business from Gaunt and ran it until he sold to T. T. Jones and Ben Sherman, who in turn sold to the Farmers Grain & Supply Company. Elmer Jones is the present manager.

The elevator now owned and operated by John McCleery was the first elevator to be built in Pauline. It was erected by Charles Furrer. It was owned successively by William Townsend and W. H. Ferguson and the Updike Bros. John McCleery managed the business under the Updikes and bought it in 1908.

The postmasters who have served in Pauline are Will Jeffries, the first postmaster, followed by Samuel Bechtelheimer, Pat Cronin, Charles McCulloch, R. O. Slater, Dan McCleery, Nellie Jones and the present postmaster, Carl McCleery.

During the drought years, from 1893 to 1897, both the railway stations at Pauline were closed because of the almost total falling off of business. The K. C. & O. depot at this time was moved from Pauline to the K. C. & O. junction with the Red Cloud line of the Burlington, where it later was destroyed by fire. The present Burlington station at Pauline was moved from Leroy to its present location.

The first blacksmith shop in Pauline was built by James B. McCleery and rented to Jerry Allen.

James B. McCleery died in 1889.

There is only one church in Pauline, the Methodist Episcopal, which was organized in 1884. Among the first members were Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Bauder, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Jones. The first church house was erected the same year that the class was organized. The new church, within the village,

was built in 1907, at a cost of \$6,000. A partial list of the pastors who have served the church is as follows: R. M. Hardman, 1884 to 1887; Almon Gore, E. L. Wolff, J. M. Correll, each one year successively after Mr. Hardman; T. W. Bean, 1890; W. C. Swartz, from 1897 to 1900; A. G. Blackwell, 1900 to 1902; L. F. Harman, 1902 to 1904; W. M. Brooks, 1904 to 1905; E. N. Tompkins, 1905 to 1908; W. H. Shoaf, 1908 to 1911; T. C. Priestly, 1911 to 1912; J. W. Bair, 1912 to 1913; R. B. E. Hill, 1913 to 1915; Alfred Chamberlain, 1915 to 1916. The present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, has been the pastor in 1916.

AYR

The Village of Ayr, situated about twelve miles south of Hastings, in the valley of the Little Blue River, was established in September, 1878. It was named in honor of Doctor Ayr, of Iowa, who was then one of the directors of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

The land at that time was the property of private parties, and portions of it had previously been obtained from the railroad company, having been included in the land grant. Those owning the land were John Ratcliffe, who owned section 33 of the railroad land; east of this a quarter section, property of A. C. Moore; one quarter section on the east belonging to Ayers Goble; while south of Goble's land and west of Moore's joins the quarters owned by Professor Meyers.

The town started after the building of the railroad in 1878, in consideration that the parties owning the land were to donate every other lot, or half of the townsite, to the company, providing they locate a station at that point.

O. D. Barras built the first house on the village site, a small frame dwelling, in October, 1878. The next improvement was the erection in November of the same year of a two-story frame hotel, by R. C. Fleming. The same fall, T. C. Fleming and A. L. West built a storeroom and opened a business house with a general stock of merchandise. Immediately following, R. C. Gregg also built a storehouse and opened the first drug store, which he afterward sold to Koehler & Pahr. Pahr later bought the interest of his partner and had control of the business. Late in the fall of 1878, John S. Richards opened a grocery store, McMillan & Hull a general store, and M. S. & T. J. Edgington started a business, dealing in hardware. In the summer of 1879, Henry Gund & Company built a large grain elevator, and John Robinson opened a livery barn.

In 1878, A. Peck and Henry Howe put up a building, which was used for a saloon for a time, but, as the business did not flourish, the saloon was closed and the building later used as a schoolhouse. In the fall of 1879, Isaac Vanderwart built a blacksmith shop, and the same fall the Commercial Hotel was built by A. J. Pate and Rev. J. Fleming erected a building known as Church Hall, to be utilized for religious purposes, in the building of which he used his own capital.

The educational facilities of Ayr were about equal to those of the average country district, and the school was kept in a building situated about half a mile north of town. The first school was taught in the winter of 1878-79, by John Gainor, a true son of the Emerald Isle. Gainor was generally considered an excellent teacher, having had a splendid education, and, with that amusing manner so characteristic of his race, he won the good will and admiration of all his pupils, his only crime being an excessive love for the intoxicating bowl. He was employed by the school board to teach a second term, but at the close of school, in the spring of 1879, he "went on a big spree," which lasted several days. Chagrined and mortified by his conduct, he secretly left the place and did not return.

A postoffice was established at Ayr in 1879. Previous to this date it was kept at a place called Gilson, about two miles north of the townsite. E. H. Scott was postmaster, and it was through his efforts and influence that the office was moved from Gilson to Ayr. Scott held the position of postmaster up to the spring of 1881, and was succeeded in office by James Bovard.

The first religious services were held by the Rev. J. Fleming, a Presbyterian missionary laboring under the auspices of that denomination. The church was organized in the winter of 1878-79, with a membership of thirty. The services were held in Church Hall, a building erected by Mr. Fleming.

In the spring of 1879 a Methodist congregation was organized under the direction of Elder Lemons, then presiding elder of the district. The Rev. John Holland was their first regular pastor, remaining with the congregation one year.

Dr. S. A. Bookwalter was the first practicing physician to locate in the village, having made his advent in the summer of 1879.

A lumber and coal yard was started in 1879 by William Laughlin and Cyrus McMillan. In 1880 Mortimer Kress and W. S. Moot moved a large two-story building from Millington to Ayr, using the first story for a storeroom and fitting the upper floor for a town hall.

The first deaths were those of Henry Harm's twin infants, in

October, 1881. The first child born was Harvey Fleming, son of T. C. and Esther J. Fleming.

Notwithstanding the excellent location of the village, its growth, although promising at first, declined rapidly.

Only one attempt was made at journalism at Ayr. A paper called the Ayr Times was established in January, 1882, the first issue of which was made on the 14th of that month. In size, the sheet was a six-column quarto, was republican in politics, and had a regular issue of 360 copies. The paper was edited and published by Watkins Brothers, the firm being composed of three brothers—C. L., G. M. and F. A. Watkins. The journal was of patent inside. Besides the editorial work, the firm did considerable job work.

Ayr was incorporated May 1, 1883, the corporation embracing the following territory: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 33, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 4. The portions in sections 33 and 34 are in Ayr Township and the remainder in Zero.

The first trustees were H. P. Rowe, A. C. Moore, W. W. Phar, S. E. McMurry and J. S. Richards.

The grain elevator which Henry Gund & Co. built in 1879 was destroyed by fire in 1902. The building moved by Mortimer N. Kress and W. S. Moot still stands in the town and is the property of the A. O. U. W., who have their hall in the upper story.

The I. O. O. F. have a well-appointed hall in the upper room of the brick building in which the general store of C. F. Matheny is located.

Previously Mr. E. H. Scott and James Bovard have been mentioned as being the postmasters. Subsequently Mortimer N. Kress was postmaster from 1889 to 1883, Henry Howe from 1893 to 1897, Robert Rateliffe from 1897 to 1913. The present postmistress, Mrs. Robert Zachary, has served since 1913.

Ayr now has two general stores, one conducted by Henry Howe, who has been in business in the village since its founding, and the other by C. F. Matheny, who was in business in Hansen at one time. Mr. Matheny purchased the business from George Overstreet in the summer of 1916. Mathew Ureling conducts a hardware store and Harley Jeffers has a restaurant and confectionery store. Frank Fehringer has a barber shop and Mr. Rateliffe a blacksmith shop. John Helmann manages the lumber yard for the Coon Lumber Company, and Lon Davis has a livery barn. The implement business is conducted by H. Roeder, with whom is associated his son, Arthur

Roeder. The elevator is owned by the Farmers Grain & Supply Company and is managed by Guy Bonham.

The Methodist Episcopal Church erected a house of worship in 1893 at a cost of about \$1,200. George Moore was the contractor. The present church, which was erected at a cost of about \$2,200, was completed in June, 1910, Jay Gobel being the contractor. Among the earliest members of the Methodist Church in Ayr were Adam Reader, George Eastwood, George Parks, W. W. Philleo, Mrs. Josie Scott, Mrs. Laura Easter, John Giddings and A. M. Jeffers. Rev. Rex Barr is the present pastor.

The brick store building in which the general store of C. F. Matheny is located was built in 1910 by the I. O. O. F., but came into the possession of Sherman Woodworth about two years ago, the lodge retaining a 99-year lease upon the lodge room on the upper floor.

PROSSER

That Prosser, located eight miles west and six miles north of Hastings, turned out to be a town and not a sheep ranch was a surprise. At least it was a surprise to George S. Parks, who was among the first to be interviewed by agents of the Pacific Railroad looking for a townsite. The railroad was built into Hastings in 1887, but was not pushed through to Prosser until the following spring. Before the grading of the road had reached Adams County, even before the \$125,000 bonds had been voted, Cameron Yeazel was looking for a townsite in the vicinity of Prosser.

Mr. Yeazel left Mr. Parks under the impression that he was representing some eastern capitalists who desired to start a sheep ranch in that part of the country if they could find some cheap land. It was after a survey had been made that Mr. Parks learned that at a point where a white post had been set on the southeast quarter of section 5, Verona Township, a town was to be established. Juniata was considerably disturbed about the location of Prosser, and Juniata had to be satisfied that the new town would be located at a safe distance from their town before they would support the bonds in aid of the Pacific Railroad.

In the spring of 1888, L. J. Ware built the first general store in the new town. At about the same time B. F. Barr opened a lumber yard and E. G. Collins built an elevator. The second grocery store was built by E. L. Price. The hotel which was built early in the history of the town by a Mr. Dietrich and which was called for many years the Pacific Hotel, still stands near the station.

A second hotel, a very creditable hostelry, was built by Fred Stoelting a few years before a fire destroyed the hotel. J. G. Heartwell's drug store and the store which had been erected by E. L. Price, but which at the time of the fire was occupied by Morledge & Blake, and the first blacksmith shop, which had been erected by Joseph Philbrick, were destroyed in the same fire about 1902.

Shortly after the fire a general merchandise store was built by the brothers, J. G. and M. R. Jones. The Jones Bros. sold to F. R. Daggett and Charles W. Manahan. Mr. Daggett bought the interest of his partner and now operates the store alone. Mr. Manahan resides in Hastings.

The general merchandise business which G. W. Pratt now conducts had its origin when S. W. Smith purchased the first school-house built in Prosser and converted it into a store. Mr. Smith sold to Charles A. Porter, of Heartwell, and Mr. Porter disposed of the business to Mr. Pratt. The first store was started by Mr. Ware, and James Bacon later purchased the interest of Mr. Ware, who went to Illinois. The business was successively operated by Charles McCulloch and John Stoner. Mr. Stoner managed the business for Trimble, Blackman & Alexander, of Hastings, until the grocery was discontinued, when B. J. Symonds moved into the store and there conducted his drug business.

For several years before he became superintendent of the Ingle-side Hospital for the Insane, Dr. M. W. Baxter was located at Prosser, succeeding Dr. C. J. Yates.

Prosser was not incorporated until August 13, 1907. Those petitioning for incorporation were F. R. Daggett, P. J. Robinson, T. E. Bowlin, F. H. Schafer, Charles Moritz, L. Katzberg, W. H. Schumann, L. P. Burnham, T. J. Killion, H. F. Moore, August Katzberg, J. W. Bengé, J. C. Pratt, G. W. Pratt, D. L. Hare, William Flowerdew, George F. Miller, A. L. Gilmore, J. G. Kent, S. W. Smith, D. C. Hinds, C. C. Robinson, S. G. Moore, D. W. Miles, R. O. Wirfel, C. H. Hudson, Charles Stanley, Frank A. Kuehn, J. B. Symonds, D. M. McMakin, M. W. Baxter, M. P. Creager. The first trustees were M. W. Baxter, Charles Moritz, F. R. Daggett, F. H. Moore and T. J. Killion. The incorporated area embraced 210 acres on parts of sections 5, 8 and 9.

The administration of the second board of trustees is notable for initiating the building of cement sidewalks in Prosser against a spirited opposition. But though received at first with much disfavor, this improvement has been extended until Prosser has as good sidewalks as any town of its size. The trustees when this movement was begun

were G. W. Pratt, Charles Moritz, C. H. Hudson, M. W. Baxter and H. F. Moore. E. H. Grounds was the village clerk.

S. W. Smith was the first postmaster at Prosser. He was succeeded by George S. Moore, who in turn was succeeded by James Crow, who also conducted the first hardware store. After Mr. Crow, Henry Moore became postmaster, holding the office until his death. Mrs. Moore was then postmistress until succeeded by the present postmaster, R. L. Woods.

The hall which is used for a lodge room and general social center was erected by the A. O. U. W.

The elevator now operated by the Verona Grain & Lumber Company was originally operated by W. H. Ferguson, who sold it to the Farmers Grain & Stock Company. Charles Moritz was the manager under this company. The Farmers Grain & Stock Company sold the business to the present owners, the Verona Grain & Lumber Company. Earl Grounds is the manager. This company was incorporated March 28, 1911, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators were E. E. Binfield, G. H. Geddes, Bert Mott, William Conroy and G. C. Gilmore. In the early days of the grain business in Prosser, Simon Bechtelheimer bought grain on the track.

Prosser was named in honor of T. J. Prosser, of Concordia, Kan., who was superintendent of the construction force that built the Pacific road into the town.

There is only one church in Prosser, the Methodist Episcopal. The first Sunday school was conducted in the Pacific Station, with L. J. Ware acting as superintendent. Within a year the church had organized and erected a church house at a cost of about five hundred dollars. That church, with additions and improvements, is still in use. Among the first members were J. Morgan, L. J. Ware, George S. Parks, Dow Steadman and Miles W. Knapp.

CHAPTER XXVIII

GREAT STORMS

THE EASTER STORM

There are many stories current about the "Easter Blizzard," the great storm of 1873 that caused great loss of property and of lives particularly in rather more than half of Nebraska. The narratives of the storm selected are by Dr. A. D. Williams of Kenesaw and George Huling of Bromfield, now Giltner, in Clay County. Doctor Williams was a national figure in religious affairs and was also an author and publisher. Both narratives were written while the incidents were fresh in the minds of the writers and may be relied upon as portraying with accuracy the details of the great storm.

"The winter 1872-3," writes Doctor Williams, "was very open and mild. Plowing was done in this vicinity (Kenesaw) in each of its months. There was not only no rain during the winter, but none of any account from October to April. The ground was very dry and hard, and settlers began to ask each other if it ever would rain again. Sowing, what little there was, began in February, and was mostly over before April. But it did not come up, except as birds—mostly snowbirds—picked it up.

"Sunday, April 13, Easter day, was a very bright, beautiful day until a little after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then, all at once, everyone began listening to the stillness. Not a breath moved. Not a sound was heard, but the stillness was both audible and impressive. Instinctively everyone felt, he knew not why, that something was the matter. But what? whence? Presently, rapidly rolling clouds appeared low in the northeast, but hurried up and on, like billows on a stormy sea. Then an apparently onmoving darkness appeared in the southwest, like an inky curtain, that at length was discovered to be rapidly coming on without internal movement.

"Still more impressive became the silence—until, suddenly, a roar filled the whole heavens. Almost simultaneously, the two storms.

approaching from opposite directions, came together, apparently just over head, and then the tempest struck us with terrific force from the northwest. Everything movable hurried away most unceremoniously. The air became immediately filled with dust, so thick and whirling and blinding, that sight could not penetrate half a rod away, and persons in the house could not see each other even before the windows, while the roar of the elements was well nigh deafening.

"People felt their way to their north windows to keep them from blowing in, the family sometimes keeping them in place by their hands and bodies, and in some instances they were not kept in, and the house filled with wind. The roof, and sometimes the whole structure, went before the storm like so many feathers. In a short time Ed Moore's house was moved from its foundation, turned partly around and unroofed, and was probably kept from all going before the gale by reason of a lot of hardware and grain being stored in it. The roof of Mrs. Norton's house, just finished, went kiting towards Florida, and not much except splinters was afterwards found of it.

"When the storm began Captain and Mrs. Knapp, living where Mr. Long now lives, were sitting by the stove, on the tool chest. The next they remembered they were sitting unharmed on the reversed under side of a piece of their roof—stove, tool chest, and house altogether having deserted them. Chairs, bedstead, clothing, everything suddenly started on a journey, much of which was never found, and most of what was found, was in rags and splinters. One bed-quilt struck the west side of our house, and George Williams slipped around the south side and arrested it at the southwest corner. A pair of pants was afterward found in our woodpile, and a feather bed in the ditch on the south side of the railroad, a quarter of a mile east of the residence of L. W. Parmenter. A large quantity of splinters of shingles and boards from the wreck struck our house and one piece of 2x4 scantling struck our north window amidship, but fortunately sidewise, or our house would have been added to the ruins.

"D. R. Rockfeller's house, near Mrs. Osler's homestead, was blown to smithereens. He was at our house when the storm began and during the subsequent lull, tried to reach his own. But he had not proceeded far before the returning violence of the storm, accompanied by the last 'sand storm' of the vicinity, stinging and cutting every exposed portion of his skin, until he was compelled to lie down flat on the ground, with his face to it, and hold on to the tufts of sod and grass with his hands and fingers.

"Mrs. Norton was still living in one of the company's houses at the station, but was out of fuel, and the family kept warm by going

to bed, and staying there. The three other houses (the four were the first houses to be built in Kenesaw), only a few rods distant, blew down and into kindling wood, but Mrs. Norton knew nothing of it until the next Wednesday. She was the deputy postmistress, but there wasn't much postoffice business done on those days. Her house was probably saved by being sodded up on the north and west sides.

"In a little less than an hour the storm abated a little and our pony, 'Puss,' carried us pretty lively to Captain Knapp's. Finding nothing there, we went to Mr. Moore's, where Mr. Coplin afterward lived. No one was there. On we went to Mr. Chenowith's (Bert Moore's) and found that the Knapps and Mr. Miller must have been in the sod hen house. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were at Mr. Chenowith's. But by this time the heavens had gathered blackness again, and Puss' best paces availed to land her rider at home before the storm was upon us again, with apparently increased fury. This time, it began to snow furiously, and it was as blinding and bewildering as the dust had been, rendering it impossible to follow any direction unless it had been blindly before the storm.

"At the beginning of the storm, two Stonehocker families, seventeen in number, were camped beside our house. At the first approach of the storm, they fortunately staked down their 'prairie schooner' with log chains, and hurried into the house. And there they all stayed the storm out. Early in the storm Mr. Rockefeller had returned, filling up a complement of twenty-three persons in the three small rooms of the house.

"In order to reach the stable, less than a hundred feet distant, the well rope was drawn, and with it in hand the stable could be found—we could not see the stable at one-quarter of the distance. W. Z. Parmenter and A. C. Parmenter came in from Thirty-two Mile Creek on Wednesday near night to see what had become of us.

"It was Wednesday that the storm abated. Immediately after noon, traveling when I could see and remaining still when I could not, and following a well defined track from my house to the depot, it was found that Mrs. Norton and her children were safe. Returning, a relief party was formed to see what had become of the Knapps. Mr. Rockefeller and one of the Stonehockers accompanied me, taking along a shovel and some food and coffee. We at length reached the place and found Captain and Mrs. Knapp and Mr. Miller banked up in the sod hen house with the hens. They had come here when the house blew down. So cramped were the quarters that they could neither stand erect nor recline at length. During their stay there, from Sun-

day afternoon to Wednesday afternoon, they had had a two-pound can of peaches, a raw potato and what eggs the hens laid.

"When dug out, neither of the party could stand alone. But two of the rescuers formed a seat with their clasped hands for Mrs. Knapp on which she partly rode and partly walked, while after a little, Captain Knapp and Mr. Miller walked by leaning on each shoulder of the other man. One of the Stonehockers' teams was cut loose and drifted before the storm towards Red Cloud, but fortunately was found alive on Thursday.

"The train passed the Kenesaw station without the trainmen observing it. It had gone to Kearney on Saturday the 12th and stayed in Kearney until the next Saturday, when it dug its way with difficulty through the hardened drifts in the cuts. As the train passed the station without observing it, Puss was again brought to the rescue and overhauled the train in a cut below, and the mail was delivered, the conductor remarking that it was the first time he ever knew of an express being overhauled by an Indian pony.

"At no time did the thermometer fall more than two degrees below freezing, and most of the time it was above. Yet so rapidly did the wind absorb the heat of the body that only a few hours' exposure would produce death, and quite a number did perish at different places, though none in the immediate vicinity of Kenesaw. The snow completely filled the air through constant blowing, though the fall itself was probably considerably less than a foot. There has been no storm like it since those who experienced the 'Easter Storm,' did not hanker after any more of the same sort."

George W. Huling's version:

"We left our Missouri home some time in March, 1873, and arrived at our new home six miles northwest of Harvard, on the West Blue in Clay County, on the 10th of April. At our destination we found everything as the Creator had made it, save the timber along the stream, which had been culled off by settlers who had come the year before.

"We lived in our wagon a day or two till we put up a light frame structure 12x16 feet, for a temporary shelter; we moved into it Saturday, April 12. It had no floor and the frame was two by four scantling, running horizontally. Boards were nailed on perpendicularly and battened by one-inch stuff. The roof was made in the same way, only it was two-sided or a peaked roof, not a shanty. The next day was Easter Sunday.

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon we noticed a very dark cloud coming up rapidly from the northwest. We saw plainly that a ter-

rible storm was coming and we got our wagon behind a steep bank fifteen or twenty feet high, that gave good protection from a north-west wind. We tied our four horses to the wagon, two on a side, and awaited the storm.

"It came about 5 o'clock. We greatly feared when it first struck us that our frail shelter would not withstand the hurricane that accompanied the rain, but it withstood the first onset better than we hoped and we went to bed and slept the first night undisturbed. When we awoke the next morning it was snowing at a fearful rate, and so blinding that it was impossible to face it and breathe. We made two attempts before we succeeded in getting to our horses. We found them in a fearful condition with the snow poring upon them in blinding sheets, driven with the wind over a burnt-off prairie for over a mile with no draw or obstruction intervening.

"To leave them there was certain death in a few more hours, and what to do in the circumstances was the question. We had besides our family two men who had been our companions a portion of the way. Our bed was in one corner and there were seven of us in the house. But we decided that room must be made for the horses, so we tied our bedstead up to the collar beams—it was a low one—and we got it out of the way. We then brought up the horses, and as soon as the door was opened they went in with a rush, one at a time. We got three horses in line with the bed, the fourth horse standing behind them, giving barely room for passage between him and the stove.

"I never saw such suffering as the poor horses exhibited when we first got them in. Their tails were a foot in diameter, filled with snow so firmly packed that it was a difficult task to remove it. Every muscle in their bodies quivered like a man shaking with the ague. They were so hungry that they soon began gnawing at the two by four scantling in front of them. To prevent this we had to fill the scantlings with shingle nails. We had nothing but flour to feed the animals, but this seemed to satisfy their appetite in a measure, till my son and one of the men stopping with us (Phillips by name) took one of the horses and made a trip to our nearest neighbor, a little over a quarter of a mile down the stream.

"This would have been impossible had it not been for the lay of the land and the trees and bushes skirting the stream. The direction of the storm gave them a side wind, both going and coming, thus enabling them to keep their bearings. They got a sack of stove wood and a sack of corn. This was on Monday. On Tuesday they made another trip, getting the same as before, but the last trip was more

difficult, as the storm had increased in its fury and it was at the peril of their lives that they came back.

"One of the worst features of the storm was its long duration. It reached its height on Tuesday night. We slept none that night and were in constant fear that our frail structure would collapse, and that would have meant death to all of us. We had a few pieces of scantling left, so I made stakes and notched them in such a manner that when driven in the ground they would prevent the building from sliding or lifting up. I also braced the shack with two long scantlings at the north end, which made it much stronger. The structure would spring, the sides of it, like a basket and threatened every minute to give way. But the shack held out and we were saved.

"On Wednesday night the storm abated some and Thursday afternoon it cleared off. Many poor homesteaders lost their teams and cows and some lost their lives. I had two cows loose. I found them ten miles from home. They had drifted with the wind and had got behind a sod house and were saved. We had a coop of about a dozen white Brama chickens. The coop was drifted over and all were saved but one. This was our only loss.

"There was no snow on the ground after the storm, only in draws, and it was packed so solid that a team could be driven over it anywhere without denting it any more than the solid road. The snow covered the buffalo grass in the draws upon which many of the settlers depended for food for their cattle so that for a time they were deprived of this food supply, and this after effect was a hardship that continued after the storm had cleared."

STORM OF 1888

The great storm of January 12, 1888, was felt in full force in Adams County, but because of the advanced development of the community the hardship imposed was not so great as in 1873. Until about 4 o'clock the air was soft and hazy as in Indian summer, but at about that hour the wind changed suddenly to the north and grew rapidly to hurricane velocity. The snow began first to fall in large flakes and then changed to small, hard pellets, like shot. The air was so filled that drivers could not see the horses' heads. More than one hundred persons lost their lives in Nebraska in that storm and more than a thousand were reported to have perished in South Dakota. It is known as the school children's storm, because of the great loss of life among the schools. No loss of life was reported in Adams

County. In Nebraska generally in that storm the wind reached a velocity of 56 miles an hour with the mercury at 34 degrees below zero.

PAULINE TORNADO

Sunday, May 24, 1903, a destructive tornado destroyed the six-room residence of John Mumma near Pauline. The storm started about four miles southwest of the Mumma home, where it destroyed the house of Charles Daum. Mr. and Mrs. Daum escaped from injury by taking refuge in the cellar. The tornado missed the home of William Overy by about seventy-five yards.

At the Mumma home six were killed: John Mumma, aged 51; Mrs. Mumma, 47; Gertrude Mumma, 18; Florence Palmer, 19; John Palmer, 16; Ray Quigg, 21. Those killed in addition to the Mumma family were young people of the neighborhood who were Sunday guests of the Mummas. The party were at dinner when the house was struck, about 3 o'clock. The farm was the property of W. B. Sheldon of Hastings.

CHAPTER XXIX

OREGON TRAIL AND LONE GRAVE

The Oregon Trail, one of the historic trails of the world, enters Adams County a little south of the center of section 1 in Little Blue Township and leaves the county on the west side of section 18 in Kenesaw Township. The trail leaves Little Blue Township at the northwest corner of section 2. In Hanover Township it traverses sections 34, 33, 29, southeast corner of 30, and 19; in Ayr Township it crosses sections 24, 14, 15, 9, southwest corner of 4, south half of 5, northeast corner of 6. Crossing the southwest corner of section 31 in Denver it enters Juniata a little south of the center of section 36 and then crosses the southwest quarter of 25, the northeast quarter of 26, southwest quarter of 23 and then traverses northeast quarter of 21, 22, 16, 17 and leaves Juniata Township on the west side of the southwest quarter of section 7. The trail enters Wanda a little south of the center of section 12 on the east side of the section, it then crosses 11, the northeast quarter of 10, the southwest quarter of 3 and the northeast quarter of 4. It enters Kenesaw Township on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 33 and then crosses the southwest quarter of that section to the southeast quarter of 32 and then runs almost north through the northeast quarter of the section. It crosses section 29 almost diagonally, traversing the southeast and the northwest quarters. The course continues northwest, touching section 20 on the southwest quarter and running through 19 to the south side of 18, leaving the county on the west side of 18. After leaving section 1 in Little Blue Township the trail was a sharp trend north-westwards.

As the basis of striking tradition, the Oregon Trail is undoubtedly Adam's County's richest asset. It is interesting to remember that the stream of early migration westward, in the days before the railroads, flowed through Adams County along the trail outlined in the foregoing. Writing of the beginning of the Oregon Trail, Addison Erwin Sheldon, lecturer on Nebraska history and institutions at the University of Nebraska, places the beginning of the trail at 1813, when

the Astorians returning from establishing a fur trading post, Astoria, in Oregon, went over the trail. These men were seven in number and led one horse. According to Mr. Sheldon, the first wagon wheels to go over the trail were those of Milton Sublette in 1830. Sublette with ten wagons went from St. Louis to the Wind River Mountains with one cow that furnished milk all the way. "The track they made," says Mr. Sheldon, "from the mouth of the Kansas River up the valley of the Little Blue and up the south side of the Platte and the North Platte, was followed by others, and thus became the historic trail."

In 1832, Captain Bonneville went over this trail from the Missouri River to the mountains and the same year Nathaniel J. Wyeth opened the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast in Oregon. In 1850, monthly mail coaches began running over the Oregon Trail from the Missouri River to California. The mail at first started from St. Joseph and a short time later from Atchison. From 1861 to 1866 daily coaches ran both ways over the route. The pony express ran over the Oregon Trail for a year and a half beginning with April 3, 1860.

The pony express was a man on horseback that carried mail only. Stations were made at distances of ten or twelve miles apart, or at such distances as horses could run at full speed. When pony and express rider arrived at a station, another rider was ready mounted and, taking the mail bag, dashed off for the next station at full speed. The quickest time recorded for the pony express was in March, 1861. President Lincoln's inaugural address was carried from St. Joseph to Sacramento in seven days and seventeen hours, the distance being 1,980 miles.

It was during the rush for gold in California in 1849, that the Oregon Trail became the greatest highway of its kind that the world ever saw. At that time it was wider than a city street. Thousands of people went West by the route. Great caravans with their horses and cattle and vast stores of supplies made it virtually the street of a city, but a street extending from the Missouri River to California.

There are places in Adams County where traces of the trail are still visible, but they are being rapidly effaced. The trail can sometimes be seen where it crosses the section lines where the original sod of the road has not been broken. The trail can be seen quite plainly in the vicinity of Lone Grave on section 18 in Kenesaw Township.

EARLY RANCHES

Some of the ranches which were established for the accommodation of the coaches during the coach stage, were located in Adams

County, though not much evidence of them remains. The field notes of the surveyors, which are preserved in the office of the county surveyor, refer to "Clark's Ranch" as existing between 1858 and 1860. This ranch is located by these notes on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, town 6, range 10. Traces of an old stockade and well remain. Such evidences also are found on the northeast quarter of section 15, town 6, range 10. Another ranch was located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of the present Village of Kenesaw, on the Frank Balhke farm. In one of the raids made by the Indians the keeper of this ranch is supposed to have been killed. The ranch was afterwards known as "Dead Man's Ranch." On the ranch near Brickton, that is the one located on section 15, town 6, range 10, old Minie bullets have been found from time to time by Adams County people. Deweese, in Clay County, was a well known ranch in coach days and was called "Liberty Farm." The period of decline of the Oregon Trail was from 1860 to 1869. At the latter time the coaches were discontinued entirely. In the declining days of freighting over the Oregon Trail "Bill Kress" drove a team over the trail as a freighter. Varying numbers of horses and oxen were used to pull the freight wagons. Six yoke of oxen to a wagon were not uncommon.

Regulation markers have been placed upon the Oregon Trail in Adams County by the Oregon Trail Memorial Commission as follows: One near the Adams-Clay County line at the point where the Oregon Trail crossed. It is 140 rods north of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 6, range 7. Another stands on the school grounds of District Number 12, at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter section 23, range 11, township 7, and a third was placed at the northwest corner of section 17, township 7, range 11. Near Leroy, Niobrara Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hastings, erected a marker on the main road south from Hastings to Leroy. This is forty feet north of the southwest corner of section 14.

In a letter to the compiler of this history the late Clarence S. Paine, of Lincoln, wrote: "There ought to be two or three more monuments erected on the Oregon Trail in Adams County, but we have never been able to get anyone to assume the responsibility of having them properly set, and while we have the monuments we have not had the means to erect them." Mr. Paine was the secretary of the Oregon Trail Memorial Commission. Apropos to the subject, Mr. Paine continued: "I believe that Dr. Frank Schaufelberger of Hastings knows more about the Oregon Trail in Adams County than anyone else living. I am sure that he knows more about it than I do."

LONE GRAVE

The relic of the Oregon Trail in Adams County to which the most human interest attaches is "Lone Grave," located near the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 18 in Kenesaw Township, just a few steps to the north of where the trail passes. Many versions have been told of the occupant of Lone Grave, Mrs. Susan O. Hail, of La Fayette County, Missouri. The most widely credited version is that of Mrs. Peterson, of Holstein, who gives as her authority a Mr. McFarland, father of William Yoho. Mr. McFarland, who drove an ox team from Illinois to California, died in Kenesaw some years ago at the age of eighty-six. Mr. McFarland claimed to have known Mr. and Mrs. Hail and the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Hail. According to this narration Mrs. Hail died after having drunk water poisoned by the Indians at Dead Man's Ranch, six miles southeast of the grave. After burying his wife, in a coffin fashioned from the lumber of his wagon box, Mr. Hail went on with the train to the Pacific Coast. Later, he returned, and after procuring a slab in Omaha brought it back along the trail and erected it upon the grave.

It is also narrated that it took about all the money that Mr. Hail had to procure the slab, and that he was forced to wheel the monument from Omaha to Kenesaw in a wheelbarrow. Nothing definite, however, seems to be known of these details.

The township survey of Kenesaw Township was made by James Cozzad between July 25 and August 4, 1859. The surveyor used the grave as a witness to a corner established, and in his notes refers to the grave. The inscription upon the slab as quoted in his notes by Mr. Cozzad read as follows: "Memory of Mrs. Susan O. Hail, of La Fayette County, Missouri, who died June 2nd, 1852, age 34 years. 5 months and 12 days." That this is the true record as to the time of death and age and name of Mrs. Hail is probable, in that only seven years would have elapsed between the date given for her death and the reading of the inscription by the surveyor the inscription would probably be clear.

In after years, the slab was entirely carried away, piece by piece, by relic hunters. The present monument was afterward placed upon the grave by the children of the Waterhouse Sunday School and much of the second monument has been carried away by relic seekers. The iron fence around the grave was also placed by the Sunday School.

While the Oregon Trail came into use by the white man in the periods as narrated, the investigators of Indian history generally agree

that it was used piecemeal by the red man from time immemorial. By 1843, it was a well defined route for trade and traffic between St. Louis and the mouth of the Columbia River. The real trail began at Franklin, Missouri, 205 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River. Franklin continued to be the fountain of trade over the trail for about ten years and then was superseded by Independence. The length of the trail up the Little Blue Valley was about seventy miles. It left the Blue at a point near Leroy and proceeded to the Platte, which it reached at a point about twenty miles below the western end of Grand Island. The extreme length of the trail from Independence to Vancouver was 2,020 miles.

INDIANS OF THE SECTIONS

Students of Indian history consider that the first authentic record of the Indian occupancy of Nebraska is that of Coronado's relations with them in 1541, although the Pawnee are believed to have emigrated to Nebraska some time prior to 1500, coming, probably, from the Red River of the South. The present Adams County was within the territory claimed by the Pawnee, and was ceded by the four bands to the United States in 1833, who ceded the North Platte country in 1857, with the exception of their reserve in Nance County. The latter reserve was ceded in 1876 and the Pawnee were transferred to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. The number of Pawnee in Nebraska was estimated in 1861 at 4,000. The Indians in the territory of which Adams County is a part usually made two great hunts each year. Old and young participated. From the summer hunt they made jerked meat and lodge skins and from the fall hunt robes, furs, tanned skins and dried meat.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY

Inasmuch as Adams County was a part of the Louisiana Territory, it is germane to recall some of the facts which have been compiled about the territory. It contained 890,921 square miles, land and water. Of this area 878,641 square miles were land, containing 562,330,240 acres. The price paid for it was 2 3/5 cents per acre. Out of the territory states were formed as follows: Louisiana, 1812; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; Iowa, 1846; Minnesota, 1858; Kansas, 1861; Nebraska, 1867; Colorado, 1886; Montana, 1889; South Dakota, 1889; North Dakota, 1889; Wyoming, 1890; Oklahoma, 1907; Idaho, 1890; Washington, 1889; and Oregon, 1859. Of Colo-

rado, however, about one-third of the state was formed from the Louisiana Territory; and of about three-fourths Wyoming.

HUNTING AND FISHING

Looking out over the magnificent fields of waving grain, dotted here and there and everywhere with fine large farm homes, schools and churches, towns and city, one can hardly comprehend that what is now Adams County was a hunter's paradise less than a half century ago. But such is the truth, and be it said to their credit that it was the early hunters who made it possible for this country to settle up so rapidly.

In the early days this was a great hunting ground for the white man as well as the Indian. Thousands and thousands of buffaloes roamed the vast prairies in great herds, while deer and antelope were in bands of from two to fifty. Beaver, mink, polecats, coyotes and prairie wolves were plentiful, as the trappers found to their delight: while the country seemed to be overrun with wild turkeys, prairie chickens, ducks, geese, grouse, quail, curlew, plover, snipes and wild pigeons. But today the sportsman who would hunt here must confine his shooting to snipes, plovers, prairie chickens, doves, ducks, geese and the ever present cottontail and long-eared jack rabbit.

Here the hunters used to pitch their tents and call it home. They made their money by trapping and hunting—it was a business, not an outing, for them. Hides were carefully gathered, and cured, and then hauled to the nearest shipping point where they were sold to hide buyers. And it was because of the value of hides that the Indians and white men fought to the death here on many an occasion.

It was in the latter part of the '60s that Stephen Nash, "Buckskin Charlie," and a young boy named Littlefield started from here on a buffalo hunt along the Platte. The young boy had really forced himself into the party, as he was looked upon as being too young to undergo the hardships, but his mother consented so the young man shouldered his rifle, strapped on his hunting knife, and joined the hunters. The party was successful and soon had gathered hides that were valued at \$1,500, which they carefully placed in a cache. A few days later when they returned to the place where they had hidden the hides they found that Indians had been there and stolen their pelts. They immediately took to the trail of the thieves and followed them up into Valley County where the Indians were located at camp in a small pocket in a coulee. In the battle that followed most of the Indians were killed. Young Littlefield became so em-

boldened over the success of the fight that he arose from his hiding place just in time to become a target for the Indian's last shot. A bullet struck him in the head and he died a few hours later. With such a sad ending to the hunt Nash and "Buckskin Charlie" saddled their horses and took the remains to the Littlefield home in Sutton.

Mortimer N. Kress, who was at that time better known as "Wild Bill," and who was the first settler on the Little Blue, has killed buffalo, deer and antelope on almost every important place in Adams County. Being a notable plainsman and fearless Indian fighter, he made a success of his hunting and trapping here.

In the spring and the fall the Pawnee Indians would come in large bands from their main camping grounds on Cedar River in Greeley County down through Adams County and establish a hunting camp on the Little Blue River. On all these occasions they made it a point to camp for at least one night on Pawnee Creek, one mile south of Hastings—and late in the '70s they were still making these hunting trips.

The last buffalo shot in what is now the corporate limits of Hastings was killed in the fall of 1872 by Morris Alexander, who ran the animal up Hastings avenue and shot it where the water works plant stands today.

It was two years later that the last buffalo was killed in Adams County. In the fall of '74 a lone buffalo was seen on the C. F. Francis homestead, three miles south of Juniata. The news quickly spread to the little Town of Juniata and a party headed by James Laird, George Brown and Ed Allen took up the chase. The hunt lasted for several hours but the buffalo was killed on the Francis place, and judging from the number of bullet holes in its hide every man in the chase had a hand in the killing. And so the passing of the bison from Adams County.

Prairie chickens and quail, and occasionally a few teal ducks, breed here—all the rest of the game birds found in Adams County are migratory. The flight of ducks and geese starts early in the spring and continues for about five weeks, during which time the birds stop to feed and water while en route south. About the first of September they start making this their feeding ground while making their northern flight. So there is still good shooting here during the fall months, as that is the only open season.

There are Wilson's snipe, jacksnipe, sandpipers and tattlers that are quite plentiful here, all of which may be found at any lagoon early in the fall, as well as the green-head and red-head mallards, blue and green-winged teals, pintails, spoon-bills and butter ducks. The

brant, which is the smallest species of the goose, is much more plentiful than the Canadian goose, but sportsmen seem to find plenty of both here in season.

Adams County never has been overburdened with a supply of fish, for the reason that there is but one stream in the county that is habited by any fish to speak of, and that stream is the Blue River. In its blue-tinted waters are found channel cat, bullheads, whitefish, sun fish and carp. Many large channel cat fish have been hauled from the Blue, but the chief catch is bullheads.

CHAPTER XXX

THE ENTRYMEN

The following is a list of the entrymen, as shown by the Tract Books in the United States Land Office at Lincoln, Nebraska, who made entry on lands in Adams County, Nebraska, to-wit:

LITTLE BLUE TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 2.	Zara T. Osgood.....	1871
Section 2.	John Shierman	1873
Section 2.	Michael Britt	1875
Section 2.	George Donaldson	1875
Section 2.	John Donaldson	1875
Section 2.	Michael Britt	1879
Section 2.	Jasper U. Gardner.....	1871
Section 3.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 4.	Calvin Howard	1872
Section 4.	James H. Rogers.....	1872
Section 4.	Augustus A. Belden.....	1873
Section 4.	Stephen Gardner	1873
Section 4.	James M. Dean.....	1876
Section 4.	Joseph Lloyd	1870
Section 4.	Alfred L. Gates.....	1872
Section 4.	John Croasman	1871
Section 4.	Daniel C. Olmstead.....	1879
Section 4.	August C. Yesner.....	1870
Section 4.	Jonas Goding	1874
Section 4.	Nathaniel Carter	1876
Section 4.	Daniel C. Olmstead.....	1875
Section 5.	Joseph Lloyd (involves E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$)	1870
Section 5.	Idella R. Williams (involves E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$)	1876
Section 5.	Balance Section St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 6.	Jesse M. Bird.....	1876

Section 6.	George J. Selleck.....	1876
Section 6.	Washington Klingman	1879
Section 6.	Jesse M. Bird.....	1881
Section 7.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 8.	William S. Moote.....	1870
Section 8.	Simon Sinclair	1873
Section 8.	James P. Crone.....	1870
Section 8.	Gilbert D. Hover.....	1870
Section 8.	Moses Livingston.....	1870
Section 8.	James M. Sinclair.....	1871
Section 9.	Harry T. Maynard (involves N $\frac{1}{2}$)	1870
Section 9.	James B. McCleery (involves N $\frac{1}{2}$)	1873
Section 9.	Eben T. Wright (involves N $\frac{1}{2}$)	1870
Section 9.	Balance Section St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 10.	Jonathan R. Carter.....	1870
Section 10.	John L. Johnson.....	1873
Section 10.	Nathaniel Carter	1870
Section 10.	Stephen Gardner	1872
Section 10.	P. Jones	1870
Section 10.	Andrew Cochran	1871
Section 10.	Edward Akers	1871
Section 10.	Lewis Herman	1871
Section 11.	John B. Cecil (involves S $\frac{1}{2}$)	1874
Section 11.	Greg W. Wisnell (involves S $\frac{1}{2}$)	1876
Section 11.	Marion J. Fouts (involves S $\frac{1}{2}$)	1870
Section 11.	John Smith (involves S $\frac{1}{2}$)	1870
Section 11.	Maggie Burchman (involves S $\frac{1}{2}$)	1873
Section 11.	Balance of Section St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 12.	James Conley	1873
Section 12.	Levi Sherman	1882
Section 12.	Francis E. Garner.....	1871
Section 12.	Charles Mundt	1870
Section 12.	Francis M. Luey.....	1870
Section 13.	Mortemer H. Kress (involves N $\frac{1}{2}$)	1870
Section 13.	James Donaldson (involves N $\frac{1}{2}$)	1870
Section 13.	John Overy (involves N $\frac{1}{2}$)	1870
Section 13.	Balance Section St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 14.	James Edwards	1872
Section 14.	Maggie Bauchman	1873
Section 14.	John W. Warwick.....	1873
Section 14.	John B. Cecil.....	1874
Section 14.	Edward Overy	1874

Section 14.	William D. Willoughby.....	1875
Section 14.	Greg Wiswell	1876
Section 14.	Peter P. Groom.....	1877
Section 14.	Louis F. Groom.....	1878
Section 14.	John W. Warwick.....	1879
Section 14.	Greg W. Wiswell.....	1879
Section 15.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 18.	John Gray	1872
Section 18.	Charles E. Foy.....	1879
Section 18.	Henry W. Olmstead.....	1873
Section 19.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 20.	John Arnold	1872
Section 20.	Joel Carter	1873
Section 20.	Samuel L. Heaps.....	1873
Section 20.	Samuel Arnold	1872
Section 21.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 22.	William H. Youlton.....	1877
Section 22.	James Hood	1873
Section 22.	Mary J. Heaps.....	1873
Section 22.	Joseph H. Bauchman.....	1873
Section 22.	Marion J. Fouts.....	1875
Section 22.	William P. Snodgrass.....	1878
Section 22.	Napoleon B. Vineyard.....	1879
Section 22.	Columbus D. Dillin.....	1882
Section 22.	Silas Ling	1885
Section 23.	All St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 24.	James H. Philips.....	1871
Section 24.	Edward Avery	1873
Section 24.	Thomas F. Robinson.....	1874
Section 24.	Lewis C. Whitcomb.....	1870
Section 24.	James Cole	1870
Section 24.	Thomas Akman	1877
Section 24.	Eliston A. Sherley.....	1878
Section 24.	Charles R. White.....	1879
Section 24.	Florence L. Sherley.....	1880
Section 24.	Collon James	1881
Section 24.	Jennie E. James.....	1882
Section 24.	Charles W. Macy.....	1875
Section 24.	George W. McLoughan.....	1871
Section 24.	William Stethour	1885

Section 25.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 26.	John W. Ruby.....	1873
Section 26.	John Peil	1874
Section 26.	John Harvanek	1875
Section 26.	Alexander Baker	1872
Section 26.	Samuel J. Hutcheson.....	1877
Section 27.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 28.	Jasper N. Abney.....	1872
Section 28.	Lewis W. Abney.....	1872
Section 28.	William C. Baker.....	1874
Section 28.	Victor Thayer	1871
Section 28.	Ole Albertson	1876
Section 28.	Angus Horkey	1879
Section 28.	James S. Robins.....	1880
Section 28.	Casius M. C. Spaulding.....	1880
Section 28.	Joel Spaulding	1883
Section 29.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 30.	Thomas T. Jones.....	1873
Section 30.	Daniel H. Mitchell.....	1876
Section 31.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 32.	William Deveny	1874
Section 32.	James B. McLeary.....	1875
Section 32.	William Reed	1878
Section 32.	Lewis W. Abney.....	1872
Section 32.	Paul Annae	1871
Section 32.	Jasper N. Abney.....	1872
Section 33.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 34.	Mathew McFarm	1871
Section 34.	William J. Edwards.....	1874
Section 34.	Mrs. Rosena B. Wood.....	1876
Section 34.	Robert Roberts	1876
Section 34.	Richard M. Jones.....	1871
Section 35.	St. Joe & Denver Railroad Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

HANOVER TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	Claus Jess	1872
Section 2.	George Zimmerman	1872
Section 2.	John Bull	1872
Section 2.	Ole Andreas Atlegson Hammer.....	1873

Section 2.	William F. Campbell.....	1874
Section 2.	James Carnichael	1873
Section 2.	Fred Kehl	1872
Section 2.	Herman Hibbler	1882
Section 2.	Richard G. L. Harms.....	1874
Section 2.	Benjamin F. Fremby.....	1876
Section 2.	John Zimmerman	1872
Section 3.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	John Dyer	1873
Section 4.	John M. Abbott.....	1875
Section 4.	James Augherty.....	1876
Section 4.	Aderson F. Dyer.....	1876
Section 4.	John W. Dyer.....	1876
Section 4.	Dennis W. Lamphear.....	1877
Section 4.	Frederick H. Blake.....	1877
Section 4.	John F. Montgomery.....	1875
Section 5.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	Daniel Bower	1873
Section 6.	Thomas M. Abbott.....	1874
Section 6.	Cooper D. Strout.....	1874
Section 6.	J. P. Farr.....	1875
Section 6.	Clarence L. Craff.....	1876
Section 7.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	Francis A. Lewin.....	1872
Section 8.	Columbus Henness	1872
Section 8.	Newton Titus	1873
Section 8.	Elias Tatman	1873
Section 8.	Antonius Olson	1873
Section 8.	Benjamin F. Brown.....	1874
Section 8.	Henrich Stromer	1875
Section 8.	Edward Olson	1876
Section 8.	John Bremer	1876
Section 8.	Benjamin M. Vastine.....	1881
Section 8.	Edwain Olson	1881
Section 8.	John Bremer	1878
Section 8.	Benjamin M. Vastine.....	1878
Section 9.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	Lawson Jung	1872
Section 10.	George Colling	1873
Section 10.	Jorgen Markhansen	1873
Section 10.	Louis Yung	1874
Section 10.	Knut Person	1873

Section 10.	Marcus Andreason	1872
Section 10.	Knut Person	1880
Section 10.	John Young	1872
Section 11.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	Alfred Berg	1872
Section 12.	Siebold Diekin	1877
Section 12.	Wilke Diekin	1877
Section 12.	Denison Ellis	1877
Section 12.	Christian B. Nelson.....	1873
Section 12.	Leibold Goldenstem	1876
Section 13.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	Charles A. Anderson.....	1872
Section 14.	Gunsten Jorgensen	1877
Section 14.	Alfred Johnson	1877
Section 14.	Peter Dieken	1873
Section 14.	James W. Roberts.....	1873
Section 14.	William F. Crondale.....	1873
Section 14.	Emiline Ellis	1873
Section 14.	Henry L. Edwards.....	1875
Section 14.	Rohlf F. Schmidt.....	1886
Section 14.	Lindley H. Cox.....	1876
Section 15.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	Charles Kohl	1873
Section 18.	Frank Mick	1874
Section 19.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	Edmund D. Jones.....	1872
Section 20.	Moses Livingston	1872
Section 20.	Moses K. Clark.....	1873
Section 20.	Joseph P. Crowley.....	1877
Section 20.	James Ritcheson	1874
Section 20.	James Steffin	1877
Section 21.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Christian Nissen	1872
Section 22.	John Gordon	1873
Section 22.	Adolph O. Binderup.....	1873
Section 22.	Gus Davis	1873
Section 22.	E. C. Binderup.....	1873
Section 22.	Jorgen Madsen	1873
Section 22.	Remt Harrenstein	1873
Section 22.	Ola Nilson	1873
Section 22.	John Gordon	1874

Section 22.	Swan P. Swanson.....	1880
Section 22.	John Gordon	1880
Section 23.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Israel G. Heaps.....	1872
Section 24.	William Stunkle	1873
Section 24.	Henry Wegner	1875
Section 24.	Parker Buchanan	1873
Section 24.	Lawrence Keating	1873
Section 24.	Anton Eichel	1875
Section 24.	Wilhelm Stunkle	1877
Section 24.	Henry C. Kissinger.....	1882
Section 25.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	Ole Gunderson	1872
Section 26.	Andrin Gunderson	1872
Section 26.	Chris Peterson	1872
Section 26.	Nels Peterson	1872
Section 26.	William H. Coltrin.....	1873
Section 26.	Alinson Coltrin	1873
Section 26.	James Gordon	1875
Section 26.	James T. Asmus.....	1877
Section 26.	Niels Pederson	1882
Section 27.	B. & M. R. R. Co. (Entry for S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ made by Mathew C. Given, in 1871, but this not shown on Plat Book). It seems, however, that the whole section was railroad land according to Plat Book.	
Section 28.	Benjamin F. Noll.....	1872
Section 28.	John White	1873
Section 28.	John White	1873
Section 28.	Wesley M. White.....	1872
Section 28.	William M. Snodgrass.....	1877
Section 28.	James A. Snodgrass.....	1877
Section 29.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Charles G. Wilson.....	1872
Section 30.	Loren G. King.....	1871
Section 31.	James Steward	1870
Section 31.	Balance B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	Thomas E. Davis.....	1871
Section 32.	Jesse M. Baird.....	1878
Section 32.	Charles Bird	1878
Section 32.	Gordon H. Edgerton.....	1871
Section 32.	Irvin Worster	1870

Section 32.	Joseph Crawford	1871
Section 32.	Arthur Edgerton	1871
Section 32.	Dan Sherman	1877
Section 32.	Job Phelps	1871
Section 32.	Charles Bird	1880
Section 33.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Mathew C. Green.....	1871
Section 34.	Anthony N. Gardner.....	1875
Section 34.	David Sinclair	1879
Section 34.	Wallace W. Murray.....	1871
Section 34.	David Sinclair	1875
Section 34.	John H. Gardner.....	1871
Section 34.	Alonzo W. Waldeck.....	1875
Section 34.	George W. Gragoo.....	1871
Section 34.	Charles A. Charter.....	1876
Section 34.	Werner Binderup	1876
Section 35.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

BLAINE TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	Charles M. Crossen.....	1871
Section 2.	Isaiah Shuyser	1871
Section 2.	Lewis Peckham	1871
Section 2.	Daniel W. Hammond.....	1872
Section 2.	George E. Knapp.....	1872
Section 2.	Thomas W. Hammond.....	1872
Section 3.	U. P. R. R. Co. N $\frac{1}{2}$	
Section 3.	B. & M. R. R. Co. S $\frac{1}{2}$	
Section 4.	Allan J. Millett.....	1872
Section 4.	Davis Douglass N $\frac{1}{2}$	1872
Section 4.	Elias T. Winter.....	1872
Section 4.	It seems that the S $\frac{1}{2}$ was taken by R. R. Co., but what R. R. our records do not show.	
Section 5.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	R. R. land, but what R. R. Co. our records do not indicate.	
Section 7.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	John W. Holt N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	1872
Section 8.	Charles L. Garnsey N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	1872
Section 8.	All balance of Section R. R. land, but what R. R. Co. our records do not appear to show.	

Section 9.	All B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	John Yager	1871
Section 10.	Alphus F. Shepard.....	1871
Section 10.	A. F. Shepard.....	1871
Section 10.	William Bahl	1871
Section 10.	William Steinhouse	1871
Section 10.	Sherman S. Dickinson.....	1872
Section 11.	All B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	William J. Janes.....	1871
Section 12.	Volney Janes	1871
Section 12.	Volney S. Janes	1871
Section 12.	E. S. Knapp.....	1871
Section 12.	Edwin S. Knapp.....	1871
Section 12.	Isaiah Slayter	1871
Section 13.	All B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	John S. Hammond.....	1871
Section 14.	Volney S. Janes.....	1871
Section 14.	William J. Janes.....	1871
Section 14.	Andrew J. DeWolf.....	1871
Section 15.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	Delaven S. Cole.....	1872
Section 18.	Simon S. Dow.....	1872
Section 19.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	Records missing in this office.	
Section 21.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Mark Thomas. No date given. Record incom- plete. Plat Book indicates that it is R. R. land.	
Section 23.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Elias O. Wise SW $\frac{1}{4}$	1872
Section 24.	Larzlier C. Blont NE $\frac{1}{4}$	1872
Section 24.	Balance R. R. land, but what road records do not accurately indicate, but we think B. & M.	
Section 25.	All B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	Charles Brashford NE $\frac{1}{4}$	1874
Section 26.	Griffin Yeatman SE $\frac{1}{4}$	1872
Section 26.	Luther M. Yeatman E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	1872
Section 26.	It seems, however, that the whole section was acquired by R. R. Co., though Scrip and other- wise.	
Section 27.	All B. & M. R. R. Co.	

Section 28.	Robert B. Williams.....	1872
Section 28.	Catherine McKay	1872
Section 28.	George A. McKay.....	1872
Section 28.	James Purdy	1872
Section 28.	R. R. Co. at least one-quarter of this section.	
Section 29.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Jehial P. Farr.....	1872
Section 30.	John Marshall	1872
Section 30.	William Marks	1873
Section 30.	Thomas B. Wisdom.....	1876
Section 31.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	A. True Dyer.....	1872
Section 32.	L. Bridge Dyer.....	1872
Section 32.	Albert S. Barnham.....	1872
Section 32.	Myron Farmer	1873
Section 32.	Wilber Allen	1873
Section 32.	Charles L. Garnsey	1874
Section 32.	Hooper B. Strout	1875
Section 32.	James Velangee	1876
Section 32.	William Stewart	1879
Section 33.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	William Mullin	1872
Section 34.	Casper Drescher	1872
Section 34.	Michael Hess	1872
Section 34.	G. J. Millard	1872
Section 34.	Emanuel Steinar	1873
Section 35.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

WEST BLUE TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	Kington W. Lewis	1873
Section 2.	Henry P. Atwood.....	1873
Section 2.	Murry C. Patton	1874
Section 2.	John Ragan	1874
Section 2.	Hiram Hersey	1874
Section 2.	Julia Hersey	1874
Section 2.	Ellen A. Hersey	1874
Section 2.	Louis A. Bliss	1874
Section 2.	Edward J. Hunt	1881
Section 2.	Harrison Talbert	1881

Section 3.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Augustus A. Stone	1873
Section 4.	David M. Barlass	1873
Section 4.	A. Frederick Benjamine	1873
Section 4.	U. Aranson	1873
Section 4.	Frederick Ahlbright	1873
Section 5.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	Joseph W. Graham	1873
Section 6.	George H. Pratt	1873
Section 6.	Flora B. Graham	1873
Section 6.	Jarvis M. Kine	1877
Section 7.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	William Monroe	1872
Section 8.	Edward Guernsey	1872
Section 8.	John Gould	1872
Section 8.	Thomas G. Williams	1873
Section 8.	Morris L. Alexander	1873
Section 8.	Elisabeth Dalrimple	1874
Section 8.	Ezra N. Dorning	1876
Section 8.	Jacob Huff	1878
Section 8.	Ralph Lafayette Dorning	1878
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Section 10.	George Chritchton	1873
Section 10.	Hugh Armson	1873
Section 10.	Thomas M. Lander	1873
Section 10.	Theodore F. Stock	1873
Section 10.	Aaron F. Powers	1875
Section 10.	George Chisney	1878
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Section 12.	Sewel F. Glenman	1873
Section 12.	George H. Glenman.....	1873
Section 12.	Upton C. Holderman.....	1873
Section 12.	Lafayette K. Tipton	1873
Section 12.	William V. Kline.....	1873
Section 12.	William P. W. Campbell.....	1876
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Section 14.	John C. Clifton.....	1874
Section 14.	N. Parks	1873
Section 14.	Lettie C. Dudley.....	1873
Section 14.	Miles K. Lewis.....	1873
Section 14.	Zephanah Parks	1874
Section 14.	Joshua Mitchell	1874

Section 14.	Edgar L. Lewis.....	1884
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Section 18.	George W. Lazenby.....	1875
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Section 18.	Frank M. Frink.....	1880
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Section 20.	Levi W. Miller.....	1873
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Section 22.	Hiram M. Palmer.....	1873
Section 22.	Jacob Dervester	1873
Section 22.	Stephen Bayles	1873
Section 22.	Kenyon W. Lewis.....	1878
Section 22.	Isaac Taylor	1878
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Section 24.	William F. F. J. Conley.....	1873
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Section 24.	Andrus J. Garvin.....	1873
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Section 24.	Jennie Spooner	1874
Section 24.	Robert W. Kirkpatrick.....	1874
Section 24.	David Dalton	1874
Section 24.	Myron E. Palmer.....	1877
Section 24.	Charles Wilson	1878
Section 24.	Henry J. Knalson.....	1880
Section 24.	Joseph P. Hoyt.....	1880
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Section 24.	William E. Walstead.....	1883
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Section 26.	William A. Smith.....	1873
Section 26.	Lucius B. Palmer.....	1873
Section 26.	Miles K. Lewis.....	1873
Section 26.	Jennie Spooner	1873
Section 26.	Marion S. Palmer.....	1873
Section 26.	John W. Smith.....	1874
Section 26.	Clinton L. Compton.....	1874
Section 26.	David T. Ulmer.....	1883
Section 26.	Walter Snook	1887
Section 26.	Myron W. Bergess.....	1889
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Section 28.	Alexander H. Cramer.....	1873
Section 28.	Peter Zobel	1873
Section 28.	John Cole	1873
Section 28.	Martin E. Andrew.....	1873
Section 28.	Andrew P. Sperry.....	1873
Section 28.	Iring W. Cramer.....	1877
Section 28.	James A. Busby.....	1880
Section 29.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Andrew Wheeler	1873
Section 30.	Benjamin Boyer	1873
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Section 32.	William H. Howland.....	1873
Section 32.	Mary J. Morelance.....	1873
Section 32.	Benjamin H. Brown.....	1875
Section 32.	George E. Brown.....	1875
Section 32.	Daniel R. Pilton.....	1875
Section 32.	William Pampel	1875
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Section 34.	James P. Green.....	1873
Section 34.	Francis S. Wells.....	1873
Section 34.	Reuben W. Norton.....	1873
Section 34.	Edwin F. Garnsey.....	1876
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Section 36.	State School Land.	

ZERO TOWNSHIP

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Section 2.	John H. Waldeck.....	1873
Section 2.	George F. Newbrey.....	1873

Section 2.	Charles S. Young.....	1871
Section 2.	Isaac W. Johnson.....	1873
Section 2.	Isaac C. Draper.....	1872
Section 2.	Barnabas Cantwell	1874
Section 2.	Alexander Havens	1873
Section 2.	Christopher Allender	1879
Section 2.	James W. McVey.....	1871
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Section 4.	Albert C. Moore.....	1871
Section 4.	William W. Philleo.....	1871
Section 4.	Gorden D. Tupper.....	1870
Section 4.	Edgar A. Philleo.....	1872
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Section 6.	James E. Bovard.....	1871
Section 6.	George W. Gailick.....	1873
Section 6.	Thomas Bourne	1875
Section 6.	Jessie Delong	1871
Section 6.	Willard A. Parr.....	1880
Section 6.	Solomon Martin	1874
Section 6.	Willard A. Parr.....	1881
Section 6.	Andrew Fry	1883
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Section 8.	Jacob C. Wilson.....	1871
Section 8.	William McFerguson	1871
Section 8.	Rufus K. Dailey.....	1871
Section 8.	Eli B. Dailey.....	1873
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Section 12.	Washington F. Selleck.....	1874
Section 12.	Wellington W. Selleck.....	1874
Section 12.	Joseph Livingston	1876
Section 12.	Peter Reames	1870
Section 12.	Robert Brewster	1876
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Section 14.	William L. Williamson.....	1872
Section 14.	Harry Carter	1872

Section 14.	Adam Melville	1875
Section 14.	Murdock McKeugie	1871
Section 14.	James E. Connely.....	1879
Section 14.	Alexander Matheson	1872
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Section 18.	Henry Woods	1870
Section 18.	Richard Miles	1871
Section 18.	Charles F. Felthan.....	1870
Section 18.	Ferdinand Wilson	1872
Section 18.	Charles W. Wilson.....	1871
Section 18.	Martin V. Hatfield.....	1872
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Section 20.	Orin Smith	1873
Section 20.	Hans C. Blumenthal.....	1873
Section 20.	Albert Blumenthal	1877
Section 20.	Henry Mick	1873
Section 21.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Charles Jesse	1873
Section 22.	Joachim Schultz	1872
Section 22.	Conrad Kramer	1872
Section 22.	August Jorlof	1872
Section 23.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Kenneth W. McKenzie.....	1872
Section 24.	Samuel F. Reed.....	1876
Section 24.	John Huston	1871
Section 24.	John W. Ashley.....	1872
Section 24.	Samuel Ellis	1872
Section 25.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	William D. Willoughby.....	1872
Section 26.	Albert D. Williams.....	1873
Section 26.	John Tiel	1874
Section 26.	Thomas Jenkins	1872
Section 26.	Joshua T. James.....	1872
Section 26.	Samuel F. Reed.....	1875
Section 26.	James Rilley	1875
Section 26.	George Strafford	1876
Section 26.	Adolph Howard	1879
Section 26.	Frederick Piel	1879
Section 27.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Christian Kort	1872

Section 28.	August Kort	1872
Section 28.	Lewis Kort	1872
Section 28.	William Kort	1872
Section 29.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Julius Meyer	1873
Section 30.	Frederick Meier	1873
Section 30.	Erastus M. Beach.....	1872
Section 30.	Robert Wilson	1872
Section 31.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	William Blumenthal	1872
Section 32.	Edwin N. Noyes.....	1872
Section 32.	Charles N. Noyes.....	1872
Section 32.	William Muchow	1873
Section 32.	August Buschaw	1877
Section 33.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	William J. Harrison.....	1873
Section 34.	Jacob S. Noll.....	1873
Section 34.	Edward D. Jones.....	1875
Section 34.	Herman Erfman	1878
Section 34.	Murdock McLenan	1872
Section 34.	Alfred M. Sackett.....	1873
Section 34.	John D. Gray.....	1877
Section 34.	Charles D. Wilson.....	1878
Section 34.	John W. Yarger.....	1879
Section 35.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

AYR TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	Lawrence Coplen	1872
Section 2.	Jacob S. Way.....	1872
Section 2.	John W. Klepper.....	1873
Section 2.	Cameron Belid	1873
Section 2.	Charles Wade	1875
Section 2.	Milton Cox	1875
Section 2.	James Carlton	1875
Section 2.	Hooper B. Strout.....	1876
Section 2.	Frank Beliel	1876
Section 2.	Moses J. Sadler.....	1880
Section 3.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Orim Bolcium	1872

Section 4.	Robert Wright	1872
Section 4.	Hugh Gilna	1873
Section 4.	Andrew McKean	1873
Section 4.	George H. Rummins.....	1875
Section 4.	George Wohrman	1875
Section 4.	Archibald H. Vananken.....	1875
Section 4.	James H. Myers.....	1877
Section 4.	Thomas Kerman	1877
Section 4.	Michael Fiedler	1879
Section 4.	Andreas Fieldler	1879
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Section 5.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	Abraham C. Wright.....	1872
Section 6.	Jacob J. Vanderwood.....	1877
Section 6.	Levi Chambers	1877
Section 6.	George Robins	1871
Section 6.	Samuel E. Chambers.....	1872
Section 6.	Lewis C. Burton.....	1879
Section 6.	John T. Howard.....	1879
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Section 8.	Elizabeth McKinney	1873
Section 8.	Rose A. Kelley.....	1874
Section 8.	George F. Kelley.....	1874
Section 8.	Peter Rose	1874
Section 8.	James F. Kelley.....	1878
Section 8.	Emeline C. Cook.....	1882
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Section 10.	Patrick Gibbons	1872
Section 10.	Thomas Neylon	1873
Section 10.	John Malone	1874
Section 10.	Patrick Scott	1874
Section 10.	Ira P. Higby.....	1874
Section 10.	Joseph Horgan	1875
Section 10.	Joseph Callin	1881
Section 10.	Joseph Hargan	1880
Section 10.	James Hanahan	1880
Section 10.	Michael Mullen	1872
Section 10.	John F. Way.....	1880
Section 10.	Pierre Pellet	1879
Section 11.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	Henry Sturtzman	1873
Section 12.	Robert Moor	1873

Section 12.	George Miller	1873
Section 12.	Thomas J. Kemp.....	1878
Section 12.	Charles Clutz	1879
Section 12.	Alonzo K. Williams.....	1880
Section 12.	John D. Freeman.....	1881
Section 12.	John J. Wemple.....	1881
Section 12.	William S. Coplen.....	1883
Section 12.	Louis Pade	1886
Section 12.	Benj. Sherman	1887
Section 12.	Phillip H. Miller.....	1872
Section 13.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	James Corbin	1873
Section 14.	Loren H. Wilder.....	1873
Section 14.	Isaac Yocum	1877
Section 14.	James R. Beasley.....	1872
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Section 14.	George W. Howe.....	1877
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Section 18.	Mary M. Wilson.....	1873
Section 18.	Riley D. Burton.....	1873
Section 18.	Henry E. Drake.....	1873
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Section 19.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	Albert N. Hall.....	1873
Section 20.	Franklin B. Radley.....	1873
Section 20.	John Patterson	1874
Section 20.	Melville B. Foote.....	1872
Section 21.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	John Marshall	1873
Section 22.	Nathaniel Corbin	1879
Section 22.	William Scott	1871
Section 22.	Henry Smith	1882
Section 22.	Walter M. West.....	1873
Section 22.	Henry E. Shean.....	1882
Section 22.	John H. Smith.....	1877
Section 23.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Frederick D. Carrier.....	1872
Section 24.	Alexander L. West.....	1874

Section 24.	Amburton M. Tracy.....	1878
Section 24.	Samuel M. West.....	1872
Section 24.	William Saunders	1875
Section 24.	William M. Vastine.....	1877
Section 25.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	Alexander L. West.....	1874
Section 26.	John Beauchamp	1871
Section 26.	Albert Holladay	1870
Section 26.	Charles Parkin	1873
Section 26.	John H. Holladay.....	1870
Section 26.	Walter M. West.....	1870
Section 26.	Jacob Calhoon	1872
Section 26.	Frederick Stagner	1870
Section 26.	James P. Corbin.....	1873
Section 26.	John R. West.....	1877
Section 26.	Alexander F. West.....	1882
Section 26.	Henry T. Dietrick	1870
Section 26.	James Flamery	1870
Section 27.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Thomas C. Fleming.....	1871
Section 28.	Oliver C. Rogers.....	1871
Section 28.	Peter D. Evaney.....	1870
Section 28.	Bigger C. Scott.....	1871
Section 28.	Henry M. Fleming.....	1871
Section 28.	John Wade	1875
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Section 30.	John H. Runyen.....	1873
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Section 32.	John Murphy	1876
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Section 33.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Thomas Carroll	1873
Section 34.	Presby Allender	1873
Section 34.	Albert H. Eaton.....	1871
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DENVER TOWNSHIP

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Section 2.	Edward Kennard	1871
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Section 2.	Fernando Hudson	1872
Section 2.	William Hudson	1872
Section 2.	Richard Rainforth	1872
Section 2.	Charles E. Achenbach.....	1872
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Section 4.	Peter H. Babcock.....	1872
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Section 10.	John F. Clarkson.....	1871
Section 10.	Thomas James Kemp.....	1871
Section 10.	Stephen B. Binniefield.....	1871

Section 10.	James L. Babcock.....	1872
Section 10.	Clark S. Morrison.....	1874
Section 10.	Milton T. Macy.....	1876
Section 10.	George Crane	1879
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Section 12.	Thomas Ebenezer Watts.....	1871
Section 12.	John Gilesby Moore.....	1871
Section 12.	Walter Mason Micklen.....	1871
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Section 12.	James Haire	1872
Section 12.	William Grosse	1872
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Section 14.	William Wallace, Jr.....	1871
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Section 14.	Thomas B. Wilkes.....	1871
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Section 18.	Simeon Johnson	1871
Section 18.	Nathan L. Brass.....	1871
Section 18.	William B. Cashing.....	1872
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Section 20.	William White	1871
Section 20.	Charles H. Barns.....	1871
Section 20.	J. N. McClary.....	1871
Section 20.	John Thurston	1872
Section 20.	Jesse H. Darnell.....	1874
Section 20.	Fayette W. Day.....	1877
Section 20.	Henry E. Shean.....	1879
Section 20.	Cyrus W. Niles.....	1879
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Section 22.	Stephen A. Nash.....	1872
Section 22.	Francis M. Nash.....	1872
Section 22.	Nelson B. Nash.....	1872
Section 22.	Franklin V. Nash.....	1872
Section 22.	Franklin V. Nash.....	1890
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Section 24.	Thomas Highfield	1872
Section 24.	James Marshall	1872
Section 24.	Francis D. Garnsey.....	1872
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Section 24.	Charles F. Cummings.....	1873
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Section 26.	Samuel M. Bower.....	1872
Section 26.	John Borley	1874
Section 26.	James H. Isbell.....	1874
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Section 26.	Alfred F. Dunn.....	1874
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Section 28.	Ada S. Skinner.....	1871
Section 28.	Elizabeth S. Skinner.....	1871
Section 28.	Charles Mill	1874
Section 28.	Christopher Hurd	1874
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Section 28.	George H. Pratt.....	1874
Section 28.	William A. Skinner.....	1876
Section 28.	Andrew J. Henderson.....	1877
Section 28.	Ira D. Wadsworth.....	1879
Section 28.	William Miller	1881
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Section 30.	Leander E. Balcon.....	1871

Section 30.	Joseph H. Crane.....	1871
Section 30.	D. W. Fancher.....	1871
Section 30.	B. E. Swift.....	1871
Section 30.	Joseph A. Robertson.....	1875
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Section 32.	Edward F. Wyatt.....	1872
Section 32.	Henry R. Savery.....	1872
Section 32.	Henry W. Skinner.....	1873
Section 32.	Ludlow D. Owen.....	1874
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Section 34.	George Henderson	1871
Section 34.	Ralph Wood	1873
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Section 34.	William S. Crow.....	1876
Section 34.	James Norrish	1878
Section 34.	Benjamin Howat	1881
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HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP

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Section 2.	James Innis	1872
Section 2.	Asa C. Gardner.....	1873
Section 2.	Charles J. Rhodes.....	1873
Section 2.	Robert V. Shockey.....	1874
Section 2.	John W. Keatley.....	1874
Section 2.	Solon Strawn	1876
Section 2.	M. W. Peters.....	1878
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Section 4.	Archibald McLeod	1872
Section 4.	Morris J. Reuben.....	1872
Section 4.	James Jackson	1872
Section 4.	James P. Paterson.....	1872
Section 4.	John Jackson	1872
Section 4.	John W. Reed.....	1872
Section 4.	David H. Holmes.....	1873

Section 4.	Oliver Whitson	1874
Section 4.	George F. Wilkin.....	1876
Section 4.	James Clark	1873
Section 4.	Phillip Passey	1877
Section 4.	Moses Stern	1880
Section 4.	John Jackson	1879
Section 4.	Miles W. Knapp.....	1881
Section 4.	John S. Kent.....	1881
Section 5.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	William Twidale	1872
Section 6.	Robert Cunningham	1874
Section 6.	Ferdinand Walter	1875
Section 6.	Elijah H. Estes.....	1876
Section 6.	Charles H. Fuller.....	1878
Section 6.	Joseph Fuller	1878
Section 6.	John E. Bolin.....	1883
Section 6.	William A. Miller.....	1883
Section 6.	Reese Gant	1883
Section 6.	Charles Richardson	1883
Section 6.	Norris Lee	1885
Section 6.	Pliny H. Thrasher.....	1889
Section 7.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	Avery W. Chase.....	1872
Section 8.	Simeon Sanger	1872
Section 8.	George A. Sanger.....	1872
Section 8.	Conrad House	1872
Section 8.	Ransom E. House.....*	1872
Section 8.	David L. Eagle.....	1873
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Section 10.	Thomas R. Boice.....	1872
Section 10.	Lewis P. Halley.....	1873
Section 10.	Hiram E. Houghtaling.....	1873
Section 10.	Levi Corkins	1873
Section 10.	Joseph Anderson	1877
Section 11.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	David M. McKnight.....	1873
Section 12.	William H. Stock.....	1873
Section 12.	Theodore F. Stock.....	1873
Section 12.	James M. Thompson.....	1873
Section 13.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	Levi Carkins	1873
Section 14.	Thomas R. Boice.....	1873

Section 14.	Leonidas R. Kinman.....	1873
Section 14.	Isaac Yocum	1874
Section 14.	Samuel P. Hawland.....	1877
Section 14.	David H. Holmes.....	1879
Section 14.	Leonidas W. Short.....	1881
Section 15.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	Henry Shedd	1872
Section 18.	William F. Keller.....	1872
Section 18.	William Callar	1874
Section 18.	Joseph James	1876
Section 18.	William T. Drake.....	1878
Section 19.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	George Crane	1872
Section 20.	Orin Nickloy	1871
Section 20.	Robert N. Cole.....	1871
Section 20.	Benjamin F. Smith.....	1872
Section 20.	Adelia H. Babcock.....	1872
Section 20.	Daniel H. Babcock.....	1873
Section 21.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Dana J. Switzer.....	1872
Section 22.	Henry von Vlett.....	1872
Section 22.	Myron von Vlett.....	1872
Section 22.	Peter Melvin	1872
Section 22.	William W. Hopper.....	1873
Section 22.	Martin Perkins	1873
Section 22.	James Ross	1876
Section 22.	Albert D. Briggs.....	1880
Section 22.	Lucian Shepard	1883
Section 23.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	George Brannen	1873
Section 24.	Fred J. Benedict.....	1873
Section 24.	George E. Slade.....	1873
Section 24.	William H. Beach.....	1873
Section 24.	Anton Lafaiver	1873
Section 24.	Benjamin F. Jenkins.....	1874
Section 25.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	George Gardner	1872
Section 26.	George Carter	1872
Section 26.	William Bailey	1872
Section 26.	John Robbins	1872

Section 26.	Edward A. Church.....	1872
Section 26.	Sheppard D. Stoddard.....	1873
Section 26.	Frederick Benton	1878
Section 26.	Adam Sacks	1878
Section 27.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Orlando Sterer	1871
Section 28.	Samuel B. Webb.....	1871
Section 28.	Benoni G. Webb.....	1871
Section 28.	William Hazelton	1873
Section 28.	Eugene A. Hazelton.....	1873
Section 28.	Eugene H. Libby.....	1873
Section 28.	Delavan H. Cole.....	1873
Section 28.	Joseph Sherrick	1875
Section 28.	John Patterson	1877
Section 28.	Frank E. Wilson.....	1878
Section 28.	Frank H. Darling.....	1879
Section 28.	Thomas Iverson	1878
Section 28.	Clarence H. Worrell.....	1880
Section 28.	John Hoover	1880
Section 29.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Charles H. Chapman.....	1871
Section 30.	William S. Derrick.....	1871
Section 30.	William H. Gardner.....	1871
Section 30.	Daniel J. Smith.....	1872
Section 30.	Charles Trefry	1872
Section 31.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	Albert Fishbeck	1871
Section 32.	John W. Bradner.....	1871
Section 32.	Nathaniel G. Platt.....	1871
Section 32.	Andrew Clate	1871
Section 32.	Peder Larson	1871
Section 32.	Albert Colwell	1871
Section 32.	John M. Jacobson.....	1873
Section 32.	Andrew Clute	1875
Section 32.	Christopher B. Miller.....	1876
Section 32.	Thomas G. Adams.....	1877
Section 32.	William Kelsey	1881
Section 32.	John Eherhart	1881
Section 33.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Menzo Snyder	1872
Section 34.	George W. Barnes.....	1872
Section 34.	James Slote	1872

Section 34.	Peter C. Burch.....	1872
Section 34.	Asa W. McDavit.....	1873
Section 34.	John F. Clarkson.....	1875
Section 34.	Richard Rainforth	1875
Section 34.	Shepard Stoddard	1875
Section 34.	Francis M. Adams.....	1878
Section 34.	George W. Hagnewood.....	1879
Section 35.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

SILVER LAKE TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	R. R. Land (books do not show what road).	
Section 2.	Nancy C. Deiter.....	1873
Section 2.	William R. Hoyleman.....	1878
Section 2.	John J. Hoyleman.....	1878
Section 2.	Herbert W. Shaw.....	1878
Section 2.	Anderson McCoy	1879
Section 2.	Abraham L. Stauffer.....	1879
Section 2.	William F. Wilson.....	1881
Section 3.	R. R. Land (books do not show what road).	
Section 4.	Peter Morgan	1873
Section 4.	Robert M. Ratcliff.....	1875
Section 4.	Clarkson F. Orris.....	1876
Section 4.	Hugh E. Dailey.....	1878
Section 4.	John Evans	1879
Section 4.	John A. Nichols.....	1880
Section 4.	Isaac M. Scarrey.....	1881
Section 4.	Thomas F. Evans.....	1888
Section 5.	R. R. Land (books do not show what road).	
Section 6.	Marquis U. Whelan.....	1877
Section 6.	Harold K. Brown.....	1879
Section 6.	James B. Martin.....	1881
Section 6.	Harrison Clemens	1882
Section 6.	William L. Tracy.....	1888
Section 7.	R. R. Land (books do not show what road).	
Section 8.	Thomas W. Carter.....	1876
Section 8.	George Sly	1878
Section 8.	John R. Maxon	1878
Section 8.	Charles W. Carter.....	1878
Section 8.	John T. Davis.....	1880
Section 8.	Harold K. Brown.....	1880

Section 8.	Frank McDaniels	1881
Section 8.	Frank McDonald	1881
Section 8.	Jacob R. Morgan.....	1882
Section 8.	Robert A. Simpson.....	1882
Section 8.	Thomas M. Favinger.....	1883
Section 8.	Marcus Davis	1884
Section 8.	Adie V. Verry.....	1884
Section 8.	Mary A. Munson.....	1888
Section 8.	Squire W. Donkle.....	1882
Section 8.	Ozro Wheelan	1884
Section 8.	Charles F. McDonald.....	1881
Section 9.	R. R. Land (books do not show what road).	
Section 10.	Weidler Grabill	1874
Section 10.	Florence E. Dailey.....	1874
Section 10.	Flora M. Ferguson.....	1875
Section 10.	Robert M. Radcliff.....	1875
Section 10.	John Duncan	1870
Section 10.	John Noonan	1870
Section 10.	Henry B. Muson.....	1870
Section 11.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	Hannah D. Wilson.....	1876
Section 12.	Licurgus M. Hoyleman.....	1878
Section 12.	Robert B. McGee.....	1870
Section 12.	John R. Roscoe.....	1876
Section 12.	Joseph Machin	1870
Section 13.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	John Woods	1870
Section 14.	Granville Woods	1870
Section 14.	George Gardner	1870
Section 14.	Patrick Duncan	1871
Section 15.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	Thomas Cleveland	1873
Section 18.	Christian Knudson	1878
Section 18.	William H. Martin.....	1877
Section 18.	John Munson	1878
Section 18.	Isaac M. Workman.....	1880
Section 18.	Frederick H. Bartlett.....	1882
Section 18.	Howell Bonfy	1882
Section 18.	Lorenzo Bonfy	1887

Section 19.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	Thomas Gittins	1870
Section 20.	Lewis Keith	1872
Section 20.	Benjamin F. Muson.....	1871
Section 20.	Thomas W. Carter	1883
Section 20.	Henry Bevan	1870
Section 20.	W. E. Munson.....	1877
Section 20.	Edward Evans	1870
Section 21.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Julia Duncan	1872
Section 22.	William F. Duncan.....	1872
Section 22.	Albert M. Sewerson.....	1877
Section 22.	Campbell Jones	1871
Section 23.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	James M. Davis.....	1873
Section 24.	Fred Babcock	1874
Section 24.	John Wade	1875
Section 24.	William Saxour	1876
Section 24.	Harlow H. Wilson.....	1878
Section 25.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	Edgar O. Burgess.....	1872
Section 26.	David T. Ulman.....	1874
Section 26.	James H. Milner.....	1874
Section 26.	Ephraim P. Jones.....	1872
Section 26.	Alexander Brown	1878
Section 26.	Hawley Humphrey	1872
Section 27.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	John Benshoof	1872
Section 28.	William B. Thorne.....	1872
Section 28.	Francis Spicknell	1873
Section 28.	John Adams	1879
Section 28.	John Adams	1882
Section 29.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Peter McVay	1870
Section 30.	Richard S. Spicknell.....	1873
Section 30.	William H. Martin.....	1873
Section 30.	George W. Spicknell.....	1870
Section 30.	Gilbert Keith	1874
Section 30.	Lewis C. Keith.....	1882
Section 31.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	Peter H. Sailor.....	1872
Section 32.	Sherman F. Bartlett.....	1872

Section 32.	Lewis Keith	1872
Section 32.	Wallace J. Keith.....	1877
Section 33.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Charles Churchill	1872
Section 34.	Oakley Humphrey	1872
Section 34.	William W. Philleo.....	1872
Section 34.	William T. Wright.....	1874
Section 34.	Susan A. Person.....	1876
Section 34.	Charles A. Stilson.....	1878
Section 34.	Robert N. Kinsey.....	1883
Section 34.	McDonough Martin	1886
Section 34.	Christian Shetler	1888
Section 34.	George Shetler	1889
Section 34.	William M. Foutch.....	1889
Section 34.	Augustus France	1889
Section 34.	Susan A. Presson.....	1876
Section 35.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

ROSELAND TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	Charles Greve	1872
Section 2.	Zachary T. Findley	1872
Section 2.	John W. Findley.....	1872
Section 2.	Joseph B. Witter.....	1872
Section 2.	Oscar E. Woods.....	1874
Section 2.	Peter Griffith	1874
Section 2.	George F. Kelly.....	1875
Section 2.	John M. Cole.....	1872
Section 2.	Mathias Klein	1878
Section 2.	Charles Ginger	1879
Section 2.	Charles Genzmer	1882
Section 3.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Jerome L. Brewer.....	1872
Section 4.	Charles E. White.....	1872
Section 4.	Calvin Ball	1873
Section 4.	William E. Robinson.....	1873
Section 4.	Edward Creager	1873
Section 4.	George T. Hutchinson.....	1873
Section 4.	Samuel Marts	1877
Section 4.	Daniel R. Ball.....	1880

Section 5.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	Peter Schifferns	1873
Section 6.	Michael Weitert	1873
Section 6.	Joseph Suttler	1873
Section 6.	Jens Nielson	1873
Section 6.	John Olson	1873
Section 6.	Henry Otto Veinker.....	1873
Section 6.	Joseph Marks.....	1876
Section 6.	Gotthart Fischer.....	1876
Section 6.	Victor Gangwish	1878
Section 6.	Alonzo S. Clark.....	1881
Section 6.	Johan Baesch.....	1882
Section 6.	Joseph Pitts.....	1887
Section 7.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	John Balsch	1873
Section 8.	Frederick Brenner	1873
Section 7.	Fritz Freling	1873
Section 7.	Frank Seibold	1873
Section 7.	Lawrence Pankersley.....	1873
Section 7.	Henry Veenker	1874
Section 7.	John Gerten	1874
Section 7.	John C. Boyd.....	1875
Section 7.	John Winter.....	1878
Section 7.	John Gurlen.....	1879
Section 9.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	Oscar E. Woods.....	1873
Section 10.	Robert N. Boyd.....	1873
Section 10.	Walter P. Davis.....	1874
Section 10.	Silas Callon	1875
Section 11.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	James Beach	1872
Section 12.	Peter Levi Boyd.....	1873
Section 12.	Urias Keelor	1873
Section 12.	William Beach	1873
Section 12.	Jacob Carpenter	1874
Section 13.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	Nelson D. Blakely.....	1872
Section 14.	Edward Vernon	1872
Section 14.	Frank E. Crosier.....	1874
Section 14.	Jacob Silver	1874
Section 14.	Isaac Vandervoort	1876
Section 14.	Israel M. Tappen.....	1878

Section 14.	Franklin Shamblin	1879
Section 14.	John Hurtle	1879
Section 14.	A. Chapman	1884
Section 15.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	Samuel L. Martin.....	1873
Section 18.	Lewis Martin	1873
Section 18.	William S. Martin.....	1873
Section 18.	Joseph S. Basye.....	1873
Section 18.	Charles Holfeld	1874
Section 18.	John Young	1877
Section 19.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	John D. VanHouton.....	1873
Section 20.	Nancy P. Bieter.....	1873
Section 20.	Peter P. Shade.....	1873
Section 20.	Solomon Dreibelbis	1873
Section 20.	William Schumann	1873
Section 20.	John C. Hargleroad.....	1877
Section 20.	Augustus Henry	1877
Section 20.	William H. Liston.....	1880
Section 21.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Thomas W. Carter.....	1873
Section 22.	William G. Martin.....	1873
Section 22.	W. P. Davis.....	1874
Section 22.	Benjamin F. Evans.....	1877
Section 22.	John Lorang	1878
Section 23.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Chaney F. Owen.....	1873
Section 24.	Simon S. Dow.....	1874
Section 24.	Israel M. Tappen.....	1874
Section 24.	Robert S. Nichols.....	1875
Section 24.	John Fleming	1875
Section 24.	Thomas M. Abbott.....	1875
Section 24.	John A. Fleming.....	1879
Section 25.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	Minerva Backus	1873
Section 26.	Charles C. Wright.....	1873
Section 26.	Jacob L. Means.....	1873
Section 26.	Henry W. Martin.....	1873
Section 26.	James K. Sample.....	1873
Section 26.	John Martin	1876

Section 26.	Henry Favinger	1877
Section 26.	Henry H. Rutt.....	1884
Section 26.	Henry S. Munger.....	1881
Section 27.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Silas Caton	1873
Section 28.	John F. Merral.....	1873
Section 28.	Benjamin Morgan	1874
Section 28.	Alexander Rogers	1877
Section 29.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Benjamin Davis	1873
Section 30.	Jacob Silver	1873
Section 30.	Daniel Ritchey	1873
Section 30.	John Rawson (Heirs of).....	1873
Section 30.	Joseph S. Basye.....	1875
Section 30.	John Cooke	1881
Section 30.	Alexander Brown	1886
Section 30.	Mathew Brown	1890
Section 30.	Ira D. Walburn	1893
Section 30.	Mathew Brown	1893
Section 31.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	William Lynch	1873
Section 32.	David Morgan	1873
Section 32.	John F. Merrill.....	1874
Section 32.	Melville B. Griffith.....	1874
Section 32.	Ransom E. Williams.....	1879
Section 32.	Merrett Tappen	1881
Section 32.	Charles Favinger	1882
Section 32.	Mary E. Hovey.....	1886
Section 33.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	George McKelvey	1873
Section 34.	Thaddens S. McKelvey.....	1873
Section 34.	James K. Sample.....	1874
Section 34.	John W. Striker.....	1874
Section 34.	John D. Evans.....	1877
Section 35.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	Ezra Shaw	1872
Section 2.	Judson Barwell	1871

Section 2.	Charles Kilburn	1871
Section 2.	Daniel Winter	1872
Section 2.	William L. VanAlstyne.....	1873
Section 2.	Jacob A. Swift.....	1875
Section 3.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Isaac H. Hannell.....	1871
Section 4.	John L. Leapson.....	1871
Section 4.	David E. Salsbury.....	1871
Section 4.	Charles T. Peck.....	1873
Section 4.	Emma Watkins	1873
Section 4.	Giles Foote	1874
Section 4.	Francis D. Foote.....	1875
Section 4.	Ichabod P. Miles.....	1878
Section 4.	Deloss C. Miller.....	1878
Section 4.	Eli Baugh	1882
Section 5.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	Hiram C. Hornbert.....	1873
Section 6.	Felix R. Watts.....	1873
Section 6.	Alfred Sansted	1873
Section 6.	Frank A. Lindley	1873
Section 6.	Elias H. Macklin.....	1873
Section 6.	Thomas M. Furabee.....	1875
Section 7.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	Darius Monroe, Jr.....	1871
Section 8.	James McKelvey	1872
Section 8.	George Walker	1872
Section 8.	Samuel K. Humbert.....	1874
Section 8.	Lucy A. McFadden.....	1873
Section 9.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	John W. Exelby.....	1871
Section 10.	Henry C. Goodrich.....	1871
Section 10.	Russell D. Babcock.....	1871
Section 10.	Titus Babcock	1871
Section 10.	Carlos C. Babcock.....	1871
Section 10.	Samuel L. Salsbury.....	1874
Section 11.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	John Stark	1871
Section 12.	Titus Babcock	1871
Section 12.	Isaac W. Stark.....	1871
Section 12.	Russell D. Babcock.....	1871
Section 13.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	Hillery Dean	1871

Section 14.	William Horlocker	1871
Section 14.	Russell S. Langley.....	1872
Section 14.	George Kader	1871
Section 14.	Charles R. Jones.....	1872
Section 14.	Abram Park	1875
Section 14.	William A. Stewart.....	1875
Section 14.	Luther P. Totten.....	1878
Section 14.	Benjamin F. Smith.....	1878
Section 14.	Byron N. Dutton.....	1879
Section 15.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	C. C. Chamberlin.....	1872
Section 18.	Thomas G. Whiting.....	1873
Section 18.	Delos C. Miller.....	1873
Section 18.	Lemuel J. Ward.....	1873
Section 18.	John Gates	1873
Section 18.	Henry Amick	1874
Section 18.	Duncan M. Miller.....	1876
Section 18.	Henry Knutson	1878
Section 18.	Fred Dickman	1878
Section 18.	Alfred C. Parmenter.....	1882
Section 19.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	Jacob H. Gates.....	1871
Section 20.	Alfred C. Parmenter.....	1871
Section 20.	William J. Parmenter.....	1871
Section 20.	Charles O. Parmenter.....	1871
Section 20.	Thomas Walton	1871
Section 20.	Sammel L. Salsbury.....	1873
Section 20.	Levant Fish	1873
Section 20.	Norris H. Maxon.....	1877
Section 20.	Bolivar W. Crone.....	1883
Section 21.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Henry McKelvey	1871
Section 22.	William L. Kent.....	1871
Section 22.	Joseph S. Hubbard.....	1871
Section 22.	Granville S. Dwight.....	1871
Section 22.	Anthony Adams	1875
Section 23.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Isaac W. Stark.....	1872
Section 24.	John Stark	1872
Section 24.	Than Allen	1874

Section 24.	Edwin M. Allen.....	1874
Section 24.	Mary A. E. C. Brosins.....	1874
Section 24.	John M. Kronkright	1878
Section 25.	U. P. R. R. Co. N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section.	
Section 25.	B. & M. R. R. Co. S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section.	
Section 26.	Alfred H. Brown.....	1872
Section 26.	Charlemagne Francis	1874
Section 26.	George T. Brown.....	1874
Section 26.	Thomas G. Adams.....	1874
Section 26.	Samuel Fansher	1874
Section 26.	Emily A. Dawson.....	1875
Section 26.	Gottlieb Holzworth	1880
Section 27.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Anson Benrenrti	1871
Section 28.	Lorenzo Lewisi	1871
Section 28.	James McDonald	1871
Section 28.	Winfield Scott Bondrake.....	1872
Section 28.	John Dickey	1874
Section 28.	Byron A. Shaffer.....	1874
Section 28.	Orange D. Norris.....	1875
Section 28.	James W. Harris.....	1879
Section 29.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Olaf Schultz	1873
Section 30.	Jens Kruberg	1875
Section 30.	Robert Ash	1873
Section 30.	John F. Banta.....	1874
Section 30.	Henry F. Banta.....	1874
Section 30.	John R. Van Houten.....	1875
Section 30.	Maria H. Graff.....	1877
Section 30.	Duncan M. Miller.....	1879
Section 31.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	Francis M. Thompson.....	1873
Section 32.	Cornelius B. Morehouse.....	1873
Section 32.	Adam Land	1873
Section 32.	Alice A. White.....	1873
Section 33.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Hulda A. Morse	1872
Section 34.	George W. Lindsey.....	1873
Section 34.	Alfred H. Brown.....	1874
Section 34.	William D. Morgan.....	1880
Section 34.	Emily A. Dawson.....	1880
Section 34.	Jacob Cansbruck	1882

- Section 35. U. P. R. R. Co. N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Section 35. B. & M. R. R. Co. S $\frac{3}{4}$ of Section.
 Section 36. State School Land.

VERONA TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	Paul Klotzbucher	1873
Section 2.	Frank Wolf	1873
Section 2.	Phillip Cook	1873
Section 2.	Edward Warner	1873
Section 2.	John Miller	1874
Section 2.	John Eggiman	1874
Section 2.	James Murtough	1874
Section 2.	Cynthia Cramer	1875
Section 2.	Alexander Reese	1877
Section 2.	William Weaver	1877
Section 2.	Loren Fairbanks	1880
Section 3.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Frank Sutria	1873
Section 4.	Benjamin D. Goldy.....	1873
Section 4.	George S. Parks.....	1873
Section 4.	Henry D. Larkins.....	1873
Section 4.	Frank Seetra	1879
Section 4.	Frank Seetra, Sr.....	1884
Section 5.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	William Dougherty	1873
Section 6.	James W. Stinchcomb	1874
Section 6.	Peter J. Johnson.....	1875
Section 6.	Mathew Clayton	1875
Section 6.	Joseph Dailey	1878
Section 6.	Jacob S. Hornback.....	1886
Section 7.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	Charles Kroll	1873
Section 8.	Randolph Meyer	1873
Section 8.	John Cowan	1873
Section 8.	Sidney Harris	1873
Section 8.	Peter Wash	1873
Section 8.	James Clark	1876
Section 9.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	William Norton	1873
Section 10.	Job Tanner	1873

Section 10.	John Middleton	1873
Section 10.	Ashley T. Shattuck	1873
Section 10.	John Stephens	1874
Section 10.	Orson Pease	1875
Section 10.	Elinor M. VanVliet	1881
Section 10.	Ashley T. Shattuck	1881
Section 11.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	August Lane	1872
Section 12.	Harmin Nichols	1873
Section 12.	Samuel G. Johnson.....	1875
Section 12.	Charles Wolsey	1875
Section 12.	Sam Cox	1875
Section 13.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	Daniel Redman	1872
Section 14.	Terrence Riley	1872
Section 14.	John Glazik.....	1872
Section 14.	James William Kinason.....	1872
Section 14.	Michael Moran	1872
Section 14.	Maria Adams	1873
Section 14.	Owen Adams	1873
Section 14.	Miss Hester A. Adams.....	1874
Section 14.	Wilson S. Richards.....	1874
Section 14.	Jacob Schmidt	1875
Section 14.	James T. Davis.....	1875
Section 14.	William T. Drake.....	1876
Section 14.	Calvin S. Stilwell.....	1883
Section 15.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	Christopher Bricknell	1873
Section 18.	Josiah Hodges	1873
Section 18.	James Goostrey	1873
Section 18.	Miles W. Knapp.....	1873
Section 18.	John A. McGowan.....	1877
Section 18.	Richard Dailey	1877
Section 18.	James M. Kent.....	1878
Section 18.	Darian Saule	1878
Section 18.	Lewis Currier	1882
Section 19.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	Joseph B. Carr.....	1872
Section 20.	Felix Henry	1873
Section 20.	George F. Dougherty.....	1873

Section 20.	Jonas P. Conger.....	1876
Section 20.	George W. Deitrick.....	1878
Section 20.	Julius Kroll	1878
Section 20.	Dayman Conger	1878
Section 20.	Josiah Hodges	1880
Section 20.	George W. Pratt.....	1882
Section 21.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Charles H. Best.....	1872
Section 22.	James S. Carson.....	1872
Section 22.	Reynolds Bigelow	1874
Section 22.	David R. Bigelow.....	1874
Section 22.	William H. H. Burlingame.....	1875
Section 22.	Ray S. Pomroy.....	1875
Section 22.	Charles B. Bigelow.....	1877
Section 22.	William Stilwell	1878
Section 23.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Titus Z. Andrews.....	1871
Section 24.	Amos Hanchett	1871
Section 24.	Anton Keder	1872
Section 24.	Joseph Keder	1872
Section 24.	Frederick Fashnit	1872
Section 24.	James Laird	1873
Section 25.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	George Sheller	1872
Section 26.	Peter Clauson	1872
Section 26.	Frank Mitchell	1872
Section 26.	Austin K. Banker.....	1871
Section 26.	Jay E. Pulver.....	1871
Section 26.	Hiram N. Dancer.....	1871
Section 26.	Christopher Nickerson	1871
Section 26.	Mary A. E. C. Brosins.....	1873
	(Mary A. E. C. B. Snidsay. Seems to have been married. Patent run to this name.)	
Section 26.	John E. Adams.....	1874
Section 26.	John H. Spencer.....	1874
Section 27.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Charles A. Morgan.....	1872
Section 28.	Samuel J. Shirley.....	1872
Section 28.	Joseph Nelson	1873
Section 28.	Enos Pray.. ..	1873
Section 28.	Peter Halverson	1873
Section 28.	Francis M. Thurmand.....	1876

Section 28.	George Tremel	1876
Section 28.	Alexander M. Rees.....	1877
Section 29.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Nathan M. Clough.....	1872
Section 30.	Eben L. Dutton.....	1872
Section 30.	John L. Kent.....	1873
Section 30.	Oscar Kent	1875
Section 30.	Thomas C. Hill.....	1881
Section 31.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	William McIntosh	1873
Section 32.	Elisha McIntosh	1873
Section 32.	Peter Anderson	1873
Section 32.	George F. Moore.....	1873
Section 32.	Amasa Childs	1873
Section 32.	Edward Sandstad	1873
Section 33.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Franklin P. Salsbury.....	1872
Section 34.	Alfred C. Salsbury.....	1871
Section 34.	William W. Camp.....	1872
Section 34.	Robert Ash	1872
Section 34.	Walter H. Burr.....	1873
Section 35.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

LOGAN TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	B. & M. R. R. Co. ,	
Section 2.	Winfield Ackley	1878
Section 2.	Henry C. Kane.....	1878
Section 2.	Seymore Jones	1883
Section 2.	Frank A. Nugent.....	1884
Section 3.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Emily Morse	1874
Section 4.	Eleazer C. Shellhamer.....	1877
Section 4.	Zubulow Jenkins	1878
Section 4.	Vyra Morse	1878
Section 4.	Charles C. Rittenhouse.....	1881
Section 4.	Silas Jackson	1881
Section 4.	Samuel E. Robertson.....	1881
Section 4.	John M. Segraves.....	1883
Section 4.	Samuel S. Wilkinson.....	1883
Section 5.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	

Section 6.	Ezra Winslow	1876
Section 6.	Maria Richardson Guard.....	1878
Section 6.	George S. Matteson.....	1879
Section 6.	William Wertz	1881
Section 6.	James Moore	1882
Section 6.	George Bunton	1883
Section 6.	Jacob S. Spencer.....	1887
Section 6.	Lorence Nichols	1887
Section 6.	William E. Burkholder.....	1892
Section 7.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	Samuel Nicholas	1874
Section 8.	Samuel Osborn	1874
Section 8.	David B. Maxwell.....	1874
Section 8.	Joshua Pritchett	1880
Section 9.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	George Butler	1874
Section 10.	George W. Parks.....	1875
Section 10.	Daniel Holycross	1877
Section 10.	James Burden	1881
Section 10.	Jacob Knights	1888
Section 10.	Francis P. McGowan.....	1883
Section 11.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	Arian T. Thomas.....	1876
Section 12.	Arian G. Thomas.....	1877
Section 12.	Winfield Ackley	1878
Section 12.	Mary J. Gaddis.....	1879
Section 12.	Harrison Boswick	1881
Section 12.	Frank L. Pearl.....	1881
Section 12.	David P. Adams.....	1882
Section 12.	Jacob Mull	1882
Section 12.	Martha L. Holloway.....	1884
Section 12.	Mathias Kistler	1884
Section 12.	Orville D. Rallstin.....	1887
Section 12.	James S. Turner.....	1890
Section 13.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	William H. McClelland.....	1873
Section 14.	John Q. Minnix.....	1876
Section 14.	Lamden Lady	1878
Section 14.	Charles Wheat	1878
Section 14.	Silas B. McDonald.....	1879
Section 14.	George T. Wheat.....	1879
Section 14.	Eleazer C. Shellhamer.....	1879

Section 14.	John Fernow	1880
Section 14.	Elijah S. Minnix.....	1881
Section 14.	Elijah S. Minnix.....	1881
Section 14.	William E. Coday.....	1883
Section 15.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	Lemuel J. Shultz.....	1874
Section 18.	George W. Parks.....	1875
Section 18.	John P. Hartgrave.....	1875
Section 18.	William H. Wertz.....	1875
Section 18.	Ezra Winslow	1876
Section 18.	James McFarland	1877
Section 18.	Lorenzo Swarthout	1884
Section 18.	Mike McCulla	1886
Section 19.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	Charles N. Morse.....	1874
Section 20.	Emily Morse	1875
Section 20.	Lester H. Peck.....	1876
Section 20.	R. E. Dent, Jr.....	1880
Section 20.	Melvin F. Scott.....	1880
Section 20.	Lyman H. Tower.....	1881
Section 20.	Lewis D. Dent.....	1882
Section 20.	Chris Larsen	1885
Section 21.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Henry Kaiser	1873
Section 22.	Robert M. Aikins.....	1873
Section 22.	Zephaniah Parks	1874
Section 22.	John Q. Minnix.....	1875
Section 22.	Perry Parks	1875
Section 22.	Decatur M. Parks.....	1878
Section 22.	William H. Remer.....	1878
Section 23.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	John Theilen	1874
Section 24.	Laura Martin	1876
Section 24.	John D. Shellhamer.....	1876
Section 24.	Thomas McDonough Martin.....	1874
Section 24.	Joseph L. Grandstaff.....	1881
Section 25.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	John M. Emerson.....	1873
Section 26.	Laurie Emerson	1873
Section 26.	Sallie Emerson	1873

Section 26.	Joseph Grandstaff	1874
Section 26.	John W. Moor.....	1876
Section 26.	John S. Shellhammer.....	1877
Section 26.	Mathew S. Mahan.....	1879
Section 26.	William H. Shellhammer.....	1880
Section 26.	Thomas Burden	1880
Section 27.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Lewis E. Jenkins.....	1873
Section 28.	Isador W. Jenkins.....	1874
Section 28.	Frederick Sevellng	1878
Section 28.	Adelbert B. Jenkins.....	1880
Section 29.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	James Murtha	1874
Section 30.	Lafayette Parks	1874
Section 30.	Marion G. Parks.....	1874
Section 30.	Lewis Parks	1878
Section 31.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	Royal R. Wicks.....	1874
Section 32.	Peter A. Vote	1874
Section 32.	Ellery C. Thornton.....	1874
Section 33.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Lemuel J. Shultz.....	1874
Section 34.	William F. Coyle.....	1874
Section 34.	Warren A. Minnix.....	1877
Section 34.	Mathew Baldwin	1877
Section 34.	Charles H. Shufflebarger.....	1880
Section 34.	Isaac D. Wickham.....	1880
Section 34.	William B. Wyatt.....	1882
Section 34.	Abner Mouser	1883
Section 35.	St. Joe & Denver R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	U. P. R. R. Co. N $\frac{3}{4}$ of Section.	
Section 1.	B. & M. R. R. Co. S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section.	
Section 2.	George J. Hollman.....	1876
Section 2.	Janke Cockley	1876
Section 2.	Lorin Swineford	1876
Section 2.	Henry W. Crone.....	1876
Section 2.	Solomon Holman	1878
Section 2.	George J. Holman.....	1880

Section 3.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Martin Musser	1874
Section 4.	David M. Griswold.....	1874
Section 4.	Orin Johnson (Mary Etta Buss, guardian)	1875
Section 4.	William F. Wright.....	1880
Section 4.	Austin H. Wright.....	1880
Section 4.	Joseph Huckfeldt	1885
Section 5.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	Leonard T. Benu.....	1874
Section 6.	Thomas Burns	1876
Section 6.	Chester B. Powers.....	1876
Section 6.	Joel Kring	1877
Section 6.	Frederick G. Thompson.....	1878
Section 6.	Charles Kidd	1878
Section 6.	William H. Thompson.....	1881
Section 6.	Samuel B. Harpham.....	1883
Section 7.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	David M. Griswold.....	1874
Section 8.	James M. Sanford.....	1874
Section 8.	Harvey McElhiney	1874
Section 8.	William W. McCarthy.....	1876
Section 8.	Rebecca Deaver	1879
Section 8.	Clarence G. Griswold.....	1885
Section 8.	David M. Griswold.....	1887
Section 9.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	Simon Roeder	1874
Section 10.	John M. Musser.....	1874
Section 10.	Martin Musser	1874
Section 10.	Etta M. Musser.....	1874
Section 10.	Katie M. Musser.....	1874
Section 10.	Darius Brown	1877
Section 10.	Isaac W. Martin.....	1877
Section 10.	Madison Hunt	1881
Section 10.	George Vonderheide	1885
Section 11.	U. P. R. R. Co. N $\frac{1}{2}$ Section.	
Section 11.	B. & M. R. R. Co. S $\frac{1}{2}$ Section.	
Section 12.	Charles G. Hohlfeld.....	1873
Section 12.	Amil Hohlfeld	1873
Section 12.	Frederick Wagoner	1873
Section 12.	Carl Hohlfeld	1873
Section 12.	Chester C. Clewett.....	1874
Section 12.	Conrad Weigant	1877

Section 13.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	Henry Winkler	1874
Section 14.	Elizabeth Stehl	1874
Section 13.	Simon Roeder	1876
Section 14.	Hans Sorensen	1883
Section 14.	William T. Hatten.....	1884
Section 15.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	U. P. R. R. Co. N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section.	
Section 17.	B. & M. R. R. Co. S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section.	
Section 18.	Alexander Rodgers	1879
Section 18.	Charlton O. Sutherland.....	1882
Section 18.	John W. Lechliter.....	1884
Section 18.	Henry Hansen	1884
Section 18.	Thomas Gibson	1884
Section 18.	David J. Duckworth.....	1887
Section 18.	Albert J. Bentz.....	1889
Section 19.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	T. Tabalam Jenkins.....	1878
Section 20.	Daniel Herbaldsheimer	1879
Section 20.	Colman W. Nee.....	1880
Section 20.	Carl M. W. Petersen.....	1882
Section 20.	Cornelius W. Nee.....	1884
Section 20.	Edgar A. Frye.....	1887
Section 21.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Joachum T. Huckfeldt.....	1873
Section 22.	Henry Hagerman	1873
Section 22.	Henry Dehle	1873
Section 22.	Joseph Huckfeldt	1873
Section 22.	Fred Babzien	1879
Section 22.	Charles H. Huckfeldt.....	1879
Section 22.	Joseph F. Huckfeldt.....	1879
Section 23.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Charles Clewett	1874
Section 24.	William A. Chambers.....	1874
Section 24.	William J. Sherwood.....	1878
Section 24.	Nicholas Metzger	1880
Section 24.	James M. Miller.....	1880
Section 24.	William Timm	1881
Section 24.	John Fleming	1883
Section 25.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	Nicholas Metzger	1873

Section 26.	August Hohlfeld	1873
Section 26.	Michael Horgleroad	1874
Section 26.	Christian P. Horgleroad.....	1875
Section 26.	Michael A. Horgleroad.....	1875
Section 27.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Lewis Parks	1878
Section 28.	Hans M. Jorgensen.....	1879
Section 28.	James S. Tusdale.....	1881
Section 28.	Albert W. Kay.....	1884
Section 28.	John J. Junker.....	1884
Section 28.	George A. Slay.....	1888
Section 28.	Lusion Shaw	1889
Section 29.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Mary A. Hart.....	1880
Section 30.	John W. King.....	1882
Section 30.	Lorenzo B. Canfield.....	1882
Section 30.	John N. Lyman.....	1883
Section 30.	Thomas Favinger	1887
Section 30.	John M. Frase.....	1886
Section 30.	Noah Burkholder	1889
Section 31.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	Lafayette Lewis Parks.....	1878
Section 32.	Anton Jepsen	1882
Section 32.	Garret Parks	1882
Section 32.	Martin Schellack	1884
Section 32.	Samuel Burkholder	1885
Section 32.	Francis Lyman	1886
Section 32.	James Robinson	1886
Section 32.	Sarah J. Rodehaver.....	1888
Section 32.	Calvin Morse	1888
Section 33.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Samuel E. Robertson.....	1878
Section 34.	Leander E. Lawrence.....	1878
Section 34.	Andy Livingston	1878
Section 34.	Christian W. Pease.....	1881
Section 34.	Sven Nelson	1881
Section 34.	Lyman L. Mills.....	1882
Section 34.	Lewis A. Kirk.....	1883
Section 34.	Dan A. Deale.....	1885
Section 35.	B. & M. R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

WANDA TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	Francis Phillips	1873
Section 2.	Charles D. Church.....	1873
Section 2.	Caleb J. Machlin.....	1874
Section 2.	Lancaster W. Parmenter.....	1874
Section 2.	William Z. Parmenter.....	1875
Section 2.	Allen G. Hanna.....	1875
Section 2.	John V. Horton.....	1875
Section 2.	George W. Baldwin.....	1877
Section 2.	Milum Young	1883
Section 3.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Reuben Graver	1872
Section 4.	Frederick Krueman	1873
Section 4.	John Krueman	1873
Section 4.	Joseph B. Elrod.....	1874
Section 4.	L. B. McKinney.....	1879
Section 4.	James M. Reaugh.....	1879
Section 4.	George W. Woolcott.....	1878
Section 4.	Alonzo P. Higgins.....	1879
Section 4.	Dennis Nichols	1883
Section 5.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	James M. Young.....	1874
Section 6.	Thomas McQuillan	1876
Section 6.	Peter Ratigan	1881
Section 6.	Michael Murry	1881
Section 6.	Michael McQuillan	1876
Section 6.	James C. McCorrick (Mary E. Jones, guardian)	1877
Section 6.	James Duffy	1878
Section 6.	Thomas McQuillan	1880
Section 7.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	James M. Strahl.....	1874
Section 8.	Michael McQuillan	1876
Section 8.	Jacob H. Miller.....	1878
Section 8.	Melvin Higgins	1879
Section 8.	Silas W. Miller	1881
Section 8.	Francis R. Harpham.....	1883
Section 9.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	Nelson D. Cline.....	1873
Section 10.	James S. Cline.....	1873
Section 10.	Amos Shattuck	1874

Section 10.	Bebbie L. Yates.....	1874
Section 11.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 12.	Robert Harter	1872
Section 12.	John Harter	1872
Section 12.	Barton J. Vanderbilt.....	1873
Section 12.	Leazer Darling	1873
Section 12.	Henry M. Vanderbilt.....	1876
Section 13.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	Warren Sheffield	1873
Section 14.	Nathaniel Besing	1873
Section 14.	John W. McCoy.....	1873
Section 14.	George C. McKlin.....	1874
Section 14.	Ferdinand Gandil	1877
Section 14.	Henry Bohlke	1882
Section 15.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	Lemuel W. Blevins.....	1876
Section 18.	William J. White.....	1876
Section 18.	George H. Jackson.....	1877
Section 18.	Charles Haines	1879
Section 18.	Sven Nelson	1880
Section 18.	Lemuel W. Blevins.....	1876
Section 18.	Mary E. Jones.....	1881
Section 18.	James A. Robinson.....	1881
Section 19.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	August Ludwig Koopman.....	1874
Section 20.	George Daniels	1874
Section 20.	Alonzo P. Higgins.....	1876
Section 20.	James M. Miller.....	1876
Section 20.	Delavan Mauzer	1878
Section 20.	Henry Smith	1878
Section 20.	John F. Hines.....	1881
Section 20.	John W. Ellis.....	1881
Section 20.	Luke A. Miller.....	1881
Section 20.	Henry Mayer	1882
Section 21.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	Festus B. Spellman.....	1873
Section 22.	Julius Koopman	1873
Section 22.	Noah Martin	1874
Section 22.	Patrick J. Hall.....	1874
Section 22.	Herman D. Einsphar.....	1879

Section 23.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Richard H. Smith.....	1873
Section 24.	Gottlieb Lahr	1873
Section 24.	Andrew Biel	1873
Section 24.	George L. Stine.....	1873
Section 24.	Moses VanBuskirk	1875
Section 24.	Peter C. Einshaler.....	1876
Section 25.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	Christian Grelek	1873
Section 26.	William O. Spellman.....	1873
Section 26.	Etta M. Musser.....	1873
Section 26.	Dewey J. Roberts.....	1874
Section 26.	Martin W. Bennett.....	1874
Section 26.	Leveritt K. Sorm.....	1874
Section 26.	John M. Bruner.....	1877
Section 27.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Jacob Spindler	1873
Section 28.	Levi Z. Spindler.....	1873
Section 28.	Peter Spindler	1873
Section 28.	Eliza M. Manzer.....	1882
Section 29.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	David Shattuck	1874
Section 30.	James Cline	1878
Section 30.	Horace S. Higgins.....	1879
Section 30.	Samuel T. Higgins.....	1879
Section 30.	John W. Ellis.....	1879
Section 30.	James T. Kellie.....	1882
Section 30.	William Young	1881
Section 30.	Smith M. Davis.....	1882
Section 31.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	James M. Strahl.....	1874
Section 32.	Rachel Strahl	1874
Section 32.	Debbie L. Yates.....	1874
Section 32.	David B. Ellis.....	1878
Section 32.	Herman Manger	1878
Section 32.	Chaney R. Buss.....	1879
Section 32.	Henry Hooper	1880
Section 33.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	Joseph T. Raylard.....	1873
Section 34.	Israel Spindler	1873
Section 34.	Orlander H. Wright.....	1873

Section 34.	George Spindler	1873
Section 35.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

KENESAW TOWNSHIP

Section 1.	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	
Section 2.	John Van Newkirk.....	1873
Section 2.	Isaac Belknap	1878
Section 2.	Silas L. Stichter	1880
Section 2.	Frank J. Hall.....	1880
Section 2.	Charles Watson	1881
Section 2.	Silas L. Stichter.....	1883
Section 3.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 4.	Fritz Ernest	1871
Section 4.	Isaac H. Baldwin.....	1871
Section 4.	George W. Masterson.....	1871
Section 4.	Margaret Ernst	1873
Section 4.	Edgar N. Adams.....	1874
Section 4.	Robert Ernst	1879
Section 4.	Caroline Ernst	1879
Section 5.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 6.	Origen Frast	1875
Section 6.	William Schultz	1879
Section 6.	Marie Ernst	1879
Section 7.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 8.	William Schultz	1873
Section 8.	Joseph H. Boyer	1881
Section 8.	William Roberts	1882
Section 8.	Frederick Reiger	1884
Section 9.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 10.	Fred Ernst	1874
Section 10.	Samuel Kriebel	1880
Section 10.	John B. Osler.....	1880
Section 10.	Alvin T. Mecham.....	1880
Section 10.	Henry Hally	1882
Section 10.	Perry Hodges	1882
Section 10.	John Shook	1884
Section 10.	James C. McCormie.....	1885
Section 10.	Samuel Eatherton	1885
Section 10.	Edwin D. Wenner.....	1887
Section 11.	U. P. R. R. Co.	

Section 12.	Frederick R. Staples.....	1873
Section 12.	James M. Rockafeller.....	1873
Section 12.	Peter Fox	1874
Section 12.	Sanford R. Razey.....	1874
Section 12.	Catharine M. Barton.....	1877
Section 12.	Clarence A. Powell.....	1880
Section 13.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 14.	James M. Rockafeller.....	1873
Section 14.	Jacob Mushrush	1873
Section 14.	Jason Wilcox	1873
Section 14.	Charles E. Mitchell.....	1873
Section 14.	Levi Powell	1873
Section 14.	Henry C. Homan.....	1874
Section 14.	Abel S. Thompson.....	1879
Section 14.	George W. Peter.....	1879
Section 14.	Eunice L. Osler.....	1883
Section 15.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 16.	State School Land.	
Section 17.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 18.	William H. Welch.....	1873
Section 18.	Francis H. Hall.....	1878
Section 18.	Prescott Powers	1880
Section 18.	George W. Plummer.....	1882
Section 18.	John W. Coleman.....	1886
Section 18.	Henry E. Norton.....	1889
Section 19.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 20.	George W. Mayhugh.....	1874
Section 20.	Morris Weaver	1874
Section 20.	Lizzie L. Stinchcomb.....	1876
Section 20.	Sidney A. Sayer.....	1876
Section 20.	Eugene B. Moore.....	1878
Section 20.	Marcus S. Eastwood.....	1883
Section 21.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 22.	William V. Miller.....	1872
Section 22.	Edward Moore	1873
Section 22.	Everett G. Knapp.....	1873
Section 22.	James G. Watson.....	1873
Section 22.	John A. Dampster.....	1875
Section 22.	Samuel Kriebel	1881
Section 23.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 24.	Charles Crapser	1873
Section 24.	Moses Terening	1873

Section 24.	Aaron Stonehocker	1873
Section 24.	Hiram Stonehocker	1873
Section 24.	Samuel B. Cullison	1873
Section 24.	Adam W. Powell.....	1873
Section 24.	Nathan M. Clough.....	1874
Section 24.	William Worline	1874
Section 24.	Luther A. Boley	1878
Section 24.	Samuel Jones	1879
Section 24.	Aage Ellingson	1882
Section 25.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 26.	Henry Holman	1872
Section 26.	Mary S. Norton.....	1873
Section 26.	Joseph Worseley	1873
Section 26.	Samuel W. Landon.....	1874
Section 26.	Adam Hooker	1874
Section 26.	Albert V. Cole.....	1874
Section 27.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 28.	Joseph Chenoweth	1872
Section 28.	Albert P. Moore.....	1873
Section 28.	Samuel Maire	1873
Section 28.	Anson Loomis	1873
Section 28.	Alvin D. Williams.....	1873
Section 28.	Robert Tonger	1873
Section 28.	George W. Deitrick.....	1875
Section 28.	Richard Forgey	1878
Section 28.	John B. Cook.....	1877
Section 28.	Richard Forgey	1878
Section 28.	James Cook	1882
Section 29.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 30.	Charles D. Bennett.....	1873
Section 30.	Joseph A. Cowan	1874
Section 30.	Edward L. Moon.....	1874
Section 30.	James W. Stinchcomb.....	1874
Section 30.	Herman Mott	1880
Section 31.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 32.	George W. Wolcott.....	1873
Section 32.	Edward Moore	1873
Section 32.	Charles D. Bennett.....	1874
Section 32.	Thomas Cain	1876
Section 32.	Patrick Cain	1876
Section 32.	Miles Roland	1877
Section 32.	William O. Spellman.....	1878

Section 32.	Ely N. Crane.....	1878
Section 32.	John Walsh	1879
Section 33.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 34.	S. P. Howland.....	1872
Section 34.	Charles W. Colt.....	1872
Section 34.	Milton F. Brown.....	1872
Section 34.	J. D. Butler.....	1872
Section 35.	U. P. R. R. Co.	
Section 36.	State School Land.	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

CERTIFICATE:

We, Henry A. Meier, register of the United States Land Office at Lincoln, Nebraska, and George G. Beams, receiver of the United States Land Office at Lincoln, Nebraska, do hereby certify that the information shown in the list of names of the entrymen, persons who filed on land in Adams County, Nebraska, is as accurate and complete as we have been able to make same in taking a copy of the list from the tract books now in our charge as part of the records belonging to this office, and that said list is a true, complete and accurate copy as we verily believe.

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the United States Land Office at Lincoln, Nebraska, to be affixed, at Lincoln, Nebraska, on this 27th day of July, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL]

HENRY A. MEIER,

Register.

GEORGE G. BEAMS,

Receiver.

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