

DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

ALL THE NEWS WHEN IT IS NEWS

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 28, 1891.

State Historical Society

SIoux CITY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1920.

VOL. 28. No. 31.

NEWSY ITEMS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

Wakefield Republican: Mrs. Dean Cornell went to Sioux City Saturday where she spent the day.

Ponca Advocate: Wm. Goertz, of Hubbard, Neb., was calling on Ponca friends the first of the week.

Fender Republic: Mrs. Charles Pounds and son were north bound passengers yesterday morning.

Sioux City Journal, 26: Mr. and Mrs. John Critz, of Homer, Neb., have removed to Morningside to make their home. They have occupied a residence in Fifth avenue.

Lyons Mirror: Chas. Sierk, of Dakota City, was visiting his brother-in-law, Wm. Sund, this week. Mrs. Sylvia Lamson, of Walthill, a niece of Mrs. M. M. Warner, was down here Saturday.

Sioux City Journal, 25: Miss Frances Sawyer, of Jackson, Neb., hospital librarian at Fort McPherson, Ga., is in Sioux City on twenty days leave to visit her sister, Mrs. E. W. Nordyke. She has also served at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Ponca Journal: A heavy wind storm visited the locality near Willis Tuesday afternoon, blowing down buildings and killing some stock. About the same time it grew very dark in Ponca and the electric lights were used although it was before the sun had gone down.

Rosalie Rip-Saw: Miss Bessie Crane of South Sioux City, was a guest at the R. H. Mason home Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mason went to South Sioux City Sunday evening. Ralph returned Monday, but Mrs. Mason visited relatives in the city until today.

Sioux City Tribune, 25: Mrs. Sam A. Heikes has returned to her home in Dakota City after visiting for two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Kate. Mrs. Russell Owens, of Homer, Neb., who was a guest of Mrs. Florence De Young, has returned to her home. Lawrence De Young accompanied her home for a several weeks' visit.

Allen News: During the storm Tuesday afternoon, a small lobster hit at the D. O. Triggs farm, Allen, and in an incredibly short time had knocked a hole in the end of a chicken house, filled the building with sticks and timbers, and jabbed other sticks of all sizes into the ground. Several other farm homes were visited by this severe wind that bordered very much on a real cyclone.

Emerson Enterprise: Mrs. N. L. Hansen and daughter Frederika, visited last week with Mrs. Hansen's sister, Mrs. Clyde Armstrong, and helped care for the new daughter, Armstrongs are living this year on a farm near Willis. Mrs. Ralph Lamp of Nacora, is enjoying a visit with her brother, Michael Fitzsimmons, and wife, who arrived here from San Antonio, Texas, a few days ago. He has been away eight years and served 21 months in France with the 2nd division. Misses Frieda and Lena Wallway visited Friday night with their aunt, Mrs. Emily Blume, returning to their home near Nacora Saturday.

Lena is home on a month's stay, recovering from an appendix operation. She will soon return to the hospital where she is training as a nurse. M. McEntaffer has received word from the government that the remains of his son Harry, who gave up his life on the battlefields of France and was buried there, will be brought to the United States if the family so desires. Mr. McEntaffer has requested that they be brought home. The government pays all expenses of bringing the remains to Emerson.

Sioux City Journal, 28: Mr. and Mrs. Barry Wener have moved to a farm near Jackson, Neb. Miss Lena Lange, of Sac City, Iowa, is visiting friends in Morningside. C. T. Westcott, who migrated to Sioux City from Killingly, Conn., sixty-three years ago, is returning to Connecticut. He is retiring from his interest in Samuel Bros.' undertaking establishment, with which he has been connected for the last year and a half, and with Mrs. Westcott will depart for Killingly, shortly after April 1. Mr. Westcott established the Westcott undertaking parlors in 1882 and was the first embalmer in the city. He maintained his interest in the business until he became connected with Samuel Bros. In 1896 and 1897 he was a member of the city council and was chairman of the committee in charge of laying Sioux City's first asphalt pavement. Five log shanties bordering the river constituted Sioux City when Mr. Westcott, a boy of 16, first saw the town in 1857. The boy made the five weeks' journey from Connecticut to Sioux City, traveling by railroad to St. Louis, from St. Louis to Council Bluffs by boat, and the rest of the way by team. The shanties were clustered at what is now the foot of Pearl street. His father, James Westcott, had preceded him by a year. The Westcotts settled on a farm across the river between Sioux City and what is now Jackson, Neb. The farm was later known as "Old Homestead." Living conditions then held no comparison with the luxury of present times. Mr. Westcott now recalls the privations of that pioneer life with a laugh, but he added, "I wouldn't go through now what we did those first five or six years out here for the whole state of Nebraska."

When he first saw the country that later became Sioux City and a wealthy farming district, there was not a rod of fence or plowed ground. It was just prairie," said Mr. Westcott, "and was inhabited by Indians. The Omahas and Poncas were friendly enough, but would steal everything in sight. The Sioux were worse. They would steal and murder. We kept a company of men ready for them all the time. The greatest number we could get together amounted to between 300 and 400 and they came from all the country around." For three years Mr. Westcott carried mail on horseback from Dakota City to Niobrara. Dakota City was then much larger than Sioux City, having thirty log houses compared to Sioux City's five. Dakota City also had a hotel with thirty-two sleeping rooms, and Sioux City had only a small log cabin. Logan City, now no longer existing, had fifty houses and Covington, now absorbed by South Sioux City, was three times as big as Sioux City. "I used to leave home Monday morning with the mail after it had been drop-

ped by boat," said Mr. Westcott, "and travel by horseback with the two big bags on either side of the saddle. I never got back until Saturday morning. For the last fifty miles to Niobrara there wasn't even a log house. I stopped at Ponca and then at a little log house occupied by a man and his family and kept for the purpose of taking care of the mail carrier. Those were my only stops between Dakota City and Niobrara. Most of the mail was for army officers. "I was carrying mail at the time of the Minnesota massacre, but the Indians never chased me. I carried a spy glass and kept a good lookout for about five or six miles around. One time I found a whole family dead at a watering place, beside their burned wagons. My folks begged me not to go out after that, but I knew the Indians wouldn't return to a place where they might be caught." Food for consumers in this vicinity was provided in but small variety at that time. For three years the Westcotts had no flour in their house. "We ate corn meal and what was called 'sow belly,'" explained Mr. Westcott, "and the cornmeal wasn't what we get now. It was unsifted and we ate bran and all." At that point Mrs. Westcott interrupted to say that to this day her husband refuses to eat anything made of cornmeal. James Westcott, his father, paid \$10 a bushel in those days for two bushels of potatoes to plant. "We used to pare them thick," said Mr. Westcott, "and plant the rinds. There was plenty of wild game, so we could have all the meat we wanted. And there were lots of wild plums, gooseberries, blackberries and loganberries. All the supplies were brought in by boat and when the whistle blew down the river everybody in town was at the landing to get his stuff." At that time there were no Dakotas. Walker's island and South Dakota were then Minnesota. Mr. Westcott has hunted deer and elk in Yankton, Vermillion and Scotland when there were no towns there and all was embraced by Minnesota. "Things were different then, but we had good times, too," he said, laughing in remembrance of the old days. "We would have cornhuskings and dance afterwards and wood choppings and dance again. We always cleared off the ground floor. The girls never saw a pair of slippers. They danced in thick cowhide shoes." After seven years on the farm, Mr. Westcott returned to Killingly, where he engaged in the undertaking business. In 1882 he returned to Sioux City and March 1, 1882, opened the Westcott Undertaking parlors. The town then had between 6,000 and 7,000 inhabitants. For thirty-eight years Mr. Westcott has lived in the same house at 913 Jennings street.

To Stage Crop Contests
The Nebraska Crop Growers' Association is fostering state-wide yield contests with corn, wheat and oats. The contests are open to members of the association engaged in farming. Any person may become a member by paying a membership fee of \$1. Each entry is to contain not less than five acres, with a maximum limit. Each contestant is required to report on his methods and provide a sample of his product for the state corn show. The state is divided in two sections for the corn contest, with the small grain contest covering the entire state. Irrigated land cannot be entered. Further information will be supplied by P. H. Stewart, secretary of the association, University Farm, Lincoln.

PAYING BY CHECK

Did you ever have an argument with your grocer, doctor, or neighbor—he insisting that you had not paid your bill, when you were positive you had?

Such annoyances are needless. There is very little room for dispute about accounts that are paid with bank checks; your canceled check when properly indorsed is the most perfect form of receipt known.

Many a dispute has been settled, and loss and law suits avoided by producing checks which told in no uncertain terms that payment had been made.

Another advantage of a checking account is the convenience of having at your fingers' tips at all times a correct showing of when, how much, and to whom you have paid money.

If you are not using the check as a means of payment, we invite you to open your checking account here.

GOODWIN STATE BANK

GOODWIN, NEBRASKA

"Everything in Banking"

Farm Bureau Field Notes

C. B. Young, County Agent

That there is still money in good horses was shown by the recent price paid by an eastern firm. These horses were bought from the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. Their selection were deep bodied, powerfully built drafters, averaging over 1900 pounds in weight and costing more than \$450 each, f.o.b. Chicago. One pair sold for considerably over \$1000. Good judges consider this to be the best carload of draft horses ever bought on the Chicago market. The U. S. census for 1910 revealed 19,833,000 horses and 4,210,000 mules on farms; and the Department of Agriculture estimate for January 1, 1920, shows 21,109,000 horses and 4,925,000 mules on farms, or an increase of 1,276,000 horses and 785,000 mules in the last decade. Besides this we exported during the nine years ending June 30, 1919, 1,149,765 horses and 376,336 mules. The rise in prices for good draft horses and mules in spite of the existence of more than twenty-one million horses and almost five million mules on farms indicates how agricultural and transportation needs are growing. Good authorities predict a steady rise in prices of horses and mules for the next three years. This is the breeding season. Wherever possible, farmers should breed their best mares. The better they are, the more there is in breeding them. Splendid interest was shown at the oat smut and orchard pruning demonstration at the Wm. Robbe farm, and the orchard pruning demonstration at the Wm. Biede farm. Instructions in setting traps and placing poison for gophers were given at each one of these places. Gopher traps and poison were sold at each farm. Both of these places are in the Emerson precinct. The precinct meetings held at Elk Valley church, were both well attended. At each meeting several co-operators for projects were secured. Those present at the meetings voted to have the next meeting to be one on farm tractors. Patronize your neighbors when you buy eggs for setting, is the advice given by our State Poultry department. They add that because an advertiser lives a long ways off and asks a big price is no reason why the buyer is going to get superior stock. We have at least two poultry raisers in the county who are filling orders for the State University and another who supplies eggs for a large commercial firm. Besides these we have several other flocks from which eggs can be secured that are as good or better than those of those you buy when sending anywhere. What is said of buying setting eggs may be said of buying any breeding stock. The Farm Bureau office can assist you in locating good eggs or breeding stock.

Warning!

Parties who make a practice of dumping their rubbish on the outskirts of town, are hereby notified that all rubbish must be taken to the river dump and deposited. Anyone detected leaving their rubbish on the side streets will be prosecuted under the provisions of the ordinance governing such matters. Wm. LAHRS, Street Commissioner. Dakota City, Neb.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners

Dakota City, Neb., March 22, 1920
The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment with the following members present: John Feller, chairman; O. W. Fisher and William H. Rockwell, commissioners; George W. Leamer, county attorney, and J. S. Bacon, county clerk.

At which time the following business was transacted, to-wit:

Comes now Fred Saunders and others asking that road be established between sections nineteen and twenty, township twenty-eight, range seven, in Dakota County, Nebraska. Petition for said road having been filed in the county clerk's office July 31, 1919, and said road having been viewed and reported by Joe Leedom, county surveyor, said report being favorable to the establishing of said road and recommended that said road be forty feet wide, and said road having been also advertised according to law and appraisers appointed and report that damages as follows should be allowed: John Harty, twenty feet of west side of the southwest quarter of the west twenty feet of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty, township twenty-eight, range seven, in the sum of \$437.40; James Hogan, damages for the west twenty feet of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty, township twenty-eight, range seven, in the sum of \$145.60; Andrew L. Andersen estate, damages for the east twenty feet of the southeast quarter of section nineteen, township twenty-eight, range seven, in the sum of \$290.20; and Fred Saunders, the east twenty feet of the northeast quarter of section nineteen, township twenty-eight, range seven, in the sum of \$290.20. After due consideration the county commissioners allowed John Harty \$437.40, James Hogan \$145.60, A. L. Andersen estate \$190.50, and Fred Saunders the sum of \$190.00 respectively, for damages for road on road as heretofore described and allocated to establish said road as petitioned.

Road described as follows was ordered opened and county clerk directed to notify overseer of road district number one, of Dakota county, to open said road and put same in shape for traffic, beginning at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven and running thence south on half section line one half mile, thence east one half mile to intersection of road on section line on west side of section twenty-six, all in township twenty-seven, range nine, in Dakota county, Nebraska.

The resignation of Matt McKivergan as road overseer of road district number eighteen, was accepted and Patrick Gormally was duly appointed as road overseer of road district No. eighteen.

William Broynhill was appointed highway commissioner within and for Dakota county, to take effect at once.

Bills were allowed on the various funds as follows:

Lead Drugging Fund—
Thomas D. Jones, labor \$15 75
Guy Sides, labor 20 00
Ora Barnhardt, labor 15 20
Raymond Ream, labor 35 00
Wm. K. Cox, labor 22 40
Will H. Sundt, labor 24 10
Commissioner's District No. 1—
Emmett Hileman, labor \$ 2 00
Commissioner's District No. 2—
Standard Oil Co., gasoline \$ 8 95
Board adjourned at this time to meet again April 26, 1920.
J. S. BACON, County Clerk.

Avoid Old Eggs for Hatching

The Nebraska College of Agriculture has found that it is not advisable to use hatching eggs that are more than three weeks old. The risk of poor hatches increases rapidly with the age of the eggs. The nearer fresh the eggs are the better. If it is found necessary to keep hatching eggs they should be placed in a temperature below 70 degrees. It also has been found inadvisable to use washed eggs for hatching purposes.

WANTED—CATTLE TO PASTURE

Seventy acres of sweet clover, and plenty of water. Call on or phone L. L. Howard, 63 F 20, Dakota City, Nebraska.

The Herald for News when it is News.

Concert

High School Girls
GLEE CLUB
Wednesday, April 7th, 8:15 P. M.
High School Auditorium

A well prepared program of music that is real music, and yet "good to listen to."

SPECIAL FEATURES

Instrumental Numbers. Readings.
Comedy: "The Revolt."

The Comedy is worth the price of admission. The "Mere Man" is extinguished—almost by the Lady Pirates.

Admission, 35 Cents.

OPPORTUNITIES

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This Institution, always interested in furthering community progress and sound enterprise, stands ready to assist you in any responsible project offering reasonable security.

Our officers will be glad to discuss the subject of collateral loans to enable local residents to make the most of OPPORTUNITIES.

Jackson State Bank

Jackson, Nebraska

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The Ford Coupe with an electric self-starting and lighting system, is one of the most popular members of the Ford Family. It is a permanently enclosed car, with sliding plate glass windows—an open car with plenty of shade. Then in inclement weather, enclosed and cozy, dust-proof and rain-proof. Just the car for traveling salesmen, physicians, architects, contractors, builders, and a regular family car for two. Demountable rims with 3½-inch tires all around. To women it brings the convenience and comforts of the electric with the durability and economy of the Ford car. Early orders will avoid long delays in delivery.

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