

# PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell at Public Auction on my place, 1 mile north of Hoffland and 12 miles east of Alliance, on

## MONDAY, APRIL 30, '17

The Following Described Property

### 47 Head of Cattle 47

19 milk cows, nearly all fresh,  
4 range cows with calves at side,  
1 cow with 2 calves,  
2 yearlings,  
2 two-year-old steers,  
2 three-year-old steers.

### 5 Head of Horses 5

1 black mare with foal, 6 years old, weight 1100,  
2 saddle horses,  
1 pair black driving horses, weight 1000 pounds each

## Farm Machinery

1 Moline Lister, good.  
1 John Deere Stag Plow, with breaker attachment.  
1 Moline Cultivator, 6 shovel.  
1 3-section Steel Harrow.  
1 7-foot Disc.  
1 Rod Breaker, 14 inch.  
1 McCormick Mower, 6-foot, nearly new.  
1 Deering Mower, 5-foot.  
1 McCormick 12-foot rake.  
1 McCormick Hay Stacker.  
2 Sets Work Harness.  
1 Saddle.

100 chickens, all last year's hen's; 1 hog, about 300 pounds; 1 Baiter cream separator, good; blacksmith outfit; some household goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale will begin immediately after Free Lunch at Noon

TERMS:—All sums under \$10, cash; over that amount six months time on bankable paper drawing 8 per cent.

## Mrs. B. E. Hoffland

Col. H. P. Coursey Auctioneer  
Alliance, Nebr.

F. W. Harris Clerk,  
Alliance Nat'l Bank

## HISTORY OF THE PROHIBITION BILL

Omaha Daily News Tells of Fight Which Finally Ended in Passage of Nebraska Prohibition Bill

The following article regarding the history and passage of the Nebraska prohibition bill appeared in the Omaha Daily News of Thursday, April 19. It was written by Fred Carey, the well-known political writer on the staff of that paper. The article reads as follows:

Passage by the senate Wednesday of House Roll No. 793, the prohibition bill in amended form, marked a decided victory for the dry forces in the senate, and for the house of representatives.

For the first time this season the senate machine was wrecked, deserted by all but three senators, and, so far as liquor legislation is concerned, shattered so completely that it is very doubtful if a machine of the kind will ever be seen again in a Nebraska legislature.

The victory is due largely to Representatives Norton, Thomas and Flansburg, who, as the house conferees, fought unyieldingly for an effective prohibition bill and refused to agree to any compromise that would emasculate or weaken the measure.

The house members stood solidly behind the conference committee, refusing to weaken at any stage of the fight and insisting almost to a man that no law would be passed that would not absolutely bar the bootlegger and the manufacturer of "near beer."

It was the unyielding attitude of the house members, their willingness to go home to their constituents without a prohibition law rather than agree to a weak measure, coupled with the pressure from the constituents of numerous senators, that caused the wrecking of the senate machine and the passage of the dry bill.

Various senators in lengthy explanations of their vote for the amended house bill endeavored to make it appear that they, in supporting the senate amendments two weeks ago, desired only to make the law more drastic and workable.

The facts are that at no time was the senate majority willing to accept the house bill in its original form or in any other form, other than as it was amended by the senate machine, until the senators realized the house was not bluffing and that no influence could be brought to bear to make the representatives recede from their position further than to agree to possession of liquor in private homes after May 1.

Here is the history of the prohibition bill from the opening of the session.

When this session of the legislature first opened several prohibition bills were introduced in both houses. None was satisfactory, and to save time the house and senate named a joint special committee on prohibition to draft a law.

This committee was composed of Senators Beal, Sandall, Chappell, Howell, Kohl, Mattes and Moriarty, and Representatives Norton, Thomas, Flansburg, Hostetler and Waite.

The committee worked almost day and night for two weeks and finally reported a bill, which allowed the shipment into the state of limited quantities of liquor each thirty days, but was drastic in its enforcement provisions, particularly against bootlegging.

Before this measure could be considered by either house the Reed federal amendment was considered in congress and passed, prohibiting the shipment into any dry state of intoxicating liquors.

The prohibition committee then redrafted several sections in the bill

to make it conform to the federal law, leaving it a "bone dry" measure. The committee refused to put in a possession clause at that time, though realizing that such an amendment probably would be made in the senate and probably would be adopted in conference.

At no time did a member of the dry committee believe the bill as drawn would go through both houses without amendment. It did go through the house without change, and then went to the senate.

Senate amendments numbering about 100 were introduced by Senator Robertson, on behalf of the eight-senator group, and supported by them.

The dry senators opposed sections allowing unlimited possession of liquors, without any restrictions whatever, and also changes which would have opened the way to the making of near-beer. These were the chief points of difference, and when the machine leaders forced those changes over, the other amendments were adopted in a body.

The house refused to accept the senate amendments, on the ground that they would make the bill a joke, and conference committees were named. House conferees stood firm for the house bill with the exception of a possession section, which as drafted is radically different from the senate possession clause.

House conferees also refused to accept the senate near-beer amendment and other important changes, but did accept about forty minor changes.

The title and first section were amended by the house committee when it became evident that senate conferees regarded the original wording as affording an opening for near-beer manufacture.

The house committee submitted its report to the house after waiting two days for Senator Robertson to sign it, as at one time he had indicated he would do. At no time were Senators Mattes and Moriarty willing to sign the committee report.

After the house had adopted its committee report unanimously and there was no hope of that body changing front, the senate gradually began to weaken.

Senator Robertson asked for another conference with the house committee, but even then balked at signing the report, containing the revised title and first section. When two house conferees declared they would wait no longer the senator signed the report, with very slight changes, none of any importance, and the report was submitted to the senate and passed.

The bill passed by the senate on Wednesday is the house bill amended by the house conference committee, and including a number of the minor senate amendments. Senate conferees, with the exception of Senator Robertson, had nothing to do with revising the bill, and Robertson had very little to do with it.

In brief, the senate majority won a partial victory on the question of possession of liquor, and on no other point of importance. The senate was forced to recede from the near-beer provisions, the amendments giving the dealers time after May 1 in which to dispose of their stocks, the amendment permitting the advertising of liquor, and from all the important proposed changes which would have weakened the enforcement provisions of the original bill.

## PARTIAL SUFFRAGE NEBRASKA WOMEN

House Roll 222 Passed State Senate Saturday Afternoon by a Vote of Nineteen to Ten

Lincoln, April 21—After seventy-five days of watchful waiting, Mrs. W. E. Barkley of Lincoln, president of the Nebraska State Suffrage asso-

ciation, had the pleasure of being rewarded by seeing House Roll 222, the partial suffrage bill, pass the Nebraska senate this morning by a vote of 19 to 10. Mrs. Barkley had patiently watched and waited for this event for seventy-five days, missing only one afternoon. She had come to be regarded as a fixture in the senate chamber.

Mrs. Barkley was on the job through a host of the bill's vicissitudes. She saw the senate bill, S. F. 78, reported out by the chairman of the committee, recalled by the elections committee, reported out again to reduce suffrage to municipal elections.

She saw it linger untouched on the general file, untouched on the sifting file, and finally buried when the sifting committee refused to lift it. And she saw the house bill tied up in the sifting committee, where it remained until early the present week. Then the committee reported it out—through the influence of the sentiment growing out of Mrs. Barkley's work.

Among the senators who changed their views on suffrage were Senator Bushee, floor leader of the republican minority, Senator Samuelson and Senator Haase. Senator Robertson, opponent of the measure from the start, kindly absented himself from the chamber during the few moments the vote was being taken. Senators Howell and Soast did not vote. Strehlow was absent.

This is the vote on the bill: For—Adams, Albert, Beal, Bennett, Bushee, Chappell, Douthett, Gates, Haase, Hager, Hammond, McAllister, McMullen, Neal, Oberlies, Samuelson, Sandall, Sawyer, Wilson of Frontier.

Against—Buhman, Doty, Henry, Kohl, Lahners, Mattes, Moriarty, Spirk, Tanner and Wilson of Dodge.

The Nebraska legislature has given the women the right to vote on all offices except constitutional officers. This power must be given by the voters of the state.

## IN EARLY DAYS OF NEBR.

Grant Shumway, State Land Commissioner, Contributes Interesting Data on Early History

Grant Shumway, state land commissioner, has long been recognized as the leading state historian, so far as Indian history is concerned. The following bit of state history, contributed by him, is of especial interest to those of us who live in northwestern Nebraska:

Across the river from the present site of Comstock, Custer county, about four miles up the river, are what were locally known as "Burnt Willows."

In this vicinity there are, or were, some extensive evidences of an early fortification possibly made by the military party, under G. K. Warren, which went up the Loup river over the present site of St. Paul, Dunning and Loup City about 1855. The excavations were likely temporary defenses used as a sort of rendezvous for a few months.

Later this military party continued in a westerly direction, striking the Dismal river near where Dunning now stands, then up the Dismal, then north across the sand hills. Why they made the stop on the Loup river, or how long they were there, or the purpose of the rifle pits, is not explained, perhaps it was some other party entirely. Rusty tin plates were found lying about the old excavations in 1872 when Custer county was surveyed, and in the pigeon brush below were the rusty remnants of some bay scabbles. For what use they could have been, at that early date, is problematical.

The surveyors of 1876 struck the trail made by this expedition twenty-one years earlier, on the bluffs above the tortuous channel of the Dismal river, some miles west of Dunning, where the river swings from side to side in the gorge that it has eroded in the sand hills. This meandering of the stream and quicksands made it necessary for the expedition to leave the river and follow the bluffs and higher elevation.

Surveying started the modern history of Nebraska, and then battlefields, massacres, and all the early events fortifications became localized.

An old map in the land commissioners' office shows some strange lines and names that are now strangers in Nebraska; forgotten in the rush of the reconstructing dreamers of the last half century. Knox county was then called the L'Écœur Qui Court county, and Merrick county included a part of Boone with Pawnee reservation thrown in. Holt county was farthest west in the northern part of the state and included a portion of Boyd.

All of northwestern Nebraska which now contains Sioux, Dawes, Box Butte, Sheridan, Cherry, Brown, Rock, Keya Paha, Custer, Sherman, Valley, Greeley, Antelope, Garfield, Wheeler, Loup, Blaine and parts of Boone and Nance, was unorganized territory designated as the "Great Sand Hills." In the extreme southwestern corner of the state was Jackson county which included all the territory south of the Platte west of the Fourth Guide Meridian, in which now are Perkins, Chase, Dundy and parts of Lincoln, Hayes and Hitchcock counties.

Grant county extended from Kansas to the Platte river between the Third and Fourth Guide Meridians, and took in Red Willow, parts of Hayes, Hitchcock, Furnas, Frontier, and Dawson counties. All between this and Kearney and Franklin counties was known as Lincoln county. The territory now contains Harlan, Phelps, Gosper and parts of Dawson and Frontier and the greater part of Furnas county.

Thayer county was then a part of Jefferson. Howard county was a part of Hall. Lyons county occupied the territory where we now find Banner, Kimball, Scotts Bluff and parts of Morrill and Cheyenne counties.

Fort Sidney was in Taylor county, which took in Garden, Deuel and parts of Cheyenne and Morrill. Ly-

ons and Taylor counties were later consolidated into Cheyenne county. Monroe county occupied the land where now is found Keith, Arthur, Grant and part of Hooker, McPherson and Lincoln counties, west of the Fourth Guide Meridian.

Harrison county was seventy miles long, taking in part of Hooker, Thomas, McPherson, Logan and Lincoln counties. Dawson county extended from Brady Island to Elm Creek and from the Platte north to the Middle Loup, then called Pawnee Loup or Wolf river.

The north fork of the Loup river is known as Warren's fork. The South Loup was called Carrey's fork. "Ancient ruins" are indicated a few miles north of the present site of Bridgeport. No one has since been able to find them. "Dancers Hill" is found on White river, near where Crawford now stands.

A proposed wagon road was outlined from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Fort Laramie paralleling the White river through northwestern Nebraska.

G. K. Warren, who took observations and elevations on his way, made a trip from Fort Kearney to Fort Pierre, S. D., in 1855, crossing the Niobrara, a short distance above the mouth of the Long Pine Creek. A year later he made a trip from Fort Pierre to Fort Laramie, going through northwestern Nebraska, near the White river. Early surveyors tell us this party ascended the Loup from Columbus instead of coming directly across the country from Fort Kearney.

The surveying of the territory in Custer county occurred in the closing epochs of Indian warfare and had its perils and dangers. Robert Harvey, the present state surveyor, was working up the Middle Loup in the summer of 1872, when he came to a beautiful oak grove. It was one of the finest bodies of native oak ever found in Nebraska. Trees from eighteen to twenty inches in diameter and straight and reasonably smooth. This grove was early reputed to have been used for caching many barrels of whiskey by the military expedition of 1855.

Nicholas J. Paul, an uncle of Colonel Paul, used to tell many anecdotes of the earlier years and one concerning the cache and of the many searches for the buried barrels which if ever found, would be excellently ripe. Perhaps with Nebraska dry, the efforts to find them will be renewed. Perhaps this story leads to Buffalo Bill's visit there in or about 1870 or 1871, for Colonel Cody was not averse to that kind of nourishment. At any rate, the surveying party of Mr. Harvey found in this grove four logs laid up in the foundation for a house, and on the face of a standing blazed oak near by was the notice of Buffalo Bill's intention to claim the tract as a pre-emption. A report had been that a short distance up the Loup there was a nice spring, and the surveying party sought to find it.

They were between the river at a branch called "Rock Creek" that came in from the west side. Above this creek, in many places, were marshy flats full of tall bull-rushes. Crawling along the river's bank, the thought occurred that it would be a good thing to camp opposite the marshes with the river on the other side, as a protection from possible hostiles. A man on horseback appeared silhouetted against the western sky. "An Indian," and the camp was thrown instantly into protective measures. Men commenced improvising rifle pits as two, three, four, and then five, horsemen appeared on the skyline. Suddenly one of the

party was found to be missing. What had become of Scott? J. P. Scott, who still lives in the Grand Valley of the Loup. A few moments later he was discovered behind the river bank casting aside his worn old garments and donning new overalls. He explained his action, saying that he did not want to be found dead in such garments as those he had cast aside.

The horsemen had dropped into the shadows from the ridge, but seemed slow in approaching, and two or three men were detailed to station in the rushes to meet them while floundering through the slough. Nothing appeared, and the

(Continued on page 4, this section)

## Nebraska Will Do Its "Bit;" What is Expected of Farms

Nebraska farmers are mobilized to do a double duty. First of all, they will do their "bit" in preparing to feed a hungry world.

Second, they will retrieve the disaster that fell on the winter wheat crop.

In 1916 the principal crops of the state were:

|              | Acreage   | Yield       |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Corn         | 6,740,803 | 190,070,449 |
| Winter wheat | 3,063,756 | 85,365,601  |
| Spring wheat | 246,557   | 8,407,800   |
| Oats         | 2,174,236 | 83,791,558  |
| Alfalfa      | 1,127,642 | 8,412,465   |
| Wild hay     | 2,093,192 | 2,454,930   |
| Tame hay     | 159,410   | 332,612     |
| Potatoes     | 74,796    | 5,922,379   |

Alfalfa and hays in tons; others in bushels. Alfalfa, hay, barley and rye in tons, others in bushels.

Sixty per cent of the winter wheat crop of the state this year is beyond hope. A larger acreage than usual had been planted, and the yield now expected will be in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 bushels.

This loss will be made up by increased planting of corn and oats and in some extent by added acreage of spring wheat. Barley and rye will yield as usual, but they are listed among the minor crops of the state. However, this is a year when everything counts.

More potatoes than ever will be raised, and an increase of at least 50 per cent is expected. This will bring the potato crop up to the neighborhood of 9,000,000 bushels.

Farmers are being urged to give especial attention to corn. If they increase the yield but 25 per cent over that of last year, which was not a bumper crop, it means 250,000,000 bushels of corn.

Half of Nebraska's arable land was idle last year. Not an acre should be allowed to remain unproductive this year. In 1916 the principal crops of Box Butte county were:

|              | Acreage | Yield   |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Potatoes     | 5,577   | 680,875 |
| Corn         | 11,153  | 267,672 |
| Winter wheat | 1,498   | 25,133  |
| Spring wheat | 9,844   | 88,596  |
| Oats         | 10,009  | 247,222 |
| Alfalfa      | 4,286   | 6,000   |
| Wild hay     | 7,611   | 4,567   |
| Barley       | 1,320   | 36,960  |
| Rye          | 3,660   | 58,364  |

# 200 COWS AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Owing to change of plans, I have decided to dispose of my entire herd of Breeding Cows consisting of 200 head, 50 with calves by side, balance due to calve this spring, running about twenty per cent white faces, balance reds. Sale to be at the stock yards at Antioch, Nebr.,

## Wed., May 2, 1917

Sale to commence at 1 P. M. sharp

TERMS:— Six months' time will be given on bankable paper drawing 8 per cent.

## F. ROGERS & SON, Owners

Col. H. P. Coursey, Auctioneer  
C. H. Brittan, Clerk  
First State Bank, Alliance