

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## THE NORTHWESTERN

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### PROFITS IN IRRIGATION AND HOW TO DO IT.

Does it pay to farm large tracts of land without irrigation? Take 160 acres of land and plant  $\frac{1}{2}$  to corn and sow the balance to small grain. It will take at least two men and three teams, if it is farmed the way the most farmers work their land. 80 acres planted with corn will produce on an average of 30 bushels per acre, which would make a total of 2400 bushels. 60 acres sown to wheat at an average yield of 12 bushels per acre would make a total of 720 bushels. 17 acres sown with oats at an average yield of 30 bushels per acre would make a total of 510 bushels. Two acres planted with potatoes at 40 bushels per acre would make 80 bushels. They would then have raised a total of 4,740 bushels of grain. Deduct for seed and feed:

740 bushels of Corn.  
75 bushels of Wheat,  
145 bushels of Oats,  
16 bushels of Potatoes

or a total of 976 bushels, which would net 2,764 bushels of grain that two men and three teams have produced from 160 acres of land.

Farming on a small scale or  $\frac{1}{4}$  the number of acres and irrigate the same. Plant 27 acres with corn and produce an average of 80 bushels per acre or 2,180 bu. Sow 19 acres with wheat and produce an average of 35 bu. or 665 bu. Sow 5 acres with oats and produce an average yield of 80 bu. or 400 bushels. Plant two acres with potatoes and produce an average of 200 bu. or 400 bushels. One man would then have raised a total of 3,651 bushels. Deduct for seed and feed:

247 bushels of corn  
15 bu. of wheat,  
43 bushel oats,  
20 bushel potatoes

or a total of 325 bushels which would net 3326 bu. that one man and team has produced from 53 acres of land. Compare the bushels and see the difference.

53 acre with irrigation 3326 bu.  
160 acres without irrig. 2764 "

Why then farm a large tract of land without irrigation when one man and team can produce 562 bu. more grain with irrigation from one third the number of acres.

The figures for irrigation I have given may look large but there is no reason why they can not be increased by  $\frac{1}{4}$  if the land is properly irrigated and tilled.

Why should one look to other localities for a home. When we have here some of the richest soil to be found anywhere in the United States and also one of the best irrigation canals. While the water in the Middle Loup is the richest in fertilizing matter of any stream in the west. Our land is particularly adapted for irrigation, it all having a gradual slope, with but few places where the water will not spread over the surface with but little work.

Any one with energy could obtain 40 or 50 acres of fine irrigation land, make a comfortable living and raise larger crops than could be produced anywhere in the United States by irrigation.

A word about irrigation.—First of all procure a competent engineer to locate the lateral, whose services will not cost over two or three dollars. Having the lateral completed the best way to handle the water would be to place small wooden boxes or pipes along in the lateral bank about one rod apart. The water can then be controlled with perfect ease without danger that the water will

wash the lateral bank away. To irrigate corn plant the rows so the fall will not be too great to cause the water to wash the soil away. If it can not be avoided the water will have to be turned on in smaller quantities which can easily be regulated with the small wooden boxes.

The boxes, being only one rod apart, it will not take much work to change the water from one row to another, until the whole field is watered. The rows on a large field may have to be planted in several different directions to get the right slope. The ground should be well plowed and harrowed before planting to insure an even stand. Much will depend on the stand to produce a large yield. It should be well cultivated so the corn will make a rapid growth and to keep all weeds down. The last two times the rows should be ridged quite high so the water will not run from one row to another. Great care should be used when watering a field of corn that no water will gather in low places and thus cause the stalks to blow down, the ground being loose, and the water gathering around the roots it will take but a little breeze to cause the stalks to blow down.

One good watering will make a good crop if the corn has been thoroughly cultivated. The best time to water is just when the tassels begin to show the stalk. It is then nearly done growing and all the moisture will be utilized to procure the grain.

**SMALL GRAIN:** Having had no experience with irrigating small grain I can only suggest what I think would be the proper way to irrigate a field of grain—the same way as with corn. The land should be well prepared before the grain is sown so as to secure an even stand. The labor required will be but little more than with corn if the lateral has been properly laid out and the land slightly ridged the same as a corn field would be when the rows are ridged. Of course the water will not flow as far in a grain field, it being obstructed by the plants. Therefore more laterals will be required or smaller fields. Great care should be urged that the water will not wash the soil away from the roots. Grain should not be watered before the ground is shaded, to prevent the ground from baking. Most irrigators use the furrow system when irrigating a field of grain, by plowing a furrow every few rods in a field nearly on a level. The water is then turned into the one next to the lateral. When the furrow is filled it will overflow all along and when one space is wet enough it is turned into another until the whole field is watered. I can see no reason why the method I have given would not be the most practical. The field then remains in perfect condition to harvest the crop.

Three pecks per acre of wheat is plenty for seed if the ground is in good condition and one and one-half bushels of oats is all that is required per acre.

Yesterday, March 4, was inauguration day and President McKinley was seated with high honors. The pops in this locality were looking for prosperity in on last evening's train.

### PRISONER OF HIS FEARS.

Sultan Has Fifty Beds and Lets No One Know Which He'll Occupy.

"The 'commander of the faithful' is of middling stature, rather under than over the average, and of weakly constitution. His countenance has no wicked expression. It is of the Circassian type from the mother's side, but bearing the marks of degeneration. The eyes are haggard, the forehead insignificant and narrow, the eyebrows very thick, forming two great arcs, which coalesce. The large nose dominates the whole physiognomy and is slightly inclined to one side at the lower extremity. The mouth is large, the lips thick. The sultan wears his beard long, and care has been taken to keep it very thick, sprinkling his hair and beard with silver within the last few years. It is a family tradition among the heirs of Osman to speak in a loud voice. Abdul Hamid's utterance is strident and imperious. It is the voice of a master addressing those whom he regards as his slaves."

Ever since he has been on the throne Abdul Hamid has rarely gone to bed at night to rise in the morning like an ordinary mortal. He seldom retires until dawn, but rises again at 8 o'clock, having spent the night hard at work listening to reports and attending to the affairs of state. When he has nothing else to do, he reads French detective stories, for he has an all pervading idea that conspiracies are being hatched against him, and passes his time circling an imaginary conspirator. Nobody knows where he will spend any part of the day or evening. Often he enters a building, and while the sentries at the door believe that he is inside, he has gone by a back door and to some other building. Moreover, in whatever part of the palace he may be, there is a permanent service of surveillance day and night, and he is constantly accompanied by a score of persons, who organize a special service in the building or apartment where he happens to be for the moment.

Where the sultan will sleep is never known. He possesses more than 50 beds in the different parts of the palace, and these bedrooms are separated from the rest of the edifice by iron doors and furnished with most ingenious and complicated locks. Two superb St. Bernards also sleep outside the door of the apartment in which the sultan may be sleeping, for he knows that four footed guardians cannot be tampered with. Formerly the members of the imperial harem used to move about among the numerous palaces on the Bosphorus, but Abdul Hamid put a stop to it. The ladies of the harem never have the benefit of a change of air. Their palace is their prison, and nowhere does phthisis claim so many victims as in the harem of Yildiz.—Contemporary Review

### FIELD DIVERSIONS.

A Federal Officer Who Read Novels Between Engagements.

General Horace Porter tells the following anecdote in his "Campaigning With Grant" in "The Century": During the ten days of battle through which we had just passed very little relief, physical or mental, had been obtained, but there was one staff officer, a Colonel B—, who often came as bearer of messages to our headquarters, who always managed to console himself with novel reading, and his peculiarity in this respect became a standing joke among those who knew him. He went about with his saddle bags stuffed full of thrilling romances, and was seen several times sitting on his horse, under a brisk fire, poring over the last pages of an absorbing volume to reach the denouement of the plot and evincing a greater curiosity to find how the hero and the heroine were going to be extricated from the entangled dilemma into which they had been plunged by the unsympathetic author than to learn the result of the surrounding battle.

One of his peculiarities was that he took it for granted that all the people he met were perfectly familiar with his line of literature, and he talked about nothing but the merits of the latest novel. For the last week he had been devouring Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." It was an English translation, for the officer had no knowledge of French. As he was passing a house in rear of the "angle" he saw a young lady seated on the porch, and, stopping his horse, bowed to her with all the grace of a Chesterfield and endeavored to engage her in conversation. Before he had gone far he took occasion to remark, "By the way, have you seen 'Les Miserables'?" anglicizing the pronunciation. Her black eyes snapped with indignation as she tartly replied: "Don't you talk to me that way. They are a good deal better than Grant's 'miserables' anyhow!" This was retold so often by those who heard it that, for some time after, its repetition seriously endangered the colonel's peace of mind.

### Like the Ostrich.

Mr. Crimmonbuck—You women remind me of ostriches.  
Mrs. Crimmonbuck—I don't understand you.

"Well, you know, the ostrich buries its head and believes it cannot be seen."  
"Yes, I've heard of that."  
"Well, you women cover your head with a bonnet and think you are out of sight!"—Youkers Statesman.

### One Better.

Jim Farn—I'm in luck. I got \$300 last night on the ace of hearts.

Crockey Joe—Dat's nothin. A fren of mine cracked a jewelry crith last week an got five thousand on a tray of diamonds.—Exchange.

### The Nebraska Legislature.

It is a recognized fact among Nebraskans that no matter what other daily paper they read at other times, during the legislative sessions they must get the Lincoln State Journal if they want all the news. The Journal is right on the ground can get the latest doings of the law makers and frequently gives the news one day earlier than the Omaha papers. The Journal's Washington Correspondent, Mr. Annin keeps the Journal readers thoroughly posted on matters of interest to Nebraskans that are happening of the national capital. The Journal is mailed at 50 cents per month without Sunday or 65 cents per month with Sunday. It is a great payer.

Chicago, Pa., "Herald" Richard Vencil reports One Minute Cough Cure the greatest success of medical science. He told us that it cured his whole family of terrible coughs and colds, after all other so called cures had entirely failed. Mr. Vencil said, it assisted his children through a very bad siege of measles One Minute Cough Cure makes expectation very easy and rapid Oden Dahl Bros.

The Union Pacific System has inaugurated a thorough colonist sleeping car service between Council Bluffs and Portland. This car leaves Co Bluffs on our train No 3 daily at 3 15 p m and passengers go through without change Berths in this car can be secured by request at this office. In addition to the above, we also run a thorough colonist car daily to San Francisco and a permanently conducted colonist car weekly every Friday to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Full information can be obtained by writing or calling on Frank W Cline, Agent.

### NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

In district court of Sherman county, Nebraska.

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford Connecticut,

vs. plaintiff  
Lysander E. Moore, Olive L. Moore, Marx Kroger, — Kroger, his wife, first name unknown, Eli B. Fisher, William J. Fisher, Jesse W. Fisher, John N. Fisher, Minnie Fisher, Sarah A. Bassett, Cyrus P. Bassett, Mary A. Morgan, Albert J. Morgan, Lewis C. Fisher, Francis E. Fisher, William J. Fisher, as administrators of the estate of Mary M. Fisher, deceased, Thos. M. Reed, Isaac Bullock, James Bullock, defendants.

State of Nebraska, s. s. Sherman County.

To the above named non-resident defendants to-wit: Lysander E. Moore, Olive L. Moore, Marx Kroger, — Kroger, his wife first name unknown, Eli B. Fisher, Mary A. Morgan and Albin J. Morgan: You will take notice that on the 24th day of February 1897 the above named plaintiff filed its petition against the above named defendants in the district court of Sherman county, Nebraska the object and purport of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage made and delivered by the defendants Lysander E. Moore and Oliver L. Moore to the said plaintiff upon the following described real estate situate in the county of Sherman and state of Nebraska, to-wit: The south west quarter of Section Twenty-six (26), in township sixteen (16) north of range (14) west of 6th p. m., to secure the payment of a promissory note dated March 25, 1881 for the sum of \$400.00 with interest at seven per cent per annum and due and payable on the first day of March 1889 and which was thereafter extended to the first day of March 1892, with interest at six per cent per annum and due and payable on the first day of March 1894, for which said plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of April 1897. Dated this 27th day February, 1897.  
THE PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, Plaintiff.  
Attest R. J. NIGHTINGALE, its Attorneys.  
LOUIS REIN, Clerk of the District Court.

### T. S. NIGHTINGALE, LAWYER.

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A Notary Public, Stenographer and Typewriter in Office.

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### Burlington Route TIME TABLE.

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Lincoln, Denver,  
Omaha, Helena,  
Chicago, Butte,  
St. Joseph, Salt Lake City,  
Kansas City, Portland,  
St. Louis, San Francisco,  
and all points and all points  
East and South. West

### TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 54. Acem. daily except Sunday for all points.....1:15 a.m.  
No. 53. Acem. daily, except Sunday for Areadia.....6:50 p.m.

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For information, maps, time tables and tickets call on or write to A. F. Werts Agent, Or J. FRANCIS, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

### U. P. RAILWAY.

Beginning Sunday, November 17th, trains will arrive and depart at this station as follows:

Leaves Leaves  
Monday, 5:50, Tuesday, 8:00  
Wednesday, 5:50, Thursday, 8:00  
Friday, 5:50, Saturday, 8:00

Arrives at Loup City daily 6:15 p. m. daily.

Close connection at Grand Island and for all points East and West.

F. W. CLINE, Agent

LOST.—A dear little child, who made home happy by its smiles. And to think it might have been saved had the parents only kept in the house One Minute Cough Cure the infallible remedy for croup.

We want one good man (having horse), as permanent superintendent for Sherman county, to attend to our business, on salary. Must send along with application, strong letters of recommendation as to honesty, integrity, and ability. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Phila., Pa.

D. C. DOE, Vice-President.  
A. P. CULLEY, Cashier.

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GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Publisher LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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