The Sloux County Journal. Treatment of Smil

OLDERY PAPER IN THE COUNTY. BEST PAPER IS THE COUNTY. ONLY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN SHOUX COUNTY. HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN SIOUX COUNTY.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1898.

A Lincoln exchange thinks the senator from Sioux county is getting credit for smartness under false pretenses. -Rushville Standard.

stroyed,

A new democratic paper has been established at Hemingford in order to be ready for the change in the administration. Democratic papers are getting quite numerous in northwest Nebraska.

Dawes county is blessed with official papers. By the action of the county board of that county the Citizen, and Signal, of Chadron, and the Tribunc, of cial title.

The Crawford Gazette comes to hand with the name of B. H. McGrew at the head as editor and proprietor. The new paper is republican in politics and gives promise of being a credit to the town. We welcome Mr. McGrew to the editorial circle of northwest Nebraske.

time before the members will get down to the inch, or an iron frame could be to business. The probabilities are that made at a trifling cost, over which the the present session will accomplish about wire netting could be stretched. This as little as any body that has ever been would allow the water to pass freely and

record as published in another column stead of the wire basket. A perforated that the Independent is made the official tin vessel is in some respects preferable county paper for the ensuring year. As to any of the above. the promise of that was the mess of Now dip the basket of seed in the first pendent sold his political birthright it the water has for the most part escaped, county news just the same.

took the treasurer to task for not loan. quired for this preparatory treatment. ing the county funds as provided by law. The treasurer informed them that he had exhausted every means to induce the banks to make a bid for the deposits but not one of them would pay a cent of interest, and bankers of northwest Nebraska say they have so much money lying idle in their vaults that they will have to decline to pay interest on deposits. Such things make rocky sledding for the calamity howlers.

that is great and good they ought to be from time to time. pass an assessment law the statute. A law with strong penalty for dishonesty on the part of the assessor or the assessed is what is demanded by all but the shylocks and misers who do not want tecting their property. If some of the rich men had some of their property confiscated or had to serve a term in the pen for falsely listing their property for assessment it would be a lesson to all.

American Glaciers and Snow Ranners.

In our own country we can boast of thoroughly dried and stored if desired. glaciers grander in proportions, and probupon Mt. Blanc.

Upon the upper reaches of the moun- but always leave room for the grain to tains, where the spow lies in immense, powdery drifts which the sun's rays have in the second vessel of water fifteen no power to melt, the north wind sweeps down with hurricane force and swiftness, driving the fight, dry particles The foregoing method is applicable to ds of yards, so that, at a distance, there appear to be vast pennons of sparkmasts of ships. Wonderfully water afterwards, objects these snow-banners accounts of seed are

Oats and Wheat.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

HOW TO PREVENT OAT AND WHEAT SMUT. It has been found that the infection of the plant takes place when the seed is germinating and from spores adhering to the seed when planted. If these adhering spores can be killed a grop wholly

free from smut can be obtained. The Jensen or hot-water treatment for oat and wheat smut.-This method, discovered by J. L. Jenson, of Denmark, in 1887, consists in immersing the seed which is supposed to be infected with smut for a few minutes in scalding Alliance suffered a \$25,000 fire last water. The temperature must be such week, but the indications are that it will as to kill the smut spores, and the imbe replaced with better buildings and mersion must not be prolonged so that larger stocks of goods than were de- the heat would injure the germinative power of the seed. If the water is at a temperature of 132; degrees F., the spores will be killed, and yet the immersion, if not continued beyond lifteen minutes, will not in the least injure the seed.

The temperature must be allowed to vary but little from 132; degrees, in no case rising higher than 135 or falling below 130 degrees. To insure these conditions when treating large quantities of seed, the following suggestions are of-

Provide two large vessols-as two ket Crawford, are all clothed with the offistove, the first containing warm water (say 110 to 130 degrees), the second containing scalding water (1324 degrees.)

The first is for the purpose of warming the seed preparatory to dipping it into the second vessel at a proper tem-

The legislature has got far enough along to canvass the vote and the state officers are now holding down their jobs.

The indications are that it will be some the control of the control yet prevent the passage of seed. A sack made of loosely woven material (as It will be seen by the commissioner's gunny sack) could perhaps be used in-

pottage for which the editor of the Inde- vessel; after a moment lift it; and, when was but right that the populist members plunge it into the water again, repeating of the board should deliver the goods. the operation several times. The object THE JOURNAL will give its readers the of the lifting and plunging, to which should be added also a rotary motion, is should be added also a rotary motion, is to bring every grain in contact with the hot water. Less than a minute is required for this preparatory treatment, after which plunge the basket of seed into the second vessel. If the thermometer indicates that the temperature of the water is falling, pour in hot water until it is elevated to 18247. If it should rise higher than 1357, add small quantities of cold water. This will doubtless be the most simple method of keeping the proper temperature and requires only the addition of two small vessels, one for cold and one for boiling water.

Steam, conducted into the second vessel by a pipe provided with a stopcock,

The legislators are not likely to get to- sel by a pipe provided with a stopcock gether on anything that can possibly be answers even better, both for heating made political, but in the name of all the water and elevating the temperature

The basket of seed should, very shortly after its immersion, be lifted and then plunged and agitated in the manner described above; and the operation should high be repeated eight or ten times during the immersion, which should be continued fifteen minutes. In this way every porfifteen minutes. In this way every portion of the seed will be subjected to the action of the scalding water. Immediately after its removal dash cold water over it or plunge it into a vessel of cold water and then spread out to dry. Another portion can be treated similarly, and so on until all the seed has been disconting the same of the seed will be subjected to the action of the scalding water. Immediately, and plaintiff will apply at Judge's chambers at Chadron, Dawes county, Nebraska, on February 9th, 1935, at 10 o'clock at many the same of the seed will be subjected to the action of the scalding water. Immediately after its removal dash cold water over it or plunge it into a vessel of cold water and then spread out to dry. Another portion can be treated similarly, and so on until all the seed has been disconting the same of the to pay their share of the expense of proand so on until all the seed has been disinfected. Before thoroughly dry the the seed can be sown; but it may be

The important precautions to be taken ably more venerable in point of time, are as follows: 1. Maintain the proper than those in the Alpine region. Several temperature of water (1324 P.), in no of these ice-rivers creep down the valleys case allowing it to rise higher than 185° of Mt. Shastu, in Northern California. or to fall below 1800. This will not be One of them is eighteen hundred feet difficult to do if a reliable thermometer is thick, and four miles across. There are used and hot or water cold be dipped into also vast glaciers upon Mt Tacoma, in the vessel as the falling or rising tem-Washington, upon Mt. Hood in Oregon, perature demands. Immersion fifteen and upon Mts. McClure, Lyall, and Hoff- minutes will not then injure the seed. man, in the Yosemite Valley. Each of 2. See that the volume of scalding water these is equal to the largest of those is much greater (at least six or eight times) than that of the seed treated at Some of these peaks exhibit that splen- any one time. 8. Never fill the basket enomenon, the "snow-banner," or sack containing the seed entirely full, move about freely. 4. Leave the seed

minutes. The hot-water treatment for oats. tward in horizontal lines, for hun- both wheat and cats. With oats the following alight modifications are probably advantageous: 1. Have the water in the second vessel 1484 F, and immerse the ng away from them as do the ensigns seed five minutes, cooling with cold ment, but great care must be taken to ag through the wavering clouds of see that every grain is thoroughly me of the wetted. 2. Have the water in the seco | but spread out at once to This last

at form of the Jamen oats, since it regres a

have shown that seed treated in this way yields the most grain and straw. Neither of these modifications can be recommended for wheat without more data than we now possess.

These tratments have all been tried and proved effective. Probably the hot water is the best for general use. In some parts of the country seed wheat is treated in strong solutions of cope r sucphate and no time is used. This practice is much inferior, since it injures the seed, while those given here prevent the smut completely and at the same time do not injure the seed if carefully followed. In injure the seed if carefully followed. In all forms of seed treatment care should be taken to spread the grain out to dry at once and by frequent stirring prevent its spoiling. The treated seed should be put in sacks disinfectep by boiling fifteen minutes. If these precautions are not taken the seed may be infected again after treatment, especially in case of stinking smut of wheat. If the seed is to be sown broadcast it will not have to be so dry as if it is to be drilled. The seed may be treated with hot water a considerable time before planting if dried carefully, but it is probably better to treat just before planting.

In conclusion, this bulletin will fail of its object if it does not induce you to treat your oats and wheat this year. It should be remembered that the recommendations here given are not from theoetical grounds alone, but are justified by the second of the second that the recommendations have given are not from theoetical grounds alone, but are justified by the second of the se tied by the results of extended and laborious experiments many times repeated.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned on his premises SE'₄ sec. II. Township 33. Range 55 in the placed, a half bushel or more at a time, in a closed vessel that will allow oxen described as follows: One red work

Notice.

Stephen A. Beers and Mary A. Beers, defendants, will take notice that Francis K. Hanover, plaintiff, has filed a petition in the district court of Sloux county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a mortgage dated September 22d, 1888, for \$800.00 and interest, on the North East Quarter Section 29, Township 24, North of Rauge 55 West of the 6th P. M., in said county, given by Stephen A. Beers and Mary Beers to Western Farm Mortgage Company, and assigned to plaintiff, which mortgage was recorded in Book Bat page 118, of the mortgage records of said county, and to have the same decreed to be a first lien and said lands soid to satisfy the same.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of he district court of Sloux county, upon a lecree wherein Charles L. Browne, is plaintiff, and Jacob B. Drumm, et. al., re defendants, I will on the 6th day of rebruary, A. D. 1828, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of ald day, at the east door of the court house in Harrison, Sloux county, Nebraska, sell to public auction to the highest cash midder, the following described real state, to wit: East half of South West quarter and West half of South East Quarter section 25, Township 28 North of Range 24 West of the 6th P. M.
And plaintiff will apply at Judge's hambers at Chadron, Dawas county, Schraska, on February 9th, 1808, at 10 o'clock, i. m., to Hon. Alfred Bartow, Judge of sald court, for an order confirming sald ale, and directing deed to issue to purchaser. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Sloux county, upon a

Sheiriff.

Spargur & Fisher Attys. for Plaintiff.

Notice-Homestead Entry.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB.,

Final Proof Notices.

and the regular method the paper and are requested to examine their notice and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Land Office at Ohadren, Neb., j Jan. 9, feet.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has been notice at his injention to make lina; proof in support of his claim, and that support while he made before Coural Lind, man, Clerk of the Dispice Court at Harrison, Schraska, on February 18th, 18th, vit

Notice for Publication.

Natice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his ciaim, and that said proof will be made before Charles E. Verliy, U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner at Montrose, Nebraska on February 13, 1863, vtz:

Harriet Clark, of Montrose, Land Office at Chadron, Nob., Harriet Clark, of Montrose, Nebr.,

James Clark, of Montrose, Nebr.

Notice for Publication.

Notice of Chadron, Neb. | Dec. 26, 1892. |
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Court at Harrison, Nebraska, on February 11th, 1893, viz.

who under Morestead Entry No. 5430 for the St. NW34 and St. NE4 Sec. 29. Tp. 35 N., R. 54 West of the 6th P. M.

He mames the following witnesses to prove his continuous resultence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Casper Wittling, Christian Jensen, Johann Schultz, David Anderson, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. Also:

August Meier, of Ardmore, S. D., ho made Homestead Entry No. 5452 for the N to Sec. 28, Tp. 35 N., R. 54 West of the 6th RWi₃ Sec. 28, Tp. 35 N., R. 34
P. M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:
Casper Wittling, Christian Jensen, Johann Schultz, David Anderson, all of Ardmore, S. Dak,

[17, 22] Register, Oatmeal.

California

Hominy,

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Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., †
Jan. 3, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, Clerk of the District Court, at Harrison, Nebraska, on February 3, 1863, viz:

Friedrich Zerbst, of Harrison, Nebr.,

Frank I. Meyer, of Montrose, Nebr., who made Pre., D. S. No. 2758 for the W.½ NW ½ and SE½ NW ½ Sec. 24 and SW ½ SW ½ Sec. 15 Tp. 33 N., R. 34 West of the 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Roos, Nicholans Meckem, John Meckem, all of Montrose, Nebr., Michael J. O'Connell, of Ardmore, S. Dak.

[17.22] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice-Homestead Entry.

Dec. 10th, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Isaac H. Hoy against John Gaughenbaugh for fullure to comply with iaw as to Homestead Entry No. 2136 dated March 28, 1889, upon the Lots I and 2 and 819 NEU, Section 21. Township 35, Range 54, in Sioux County, Nebraska with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleg, ing that claimant has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that there is no house on said tract nor has there been any cultivation thereon for the past two years, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3 day of February, 1833, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testin-ony of witnesses will be taken before Dr.vid Anderson, a notary public, at his office is Montrose, Sloux country, Nebraska, on the 27th day of January, 1833, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

T. F. Powers,

chaser.
Dated at Harrison, Nebr., on this 21st day
of December, 1962.
Spargur & Fisher,
Plaintiff's Attys.
Thos. REIDY,
Sheriff.
[17-21]

Best Line to the East.

The Burlington Route B. &. M. R. R is running elegantly equipped passenger traines without change from Newcastle, Wyoming and Crawford, Nebraska, direct to Lincoln, Nebruska, making connection at that point with their own through trains for Denver, Cheyenne, and all points west, and for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, Peorin, Chicago, and all points east.

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GEORGE WALKER,

Attorney-at-Law.

Will practice before all courts and the U. Land Office. Rusiness entrusted to my sare will receive prompt attentioner HARRISON, -

SULLIVAN & CONLEY, Lawyers.

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OOK

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00 Half Patent Floor, per 100 lbs 2 4
00 Standard Flour, per 100 lbs 1 9
40 Low Grade Flour, per 100 hs. 1 2
20
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5 00 All Toweling, per yard Men's Fine Overcoats..... BOOTS AND SHOES \$3 50 Ladies' High Button Overshoes ... \$1 40 Fine Calf Boots, per pair. Good Kip Boots, per pair. 2 00 Ladies' One Buckle Overshoes_ Men's Congress Shoes, per pair 1 50 Children's Overshoes Ladies' Calf Shoes, per pair 1 15 Mea's Overshoes from \$1.00 to.

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