

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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NUMBER 25

BROWN-GREEN DEBATE

CANDIDATES ON REPUBLICAN AND POPULIST TICKETS TO TAKE THE STUMP.

Dates for Thirty-nine Debates are Fixed (From the Kearney Daily Hub.)

WHEREAS, It is mutually agreed that a joint discussion shall be held in the Sixth Congressional district of Nebraska, between Hon. Norris Brown and Hon. W. L. Greene, at the time and place mutually agreed upon; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that a full, fair and honorable debate be had.

Therefore, It is hereby expressly agreed by and between the parties and their representatives, to wit: Rod C. Smith and N. P. McDonald, Chairmen of the respective congressional committees, that each debate shall last for three hours and the time shall be divided as follows.

Mr. Greene being the challenged party shall according to the custom in joint debates be accorded the opening and closing speeches in the first debate.

Thereafter the parties shall alternate. The party opening shall have one hour. The party following shall have one hour. The party opening shall then have twenty minutes; the other party to follow with thirty minutes, and the party opening to have ten minutes to close the debate.

It is further expressly agreed that said debates shall be confined to the issues between the populist and republican parties.

The parties shall agree upon a chairman and two secretaries for each meeting and the time shall be kept by the chairman and secretaries and announced or called by the chairman.

That this agreement shall be read at the opening of each of said debates.

ROD C. SMITH,

Ch'n Peoples Party Cong. Com.

N. P. McDONALD,

Ch'n Republican Cong. Com.

Kearney, Neb., Sept. 3, 1898.

In accordance with the above agreement the following schedule of places and dates have been agreed upon.

- Valentine, September 10.
- Rushville, September 12.
- Chadron, September 13.
- Crawford, September 14.
- Hemingsford, September 15.
- Alliance, September 16.
- Hyannis, September 17.
- Mullen, September 19.
- Sidney, September 22.
- Kimball, September 23.
- Harrisburg, September 24.
- Chappell, September 26.
- Kearney, September 28.
- O. Neil, October 1.
- Spencer, October 3. Day.
- Butte, October 3. Night.
- Long Pine, October 5.
- Atkinson, October 6.
- St. Paul, October 8.
- Ord, October 10. Day.
- Scottia, October 10. Night.
- Burwell, October 11. Day.
- Taylor, October 11. Night.
- West Union, October 12. Day.
- Broken Bow, October 13.
- Mason City, October 14.
- Loup City, October 15.
- Arcadia, October 17.
- Greely, October 19.
- Ogallala, October 21.
- North Platte, October 22.
- Lexington, October 24.
- Cozad, October 25.
- Gothenburg, October 26.
- Callaway, October 28.
- Miller, October 29.
- Shelton, October 31.
- Ravenna, November 1.
- Round Grove, November 2.

LETTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Philippine Islands, Aug. 3, 1898.
My Dear Mother and Father:—
I grasp the opportunity to answer your kind and welcome letter which I received to day and was very glad to again hear from home as I had

not got a letter from home for a long time. It seems a year to me since I left home, I have not had any mail before since we left Honolulu. This mail came with the third expedition. I have had good health ever since I have been here. It is terrible wet it has rained every day since we have been here, is very bad marching. We have to carry all our things with us and a hundred rounds of cartridges besides. We have had two fights with the Spaniards since we arrived. The first one our regiment was not engaged. It was claimed that there was 400 Spaniards killed and a great many wounded. There was six of our men killed and fifteen wounded. Last night our regiment was out on the firing line and about 12:00 o'clock the Spaniards came out and commenced firing at us. We laid low a little while and then raised above the intrenchments and commenced firing and fired fifty rounds a piece and the Spaniards flew. They did not attack us again. We lost one man killed and two or three wounded. I do not know how many Spaniards we killed but we must of got some of them. I will close for tonight as I did not get much sleep last night and am very tired. I will finish in the morning.

Well Mother I will try and finish my letter this morning. Tell father that I know what war is now. We had to lay in the trenches all day and all night and it rained all the time. The bullets flew pretty thick some times and the shells were bursting all around us. I heard this morning that we killed 300 Spaniards I do not know whether it is just right or not but we could see some of them. One of them layed within fifty yards of our works. He looked as if he was all tore to pieces. Our lines are about 800 yards from the Spaniards, they keep up a constant fire so that we have to keep our heads down when we are on the firing line. It looks really funny to see the boys dodging, but a fellow can't help it he will dodge after the bullets have past. I do not know how long the war will last but hope it will not be a great while. We get plenty to eat but I wish I could step in and eat dinner with you. There is all kinds of fruit here but I would not live here under any circumstance. As soon as the war is over I will be home as soon as I can get there, Nebraska is good enough for me. So good bye hoping to hear from you soon I am your obedient son.

SIMPSON CRISS.

ASHTON LOCALS.

RAIN! GEE! but was not that a fine rain. Whoop! But won't the farmers hustle fall plowing.

E. G. Taylor was doing business at Loup City Thursday.

F. J. Taylor of St. Paul spent Thursday night at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Taylor.

Anton Brawe paid off his farm loan Thursday, as a result of Republican Prosperity.

I. N. D. Auble of Ord, was in town Saturday.

H. G. Patton, our worthy sheriff, was here on business on Saturday.

Aug. Johnson made a flying trip to St. Paul, last Saturday.

Andrew Gorstka was doing business in Loup City Saturday.

D. Shawvan, representing D. M. Ferry & Co. was a pleasant caller Monday.

J. E. Conklin went to Loup City Friday night on business, returning Saturday evening.

We notice Emil Sparling is home from Oklahoma. He expects to return soon.

Michael Reowlianski and Henry Dunker went to the 'hub' Tuesday noon on business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Arthaud, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smelser and T. D. Wilson went to Loup Tuesday evening to attend a Masonic banquet.

All returned Wednesday morning and if smiling faces are an indicator all had a good time.

Ignac Nowicki is building a new residence on the east side.

"Captain" John Smith and G. F. Marlow are giving the Taylor & Con-

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C-U-B-A

regular customer of ours.

E. H. WATKINSON, Prop.

klin store building a new coat of paint.

Mr. W. H. Brown left Wednesday morning over the Burlington for a visit to Lincoln and also the Exposition at Omaha. I C. U.

CHIQUITA ON A WHEEL.

The Smallest Bike Rider in the World. Delights Thousands of Children at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Chiquita, the tiniest lot of humanity in the world, aged 28 years, and only weighing sixteen pounds, is the most interesting of all the attractions at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and the delight of thousands of people daily who attend the receptions given to guests in her drawing room. She has a face that beams with intelligence, health and good nature, and it is in proportion to the size of her body, which is perfectly formed, so small, so marvelous and Venus-like in formation, entirely beyond the comprehension even of the most imaginative mind.

Chiquita is not only an accomplished entertainer, but also a skilled bicycle rider, her appearance on the wheel being the cutest of all. In regulation short-skirted bicycle costume of scotch tweed, with a tiny cap and leather leggings to match, she spins along the exposition grounds on what is said to be the smallest practicable bicycle ever constructed. Chiquita's wheel weighs but six and a quarter pounds, the wheels being only seven inches in diameter, and is complete in every detail, from the latest improved saddle but three inches across, to a tiny lantern and cyclometer. Her skillful evolutions on the miniature bicycle evoke the heartiest applause from the delighted spectators.

Chiquita, while in New York last winter, was the subject of an anatomical examination, appearing before nine of the leading medical lights of the country who, after having carefully examined her and taken her measurements, gave it as their opinion that a more perfectly formed woman they had never seen.

Her dressing table is about a foot high, and is walled with photographs of her manager, Mr. Frank C. Bostock, of whom she is very fond. A perfume atomizer, a silver pin tray, a box of makeup, and a full sized comb, betray the professional side of the little actress. Just at hand hangs a goldmounted mirror. All around this are books, bearing fan after fan, each one matching a certain costume, and attached by precisely the right shade of ribbon. The only table for her is a small East Indian tabourette.

Chiquita was born near Matanzas, Cuba, and is the oldest of five children, three boys and two girls. All of the others are of normal size. Her height is only twenty six inches.

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- Government soldiers at Loup City in 1873.
- Excitement occasioned by jumping homesteads.
- Judge Wall's perilous adventure with the Olive Gang.
- Murder of Mitchel and Ketchum.
- Capture and trial of the Olyves.
- Reckless adventure at Loup City of Guvnlittle and the "Doc" Middleton gang.
- Arrest and trial of "Guynne" and capture of Middleton.
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- Enroute for the Black Hills.
- Early experience of John R. Baker.
- Full account of the grasshopper siege in 1876.
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- The hard winter of 1880 and 1881.
- The great barbecue, June 4, 1886.
- Trip up the Loup in 1873; Indians and game on the route.
- Trapper Jack's Shanty.
- Prairie dogs and rattlesnakes.
- Walter Moon's daring experience with a buck deer.
- Sherman county's past, present and future, her growing wealth descriptive of her location,
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The Dog and the Law.

Once it is established that the nature of the species is gentle and that every dog is a law abiding and peaceable Bruno then it becomes necessary, before liability for the vulgar transgressions of a fierce Towser can be fastened on the owner, that he should have previous knowledge of the usual and not to be expected feature.

This is called scienter, and until an owner has this knowledge of his dog's viciousness he is not responsible, though in the error of its ways not acting as becomes a gentleman of the dog species or a lady, as the case may be. To be more accurate and exact, once a dog has departed from the narrow path of rectitude and demeaned itself in ways other than should obtain with a strictly proper and gentle animal, and the owner knows it, then it loses status and caste and must be put down as a vicious animal, and the owner keeps it at his peril. Lord Coleridge, it seems, was anxious to reduce the law on the subject to a nicety in the way of succinctness and brevity, and he succeeded by saying that "every dog is entitled to one bite," and the case has special reference to spring lamb or veal. The expression is varied by making it "every dog is entitled to one worry."—Green Bag.

Racial Repartee.

A Swede and an Irishman, both of them tolerably well known about town, got into an argument in front of the courthouse, and they began telling each other how it was too bad that their ancestors had ever happened to shed the wolf robes and take to living under cover. When things got a bit warm, the Swede remarked that there was no doubt in his mind that the Irishman would be entitled, by reason of his ancestry, to join some of the pedigree associations but for the unfortunate fact that most of those ancestors were hanged for stealing sheep.

"I suppose they did their sheep stealing with the understanding among themselves that they were all kings, and that it was all right to go over into the next county and steal whatever they could lay their hands on," said the Swede in conclusion.

"Yes, an be all accounts," said the Irishman, "your ancestors lived in kingdoms so very small that every time they smelled a stockfish in the yard of a neighbor they jumped over the fence an got it, an if they got back they made a national affair of it if there was any pursuit."—St. Paul Globe.

Grotesque Spanish Honor.

The Washington Times recalls a story about the Duke of Wellington that illustrates the fantastic idea of honor held by many Spaniards, contrasted with the practical common sense of Englishmen. When the duke was co-operating with the Spanish army in the peninsula against Napoleon, he was desirous on one occasion during a general engagement that the general commanding the Spanish contingent should execute a certain movement on the field. He communicated the wish to the Spaniard personally and was somewhat taken aback to be told that the honor of the king of Spain and his army would compel him to refuse the request unless Wellington, as a foreign officer graciously permitted to exist and fight on Spanish soil, should present the petition on his knees.

The old duke often used to tell the story afterward, and he would say, "Now, I was extremely anxious to have the movement executed, and I didn't care a twopenny damn about getting on my knees, so down I pumped!"

Luminosity In Plants.

Many instances have been recorded of flowers being luminous at night. They only seem to do this on rare occasions, hence they are to be envied who have the good fortune to witness the phenomena. Though the writer has often endeavored to get fortune's favor, she has never smiled on him but once, when he saw the phosphorescent glow from fungi in a hollow tree, just like the glow of a match when rubbed in the dark. A German naturalist, Herr Haggren, seems to have met with a number of instances in his country—or, rather, the night watchman he employed did. He concludes the phenomena are more likely to occur when it is dark, after rain, following a sunny day. July and August gave the most instances. Occurrences began soon after sunset, and there were none after dawn. He could not decide on the cause of the luminosity.—Meehan's Monthly.

"Doubtful Characters."

When Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tennyson paid a visit to Kirkwall and wished to see St. Magnus' cathedral, they had to get the assistance of the United Presbyterian minister to show it to them.

"I was," Mr. Gladstone said, "such a doubtful character that even in the company of Tennyson I was not sufficiently respectable to be conducted over it by the proper authority." The story is told by Mr. Patrick Campbell, for so many years Mr. Gladstone's election agent in Midlothian.—Westminster Gazette.

An English paper tells of a clergyman who had two curates, with the older of whom he was at swords' points. On being appointed to another living he decided to take with him the younger curate, whom he liked, and when he came to preach his farewell sermon he chose as his text, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."