

NEBRASKA CITY^c

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY
OF NEBRASKA

AS IT IS TODAY

In Story and Pictures



PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN BY

PEASLEY
& WHITE

Photographers

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY
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INTRODUCTION

OUR endeavor in presenting this little volume to the citizens of Nebraska City is not to attempt to give an exact biography of all the industries, nor a complete history of our city, but to place before you briefly and simply an inexpensive collection of the most interesting facts, and to present to you photographic views of a few of our homes and business houses, which will prove the justice of the pride we all feel in Nebraska City—the most beautiful city of the state.

C. B. LEIDIGH.

T. R. COOPER.

The Story of Nebraska City

THE history of Nebraska City is old enough to be romantic, even traditional. The facts, though hidden often by suppositions, personal prejudices, and the relentless harvest of Father Time among the pioneers—are in themselves a mine of interest and glamor. To properly picture the history of Nebraska City, one must go back over one hundred years, when shortly after the Louisiana purchase, in 1803, Captain Meriwether Lewis and his comrade, William Clark, were appointed by President Jefferson to explore the vast country and report to congress. Accordingly, in the summer of 1804, Lewis and Clark, with two score picked men, in a keel boat fifty feet long, drawing three feet of water and carrying one large square sail and twenty-two oars, made their way up the Old Missouri. Their journal is very interesting, even thrilling. According to it they touched this point on Friday morning, July 20, 1804, and passed on up the river the next day, passed the mouth of the Platte River and landed somewhere near the present site of Bellevue on the Iowa side. These were the first white men to set foot upon or to see the beautiful site of our city. The next was Manuel Lisa, a Spaniard, and his party who came up the river from St. Louis in 1805, in search of trading grounds.

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Imagine if you will Nebraska City before its history begins. Oft on a moonlight night the mind pictures the scene from the gentle slope, which is now Kearney Hill; or the eastern slope of our present Central Avenue. Nature has folded her birds and flowers to sleep; the cricket and frog chorus; an occasional flitting bat; the night vapor drifts over with its woody smell; yon lonely forest echoes with the night cry of the Whip-poor-will; the plateau at your feet unmarred by human habitation; off to the left the dim outline of a herd of buffalo settled for the night; the mighty river, glorious in its silver path, finds its way over the uncertain sands to the sea many miles away; alone in the cloud-veiled heavens float the peaceful moon and the eternal stars. Silence! Serene! Beautiful! Only the Creator enjoys this peace and majestic beauty. Tomorrow evening, perchance, that camp fire way off to the hills in the West will send up its smoke and flame on the bank of the river at the foot of these two hills. A roving band of noble red men will have had a hunt that day, and there will be a week of rest and pleasure. The wild Indian disturbs not the quiet scene. He rises from restful slumber while the East is still streaked with gray, ruby, purple and gold, and unconsciously is stirred to admiration of the Great Spirit who makes all things beautiful and good. Then after a few days full of sunshine, bracing atmosphere, and warmth of

heart and spirit, the hunting grounds are transferred to other scenes. And so the moons pass and the years roll on, and the scene before you grows even more beautiful.

Now passing over forty years of unwritten history we come to the first real occupation by white men, for up until 1844 the territory now known as Otoe County may be said to have been exclusively in the possession of the Pawnees, the Otoes and Omaha tribes of Indians; although there were a number of traders to whom might properly be applied the title of itinerant, were among them a number of years earlier than this, crossing from Iowa and ascending the river from St. Louis, then the great trading post of the Northwest. It is certain, however, that no regular settlement had been made in Nebraska, other than Bellevue, a station of the American Fur Company in Sarpy County, until the establishment of Old Fort Kearney, in the year mentioned, 1844, on the present site of our city.

Then came the white man in numbers, and with him civilization. He settles up the country. The buffalo and the red man must seek new haunts. The white man trades whiskey for his red brother's furs. The red man becomes troublesome, and he is "induced" to go farther into the wilderness. Stores, hotels, schools, fine homes, railroads, etc., come with the white man and we have Nebraska City. But the cost! The cost!

On the 22nd day of April of that year, Company G, Second U. S. Dragoons, under command of Captain Allen, arrived and proceeded to establish a military post on the present site of Nebraska City. They erected a block house near what is now the middle of Fifth, between Central Avenue and First Corso. A hospital was also built which was afterwards used for the residence of William R. Craig, near the present corner of Fourth and Central Avenue. This cabin, it may be noted, was removed in 1858, the block house standing until 1865, having in the number of years of its service been occupied successively as printing office, justice court, drug store, saloon, jail and butcher shop.

This company was removed when the Mexican war was declared, but in 1847 five companies of U. S. troops arrived and took possession. These troops being removed and the post abandoned in the fall of 1848, the government property was left in charge of Mr. Hardin, superseded by Col. John Boulware in 1849; Col. Hiram P. Downs assuming control in 1850 and continuing in control until the government withdrew all claim to the site upon which the fort stood. The original settlers and claimants, as squatters, of the ground now embraced by Nebraska City, were John Boulware, John B. Boulware and Hiram P. Downs. John B. Boulware built as early as 1852 a log residence, also used as a ferry house, opposite the site of the old Planters House, a ferry having been established prior to this by the Boulwares; father and son. The former's claim was the present Kearney addition to the city, while Hiram P. Downs took old Nebraska City or 160 acres

of land upon which it afterwards stood. In April 1854, Stephen F. Nuckolls and in May of the same year Allen A. Bradford crossed the river, making an agreement with Hiram P. Downs, whereby they became, with him, joint owners in the claim which he had taken, immediately employing Charles W. Pierce to survey and stake off a city. This company known as the Nebraska City Town Company, subsequently added a number of others to its membership, and by an act of the Territorial Legislature approved March 2, 1855, "Old Nebraska City" was duly incorporated and declared to be the seat of justice of Otoe county, an organization being effected in May of the same year by an election. In the winter of 1856-57, Kearney, desirous of a separate organization, organized by an election of officers. On the first Monday in May, 1857, the corporation of South Nebraska City was organized into a separate townsite by an election of officers, and on October 7th the same year, Prairie City was surveyed and entered as a townsite, but all these separate organizations united in 1858 and Nebraska City of today includes the consolidated cities of Nebraska City, as at first organized, Kearney, South Nebraska City, Prairie City, Greggspport, Belmont, Anderson's Addition, Hail & Co's Addition, Edgewood and Elmwood. The first attempts at agriculture occurred about 1857, on land that is now the richest and most fertile in the state. The first white child born in Nebraska City was the son of George H. Benton, who made his debut in August 1854. The first marriage celebrated was that of George W. Nuckolls to Miss Sarah Kennedy, sometime during the same year, and the first death was that of one of the Donahue family, occurring in the fall of 1854, the remains being interred in the block which is now between Central Avenue and First Avenue and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. The first hotel was built by Mr. Downs in the fall of 1854. The first court was held in a little log cabin owned by H. P. Downs and situated near Fifth Street between Central Avenue and First Corso. Court was then held in a number of other places at other times until the Otoe County Court House was erected at a cost of \$26,000, including walks and everything which is located between Tenth and Eleventh Streets and Central Avenue and First Corso, which is undoubtedly the finest public square in the state. Court was first held here in the fall of 1865, and this is the building used at the present time. As early as 1852, a postoffice, called Table Creek postoffice, was established with Col. John Boulware as postmaster. He was superseded in 1853 by Hiram P. Downs, and in 1854 the name of the office was changed to Nebraska City, C. W. Pierce being appointed postmaster. The first regular preaching in the new city was by William D. Gage, a Methodist missionary, who commenced his ministrations in the city as early as 1853. There is every probability that the garrison of old Fort Kearney had enjoyed some kind of religious privileges, but if so, all record regarding it is lost. The first church building erected was that of the Baptists, a rude frame structure at the foot of Kearney Heights in 1855, followed in 1856 by the Methodists,

and 1857 by the Presbyterians, all three of whose organizations were effected in 1855, later by other denominations. The first school was taught by Miss Martin (afterwards Mrs. Jessen) who resided in this city until her death a few years ago. There is quite a contrast in the little old log school she taught then and our excellent public school system at the present time, which is unsurpassed anywhere. Pupils enter the University of Nebraska or other Universities without examination after completing our High School course. It takes thirty-five teachers to accomplish what Miss Martin did at that time and eight buildings to do the service that one did then. There are upon the roll at the present 1,350 pupils.

The Nebraska City News was not only the first newspaper published in this city, but the first published in the state. It was first published on November 14, 1854, with Dr. Henry Bradford as editor. It is still being printed under the same name; C. M. Hubner has been editor since 1884. It has always been democratic in politics and is now a daily and semi-weekly sheet.

The Nebraska City Press was established in the spring of 1858 by C. W. Sherfey, as a weekly paper. It is now a daily and weekly sheet under the editorship of E. A. Brown. Republican in politics.

In 1861 the "Deutsch Zeitung" was established by Dr. F. Renner, but in 1867 the name was changed to Staats-Zeitung. This is still issued as a weekly paper by Jake Beutler and has a large circulation. The paper meets the demand for a well conducted paper, printed in the German language.

The Conservative was a weekly newspaper issued by J. Sterling Morton until his death in April 1902, when it was changed into a daily and semi-weekly newspaper called the Nebraska City Tribune, under Mr. Frank E. Helvey as editor. This is republican in politics.

The "Phunny Phellow," George V. Sroat's humorous paper, the only humorous paper ever published in Nebraska, was started in May 1880 and issued for several years.

The Nebraska City Chronicle was commenced in August 1868, but in 1872 was united with the Daily Press.

The Nebraska City Daily Sun was issued April 27, 1879, by T. J. Pickett & Sons. This was issued for a year or more when it was suspended and moved to Lincoln.

Although very small in population at the time of the civil war, Nebraska City sent three full companies to the war. The Home Guard under Captain W. L. Boydston; The Zouave Guard, under Captain Ivors; The Nebraska City Guard, under Captain Allen Blacker.

The first railroad built in Nebraska, from Nebraska City, was the old Midland Pacific from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the new capital of the state; which was finished, equipped and put into operation in April 1871. In 1874 Nebraska City voted and issued \$75,000 in bonds, to aid in the extension of

the Midland Pacific from Nebraska City to Brownville, since which time it has further extended to Tecumseh and Beatrice. This company was composed almost entirely of Nebraska City citizens. The Midland Pacific was bought out by the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, which road, in the year 1868 began work on a line from Red Oak, Iowa, to Nebraska City and finished the following year, thus in 1869 giving a through line from Chicago to Denver via Red Oak and Lincoln through Nebraska City, direct connection East and West. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad finished their road from Kansas City to Omaha in 1870, coming up on the Iowa side of the river; the depot being situated directly opposite the city a little over a mile from the river. In September 1888, the B. & M. having completed their new \$1,000,000 steel bridge across the Missouri River at this point, on which both trains and teams could cross, formally opened the bridge to the public with appropriate ceremonies, at which the greatest crowd ever gathered within the city was present. It has been variously estimated, at from 20,000 to 35,000 people. This gave direct communication with the railroad across the river and the surrounding country.

In 1887 the Missouri Pacific entered the city from St. Louis to Omaha putting us on the main line and giving Nebraska City direct connection North and South and West.

Thus today we have the following railroad facilities: B. & M., West and South; Missouri Pacific, North, South and West; K. C., St. J. & C. B., North and South, and C., B. & Q. East.

In 1860 the greatest fire in the history of the city was started. Forty-one store buildings, both brick and frame, were consumed. The loss was estimated to be \$107,300, of which only \$61,175 of insurance was recovered. This was a sad blow. In 1857 when the great panic swept over the country the Platte Valley Bank, situated at Nebraska City was the only bank of the six then existing in Nebraska that maintained its credit.

On October 28, 1905, was a gala day for Nebraska City, the occasion being the unveiling of the new \$20,000 monument erected to the memory of Mr. J. Sterling Morton, the Father of Arbor Day. The city was packed, this also being a record breaker, being estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 people, more noted people being gathered at one time than ever before in a small city.

Nebraska City has had to encounter many things which would impede her growth, but in spite of all she has slowly, surely, and steadily grown, and when we look at her present blocks and blocks of paved streets, her streets lined with large brick and stone buildings, her numerous and fine public buildings, her multitude of elegant homes and numerous large factories and compare this with the Nebraska City of 1855, we cannot help but feel a just pride in her and the people that have helped to make her such. The increasing number of fine buildings, cement crossings, and above all the care

which is being exercised in the proper maintenance of private lawns and residences, will impress a visitor with the fact that Nebraska City is wide awake and expanding. Nebraska City is now in the height of her prosperity. With a population of between 9,000 and 10,000, with four railroads and a fair prospect of more, with manufacturing industries splendidly developed, with a location unsurpassed, both as regards natural advantages and her distance from formidable rivals, thus offering special inducements to manufacturing, cheap fuel, raw material, and Missouri River freight rates, her future rests with herself alone. What she has been has, in a way, been told; what she will be depends upon her citizens—they who have made her what she is. What she needs is to eliminate soreheads and knockers and develop boomers in their stead; a few more large industries as we have; to realize that now is the time to wake up and become something, for we can be a large city up-to-date or a small city forever. We have everything in our favor, location, country to fall back on, wealth, railroad facilities, etc. Why not wake up and grasp the opportunity?



FACTORIES

NEBRASKA CITY is truly a city of factories, having more factories than any city of its size or much larger anywhere around. The immense number of factories and industrial pursuits carried on within the city is due to several reasons: The splendid location of the city, in the very heart of the richest and most fertile land of the continent, on the Missouri River with unlimited water power for future industries, excellent railroad facilities and the best of freight rates, being river rates. The large retail trade and the great advantage over surrounding cities in the facilities for handling freight. It is seldom if ever one of our factories closes for want of work to do.

THE MORTON-GREGSON PACKING CO.

Main plant located at Nebraska City. Has been in operation since February, 1901. Has one large main five story building 560x120 and large cold storage five stories, size 320x80, besides numerous other buildings, such as ice houses, offices, etc. Capacity 300,000 hogs per year, producing from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds of product. Employing 250 to 350 persons. Making Nebraska City the second largest packing point in the state. This plant produces the well known (Coupon) brand of Hams, Bacon and Lard for domestic trade and the Morton-Gregson Co. brand for export.

THE GREAT WESTERN CEREAL CO.

Has one of its largest plants located in the southern part of the city. This is a very large company with a capital of \$3,000,000, with eight or nine other mills. The plant here consists of two large buildings, the cereal house is five stories 50x100, and the corn house four stories 30x70, with a wing the same size and a large grain elevator with a capacity of 115,000 bushels; also a large office building. The capacity of this large cereal mills is 11,000 bushels of grain daily; the output 1,400 barrels, (700 barrels of Rolled Oats and 700 barrels of corn goods). There are constantly employed from 100 to 150 people. A large part of the output of Rolled Oats is packed into cases under the well known brands: Quail, Mother's and Friends. The corn goods manufactured are: Brewers Grits and Meal, and Table Grits and Meal. This large plant is under the management of Mr. A. P. Stafford and has been running for years, and with its large capacity and output makes Nebraska City the largest cereal producing point in the state.

THE OTOE PRESERVING CO.

This enormous canning factory, about the largest in the state, has under roof over 50,000 square feet, part of it two and three stories and takes in one entire city block. This company was organized in 1880, under the name of "The Nebraska City Canning Co." and continued under that title until the present management purchased the property in 1901, when it was incorporated as the Otoe Preserving Co. of Nebraska City, Neb. They pack corn, beans, tomatoes, pumpkins, apples, apple butter, cider, etc. Fully 65,000 to 80,000 cans each are packed per annum or about 2,000,000 cans. They employ at their busiest season from 200 to 300 persons. They pack under the Otoe, Pearl and Pioneer brands.

THE FAULTLESS CASTER CO.

This company has a building 50x120, two stories and employs constantly from thirty-five to fifty people. They manufacture the Faultless, Bull Dog and New Idea Casters. At the St. Louis World's Fair these casters received the highest awards and are now sold in all parts of the U. S. The present large capacity of this factory is entirely inadequate to fill the enormous demands made upon them, and so in a short time must double their capacity.

THE ARGO STARCH WORKS.

The Starch Factory is the largest building of its kind in the West. There is one main building five stores, about 150x400 and a grain elevator with a capacity of about 100,000 bushels, also office building. When the plant is running it employs from 300 to 400 people and manufactures the familiar brand of Argo Corn Starch and laundry starch.

THE KING PRESS DRILL CO.

The plant has two large buildings one 60x100, a ware house 50x80,

and the foundry 75x125. It employs from 75 to 100 men, and manufactures the noted King Press Drill, (a full line of grain drills) and two row lister cultivators. Their capacity is 3,000 drills and 2,500 to 3,000 cultivators per year.

THE DUFF GRAIN CO.

Located in the southern part of the city near the B. & M. depot has one of the largest and finest grain elevators in the West. One large elevator building and four grain tanks with capacity of 350,000 bushels and employing from fifteen to twenty men constantly. This large elevator is not only a local house, but one in the grain business known and felt throughout the whole West, and one readily recognized as one of the largest, finest and most up-to-date elevators in the state.

Besides all these manufactures we have two brick yards (one steam brick yard), two breweries, a large bottling works, two steam laundries, three wholesale grocery houses, The Bradley-Catron Co.; The Utterback, Sargeant & Rice Co.; and a branch house of Paxton & Gallagher of Omaha. One wholesale poultry and produce house run by Levi Bros. and six cigar factories.

NEBRASKA CITY'S SOCIAL SIDE

NEBRASKA CITY has few competitors in the number of lodges, benevolent societies, and social facilities in every sense of the word. Among her most beautiful rooms and buildings are those occupied by her lodges and social orders. Among them the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and A. O. U. W. The Athletic hall used by the gymnasium classes and the Armory and G. A. R. halls might be included in the list, not to mention the different club rooms used by some of our clubs. The lodges are many, their equipments are the best that time and care can make them, and strange indeed is the man who cannot find among our thirty or forty orders, a chapter after his own heart, the members of which are always glad to welcome him and give him the hand of fellowship.

Nebraska City can certainly be envied for her beautiful opera house, which would certainly grace a city of the metropolitan class. The building itself is imposing, not only built for stability but also beauty and comfort, and considered one of the finest in the state. It was completed in December 1897 by Mr. J. Sterling Morton at a cost of \$25,000. The interior decorations are certainly beautiful and it will seat 850 persons comfortably. The stage is 52 by 32, stage opening 28 feet, and has a complete set of curtains and fine scenery that are found only in large cities. The Overland Theatre

is under the management of Messrs. Woodward & Burgess of Omaha, the same men that manage the Boyd at that place, and Charles Rolfe of this place resident manager; thus placing us on a direct circuit with Omaha and at par with large cities, catching many plays direct from the Boyd of Omaha.

Nebraska City has a number of musicians, for they are truly a great adjunct to the success of the social side of a city. She is beyond the necessity of importing orchestras or musical talent and is ready to supply the demand made upon such talent by other cities of her neighborhood, having two orchestras and two bands beside the orchestra and band at the Institute for the Blind. Since Omaha and Lincoln are so close and train service good, one is enabled to go often to take advantage of world famous artists.

Under the social heading, our Parks should receive mention, three in number. The City Park or public square with its beautiful trees, grass and fountain is certainly an oasis in summer. Riverview Park lies in the beautiful wooded bluffs along the river and adjoining the city on the North, while Morton Park, one of the most beautiful in the state, adjoins the city on the West embracing about forty acres with the Country Club grounds. This beautiful park is just rolling enough to be picturesque and is full of huge trees and pretty drives. A lake is in the centre which adds to the beauty of the surroundings. The Nebraska City Country Club have their golf links joining the park on the South with a beautiful club house with wide veranda overlooking the grounds where many hours may be spent in healthful and pleasurable exercise, and where many social functions are held. Nebraska City does not pose as a pleasure resort or summer outing beach, but we do claim or believe we can entertain the casual newcomer in a manner which he may not often meet in other cities of 10,000 inhabitants.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

THE NEBRASKA BLIND INSTITUTE.

SITUATED on the top of the large hill at the extreme north of the city, overlooking the entire city and the swirling old Missouri for miles, in the centre of a ten acre campus of beautiful blue grass and fine trees, sits Nebraska State Blind Institution, for the education of those of her children, who are so unfortunate as to have to spend their life in darkness. Here any blind child may come and receive an education free. There are from sixty to eighty pupils in attendance, all board and room in the main building, which is an enormous building four stories 90x200 with two wings to the North 60x40. Boys dormitory in one end and girls in the other, with School Rooms and Superintendent's Rooms between and a large chapel in

one wing. Besides the main building there is also a fine complete steam laundry and a large finely equipped gymnasium, also stables and a few acres in orchard and cultivation. A corps of ten teachers is constantly employed and train the pupils in all school branches and piano tuning. Not only is there a chance for a good literary education but those who are musically inclined find a splendid and experienced corps of music teachers. The school also has a good orchestra, a fine band and splendid vocal department. A number of recitals are given each year by the music pupils, and these are a source of pleasure to the music loving citizens, for indeed there is always some fine talent among those who are so unfortunately afflicted, and some who become masters on whatever instrument they may choose.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

No city in the state unless it is Omaha and Lincoln can boast of a better, more complete or more modern Public Library than can Nebraska City.

This magnificent chipped brick structure was erected in 1896 at a cost of \$20,000, the citizens giving the ground and Mr. Joy Morton giving the building. It contains at the present writing on its shelves 4,500 volumes, while the number of borrower's cards issued last year was over 1,000, showing a circulation of over thirty thousand. The reading rooms in every respect are modern, and beauty and effect as well as stability are considered in their furnishings. The children's department is especially pleasing and an ideal place for juveniles to pass the time amidst the fairy tales, heroes, adventures, histories or magazines so dear to our younger days. Five daily papers and twenty-three weekly and monthly magazines and periodicals find their way to the tables.

THE POST OFFICE.

Nebraska City can well be proud of her beautiful post office building, which is second to none outside of Omaha and Lincoln in the state. This magnificent building was erected at a cost of \$125,000, including furniture, walks and approaches and occupied on January 1st, 1889. About \$5,000 was expended during the last two years for exterior and interior improvements. There are constantly employed in the postoffice department one assistant postmaster, four clerks, six city and four rural carriers, while in the custodian service there are three persons employed. The postal receipts for 1905 were \$17,500. The Money Order department has increased remarkably over preceding years, for 1905 there were 8,910 domestic money orders aggregating a sum of \$52,624.83, with \$486.11 fees. One hundred and twenty International money orders amounting to the sum of \$1,181.15 with \$12.94 fees or a total of all money orders of \$54,305.03; a remarkable increase over the year before. There were during the same year paid out \$39,616.78 in Domestic Money Orders and \$420.21 in International Money Orders, or a total of \$40,036.99. At the present writing there are fifteen incoming and thirteen outgoing mails daily.

A VIEW FROM A CAR WINDOW

THE impression received by a visitor to our city, provided he is of unbiased mind and of good judgment, is one of rest and quiet, but it is not the rest of idleness nor the quiet of solitude. He can see from his car window in one direction the smoking, steaming, panting erections, which make, furnish and feed the power that drives and nourishes nations. The factories, mills and elevators, with their hundreds of employees, show the strenuous life of an industrial center—a thrift that comes from strength, energy, progress and ambition, guided by a perfect control through scientific management.

On the other hand from the other direction he will see thousands of beautiful trees and among them elegant homes and beautiful lawns, showing comfort, refinement and contentment.

This is beautiful Nebraska City, situated as she is among the wooded hills on a bend of the swirling old Missouri, in the heart of Nebraska's richest and most fertile farm land, where fortune always smiles on the farmers, for the crops are always plentiful and the fruit grows almost as it does in California. Geographically situated it could not be better. The county seat of Otoe County, the banner county of the banner state.



IN A NUT-SHELL

NEBRASKA CITY has a population of over 9,000, has over thirty manufacturers and jobbers; factories that employ nearly 1,000 persons, a large number of traveling men representing local concerns; a large packing house and stock yards, Argo starch factory, Great Western Cereal Mills, canning factory, Press Drill manufacturing company, two flouring mills, a large planing mill, Kregel's Wind Mill Co., two breweries, a large bottling works, plow works, iron works and machine shops, Vitriified Paving Brick Company, Faultless Caster Company, several cigar factories, several grain elevators and wholesale business houses, a fine public library and three national banks and one State Bank. Add to this list seven public school buildings, State Institute for the Blind, sixteen churches, all in flourishing condition; three daily and semi-weekly newspapers and one German weekly newspaper, two telephone systems, three first-class hotels, a building and loan association that is strictly local, fourteen physicians, eight dentists, twenty lawyers and a commercial club of over 150 members from the most prominent men in the city who are ever ready to encourage and aid any worthy undertaking. We also have a splendid water works system, gas, electric lights, street cars, paved streets, complete sewerage system, and Government Court House and Post Office. The blocks of cement curbing which add so much to the symmetry and beauty of the lawns and places of residence, denote that the citizens are interested even in the smaller improvements which increase the city's appearance.





POST OFFICE

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



OTOE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

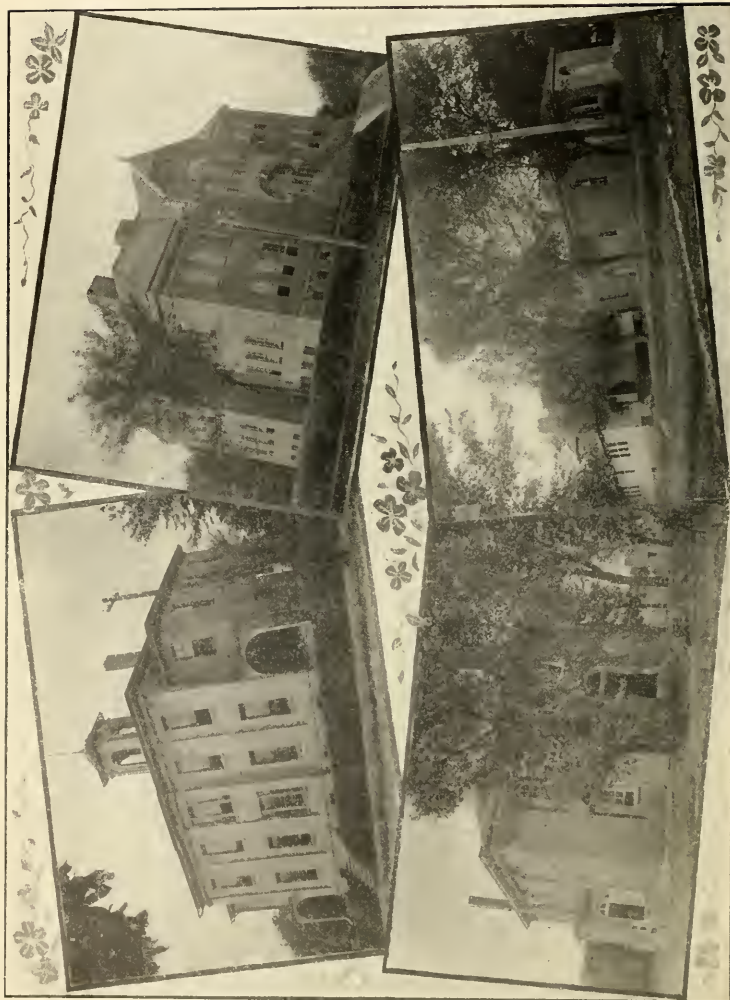


PHOTO BY FEARLEY & WHITE
SECOND AVENUE SCHOOL
HIGH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SIXTH STREET SCHOOL
FOURTEENTH STREET SCHOOL



CHURCHES

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

ENGLISH LUTHERAN
 GERMAN EVANGELICAL
 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
 SOUTH METHODIST

FIRST BAPTIST
 FIRST CHRISTIAN
 CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN
 LATTER DAY SAINTS



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PAROCHIAL RESIDENCE



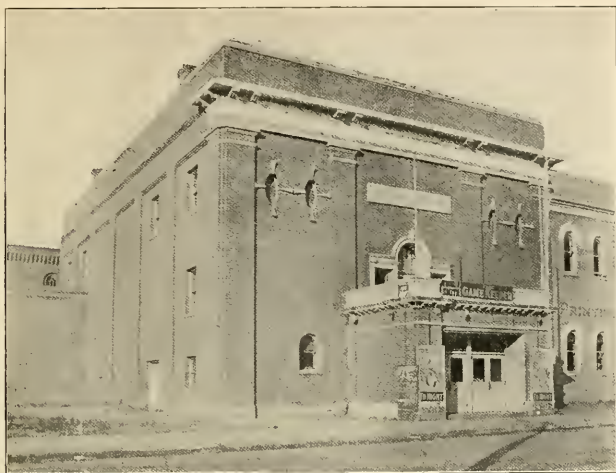
PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

PUBLIC LIBRARY



OVERLAND THEATRE

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



LIBRARY AND VIEW OF FIRST CORSO LOOKING EAST FROM TENTH STREET

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



PHOTO BY PEASELEY & WHITE

NEBRASKA STATE BLIND INSTITUTE



PHOTO BY PEASELEY & WHITE

WATSON HOTEL



MORTON HOTEL

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



GRAND PACIFIC AND VIEW OF CENTRAL AVENUE LOOKING EAST FROM TENTH STREET

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



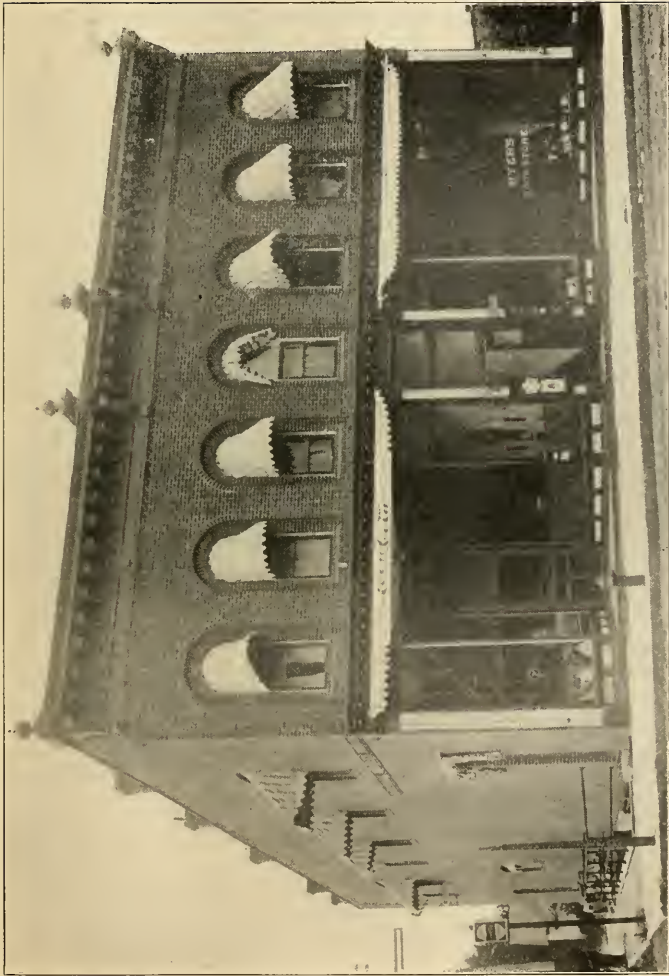
PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

R. THOMPSON & Co. SUCCESSORS TO S. T. DAVIES, GROCER



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING



MARSHALL BRADLEY DRUG CO.,
GERECKE & SNYDER, PROP'S

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE
W.M. HYER BOOK STORE



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

INTERIOR OF MARSHALL BRADLEY DRUG CO.
GERECKE & SNYDER PROP'S



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

INTERIOR OF WM. HYER BOOK STORE

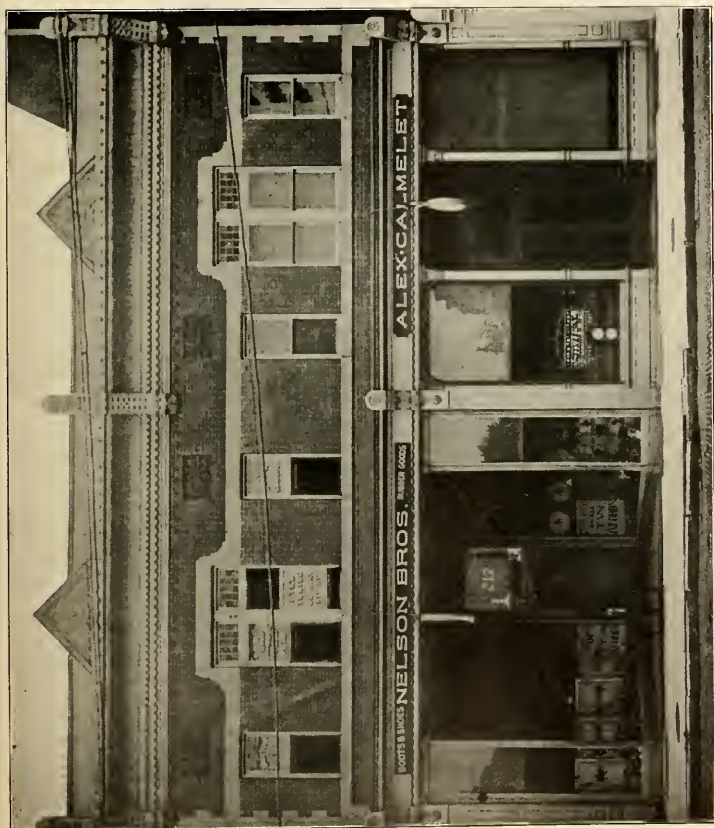


PHOTO BY PEASELY & WHITE
NELSON BROS., SHOE STORE AND ALEX CALMELET JEWELRY STORE

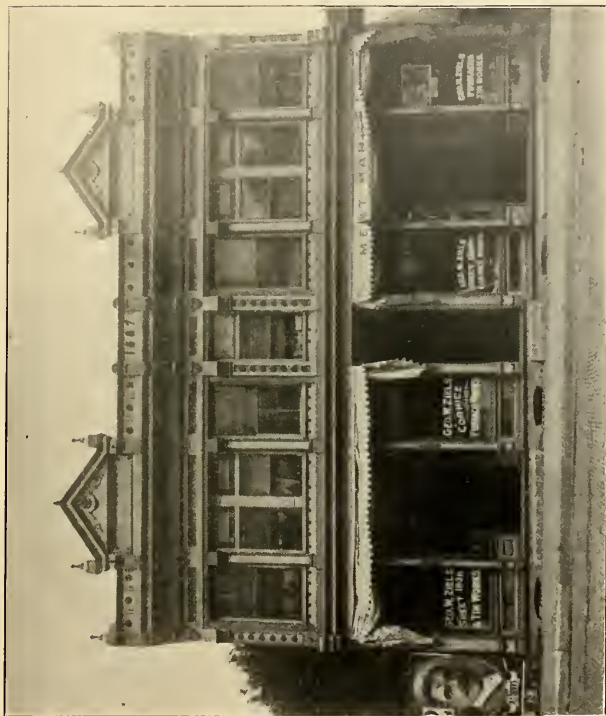


OTOE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, CORNER SIXTH STREET AND CENTRAL AVENUE



W. A. FORBES MARBLE WORKS

PHOTOS BY PEASLEY & WHITE



GEO. W. ZIEHL, FURNACE AND IRON WORKS

PHOTO BY PEASELEY & WHITE



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

H. H. BARTLING GROCERY CO.



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

L. F. CORNUTT & SON LUMBER YARDS

NEBRASKA CITY STEAM LAUNDRY

412 CENTRAL AVENUE



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NEBRASKA CITY STEAM LAUNDRY

C. L. GOULDSMITH & Co., PROPS.



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE
INTERIOR OF T. F. LAWRENCE'S GROCERY AND CHINAWARE STORE



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F. W. PETRING BLOCK AND DEPARTMENT STORE

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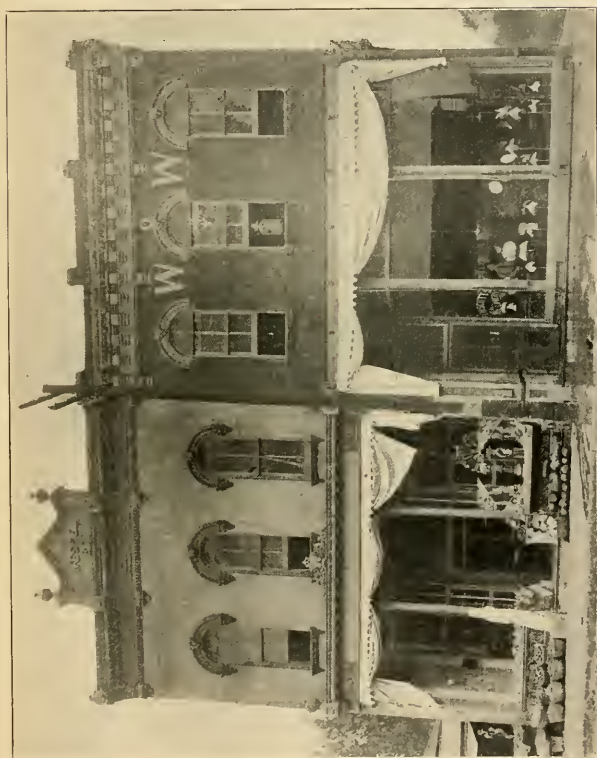


PHOTO BY PENSLEY & WHITE
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD HALL
FORSYTH MILLINERY CO

T. N. WHITE GROCERY STORE



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE
INTERIOR OF L. WESSEL'S SONS & CO. DRY GOODS STORE
LEADING DRY GOODS STORE

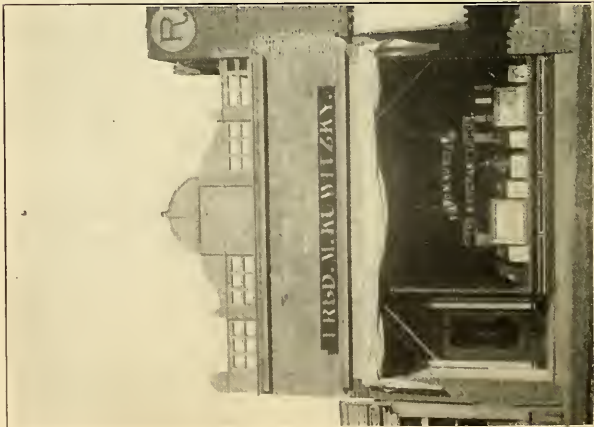


PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE
FRED M. KOWITZKY, MERCHANT TAILOR

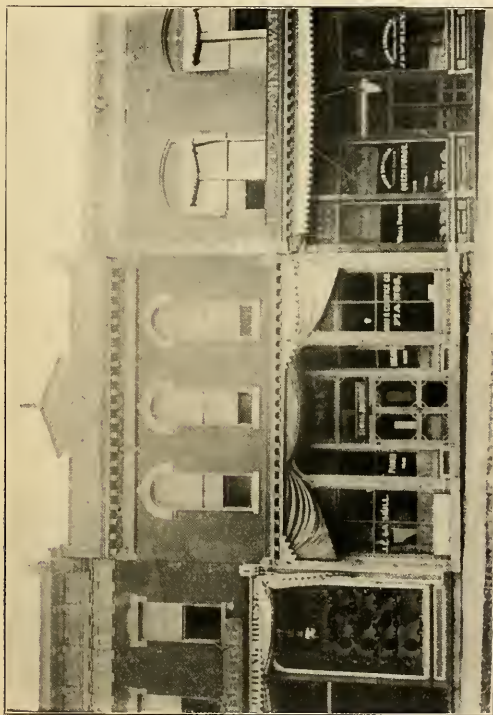


PHOTO BY PEASELEY & WHITE
J. E. GASKILL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE AND SHEET MUSIC AND
ROSS P. CURTICE Co., PIANOS AND ORGANS



RECEPTION ROOM OF PEASLEY & WHITE'S STUDIO



OPERATING ROOM OF PEASLEY



PHOTO BY PEASELY & WHITE
CENTRAL AVENUE LOOKING WEST FROM FIFTH STREET



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

OVERLAND FEED BARN, WASIL. MCCALLUM, PROP.



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

PETER FREESE & SON, LIVERY BARN



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

COE & HOLTZ LUMBER YARD



OTOE PRESERVING COMPANY FACTORY FROM NORTH EAST
PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



OTOE PRESERVING COMPANY FACTORY FROM SOUTH
PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



OTOE PRESERVING COMPANY FACTORY FROM SOUTH WEST
PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

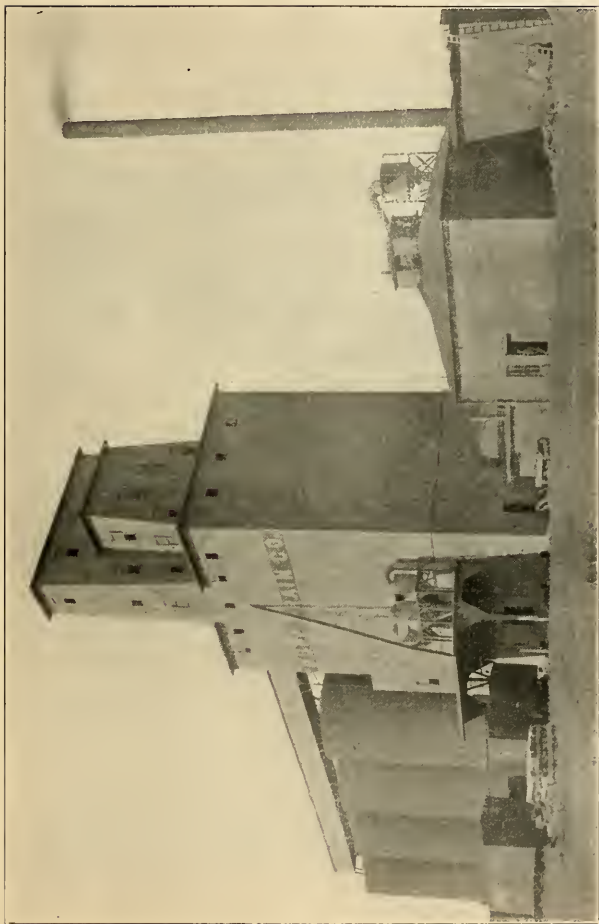


PHOTO BY PEASELEY & WHITE
DUFF GRAIN COMPANY ELEVATORS, CAPACITY 350,000 BUSHELS



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

MORTON-GREGSON PACKING COMPANY
CAPACITY 300 000 HOGS PER YEAR



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

COLD STORAGE OF MORTON-GREGSON PACKING CO.

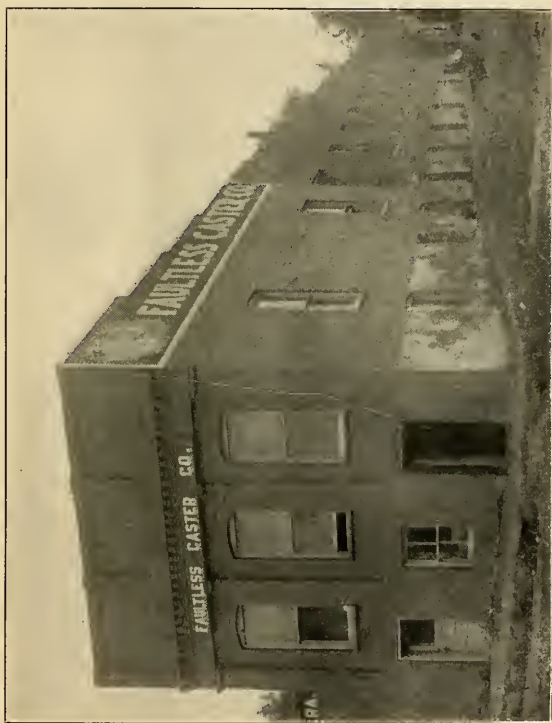


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FAULTLESS CASTER COMPANY



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE
FIELDS & JOHNSON, GROCERY



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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

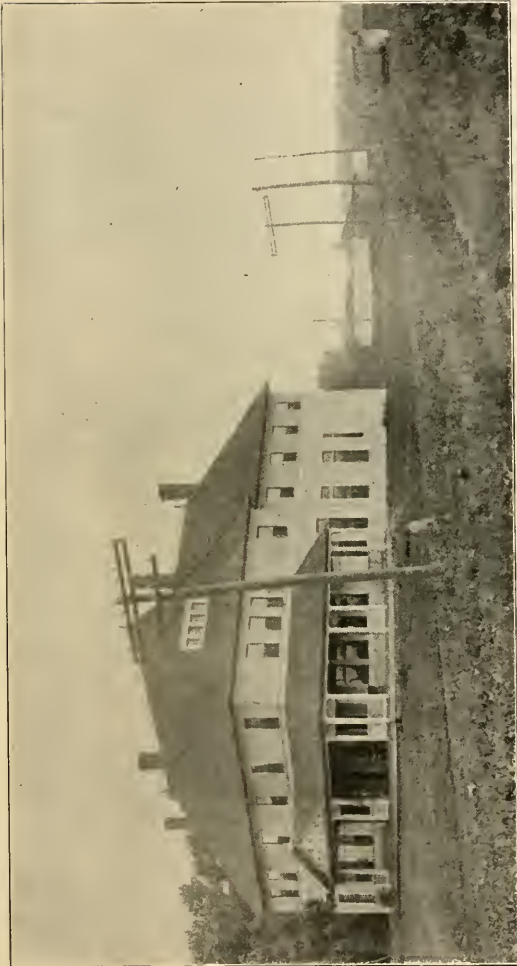


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STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING AND UNION STOCK YARDS



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE
STAR MILLS, PAUL SCHMINKE & CO.



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE
ARGO FACTORY OF NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY

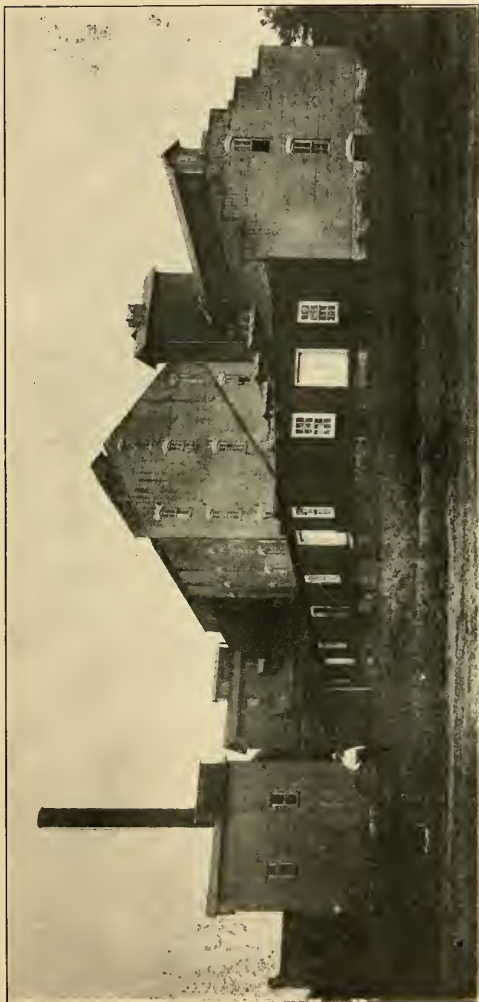


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THE GREAT WESTERN CEREAL CO.

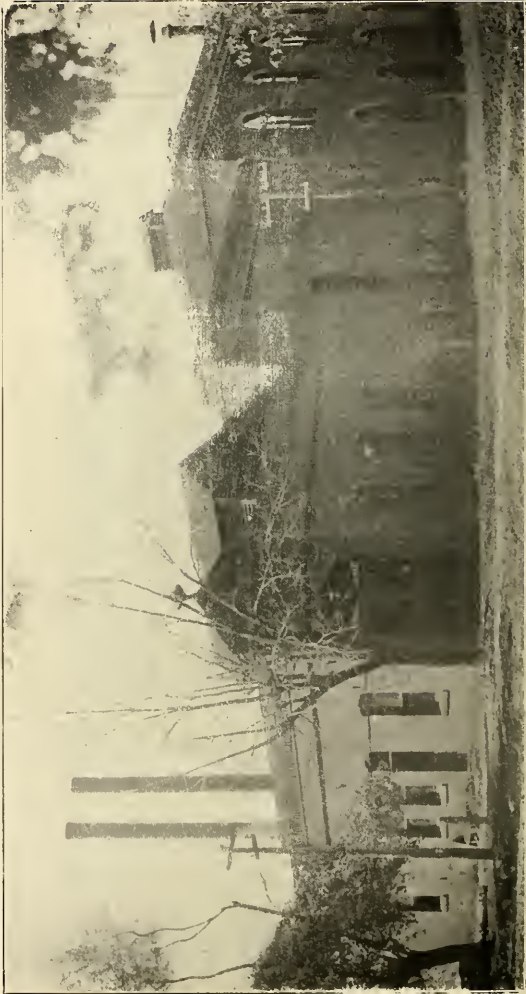


PHOTO BY PEASELEY & WHITE

MATTES BREWING COMPANY

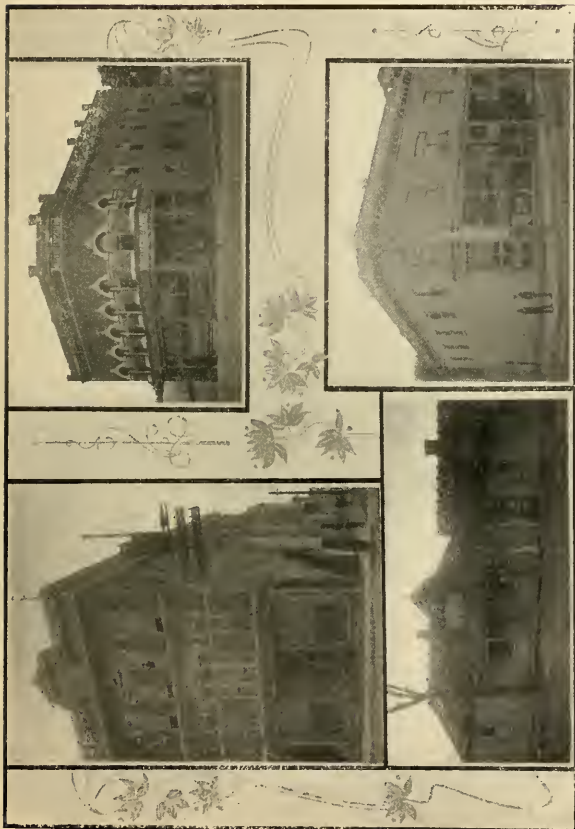


PHOTO BY BEARLEY & WHITE
OVERLAND HOTEL AND RETAIL PLACE OF MATTES
BREWING CO.
COR. 9TH STREET AND CENTRAL AVE. AND RETAIL
PLACE OF MATTES BREWING CO.

COR. 6TH STREET AND CENTRAL AVE. ODD FELLOWS
HALL AND RETAIL PLACE OF MATTES BREWING CO.
OFFICES AND RETAIL PLACE OF MATTES BREWING CO.



CORNER OF SIXTH STREET AND CENTRAL AVENUE. SADDLE ROCK CAFE. GEORGE STROBLE, COR

PHOTO BY FEASLEY & WHIT



THE WALE BLOCK

PHOTO BY FEASLEY & WHITE



NEBRASKA CITY NATIONAL BANK

PHOTO BY FEASLEY & WHITE



RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES WELSH

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. SCHREINER AND DAUGHTER

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

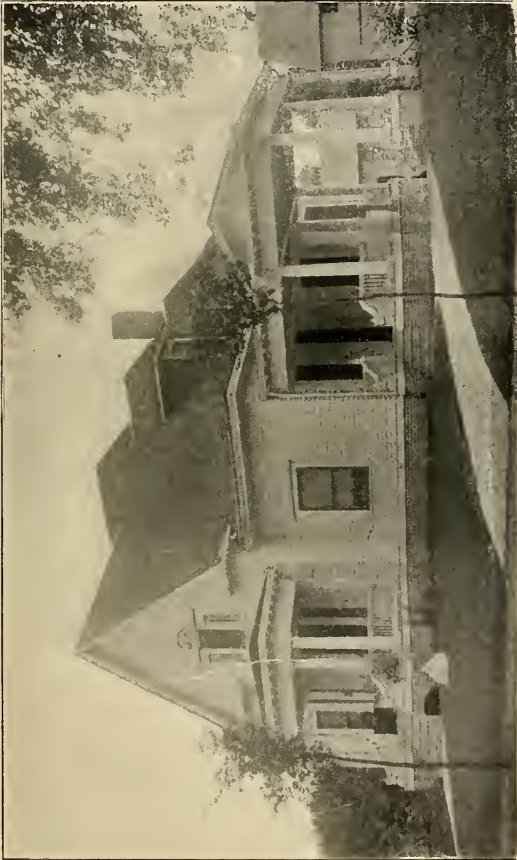


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RESIDENCE OF MR. H. G. MARKEL



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RESIDENCE OF MR. W. A. FORBES



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RESIDENCE OF MRS. D. T. HAYDEN



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RESIDENCE OF MR. J. W. BUTT



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RESIDENCE OF MRS. CARL MORTON

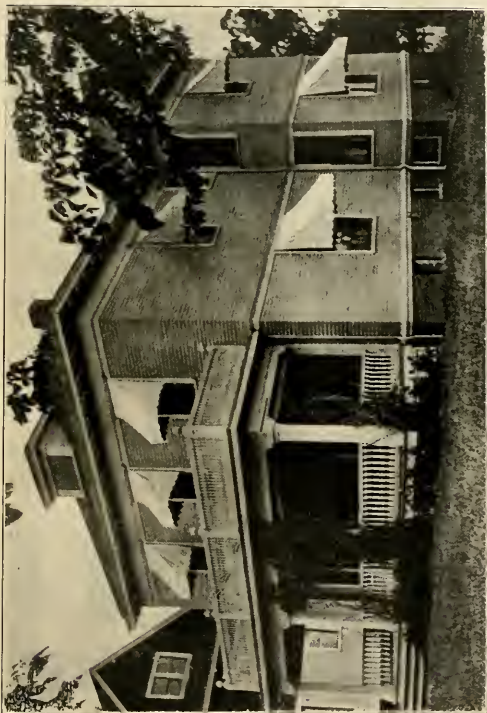


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RESIDENCE OF MR. A. P. STAFFORD



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RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN SCHMINKE



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RESIDENCE OF DR. A. P. GINN



VIEW OF CITY PARK

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE



ANOTHER VIEW IN CITY PARK

PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

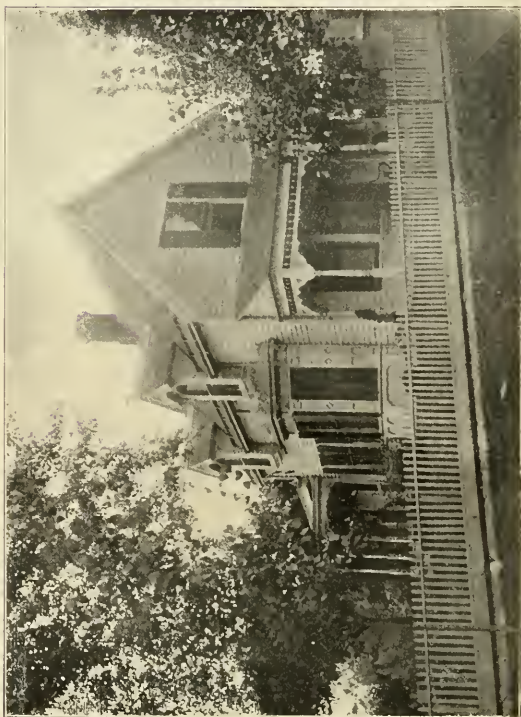


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RESIDENCE OF MR. FRED HELLER

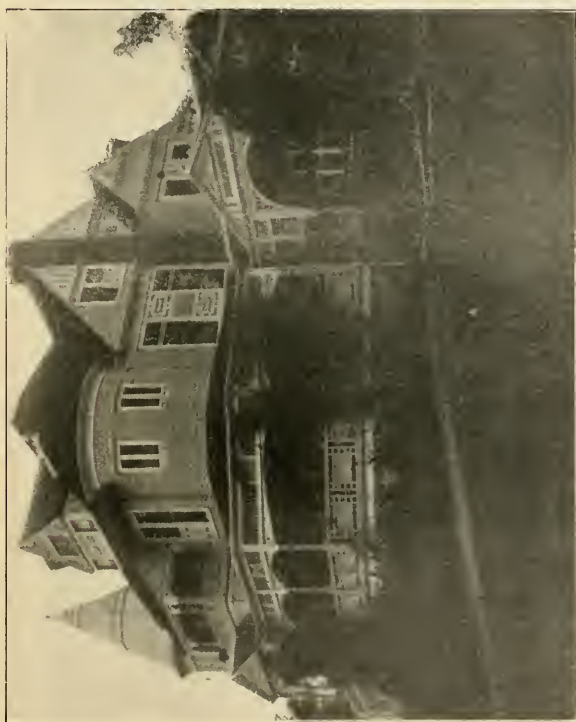


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RESIDENCE OF COL. W. L. WILSON



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RESIDENCE OF F. W. PETRING



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RESIDENCE OF DR. E. M. WHITTEN

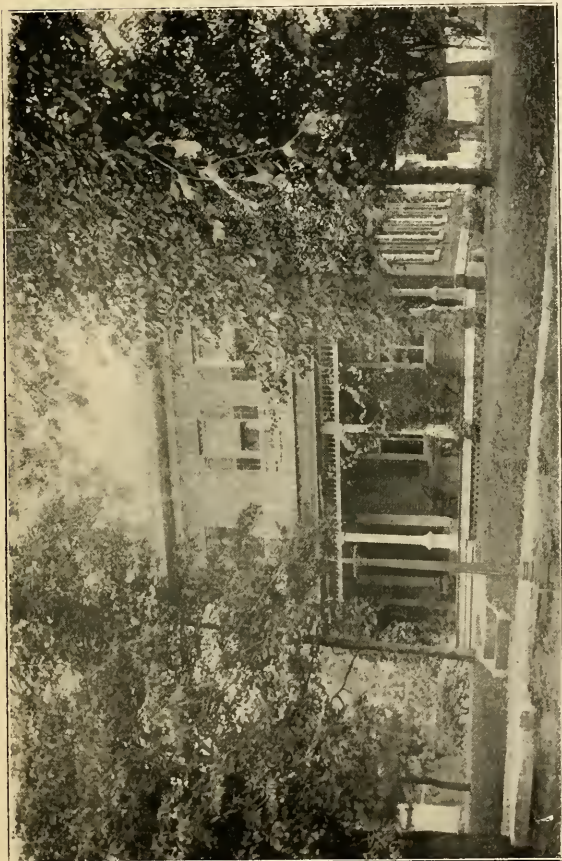
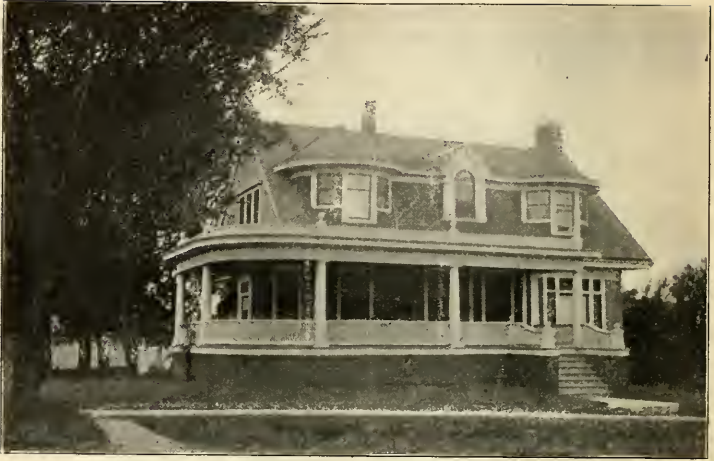


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RESIDENCE OF MR. G. W. HAWKE



RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES BUTLER

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RESIDENCE OF MR. CHAS. McNAMARA

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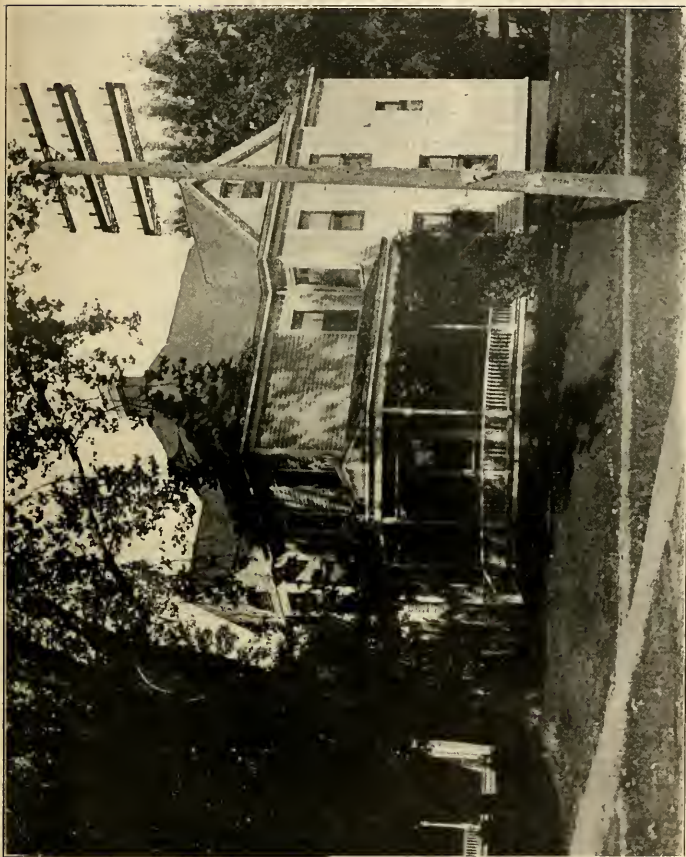


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RESIDENCE OF MR. A. J. DENTON



RESIDENCE OF ATTORNEY J. C. WATSON



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RESIDENCE OF MR. H. D. THIELE

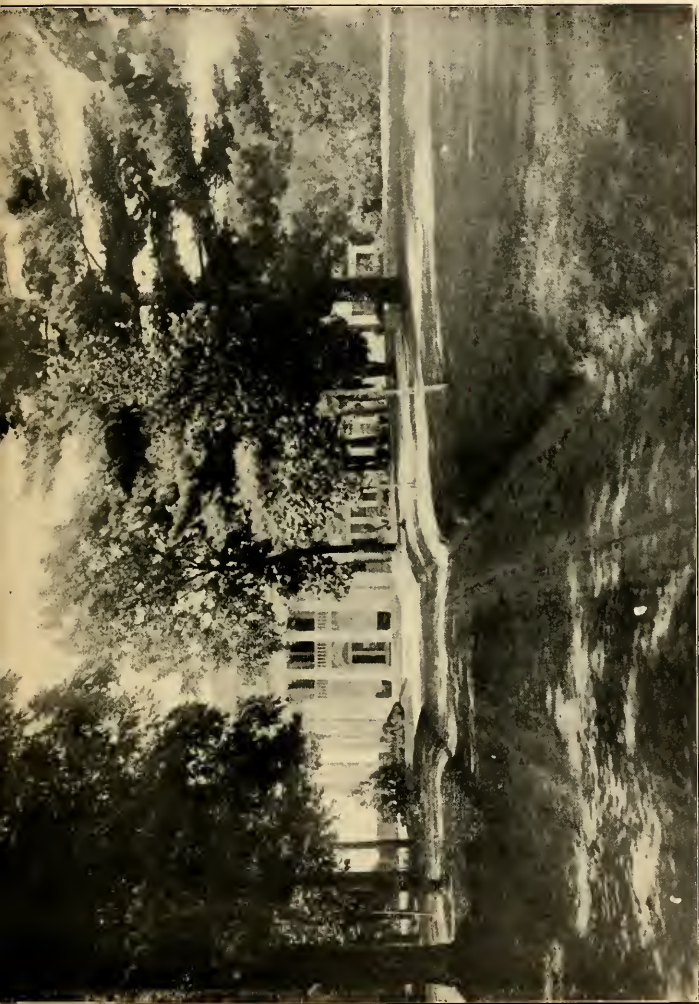


PHOTO BY PE. ASLEY & WHITE

“ARBOR LODGE” VIEW FROM THE NORTH DRIVEWAY.

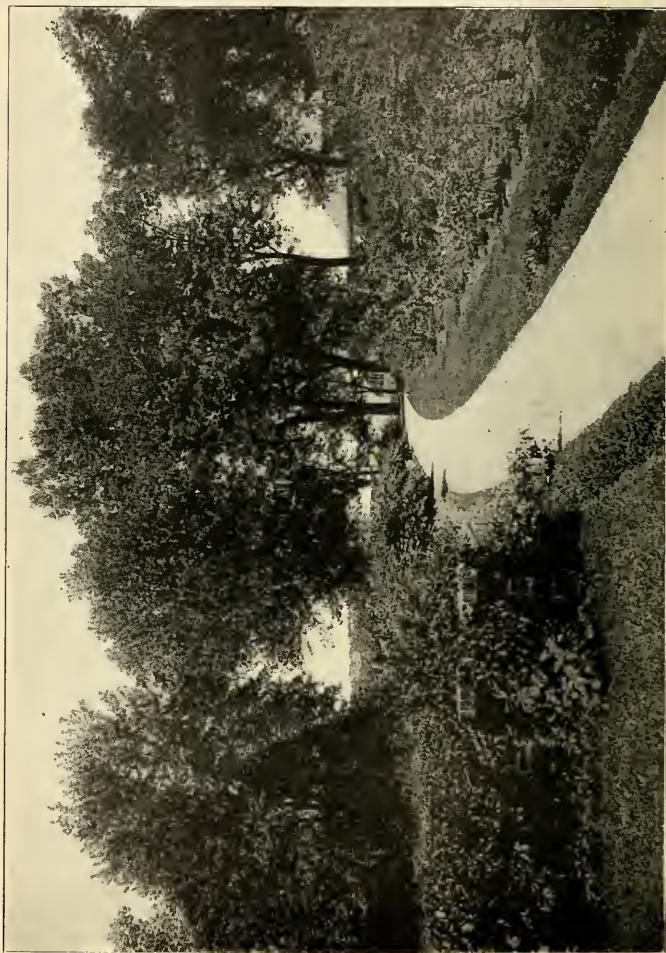


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A ROSE WALK "ARBOR LODGE"

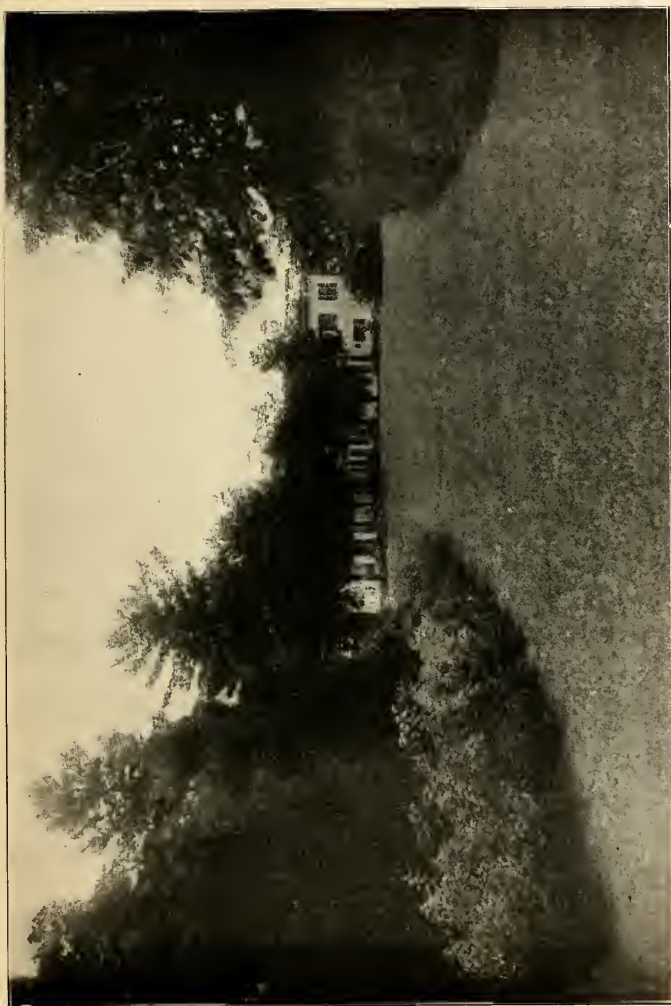


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“ARBOR LODGE” VIEW FROM NORTH LAWN

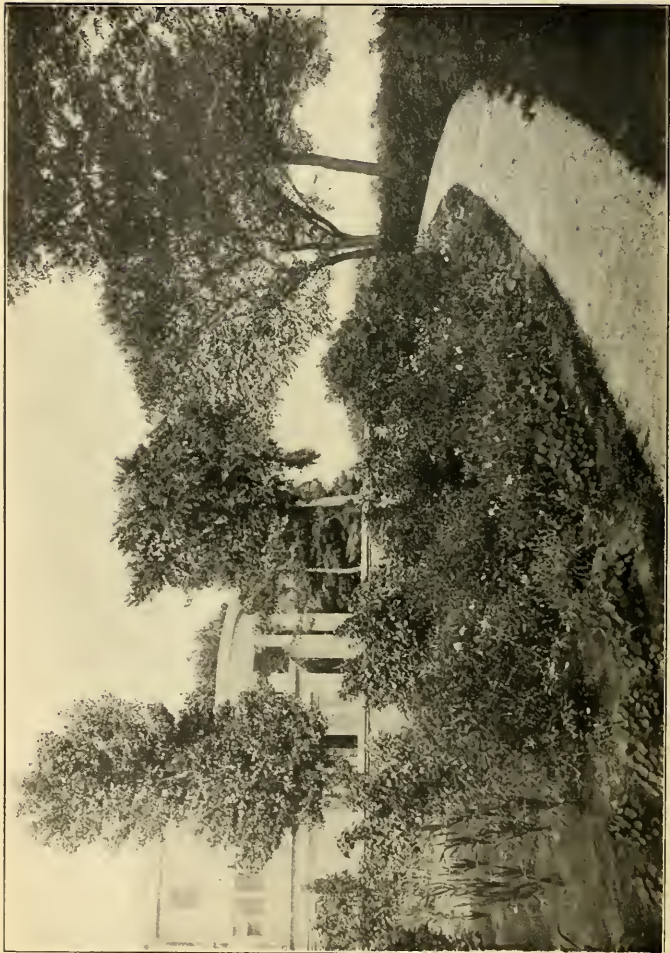


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"ARBOR LODGE," VIEW FROM THE ROSE WALK



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

"ARBOR LODGE," THE LAWN AND TREES EAST FRONT

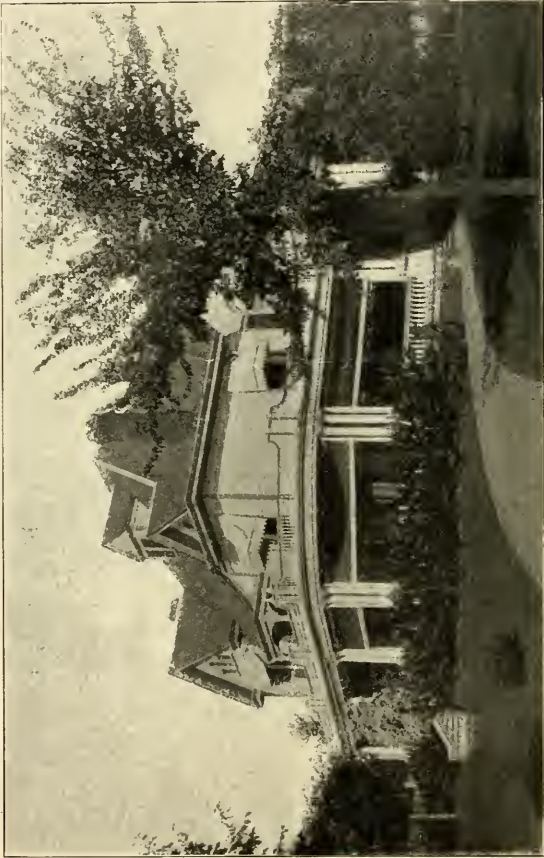


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RESIDENCE OF MR. N. A. DUFF

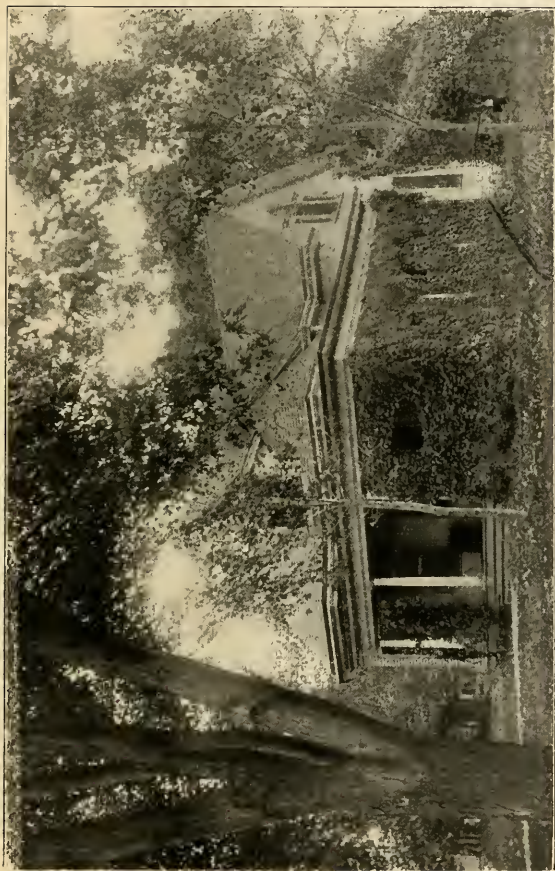


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RESIDENCE OF JUDGE M. C. JOYCE



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"PLAIN VIEW" COUNTRY HOME OF MR. WM. HAWKE .



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RESIDENCE OF DR. M. A. CARRIKER



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VIEW IN MORTON PARK



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OLD SETTLERS CABIN, MORTON PARK



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ARBOR DAY MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO J. STERLING MORTON—MORTON PARK

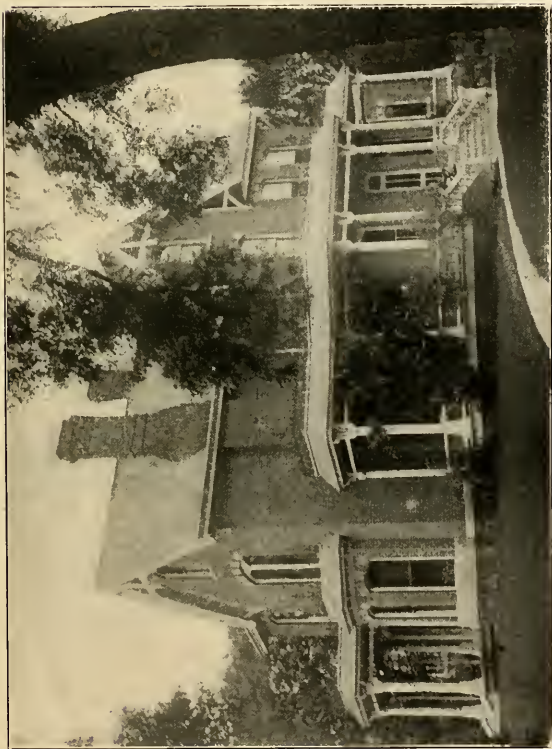


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RESIDENCE OF MR. W. A. COTTON



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RESIDENCE OF MRS. EMILY MONTGOMERY



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RESIDENCE OF MR. F. M. KUWITZKY

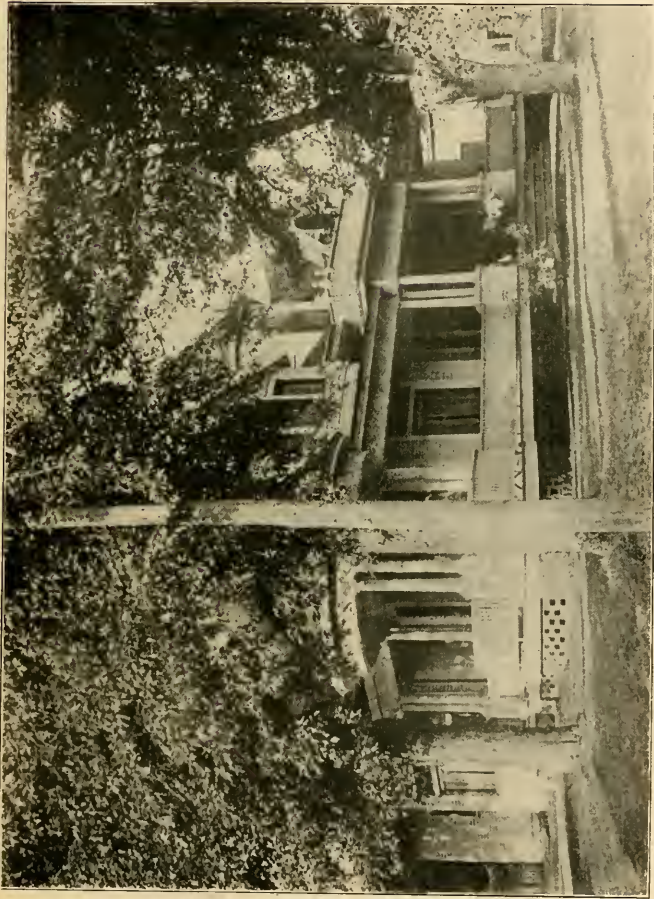


PHOTO BY PEASEY & WHITE

RESIDENCE OF MR. HERMAN SCHADEN



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

"CEDAR LAWN" RESIDENCE OF MR. GEO. W. LEIDIGH



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE

"CEDAR LAWN" RESIDENCE OF MR. GEO. W. LEIDIGH

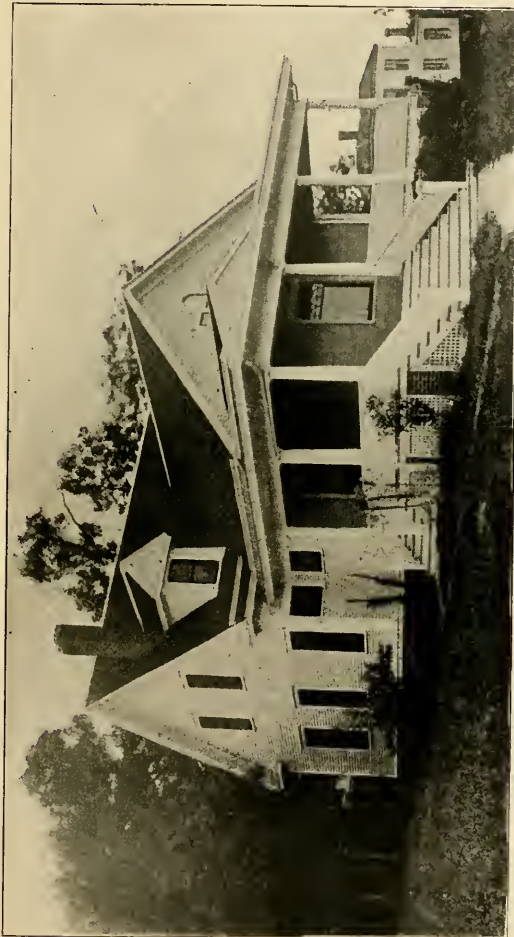


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RESIDENCE OF MR. THEO. WEBERING

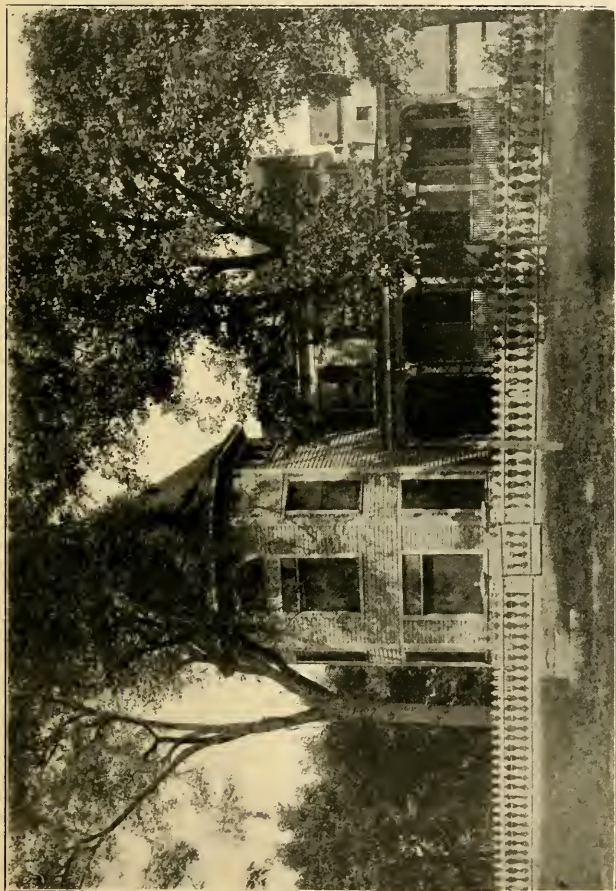


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RESIDENCE OF THE LATE U. S. SENATOR M. L. HAYWARD



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RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN MATTES, JR.



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RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN MATTES, SR.



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VIEW OF THE BURLINGTON STEEL BRIDGE



VIEW OF THE SWIRLING OLD MISSOURI FROM THE BRIDGE
PHOTO BY FEASLEY & WHITE



PHOTO BY PEMBLEY & WHITE

RESIDENCE OF MR. ANTON ZIMMERER

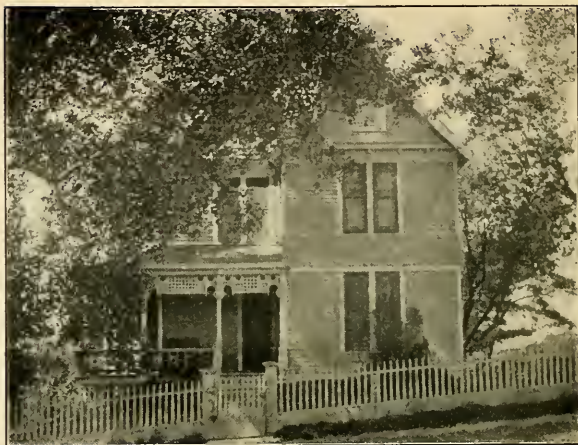


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RESIDENCE OF MRS. PAUL SCHMINKE



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RESIDENCE OF MR. RICHARD MEREDITH



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A BEND OF THE RIVER SHOWING THE BURLINGTON STEEL BRIDGE



PHOTO BY PEASLEY & WHITE
RESIDENCES ON SECOND AVENUE OPPOSITE CITY PARK



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A FEW OF THE RESIDENCES ON NORTH TENTH STREET FROM FIRST AVENUE

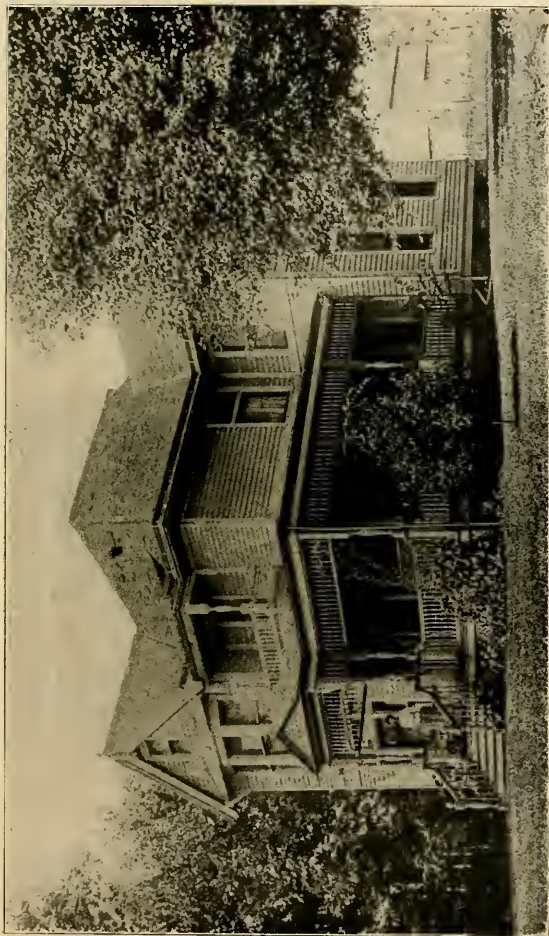


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RESIDENCE OF MRS. ISAAC COE



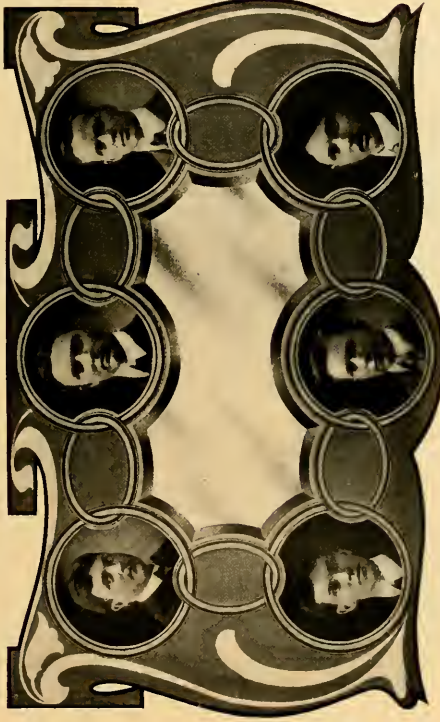
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RESIDENCE OF MR. E. D. GARROW



BAKER BROS
ENGRAVING
COMPANY
BARKER BLOCK
OMAHA

EACH DEPARTMENT
UNDER OUR
PERSONAL SUPERVISION



F. W. BAKER
W. N. BAKER

N. J. BAKER
O. V. BAKER

T. J. BAKER
H. W. BAKER



In spite of the fact that so many people want to borrow trouble, there is always enough to go around.

IF YOU EAT

MOTHER'S OATS

FOR BREAKFAST

trouble won't trouble you, and you will start the day right.



THE

Great Western Cereal Co.