

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

VOL. XIV.

LOUP CITY, SHERMAN COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

NUMBER 11

THE NORTHWESTERN

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS - \$1 50 per Year, if Paid in Advance

Entered at the Loup City Postoffice for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

A farm Journal says: The farmers of the United States should organize for political action, the object being to recover the political influence they have lost by reason of the populist craze.

The dailies of last evening contained dispatches from all over the state saying that heavy rains have been falling and at Lincoln and Panama, Nebr., considerable damage was done by a twisting tornado.

Congressman Mickeljohn has returned home and will soon be actively in the field looking after his chances for nomination for governor. Some of the other candidates who imagined they had a slouch on that honorable position might not find it so easy sledding when once he gets down to business.

We are apt to consider others more fortunate than ourselves and making money faster, but if we could exchange places with them we should not find it so often. The miller or the grocer may have a seeming profit of \$5 or \$8 per day, but the fact is he must lay out largely for help, for oil, for delivery teams, for extras that are always giving out in every business and far faster than in farming. Isn't it far better to do less business and have less anxiety, even though we make less money.

Judge Wall has been taking a few trips in different parts of this congressional district looking after the political fences with a view to securing the nomination. He made a visit to Ord last week in company with his brother John of Arcadia and the following is what the Ord Quiz says regarding the same:

"John and Aaron Wall were in the city Tuesday a few hours looking after the congressional fences of the Judge. There are a good many republicans who are favorable to him.

Edward, Miller the fourteen-year-old son of Henry Miller, who lives three miles southwest of Falls City on the Nemaha river, was instantly killed Saturday last by the accidental discharge of a Winchester rifle. A younger brother was at home with him and claims that Edward was handling two shotguns and the rifle, and at the time had his mouth over the end of the rifle which was in some unaccountable way discharged, tearing off the upper part of his mouth and his nose.

A Benevolent Act.

A little over a year ago R. Flynn died, leaving a widow and family not in the best of circumstances. Mr. Flynn was a member of the M. W. A. lodge of this place, but, like others, during the hard times he had been unable to keep up his dues, and at the time of his death he was not entitled to any benefits because of the same. However, after his death the local lodge took the matter up, and after several months of hard work, was granted permission from the head consul to make a call upon the local lodges of the state in behalf of the widow. The lodges of the state responded nobly, considering the hard times, and the home lodge has received funds enough to pay off \$180 worth of debts, besides paying Mrs. Flynn \$192.45 in cash. She received a check for \$183.30 of that amount yesterday. This makes a total of \$375.75 to which should properly be added some \$40, which the State bank of Arcadia donated by deducting from obligations which Mr. Flynn had contracted at the bank prior to his death. Such charity as this speaks well

for fraternal societies, among which the M. W. A. is in the front rank. The committee of the local lodge having the matter in charge was M. L. Fries, E. S. Fuller and E. P. Schulze.—Arcadia Champion.

McKinley and the Farmers.
The principal Mugwump organ of the country directs attention to what it calls "the very curious fact that the most genuine enthusiasm for McKinley is to be found among the farmers, and not, as one would have expected, among the artisans and manufacturers"—the only explanation of which it goes on to say, with a charitable sneer, "is that the farming mind is peculiarly susceptible to the McKinley logic." It is true that McKinley's strength is greater in the agricultural states, but there is nothing "curious" about it. The farmers were persuaded to turn against protection in 1892 with glowing promises of an enlarged demand and increased prices for their products, and they have found out by sad experience that they could not have made a worse mistake. A democrat tariff policy has been tried, and the result is diminished prosperity. Instead of securing new foreign markets, they have been shut out of many to which they already had access, and they are not getting as much for their crops as they formerly received. They see where the trouble lies. "The farming mind" grasps the fact that a return to the old system will be an advantage, and that the foremost champion of protection is the logical candidate for that purpose.

It is easy to account in this way for the McKinley enthusiasm in Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and other great agricultural states. The Farmers have changed their minds about McKinleyism, under the practical discipline of hard times and the costly failure of democratic tariff legislation. They have been fooled once, but they can not be fooled again. It is not a theory, but a condition, that is causing them to rally to the support of the distinguished Ohioan whose statesmanship they hastily condemned in 1892. They look upon him as standing for that which is necessary to the revival of their prosperity and the promotion of their welfare. His popularity with them signifies that they are tired and sick of a policy that prevents them from doing a profitable business and obtaining a fair return for their labor. Their common sense tells them that tarring can never be made to pay without a tariff so adjusted as to protect home markets against foreign invasion and increase exports of surplus products to other countries. They propose to undo the stupendous blunder for which they have paid so dearly; and that is why they insist that McKinley shall be the next president.—Globe Democrat.

Alfalfa in Eastern Nebraska

The following paper upon alfalfa culture for eastern Nebraska was prepared by Mr. William Ernst of Johnson county to be read before the Improved Stock Breeders' association in this city in February. Owing to sickness Mr. Ernst was unavoidably absent. He sends along his paper, and as it contains much that is timely upon the important subject of growing alfalfa we give it place at once. Very many of our readers will be glad of an opportunity to follow the words of a man who can speak to the point from the standpoint of experience.

"No question but what alfalfa is the best and most profitable forage plant for our state. Our upland don't produce more than a ton to an acre and a half of native hay per acre and timothy orchard grass will not average any more. Such crops would do while our land was worth from \$5 to \$15 per acre, but now with land selling from \$40 to \$50 per acre, and fat cattle selling for less than a cent, and horses at the rate of 2 cents per pound for second, matured and well bred animals, it will not pay to raise timothy, orchard or native prairie grass in Nebraska. I am safe to say alfalfa will make in southern Nebraska in an average season a ton better than a ton and a half for each cutting and if so seed crop is taken it can be cut four

times, which at that rate makes six tons to the acre. When a seed crop is taken it can be cut but three times in one season. Last year my best field, then four years old, was cut on the 20th of May and made fully two tons per acre. This field is the same one from which I got \$53 worth of seed per acre the year before. I will not dwell on the value of alfalfa either as pasture or hay, all agricultural papers have given the facts as to that time and time again. Hogs can be raised and cattle can be fattened exclusively on alfalfa. Most every farmer would like to own a field of alfalfa and it is only a question of time when every acre of my farm will be sown to it. A good many farmers have sown it year after year and after losing it several times gave it up as a lost job. I am fully satisfied that alfalfa can be raised in most any section if handled right. You will all agree with me that the last season was one of the severest we have had in twenty years on pastures and meadows. My orchard grass, my blue grass and some of the native grass burned out and still I raised the best field of alfalfa I ever did raise, a perfect stand and good healthy plants. Above I spoke of a four year old field. This field was first sown seven years ago, one-third of it was sown in the fall under fall wheat and the other two-thirds of the field was sown under oats. The next summer I had only a thin, uneven stand, but I sowed again, and trying to save what I had sowed it by hand and barrowed with a common harrow. Weeds were the principal crop that season. The year after I made up my mind to take the second cutting for seed and not knowing how to handle the seed crop I left a big portion of the seed scattered all over the field. It grew and made a big stand and has been a success ever since. My other fields all have been, with but little variation, a repetition of my first experience, that is, it took three years to get a full stand, and all of this was owing to the fact that I tried to raise alfalfa under small grain, and when I sowed it alone I let the weeds take it, thinking the weeds were needed for protection. While protection is probably the proper thing for this country it is not the thing for alfalfa. Much has been said in regard to drilling the seed and much has been said about subsoiling. I don't want either for alfalfa for the following reasons: If you drill you put the seed in all the same depth or nearly so and the seed will all come up the same time and if a heavy rain comes down it might destroy the young plant which is very tender when it first comes up. I know of numerous fields being lost in that way. Subsoiling makes the ground to loose, the young plant will do better in ground that is well packed, besides the ground will settle down if subsoiled and expose the tap root which may cause the plant to die the following winter, and why shall we subsoil for alfalfa which goes beyond the depth of the subsoiling in less than two months. Roots four months old will average sixteen inches or more. They will go down eighteen to twenty inches the first summer and not less than twelve inches each year after that. It is no trouble to get a stand of alfalfa on hard pan or all soil spots such as are found on side hills and low places. I want it understood that my experiments with alfalfa are all made in Nemaha and Johnson counties, the results may be still

better in other parts of the state. Two years ago I showed alfalfa at the State fair, but I was not in it. Mr. Olmstead, the big alfalfa man of Beaver City, Furness county, beat my growth so bad that there was no comparison. Later Mr. Olmstead paid me a visit and I took him out to my alfalfa where he made the expression that he never saw a better or even as good a field of alfalfa on upland I have now five fields of different ages containing in all nearly two hundred acres and a good stand all over.
"If I sow more alfalfa I shall proceed in the following manner. My preference would be a clean stalk field, well pastured down, take a corn plow and cultivate as early in spring as can be done conveniently. Then when all danger of frost is over, will say last week in April sow broadcast on this rough ground about twenty pounds of seed per acre take a disk and go over the ground crossways, after that harrow one way and then the other. Harrow as often as you like, the more the better, until the ground is thoroughly packed. I don't think much of rolling, it makes our land to loose and fine. Of course could we foretell the weather we might roll, if we knew a rain would follow before the seed comes up. Now my object in sowing on rough ground is to have the seed in at different depths in order to have it not all come up the same time; it will begin to come up if weather is favorable in three or four days, while the deepest may not come up for two weeks or more owing to how warm the soil is. We see the same thing nearly every year with our corn. A heavy rain about beginning of last May destroyed one-third of the seed sown a few days before, or nearly all that was up at that time, but still enough came up afterwards to give me a full stand. On forty acres sown that way there is scarcely a space six inches square without one or more plants. To my knowledge alfalfa sown as described above never has failed to make a good stand, but still it might not live through the summer unless the weeds are kept down by mowing them repeatedly before they get hard or high enough to shade the alfalfa. I recommend mowing it three or four times the first summer, leaving the weeds for mulching. Light pasturing might not hurt, but of course stock should be kept off while the ground is wet. After the first season alfalfa might be used for pasture or meadow."

Mr. Ernst adds: "I was expected to read a paper on 'Alfalfa Without Irrigation' before the breeders' meeting at Lincoln, but owing to a spell of la grippe was not able to do so. By numerous letters which I received since I am sorry to see that I disappointed quite a few and I see no better way to bring this subject before people who feel interested in the welfare of Nebraska than by sending my paper to The Nebraska Farmer for publication. I am satisfied alfalfa and sugar beets are the salvation of Nebraska and the two would make it the best state in the union if it is not already such."—Nebraska Farmer.

The author of the above article visited this county last month and in a private letter to Aaron Wall, he says on this subject, "In my judgment your county, upland as well as bottom, is fully as well adapted to alfalfa as any I have seen in the state."

D. C. DOE, Vice-President.

A. P. CULLEY, Cashier.

FIRST BANK OF LOUP CITY.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Capital Stock, \$500,000.

Loans on Improved farms at NINE per cent. Best Company and best terms to be had in the west.

CORRESPONDENTS: Chemical National Bank, New York City, N. Y.; Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska.

W. J. FISHER, Attorney and Notary Public.

GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Publisher LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

FISHER & BENSCHOTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

Town Lots, Wild, Cultivated and Irrigated Lands for Sale.

PURE is the whole story about



ARM AND HAMMER SODA

in packages. Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils flour—universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

ARTISTIC HOMES.

225 Designs—All for 10c.

The largest collection of up-to-date designs ever published in any architectural book in the world. 30 church designs—20 interiors—15 stables. COLONIAL HOMES. 34 designs 10c., or both books for 15c.

Any one going to build, or ever intending to build, should get these (100 line) editions of "Artistic and Colonial Homes."

HERBERT C. CHIVERS, Architect, Rooms 223, 224, 225, Walnut St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Doctor Henderson

102 & 104 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Old Reliable Doctor. A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Oldest in Age and Longest Located.

OVER 27 YEARS OF SPECIAL PRACTICE.

Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use. No mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from work. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. Charges low. Over 30,000 cures cured. Age and experience are important. Read little book, then state your case. Send for opinion and terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness & Sexual Debility.

(Spermatorrhea and Impotency) caused by youthful follies and excesses, producing nervousness, losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, &c., cured for life. I can stop all night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis. Its forms and stages cured. Out caustic, cutting, boiling or painful medicines. Permanently cured without pain. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhoea and Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases positively cured or money refunded.

Rheumatism. The Great Turkish Book. A SURE CURE. The greatest discovery in the annals of medicine. One dose gives relief. A few doses remove fever and pain in joints—a cure in a few days. Send statement of case, with stamp for circular.

Free Museum of Anatomy. For sale only. Replete with thousands of curiosities. The life-like models and wax figures deeply impress the mind—a school of instruction—a museum without words. Send \$1.00—have \$2.00 deposited in the bank, which I will perfect for above diseases that I cannot cure.

Subscribe

FOR AND ADVERTISE IN THE

NORTHWESTERN.

The BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM and local newspaper in

SHERMAN COUNTY.

\$66.00 THE BEST RIDING THE BEST LOOKING BUGGY. A LIFE TIME

Ever before offered.

This is a special offer. We sell them at this price to introduce them, regular price is \$75.00.

WE ARE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

ONE CHANCE IN TEN TO GET A BOW TOP. Either wide or narrow track. We would also furnish Corning body in place of Piano body if desired.

Send for Catalogue.

FREDONIA MANUFACTURING CO., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Full Rubber Top, Elliptic Springs, Piano Body, upholstered in a fine grade of cloth, or leather if preferred. Three or four rows of seats.