

First  
Class  
Annual  
of the  
Nodaway  
High  
School.



Class Annual

of the

....Nodaway High School....

with a

Brief History of the School, Class History,  
and Portraits of the School Board,

Together with the

Portraits and Orations

of the Class of '05.

---

Published by the Class

---

NODAWAY. IOWA





Laysure Lewis  
Blanche Osborne

Lloyd Orme  
Bessie Taylor

James Gibson  
Bessie Kirk

Lewis Gidley  
Laura Heller

Very truly yours,

The Class of 1905,

*James Gibson.*  
*Bessie Kirk*

*Laura Heller.*  
*Blanche Osborne*  
*Lewis Gidley.*

*Lloyd Orme.*  
*Bessie Taylor.*  
*Laysure Lewis.*



# NODAWAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## Board of Education

W. D. JARMAN, President.	Term Expires 1905
C. V. BULLOCK	Term Expires 1906
J. C. MURPHY.	Term Expires 1905
E. E. VAUGHN.	Term Expires 1907
M. F. NORCUTT	Term Expires 1907

## Teachers, School Year 1904-5

ORPHA CROOK.....	Primary
LILLIE NEWELL.....	Intermediate
ORPHA MEIGHEN .....	Grammar
H. F. VOLKMANN.....	Principal

## CLASS DIRECTORY.

President, James Gibson. Vice President, Bessie Taylor.  
 Secretary, Blanche Osborne. Poet, Lloyd Orme.  
 BUSINESS MANAGERS---Laura Heller, Bessie Kirk,  
 Lewis Gidley.  
 EDITORS---Blanche Osborne, Laysure Lewis, Bessie Taylor

## Introductory.

**T**HIS little volume is published to preserve in a convenient form those little school-day treasures of which we have become so fond. It is to give our friends an idea of our schools, what they were, what they did, and what they do.

We trust that we have attained in a measure at least to what our friends have anticipated and we shall ever be grateful for our opportunities and the privilege we have enjoyed.

Kind friends have favored us in furnishing what was necessary for its completion. It is a pleasant duty to thank every one who has in any way assisted us; and we will doubly appreciate your kindness if you will grant one more favor—that of considering the following pages.

To our kind teachers, our best friends, whose patience and kindness we shall ever gratefully remember, we lovingly and respectfully dedicate this souvenir.

THE CLASS.



H. F. VOLKMANN, Principal.



## History of Nodaway Schools.

A. J. LINN.

IN WRITING this sketch of the above institution, we beg pardon for possible errors, which, after the lapse of over a quarter of a century with very imperfect records is possible to occur. In taking a retrospective view of the school, its origin, location, and progress, we are also forcibly reminded of some unfortunate factional disturbances as well, which permeated the entire township districts and retarded the growth and development of the school for many years in the past. Happily however, these conditions having passed away, will only be referred to in this article as historic, leaving the reader to be his or her own critic, and as a reminder to all, that nowhere in the wide field of human endeavor is unity of action more essential to success than in educational work.

With this introduction, again asking pardon for possible errors we quote from H. D. Bullock, one of the pioneer settlers of Nodaway township and successful school teacher those days, that he assisted in building the old school house here, afterwards used by the Presbyterians for church services, Mr. Bullock having been honored with teaching its first term of school. This was about 1869. Just when the township school organization was first effected is not clear. The earliest record obtainable gives March 10, 1873, as the date of the first school election held in this Independent district. At this meeting, Marshall Bullock, A. G. Kennon and Mr. Merick were elected directors. It may be of interest to some of the older citizens to state here, that this meeting was represented by twenty-three citizens. Of these, but four, T. D. Brown, Marshall Bullock, Ed Kennedy and Lew Bentley now remain to witness the progress of the school and its surroundings. The school now having been permanently established, new and increased interest was at once taken in its success. Some very prominent teachers had charge for some years. We remember some of these well, H. H. Russell, I. D. Worley and others. Messrs. Russell and Worley were both afterward elected County Superintendents of public instruction in this county.

As emigration moved Westward and the scholarship increased, a new and more commodious school house was agitated. It was then, as now, and always will be, that when money becomes the motive power or potent factor to drive the machinery to work out new, improved, and useful enterprise in the field of education, art, science, etc., that opposition has to be met and overcome.

Comparatively speaking, but few of the older citizens are now left to remember the bitter controversy that had arisen over taxation, location, the plans and specifications of the new house. Harmony however, soon prevailed, and the present structure was completed in 1879, at a cost of \$4,000.00.

Prof. Worley here-to-for spoken of, was, if memory serves us right,

the first principal, and his successful work, having some 65 or 70 pupils and but one assistant, will long be remembered and appreciated by the older citizens and scholars as well. The same three rooms then as now were fitted up and with a steadily increasing attendance the school was making rapid progress. The disputes and animosities that had arisen over taxation, location of the house, etc., was soon lost sight of and all felt happy, looking with honest pride on their humble surroundings.

During all this time the home interest in the school was increasing, and scholars outside were anxiously seeking admission into what was then considered the second best school in the county. About this time, 1885, threatening clouds began to gather over our school horizon.

Opposing factions from outside the district now seriously threatening a division of our territory, which at that time was bounded on the south and west by Taylor and Montgomery counties and contained 13 sections of land. This was accomplished soon afterward, we think in 1885 by a vote of the people, and the township changed from independent to the sub district system. The dissecting knife and pruning hook was vigorously applied to No. 5, and soon out of the 13, we were reduced to 2 sections with a remaining scholarship of from 60 to 75. Having now lost our independence, the township district board, finding the people in Nodaway hors de combat, out of condition for further contest, were charitable enough to allow Nodaway one teacher at \$35 per month. Being now left with our fine school house and some 70 pupils to look after, the people were at sea like a ship in mid ocean tossed by tide and tempest, without sail or compass to guide to shore. Accepting the situation, however, the best instructors possible, at the wages, were employed. We call to mind a few of those:—Prof. Howard of Nebraska, Miss Emma Carlisle, A. J. Linn, Miss Mary Sawyer, A. C. Peckham, D. H. Meyerhoff and others.

During the several years while still under sub district control, and and suffering from financial dearth, with steadily increasing pupils to provide for, the people naturally inclined to a return to independence again. This, after another bitter contest, was effected in 1900, with our school district boundary remaining unchanged. It was now only by the strictest economy that the school was maintained until relief came at different times before and after the incorporation of the town in 1900, by securing additional and valuable territory, the first of these being in 1897 and the last in 1903. Much however, is due various school boards who succeeded in securing the above valuable additions, and the people of Nodaway are to be congratulated for the acquisitions, which, with the same economy and harmony as in years gone by, the success of the school will be assured.

It may be of interest to some of the people and due the teachers as well, who have given their time and talent in building up the school under the more favorable conditions, to insert here the names of a few:—Prof. Reich of Nebraska, Bell, Stevens, Glougie, Hann, Cundy and their lady assistants, all are worthy of notice if space would permit.

Having but little personal knowledge of the inside working of the school the past year, we can say Prof. Volkmann of Council Bluffs who



has charge of the school, came here highly recommended and has made many friends. He has introduced some new and advanced studies and what is almost new to our school in the past few years.

A graduating class of 8 are on the roll for honors at the close of the present term of school. A fourth teacher has been added this last year which with the additional expenses has caused some friction and unpleasant feelings amongst the patrons. This however is a matter quite outside the school work. The school itself has been an open book: the latch string hanging outside the door. To all, admission has been free. As yet, we have heard no unfavorable criticism, which is the best recommendation an institution of the kind can have.

By request we have now written of the Past and Present of our school, noting its Sunshine and Shadows. The future rests with the people. What shall it be? Answer—Just whatever the people make it, no more, no less.

## Class Poem.

James with his pleasant smiling face  
And harmless jokes is here  
And rightly earned a place with us  
Our graduating year.

There is Lloyd our class poet,  
Whose duties ne'er did shirk,  
But bravely faced his many tasks,  
And grandly did his work.

And Lewis, quiet Lewis,  
Whose thoughts are all on books,  
And you would know he had succeeded,  
By his triumphant looks.

Now we must mention Laysure,  
Without him we're not complete;  
At work or play he's in the front,  
And always hard to beat.

Among the ranks of teachers,  
Bessie Taylor soon we'll see,  
And a first class instructor  
She is very sure to be.

And Bessie, little Bessie,  
So sprightly, blithe and gay,  
Has kept her place among us  
For our glad commencement day.

Prompt, true-hearted, cheerful Laura,  
Patient, diligent and kind,  
In each teacher, and each classmate,  
Truest friends she'll ever find.

Blanche, an historian grand  
Will stand,  
To write up the laws,  
And the tales of our band.



## Courage.

LLOYD ORME.

THE WORLD owes much to its men and women of courage. We do not mean physical courage, but the moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood, the courage to speak the truth and do one's duty regardless of the consequences.

Every step of progress in the history of the world has been accomplished by men of courage and valor. No truth or doctrine was ever brought to light without some body having first possessed the courage to profess his belief in it. Socrates when condemned to drink the hemlock at Athens, had the moral courage to face the Judges who condemned him, and the great mob who did not understand him; he died discussing on the doctrine of his belief. His last words were, "It is now time that we depart—I to die, you to live; but which has the better destiny is unknown to all except to God." Bruno was burnt alive at Rome, because he did not believe as the majority of the people. When the judges pronounced the sentence of death he said proudly "you are more afraid to pronounce my sentence than I am to receive it."

There has been scarcely a discovery in astronomy or natural history which was not at first condemned. If someone had not had the courage to believe that which he saw was right, it would never have been proven.

Galileo constructed a telescope and ascended the tower of St. Mark at Venice. He discovered the Satellites, the rings of Jupiter and the spots on the sun. He recorded all that he saw, but it was opposite from the common belief. He was brought before the inquisitors at Rome and compelled to renounce everything he had discovered and to declare that he had given over the belief that the earth traveled around the sun. Galileo needed more courage to stand up to his belief.

Some people make a great mistake in supposing that the days requiring self sacrifice and suffering for conscience of the truth's sake are past. How many even in our own progressive age have suffered persecution for bravely advocating principles in which they believed? Men who think earnestly are as a rule far beyond the average sentiment.

William Penn believed that there was no greater mistake than to suppose that all the people of a nation should believe the same thing. He thought that a variety of opinions helped a nation, if all opinions were tolerated individuality must be upheld; for without individuality there can be no liberty.

Courage may be displayed in every day life as well as in historic fields of action, we need, for example, the common courage to be honest—the courage to resist temptations, the courage to speak the truth—the courage to be what we really are, and not pretend to pretend to be what we are not, the courage to live honestly within our own means and not dishonestly on the means of others. A great deal of unhappiness in this world is caused from lack of moral courage.

## Education.

BLANCHE OSBORNE.

THE EDUCATIONAL advantages enjoyed by the young men and women of today are excellent. They far exceed the meager opportunities which our fore-fathers had. A multitude of colleges and universities have been founded within one or two generations. The world was never so good a place to live in, to work in to win life's prizes as it is today; all the results of education.

In the old days, life was a strenuous affair, and even its best aspects were crowded with hardships. Intelligence was then at low ebb, and to gain only a little knowledge required a large amount of money, and the greatest effort. Books were expensive and a luxury. In 1690, A. D., a certain king gave 800 acres of land for one book.

History shows that it has always been the longing of the human heart, to aspire to something nobler and grander; to press forward to some higher glory. America had been settled but a short time, when schools were established. I wonder how many today would put forth such efforts, and strive as hard as our ancestors? How many would go to such an extreme to obtain an education as to climb a lamp post to study because they were compelled to work all day, and too poor to afford a candle at night.

Contrast the opportunities of today with those of fifty years ago. Now the state sees that every child has an education. Free schools have diffused knowledge among all classes. At first the universities were founded to educate a few, now they are for the masses.

Through all the ages the desire and importance of an education has been increasing. The youth of today in order to follow any profession in life requires far more education than was formerly needed. The demand for trained people is increasing. Never before was the call for trained men so loud as it is now. In an educational career, one should have some aim in view. Education is designed to give a man character, large in its educational resources, and noble in its affections. "A good education is that which gives to the body, and to the soul, all the beauty, and all the perfection of which it is capable."

Upon the whole, there has been no grander age in history. It has been an age of advancement in all the various affairs of life, and among them education stands pre-eminent. Next to business, religion, and politics, no other subject engrosses so much of the thought of the intelligent people as education, and it is safe to predict that the coming generation will derive more benefit from school training than has ever been known in the history of the human race. May this advancement of knowledge continue, may we climb yet higher, procuring new ideas, glowing golden thoughts which so enrich men's minds and make this place a better world in which to live.



## The Love of Money.

LAURA HELLER.

**T**HE BIBLE says the love of money is the root of all evil.

How a man loves money, makes it, saves it, and spends it, is perhaps one of the best tests of practical wisdom. Although money ought by no means be regarded as the chief end of man's life, neither is it a trifling matter to be held in philosophic contempt, representing as it does, to so large an extent, the means of physical comfort and social well-being.

Indeed some of the finest qualities of human nature are intimately related to the right love of money such as generosity, honesty, justice, self sacrifice, as well as the practical virtues of economy and providence.

The lesson of self-denial, the sacrificing of a present qualification for a future good is one of the last that is learned.

Those classes which work the hardest might naturally be expected to value the most, the money which they earn.

If a man takes care of his pennies, putting some weekly into a savings bank, and entrusts the rest to his wife to be carefully laid out, with a view to the comfortable maintainance and education of his family, he will soon find that this attention to small matters will abundantly repay him increasing measure, growing comfort at home, and a mind comparatively free from fear as to the future.

The love of money is a very small matter, yet the comfort of thousands of families depends upon the proper spending and saving of money, which is so often used in the wrong way.

What waste, what misery come from too great a love for money. The mischevious results show them selves in thousands of ways.

A young man as he passes through life, advances through a long line of tempters ranged on either side, which will try his strength; and if he yields, the power to resist grows weaker and weaker.

Nothing is more common than energy in money making, quite independent of any higher object than its accumulation.

A man who devotes himself to his pursuit, body and soul, can scarcely fail to become rich.

The making of a fortune may no doubt enable some people to enter society, as it is called; but to be esteemed there they must possess quality of mind, manner, or heart, else they are merely rich people. An honest man though poor is one worthy of regard.

The highest object of life is to form a manly character, and work out the best development possible, of body and mind, conscience, heart and soul.



J. C. Murphy

C. V. Bullock

M. F. Norcutt

W. D. Jarman

E. E. Vaughn



## American Progress.

JAMES GIBSON.

**N**EAR the mouth of the James River in Virginia there is situated a small but beautiful island. The first thing that attracts the travelers attention, on visiting this picturesque spot is the thick growth of shrubbery and trees that cover nearly the entire island, but after a few moments of careful observation he is surprised at seeing the ruins of an old stone church rise above the tall grass that surrounds it. This old church is all that remains of what was once a town or perhaps in better words a settlement. This latter conclusion is true for it was here that in the year 1607 there landed a company of 105 colonists who named the spot Jamestown. These colonists were utterly unfit for the life they had undertaken; they were of that class of men who will not work but who wish to gain riches by finding gold at their fingers end. Through the wisdom of John Smith they managed to live through the winter. In the spring they decided to leave Jamestown as they now saw that gold could not be found there, and had started on their homeward journey when they were met by another company of colonists who had come over to settle the country. These colonists were of that class that the country needed; they were both able and willing to work and soon they prepared the soil for planting. After they had done this they built homes for themselves and their families.

The growth of this colony had its effect on the liberty loving people of the old world who immediately began to form new settlements and colonies; and soon the entire coast from Maine to Georgia had been settled and colonized. Thus began one of the greatest Republics on earth. The difficulties through which these colonies passed were simply stepping stones by which they were able to obtain the long sought for freedom; the love of which had been planted in their minds.

The first hundred years of American history were the most trying of all the periods through which the country has passed. The Indians daily committed atrocities that would shock the basest mind; France was trying to gain control of the colonies; while England was trying to hold them in narrow minded superstition. But these troubles had their good as well as their bad effect, they taught our fore fathers the art of self reliance and prepared them for the final struggle that was sure to come. We who have not passed through these troublesome times do not fully appreciate the many benefits and blessings which we now enjoy.

The final struggle for the liberty that the people had so long sought, came at last on April 19th, 1776, the skirmish at Lexington took place

and the bravery which the patriots displayed caused a feeling of patriotism which swept over the country like a mighty current rousing the colonists from Maine to Georgia, every man and boy able to bear a musket flew to arms. Washington was called to take command of the army; the struggle thus begun lasted eight years; during which time great bodily and mental suffering were endured that posterity might have freedom. After the Revolution America's progress was rapid. It is indeed wonderful to notice the progress between the Revolution and the Civil war; from a group of thirteen weak and significant colonies it had grown into a great and powerful nation of over forty million people. The Civil war was another dark period through which the country had to pass, and it was thought by a great many that the Union would be torn asunder; but that great man Lincoln safely tided the Ship of State through the troublesome seas into a safe harbor. This war taught the people that the Union must be respected and upheld at all hazards, and that each state must recognize the authority of the Union.

The monument of Liberty erected by our forefathers still stands forth in unrivaled glory. The past has taught its lessons, the present has its duties, the future its opportunities. What use do we intend to make of these opportunities that are daily confronting us? The whole future of the Republic for good or ill; for growth or decay; glory or shame; depends upon the way in which we individually answer that question.



## The American Citizen.

LAYSURE LEWIS.

**A**S American Citizens, one man's rights are every man's rights. Those rights are better than the rights of citizens of other countries. Look at Russia, the citizens of that country are oppressed, persecuted, heavily taxed, and are nearly slaves to the nobility of that country. They have no right to vote or help make any laws, a right which is the whole government of the United States.

The poor man has a great deal more advantage in this country than in any other country. In England, France and other European countries the poor man works for about fifty cents a day, and their standard of living is very low when compared with ours. The poor people there have no chance to get rich, while the people here have, and we all expect to do so sometime.

The young men are soon to make the citizens of America. Do they sufficiently realize the meaning which resides in the simple words, An American Citizen? Are they aware of the wondrous heritage which is theirs by birthright in this fair land of ours? Is there not danger that they will fail to appreciate the conditions and demands, the high privileges and the high responsibilities of American Citizens. Look at what other young men have made of themselves, such men as Lincoln and Garfield. Every young man has the same chance, the same pathway is open. When Cataline sought to overthrow the liberties of Rome, he began by corrupting the young men of that city and forming them for deeds of violence and crime. It's young men constitute the flower and strength of any nation. So long as they come forward uncorrupted, with high impulses and noble aims, the country is secure and its greatness is inevitable. Can any young man look out upon the vast possibilities awaiting him in this favored land unmoved and uninspired?

A powerful influence in promoting unity of sentiment among the citizens of the Republic is the influence of the American press. Eight thousand newspapers scattered throughout the land receive the same reports. Everybody in America reads the same news the same morning.

America is a country where free government exists, where social order prevails, where taxation is a trifle, where education is every man's birthright, where higher rewards are offered to labor and enterprises than elsewhere. As long as equality of political rights are assured, so long will the best of workers seek its shores.

I am glad that I am a citizen of Nodaway. I am thankful for being one of the sons of the honored state of Iowa. I am proud of the title which makes me an American Citizen.

## The Negro

LEWIS GIDLEY.

**O**F ALL the races that inhabit the globe, the most deserving of sympathy and aid, in my estimation, is the American negro.

Take the negro in his native state, he is the nearest approach to barbarism that the human race presents, but with a chance to become civilized there is no race that has made such rapid progress as the negro. Where missionaries have been sent to Africa there is more advancement made than with any other race. They are quick to learn and very zealous, and there never was a race that took as much pride in accomplishments as the negro. They have fine musical talent, when they have a chance to cultivate it.

The American negro is certainly an oppressed race. They were happy in their national state. They were captured and brought to this country to satisfy the greed for gold, of some unprincipled white men. They were treated as we treat our animals. Bought and sold, and punished in a most inhuman way.

When they were emancipated they were sent out in the world and expected to be equal to the educated, enlightened white race; and because they do not come up to the standard, they are despised and called a good for nothing, shiftless, and lazy race. It is my opinion if the negro was given an equal chance with the white man that in many things he would far surpass them. The negro, is, I admit, found guilty of more crimes than the white man. What wonder when he has no education, turned free, sent out to battle with the world without a dollar and nothing upon which to depend, except his own muscular energy for the necessities of life.

The negro as a race are very very cunning and often show themselves far beyond the white man. He was never taught the crime of theft in a plain way, but the white man led him into this crime which has been so against the negro character. The negro is perhaps easier led into wrong than the white man, but that is on account of his early training when in slavery. A slave mother did not even have the training of her children in the South and today in some of the Southern cities the negro does not have as much privilege as our farm animals. They are not allowed to attend the same schools, or churches as the whites and if a negro commits a crime he is almost sure to be killed on the spot, while if a white man commits the same crime he gets a fair trial by jury. For example of the black race to show what they will, or can do, by being educated, look at Booker T. Washington, a man equal in intelligence to any white man. There are not many white men that are



deeper thinkers, brighter orators, or better writers than he. Read some of his works and unless your heart is like a stone, your sympathy for the negro will be awakened.

The negro crimes are many, but to stop and consider, I do not see how the negro race resists from rising in revolt against the white man.

The negro is ever loyal to the white man for all of his ill treatment, and to read of some of the sacrifices the negro gives the white man and their families would almost melt a heart of iron.

I think, and hope, that there will come a time when the American negro will be represented in Congress; and then, and not until then, will the negro receive his just rights. Has not the negro received enough unjust punishment? I cannot see how the American people, claiming to be a civilized race, can inflict such cruel and wicked punishment upon these poor and ignorant people.

America is called the land of the free and the home of the brave; but to the negro this is not so. Why should these people be deprived of the rights and privileges of an American Citizen? We should use the motto "Do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

## The Pathway to Success

BESSIE KIRK.

**T**HERE are three great commencement days of human existence—The day of birth, the day of graduation, and the day of death. Each gives rise in the breasts of our relatives conflicting emotions. On the first, joy generally predominates; on the second anxiety, on the third hope.

The period we have just reached is decidedly the most critical of life. We know men who thought they set out in life learned, talented, but were not successful. The path of the student if he would be happy must, like that of the Just, shine brighter, and brighter. A review of science already acquired is not sufficient. Our field of knowledge must be extended. We have been brought only to the gates of learning, the paths to its glorious summits are yet before us. When we turn our attention to the study of a profession, we doubtless find the time allotted us to prepare for the discharge of its duties sufficiently short. We must do everything by system, divide the day and assign to each duty, its bounds.

Time is money: and who shall duly estimate the value of its clippings? Wisdom too, will pass an ordeal. Wisdom is that attribute which directs to right words and actions. Our expression affords us an excellent opportunity for exhibiting its negative part, prudence.

Loquacity is not to be condemned indiscriminately. Loquacity is less less injurious to some, than others. There is a man who like the spider, having crept into an unfrequented corner, has no higher ambition than to catch enough of time's flies to supply his organs of digestion. He may explain the whole web of his plan. Who cares to brush it away. But if one undertakes enterprises of great moment he had better tie the little traitor that plies between his lips.

Taciturnity is the great auxiliary of ambition. It is said that geese could cross mountains if they carried stones in their mouths, and if a man would gain in safety the summits of fame he must not cackle as he passes the nest of his eagles. Loquacity disqualifies for solemn duties. The tattler is not dying; the prattler is shut out from the council chambers of rulers; Well might the pious monarch of Israel resolve to keep his tongue while the wicked were before him. Nor does prattling merely bring impotence of good. One idle thought may recast a miss, a fellow mortal mind. One vain word may start a fiery train of thought that shall flow forever. How true the adage is "Boys flying kites haul in



their white wing birds, You can't do that way when you are flying words." Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead, but God himself can't kill them when they are said. "Careful with fire is good advice we know, Careful with words is ten times doubly so." I do not say that there are no occasions when we may speak of the faults or sins of others. I would have the innocent protected and the public justice enforced. If we keep the door of the lips, we must keep the door of the mind; we must therefore make a judicious selection of company and books. The serious, the wise, and the honorable, must be on their guard against the trifling, the silly, and above all the slanderer.

In conclusion I would say first, to us it is given to know, we should enjoy the privileges that we may, be humble, truthful, firm and fearless. Second, to us it is given to think, we should exercise the mind patiently, strongly, and let us not suppose that because the world is full of books, we can attain no original thought. Third, to us it is given to speak powerfully, truthfully. Fourth, we must use our knowledge in such a way that it will direct us in the work which lies before us. If we do this the pathway of success is sure to be unfolded before us.

## Conflicts of Life.

BESSIE TAYLOR.

**W**E WILL scarce have placed our feet upon the threshold of this busy world, before a troop of difficulties will encompass us.

Enter upon any pursuit whatever, you may expect enemies, and competitors, and misfortunes. Many of us will go forth without wealth, or friends, or experience, our just efforts may be failures.

We can not escape difficulties, the air is tainted, the ocean tempest tossed, whether we are in the field or in the wilderness on plains, amid equatorial heats, temperate climes, or polar solitudes, we are met by a thousand obstacles.

Earth is cursed, true the curse is tempered with the mercy which yields unnumbered blessings to the hand of toil.

Man is born of trouble. We find it in abundance, in infancy, in manhood, and in age. It waits on every pleasure, path and pursuit, it dwells within.

Difficulties give a healthy tone to the powers. A body without proper exercise becomes diseased, so the intellect if not kept in vigorous exercise, becomes enfeebled, and gradually decays. Energetic action is necessary to preserve the body, mind and soul.

Difficulties develop resources. To prove this, it is necessary to cite the maxim, "Necessity is the mother of invention." She levels forests, she rears cities, she lays her iron pathway from river to river, from sea to sea.

I have said that difficulties call forth resources. How multiplied might be the illustrations. The Revolution created the continental army, and the continental congress, and made of dependent states a united and powerful republic.

There are scarce any difficulties that cannot be overcome by perseverance. Trace any great mind to its culmination, and you will find that its ascent was slow, and by natural laws, and that its difficulties were such only as ordinary minds can surmount.

Difficulties are more easily overcome than generally imagined. The simple resolution to surmount an obstacle reduces it one half. There is much exertion in a retreating army; but is of little avail, for it makes no impression upon the foe. It is spent in taking care of the baggage and the wounded, gathering up the slain, destroying property lest it fall into the hands of the enemy, preparing the way for escape, and protecting the rear from attack.

Let that army however resolve to stand its ground, and, though there may be no more energy expended than there was in retreating, how



different the result. Its powers are collected: every hand is placed on a gun; every bayonet is directed against the foe; and every moment works important issues.

Difficulty is associated with happiness. The curse which doomed man to toil, though in itself a curse, is relatively to a fallen man, a perpetual, universal, unmixed mercy. Were it repealed earth would be a wilderness; man would be armed against himself, and against his fellows.

Difficulties when overcome, insure honor. The brave man scorns the feeble adversary: the greater the foe, the more noble the victory.

Rome gave her best honor to Scipio, because he prostrated Hannibal; America honors Washington because he overcame the giant forces of Britain; England awards to Wellington her highest praises, because he struck down Napoleon her mightiest foe.

Would you have an honored memory, a blessed life, a blessed immortality, shrink not from conflict. We measure a man's intellect by his achievements. We estimate his achievements by their difficulties.

Difficulties give courage. Look at the raw recruit. How timid, how fearful of the foe, how writhing to avoid an engagement. See him on the eve of strife; his imagination pictures the smoke and din of battle from afar. He longs for the home of his childhood, the embrace of his mother, the quiet of peace. But mark the hardy veteran by his side, who carries in his body the bullet of the foe, and bears upon his face the marks of their sabers. He stands firm. He thinks only of the image of his country, the punishment of the invader, and the laurels of the conqueror, and lies down to rest, longing for the reveille that shall wake him to the strife.

Difficulties invigorate the soul, I do not mean the difficulties of indolence and disobedience, these are withering curses, but difficulties of industry, of obedience.

Difficulties develop resources. Difficulties can be overcome by perseverance. Difficulties are more easily overcome than imagined. Difficulties are associated with happiness. Difficulties give courage.

So let us gird our sword and bucklers and advance to the conquest of the nation.

There are energies enough slumbering in the smallest bosom among us to shake the world.

## JETT'S RESTAURANT

is headquarters for  
fine Confectionery,  
Fruits, Cigars and  
Tobacco. Meals  
and short orders at

Nodaway, Iowa

## Livery and Feed

## ... B A R N ...

Long or short drives made  
day or night at reasonable  
prices. All business attended  
to in a business way. Give  
me a call.

Wm. A. Strain, Prop'r

## Norcutt & Strain,

Shippers of

L  
I  
V  
E



S  
T  
O  
C  
K

Highest market prices on earth  
Nodaway, Iowa.

The place to buy your

Farm Implements,

Buggies,

Wagons,

Harness,

Oils,

Pumps,

Tanks, Etc.

We sell our goods at lowest  
possible prices. Our motto,  
"Square dealings to all".

D. Conway & Son.



# S. T. JARMAN & SON,

## LUMBER DEALERS.

Have a complete line of...

Lumber,  
Lime  
Cement  
Sash Doors  
Hard Wall Plaster  
Paints and Oils

If you want first class building material you will save money by getting our prices and examining our stock before buying stock elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our stock and pleasing our customers by giving them full value for their money.

Large and small bills carefully figured and satisfaction guaranteed.

...Call in and see us...

MOTTO: "Up-to-Date" Fred S. Jarman,

## HARNESS and FURNITURE

"Hand made Harness our Specialty; the kind that makes friend". We fit your horse and pocketbooks.

## FURNITURE

SOME think that Furniture does not change style.

Come in and we will show YOU it does, as often as ANY

MERCHANDISE.

## OUR MOTTO

Pure Drugs, Correct Wall Paper Styles, Druggist Sundries of all kinds; all these --with honest prices and gentlemanly treatment, at all times, the public we always please.

Yours for Business,

LINN & NEILL

## M. G. Simpson Bullock's Cash Store

Dealer in

General Merchandise

and

Ladies and Gents Furnishings

Established 1880

"Banks pay you 3 per cent on what you save. We guarantee to save you 2 per cent on what you spend."

Think it Over



# The Iowa :- House

MRS. N. A. PARCHER, Proprietor

Rates, \$1.00 per day

Located near depot

# The Nodaway Valley News...

E. J. ORR & SON. Publishers

Good Advertising Medium

First Class Job Printing

Patronize Home Enterprise

Dr. F. L. STANLEY.  
Calls Answered Day or Night

# E. C. Shiffer & Son

The Old Reliable

# Blacksmith and Wagon Shop

We guarantee all our work to  
be first class or money re-  
funded.

# W. E. WICKER

The Iron Roaster  
and Wood Butcher

All work guaranteed to wear  
out or money refunded. He  
does all kinds of Blacksmith-  
ing and Wood Work on short  
notice.

# ADAMS COUNTY BANK

Nodaway, Iowa

## STATEMENT

Loans and Discounts.....	\$75,595.09
Banking House and Fixtures .....	3,650.00
Cash and Sight Exchange.....	25,368.49
	<u>\$104,813.58</u>

Capital Stock.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	10,542.63
Deposits.....	69,270.95
	<u>\$104,813.58</u>

## Officers and Directors:

W. S. Alger, M. N. McNaughton, F. E. Shane,  
D. E. Lomas, B. F. Fast.

Your Banking Business Respectfully Solicited.



P.C. Carpenter & Co.

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Shoes

Groceries

We pay highest market prices  
for Poultry, Eggs and Butter.

WEST SIDE

A fine line of  
Confectionery Goods

Bread,  
Pies,  
Candies  
and Fresh Fruits

Will be found at

Taylor's Cafe

F. L. WISE

Dealer in

Poultry,

Butter,

Eggs

and Cream

Dr. John H. Malony,

DENTIST.

Office in Mills Building

All modern conveniences.

Prices reasonable.