

THE NORTHWESTERN

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Official Paper Sherman County

Joey Bogstock, said Sly, Develish
Sly. So does Sagosta but he spells it
Schley.

The Spanish Delila, doesn't seem
to fascinate our Sampson a little bit,
his hair is too short.

Wonder what Dewey eat for break-
fast that (S) painful morning down at
Manila. He chewed up the whole
Spanish fleet for desert.

Dewey, don't need any little early
risers. He is generally on deck about
sun up so as to put in a few good
substantial blows before breakfast.

This is an agri-cultural year,
Nebraska, raises wheat, Dewey razed
Cavite, Sampson raised—at San
Juan, and Miles will raise the Stars
and stripes in Cuba.

Admiral Camera, the Commander
of the Spanish fleet that is still at
Cadiz, is now said to be coaling for
a trip to the Philippines to take Dewey
fleet. The Spanish have so far taken
all they got with a Camera.

Officers and privates of the regu-
lar private and volunteer army this
week have had the novel sensation
of receiving their pay in gold coin.
The demands upon the treasury de-
partment for paper money has been
so great during the past few months
that it is found easier to pay out
gold over the counter than green-
backs and treasury notes. For the
first time in years in Washington,
five, ten and twenty dollar gold
pieces are current everywhere. An
officer of Fifth artillery drew from
his trousers pocket a hand full of
gold coin and stated that it was the
first one hundred and twenty dollars
in gold he has had in his possession
since before the war. Those who
have served on the Pacific coast are
more familiar with the sight of gold.
West of the Rockies for years past
gold coin has not been an unusual
sight. In the past however, and es-
pecially since the repeal of the Sher-
man purchasing clause, gold has been
carefully hoarded by the banks and
a ten dollar gold piece in active cir-
culation has been almost as great a
rarity as an Indian rupee.—From
Washington letter to State Journal.

An Alliance for offensive or defensive
purposes between this country and
Great Britain is one of the possibili-
ties of the near future that is the
natural out come of our war with
Spain. For a long time England has
veiwed with well founded alarm the
growing antipathy of the nations of
Europe toward her, and the tendency
of them to oppose every thing English
and the sentiment of the continent to
combine against English speaking
people. Left to herself, these great
powers could concentrate their forces
and easily destory the grand civil-
ization built up by the little Island
and force the world's growing ten-
dency to freedom back many centuries.
Viewed from this standpoint Great
Britain naturally must look for an ally
and the most natural direction for her
to cast her gaze is toward the people
whose language and enlightenment is
paterned after her own. It is true that
our interests have been inimical, and
that we have fought her because our
cause was just an her desire to rule.
But blood of one blood, flesh of one
flesh it is natural that sooner or later,
according to the belligerency of the
other nations our interests must draw
us closer together and as other nations
endeavor to crowd us out of the com-
mercial world we may be compelled to
join hands and stand as one people for
our own preservation. The freindly
stand Eng'and has taken toward us
in our present trouble has hastened
the day and made warm friend to the
coalition that even sixty days ago
would not of thought of it. Let the
web of freindship that is now being
woven be gloriously completed, and
may a strand never be broken.

EDITOR NORTHWESTERN:—Contin-
uing the sketch of my recent trip to
Montana will say that the Flathead
valley is very pretty and productive.
Part of it is prairie and part "open-
ings" or land with scattering trees
and still another part heavily tim-
bered, mostly with evergreens, bull
pines, fir tamerack, spruce, and a
few cottenwoods and white berch.
The part without trees is mostly
free from stone, but the opealngs
are quite stony but good farm lands,
and I think fully equal to the other.
Wheat is their main crop as it is too
far north for corn. Wheat yields
25 to 40 bushels per acre and when
I was there was selling for from
\$.05 to \$.120 per bushel and I saw
one team hauling 85 bushels, and
they were not extra good horses at
that. The roads when dry are
very good but when wet are about
as bad as can be, the subsoil being
an Alkali clay and is as sleek as
grease. The top soil however, is
from six inches to two feet in thick-
ness, is of a dark brown color and
very productive. We ate potatoes,
carrots, and turnips that had been in
the ground all winter and were quite
as good as those put in the celar in
the fall. It snows there in Septem-
ber and the blanket of snow keeps
the ground from freezing. Their
wheat harvest comes the last of
August.

We spent one half day at the "Lie
Camp" in the mountains west of the
valley where they work winters get-
ting out R. R. ties. Found log
houses, stables, etc. where men
had put in the winter months.
The timber was the tallest I ever
saw. Many of the tallest trees are
at least 150 feet high and, I should
judge, not more than six or eight
inches in diamitor at the butt.

Having spent one week at the farm
seven miles from Kalispell and ten
days in town we began to think of
Nebraska. But when we talk of
coming east the Great Northern has
a policy of its own, and wants a good
round price to take us home, so we
decide to keep going west until we
reach some other railroad that wants
to take us east. We bade Mr. and
Mrs. John Pappendick good bye on
the morning of May 21, they send-
ing their regards to old friends in
Sherman county. We arrive at Spoka-
ne, Washington on 3.20 p. m. 250
miles from K. We pass through a
wild country nearly the whole dis-
tance, but little settled and heavily
timbered. A few saw mills and
mining camps is all we saw. We
crossed the whole width of Idaho
which is narrow at its north end, and
is said to be a rich mining country,
but I think whoever goes there earns
all that he gets.

We have one hour and forty min-
utes at Spokane. After procuring
tickets over the O. R. and N. R. R.
and the U. P. who are pleased to
take us to Grand Island for \$25
we spent our spare time in viewing
the Falls which are next to Niagara
of anything that I have ever seen.
It affords a fine water power, but
I learned was little used owing to
some complicitaion with a foreign
syndicate. At 5 p. m. we started
again in a south westerly course.
We pass through the celebrated
Palouse country before dark. It
is a garden spot of the west but
not much larger than Sherman coun-
ty. There the Whites and Indians
are neighbors as many of the Red
men have taken government home-
steads, but it is easy to tell which
farms belongs to the whites. Good
farming shows there as well as in
Nebraska.

At 3:30 a. m. on the 25, we are
at Umatilla, Junction, on the Co-
lumbia river, 187 miles south east
of Portland, in the state of Oregon,
and only 300 feet above sea level.
We strike sage brush which we see
all day and when we retire in the
tourist sleeper there is nothing to be
seen but sage brush. From Umatil-
la, to Huntington, there is little to
note as it is a desolate country with
a few scattered farms on the high
points of the bottom lands of the
streams some of the low lands being
wet and the upper table lands too
dry, and in some places sand blows.

As we climb the mountains we see
but few farms, it being mostly bar-
ren rock of a volcanic nature and
redish color, and where there is any

soil the sage brush has established
itself. There are, however, a few
small farms in the valleys where the
people are trying to eke out an ex-
istence by irrigating a garden patch.
If there was ever a forlorn looking
set they are the men with a long han-
dled shovel and rubber boots, with
hats pulled down over their eyes pul-
ling in the water trying to raise a
little to eat. At 1:30 p. m. we are
at Huntington, the terminus of the
O. R. & N. and the Oregon short line
of the U. P., and at an elevation of
2112 feet or about the same as Sher-
man Co. All of the afternoon of the
25, there was but little to note, it
being the same mountains, covered
with snow in the distance, and sage
brush planes as far as we could
see. Along the streams we could see
where the miners had dug away the
gravel and at some places drifted
into the hill and washed the dirt
as I suppose for gold, the streams be-
ing red with the wash and in some
places there were long flumes to car-
ry the water to where they were mine-
ing. At 5.46 p. m. we are at Nampa,
at an elevation of 2487 feet, so you
see we were still climbing the hill.
As we soon hunt our berth we see
nothing more of note until daylight.
At 7:36 we arrived at Ogden, hav-
ing passed through the Barrel can-
on, a good view of which we had
from the rear of the car, as the car
had been switched in at the rear at
Pocatella, in the night. This is a
very picturesque gorge well worth
seeing. At Ogden we are 4301 feet
above the sea and are still climbing.
There we stop about an hour, change
cars and start over the main line of
the U. P., up echo canon past the
devils slide, and keep climbing the
hill at good speed, for we are now
pulled by one of the U. P.'s best
engines. I should say the country
was of little use to anybody. A few
flocks of sheep in sight and that is
about all.

At 1:35 p. m. we arrived at Gran-
ger, Wy., at an elevation of 6219
feet where we greet our friends that
we had left the evening before who
had come direct from Pocatilla and
all go on together. At 230 miles
we pass Green river, at an elevation
of 6077 feet so you see we had a lit-
tle down grade. At 7:10 p. m., we
are at Rawlins, at an elevation of
6744 ft. which is the last we see
much of, as we turn in early and
when we get up we are nearly to
North Platte, having passed over the
summit. At Ames Monument, at 12:
40 a. m. at an elevation of 8247 ft.
the country from North Platte, is
mostly grazing lands and we saw
many herds of cattle and but little
farming. At Julesberg, we are in a
corner of Colorado for about eight
miles. We do not realize that we are
in Nebr., until we strike Dawson Co.
where we are at home again.

We arrived at Grand Island, at 12:
45 on the 27, and left for Loup City,
but as "Joe" had lots of stock to
load that day he was late, it being
nearly 10 p. m., when we arrived, but
we came as fast as was safe on
that track when we did get started.
For rolling stock the U. P. and B.
& M., cleans them all out. The best
time was made from Rawlins on the
U. P. The Great Northern, has some
new cars with full vestibule which
are a great improvement on the half
vestibule of the other roads. In con-
clusion will say that I saw very lit-
tle farming property that I would
care to change my Nebraska, lands
for, but the object of my trip was
not to look up locations but to hold
a sort of reunion with my two daugh-
ters, Mrs. J. I. Depew, and Mrs.
John Pappendick, and I had a very
happy meeting with them and their
families. The whole distance travel-
ed was about 3,500 miles at a cost
of about two and one tenth cents per
mile, and in eleven different states.
M. H. SMITH.

In our advertising columns will be
found an announcement of Ex-Senator
John J. Ingalls forthcoming book en-
titled America's War For Humanity.
Canvassing agents will find in it a
book remarkable interest, and cer-
tainly of extraordinary salubility.
The history of the war is told in pic-
ture and story, and in a way that al-
ways characterizes the brilliant pen of
Senator Ingalls. In narrating the in-
cidents of this war he finds grand scope
for his superb descriptive and ana-
lytical powers. The theme is worthy
of the author, and the author is wor-
thy of the theme. It is published by
F. D. Thompson Publishing Co. of St.
Louis, Mo. It will be a monumen-
tal work that will not only be every-
where read, but it will be a monumen-
t to his genius that will outlive in his-
tory his brilliant senatorial career.
The subscription book trade and the
canvassing agent are fortunate in the
fact that an author of such rare abili-
ty has been enlisted in its interest.

J. PHIL JAEGER

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adding largely to our stock, many articles heretofore sold in other stores for high
prices, and selling them on a very close margin, we are gradually building up a bus-
iness that is highly satisfactory. We have a mammoth stock of Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Notions, all new spring goods, but we do not be-
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partment, because we find that we can do more business on close margin than on
large profits, and a large volume of business will give us good interest on our
investment. Don't go by our store if you want a bargain in a Trunk or Valice
or in fact anything to put in it. We are here to do business and have employed
the aid of low prices in every department to assist us. Come in and see our
goods and learn our prices when you visit the county seat. Remember the place,

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unexcelled by any other line and con-
sists of Pullman Palace Sleepers, Pull-
man Tourist Sleepers, Chair Cars, Din-
ing, (Meals a la cart.)
For time tables and full information
call on—W. D. CLIFTON, Agent.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Lincoln, Nebr. 4
April 26, 1898. 4
Notice is hereby given that the following
named settler filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before
the County Judge of Sherman county,
at Loup City, Nebr., on Monday, June 13,
1898, viz: Kardzmanierz Sowakinos, H. E.
No. 18261, for the north west quarter of
section 22, township 16, range 13, west.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and culti-
vation of, said land, viz: Mike Petrytis,
John Spotanski, Adam Fredrick, Michael
Rewolinski, all of Ashton, Neb:

Any person who desires to protest against
the allowance of such proof, or who knows
of any substantial reason, under the law
and the regulations of the Interior De-
partment, why such proof should not be
allowed, will be given an opportunity at
the above time and place to cross-examine
the witnesses of said claimant, and to
offer evidence in rebuttal of that submit-
ted by claimant.
J. W. JOHNSON, Register.

LIQUOR LICENSE NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Niels
Nielsen for lequor license:
Notice is hereby given that Niels Nielsen
did upon the 25th day of May 1898, file his
application with the board of Trustees of
the Village of Litchfield for license to
sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors,
in the building south of the Commercial
House, on lot No. 14, in the village of
Litchfield, Nebraska for the year ending
May 1st, 1899.
If there be no objections, remonstrance
or protest filed before June 10, 1898 the
license will be granted.
NIELS NIELSEN, Applicant.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:
Notice is hereby given to all persons not
to harbor or keep one Sigred Carlson, an
old Sweed lady and pauper, of Washing-
ton township, Sherman Co., Neb., as she
has a house here and said township is
willing to provide for and care for her.
You are further notified that said Wash-
ington township will not pay for her keep-
ing any where else, or any bills that she may
contract. All persons so harboring
or trusting her in any way will have
to do so on their own responsibility.
D. H. ROYER, Justice of the Peace
Washington township, Sherman Co. Neb

NOTICE OF STOCK TAKEN UP.

I hereby give notice that I have taken
up on my farm, in Bristol township, sec-
tion, 1, T. 13, Range 14, Sherman county
Nebraska, on or about May 3rd, 1898: One
black mare colt, about three years old,
weight about 800 pounds, hind legs white
up to knee and star in forehead. Owner
can have same by paying cost of keeping
and for this advertisement.
PETER MORTZ.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares
a man for his home in the skies. Early
to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill
that makes life longer and better and
wiser. Odendahl, Brev.

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