The Sioux County Journal.

[OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.]

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L. J. Simmons, Editor.

Entered at the Harrison post office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890.

Vote for bonds and you will vote for lower taxes.

Don't be foolish enough to vote directly against the interest of the tax payer by voting against funding bonds. Vote for bonds and less taxes.

The great $80,000 bluff of the *Herald* outfit has dwindled down to $4,000. One more effort like that and there will be nothing left but the *Herald's* stock in trade—wind.

The person who says that the paying off of the outstanding debt of the county will not reduce the levy for taxes is either unacquainted with the facts or is given to misrepresentation.

The Lincoln Journal thinks the fact that Nebraska farmers are awake to the importance of the sugar beet question is pretty well exemplified in the announcement of the secretary of agriculture that twenty thousand applications for sugar beet seed had been filed from Nebraska.

Yes, there were several lines of the proclamation submitting the bond proposition taken out after the first insertion as the *Herald* truly says. That part was discovered to be unnecessary and was dropped out by order of the county clerk to avoid the expense of its publication.

Don't be afraid of losing the time it will take you to go to the polls to vote for funding the indebtedness of Sioux County with 6 per cent., 20 year bonds, as you will be benefited more thereby than by any other labor you may be engaged at unless it be shaving allowed accounts 40 cents on the dollar.

The commissioners are corresponding with an expert accountant, not to acertain the exact amount of the indebtedness of the county, but to be certain in regard to the illegal expenditures. The indebtedness will have to be paid, as it has been allowed, but in order to recover what has been illegally expended it is best to have authority that cannot be doubted as to the amount.

The investigation into the immigration methods in New York, brings into prominence the indifferent enforcement of the federal law. Hordes of people are brought to this country by mercenary peddlers of cheap labor, to whom the immigrant become a slave until the passage money and incidentals are repaid. The revelations already made furnish the committee with ample material to stop the leaks in the present law and point out how it can be best enforced to protect American workmen from the competition of contract laborers.—*Bee.*

It may be that some of the well-meaning tax payers will be deceived into voting against funding the debt, but why they should be we are at a loss to understand. If they were called upon to create a debt of $15,000.00, we would not be surprised to hear of considerable opposition, but to fund the debt at a low rate of interest is undoubtedly a step in the right direction when chattel mortgages have to be placed on the teams of settlers in order to obtain money to buy seed and groceries. In twenty years from now there will be more of us to bear the burden. Let us wait for help.

Ex-Commissioner Klein, in a recent communication to the *Herald* says that the paying off of the outstanding warrants by bonding the county would be illegal and the commissioners would be criminally liable if they did so. Pshaw! Dan, you've got the matter a little twisted. Dont you know—"but of course you don't"—that the illegal part happened when the old board allowed claims so far in advance of the levy? Dont you know—"but of course you don't"—that the only debt other counties have to bond for is to pay outstanding warrants? for few if any other counties have been cursed with such a know-nothing set of commissioners as has Sioux. Talk about "dense ignorance." Why "dense" ignorance would be considered quite light and airy compared to the completely opaque ignorance you so plainly and willingly show in the article referred to, but even that is not to be compared to the amount shown while you were a member of the county board of Sioux county, and from the effect of which the county is now struggling so hard to extricate herself. Your position is not well taken Dan, and a brick [illegible] with bad grace from one whose (official) record is as "rocky" as yours. Look out for the beam in your own eye [illegible] by the time that is successfully removed the county will be fully out of debt. F. M.

Home Seekers Excursion.

Excursion tickets will be sold from [illegible] east of the Missouri river to stations on this line, on May 20th, Sept. 9th and Oct. 14th. Tickets will be good [illegible]

If, as the *Herald* says, warrants are not county debts, then with precisely the same kind of reasoning an individual's promissory note is not a debt. The warrants issued by the county are simply the promises of the county to pay the payee of the warrants so issued the amount specified in such warrants. The county relies on the collection of taxes under a particular levy to pay its warrants. If the taxes are not collected until after that levy some other provision must be made to pay the debt. The same with John Smith when he gives his negotiable promissory note for a certain sum, expecting to pay it out of his wheat crop for that year. If the wheat crop fails he will have to make some other arrangement to pay it. He can not repudiate his note because his wheat crop failed; neither can the county repudiate its outstanding warrants on the grounds of having a lot of delinquent uncollectable taxes that are drawing 10 per cent interest.

Funding bonds are usually voted in counties for the purpose of paying off county warrants, and not claims, and the Cottonwood correspondent was right when he said it was unlawful to allow claims any year in excess of the levy for that year, and as the *Herald* is fishing for some law on the point we will gladly furnish it to them. Sec. 34, of Chapter 18, of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, reads as follows:

SEC. 34.—[WARRANTS NOT TO EXCEED 85 PER CENT OF AMOUNT LEVIED.]—It shall be unlawful for the board of any county in this state to issue any warrants for any amount exceeding the aggregate of 85 per cent. of the amount levied by tax for the current year, except there be money in the treasury to the credit of the proper fund for the payment of the same; nor shall it be lawful for the county board to issue any certificate of indebtedness in any form in payment of any account or claim, or to make any contract for or to issue any indebtedness against the county, in excess of the tax levied for county expenses during the current year, nor shall any expenditure be made or indebtedness be created to be paid out of any of the funds of said county in excess of the amount levied for said fund.

In connection with this, we wish to call the peoples attention to the fact that THE JOURNAL has substantiated its position on the bond question by citing the law on every point raised in the issue while it is a notorious fact that the *Herald* has not cited a scintilla of law to sustain a single position it has assumed against the bonds; its opposition consisting entirely of bluster braggadocio and a very poor quality of wind.

A correspondent in the last issue of the *Herald* says that if the bonds are voted down and there are suits brought against the county it will be no one's fault but the commissioners. That the suits will be brought by virtue of the fact that the present commissioners say they are only going to issue warrants on the 1890 levy for claims which accrue against the county for this fiscal year, and then he proceeds to tell the people the law(?) on which he bases his logic and lays down a mode of procedure for the commissioners as follows:

"That if the county commissioners will allow all just and fair bills that may be presented against the county in order of their presentation, and thereafter, following the same just and lawful order in the issuing of warrants therefor, to the proportionate amount and in the manner provided by law, no occasion for a suit against the county will, or can, arise in that connection, or in the manner, or for the cause threatened."

Mr. Citizen says so—you must accept it. The supreme court of this state, in 12th Nebraska, on page 33, says, in the case State of Nebraska ex rel, Henry E. Hitchcock, vs. A. E. Harvey, that the levy for each year is to be regarded as a distinct fund by itself for the purpose of paying the expenses of that year.

The reason and justice for the above is self evident. If they could compel the commissioners to issue warrants indiscriminately for allowed claims in the order in which they were allowed—that is, warrants on the 1890 levy for claims allowed in 1889,—as Citizen says they can, there would be no way to prevent the creating of a debt beyond the possibility of redemption. With the foregoing decision of the supreme court staring them in the face the owners of allowed claims are not likely to be chumps enough to ask a mandamus to compel the commissioners to do something they are by law prohibited from doing. The only recourse left to them is to put their claims into judgments and force the payment of the same by special tax.

Anti-trust legislation by the present congress is assured, the house of representatives having passed the senate bill with but one negative vote. The measure was amended so as to apply directly to the dressed beef trade with reference to the alleged combination in that trade, and also to the Standard oil company. This will render a conference committee necessary, but there will be no doubt that an agreement will be very promptly reached and that within a month there will be a national law for the suppression and prevention of trusts and combinations to control products of foreign and interstate commerce. This bill is the result of most careful deliberation, in which every objection on constitutional points was considered by the ablest lawyers in the senate, and it is believed it will stand every test. When it has become a law, it will only remain for the states to supplement it with statutes prohibiting combinations operating wholly within state lines in order to [illegible]

The air is full of bond agitation, and very frequently conversations similar to the following may be heard:

For bonds—You know that the best thing for us to do as tax payers is to reduce taxation to the lowest rate possible at the present time.

Anti-bonds—Yes, but I cant see how we are going to do so by voting more debt on to ourselves.

F—How do you make out that by voting for bonds we will increase the debt?

A—Well, as I understand it, we are not owing $15,000.00.

F—Don't we owe $7,175.58 in claims against the county which have been allowed? Don't we owe $610.30 in claims that are filed and not acted on yet? Have we not got our notes or warrants out for $6,813.91? Will not the interest on the warrants amount to $500? Don't that make over $15,000.00 debt?

A—Yes, but then you count the warrants as a debt, and that is no way of doing, as there are delinquent taxes enough outstanding to pay the warrants.

F—Oh, pshaw, you know well enough that you are in debt over $500, although your cattle and horses are worth $1,000, yet you cannot say that you are not in debt $500.

A—O, of course, in that light it is a debt, but then why don't the treasurer collect the delinquent taxes and pay the notes or warrants?

F—Do you think the treasurer ought to issue distress warrants and force the tax payers to pay the taxes when they have not got enough money to buy seed and groceries?

A—Well, the tax payers are not all in that shape. Why don't he stir up those who are able to pay?

F—He will be accused of being partial and unfair in transacting the business of the public. He might do that in his own business.

A—Well, I'll tell you, I am afraid the aim is to get a surplus on hand to bank on.

F—Where is the surplus going to come from? But, hold on, before you answer that question, let me give you a pointer about the banking part of this business. If the county does not arrange matters so as to be able to issue warrants within ten days after the claims are allowed, as the law provides, then the banks will have the snap they always have enjoyed by buying claims for 60 cents on the dollar. There is where the banks will have a decided advantage in case the funding bonds are not issued.

A—That wont hurt us any, that is you and I, as we have no claims to sell.

F—It may not appear so to you, but indirectly we suffer by just that kind of business. When allowed accounts are peddled for sixty cents on the dollar the tax payer is the loser, in as much as it will be more expensive to have work done for the county, or to buy supplies or material for anything the county may want. Why, man, the saving in getting what the county needs for a cash price will pay the interest on the $15,000.

A—Yes, but you are forgetting about that surplus.

F—Well, in fact, I don't know how the surplus is going to accumulate. If the bonds are issued and sold and the money placed in the treasury, the treasurer is compelled by law to notify all parties who hold claims against the county to come and get their money. As soon as they are notified the interest on warrants ceases, and there will be no surplus left as money is scarce. The delinquent taxes that are paid in can be placed to the credit of the fund of 1890, and when the warrants issue and are presented they can be paid and the interest shut off. There will not be enough coming in to run the county until the levy for 1890 commences to come in. If there should be enough collected it will be all the better.

A—That looks reasonable enough, but how are the taxes going to be lower when we have $900 interest to pay?

F—The election will be held before the levy of 1890 is made, and if the people decide in favor of issuing bonds then the commissioners will be able to make the levy lower. The law provides that if there are claims against the county and not enough money to pay them, then the creditors can compel the commissioners to keep the levy high, but if the debts are paid they can make a lower levy, and if the county can be run near a cash basis the saving in purchases will more than pay the interest.

A—Well I am in favor of lower taxes, but I thought the taxes would be higher if we bonded the county.

F—That might be the case if you bonded the county to build bridges or make improvements of some kind and did not pay debts with the money, but in issuing *funding* bonds you are just extending the debt, and that at a lower rate of interest. If you are in favor of lower taxes, you cannot help voting for bonds and be consistent.

C. H. Andrews the druggist, desires us to publish the following testimonial, as he handles the remedy and believes it to be reliable:

I bought a 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied it to my limbs, which have been afflicted with rheumatism at intervals for one year. At the time I bought the Pain Balm I was unable to walk. I can truthfully say that Pain Balm has completely cured me. R. H. FASS, Holywood, Kas.

Mr. A. R. Cox, the leading druggist at Holywood, vouches for the truth of the above statement.

At one end of an article in the *Herald* last week were the words "Bleeding Sioux County," and at the other end of the same article were the words "Daniel Klein." The casual observer might not see how closely both ends meet in this case. It was not the former that produced the latter though the latter did his share in producing the former. Some men are consistently named, but why this individual was christened as he was no one can tell; unless the first part of his name refers to his gall and the latter to his common sense. Here are some of his Klein Ideas:

1st, warrants are not indebtedness. Of course it follows then that promises to pay are not indebtedness. Well that depends upon who makes the promises, but we would not advise the county to adopt this system of Klein honor.

2nd. Presuming upon his theory the county would soon be rich, if no one should pay his taxes, and all would therefore be delinquent. That is a new system of financiering that surely deserves consideration. How simple to just issue warrants drawing 7 per cent. interest for everything and then no one pay taxes, (most any one would agree to that) then the 3 per cent. difference between interest on warrants and on delinquent taxes would soon pay off our indebtedness. That is so Klein that it would indeed be a grand way to run the county.

After attempting to be smart a little while at the expense of THE JOURNAL editor and also at the expense of one of the Commissioners who has the serious misfortune to be youthful and whose brain is not half as Klein as that of this green corn cob of the old gang, he remarks as follows. "Has anybody ever before seen such dense ignorance?" Why sure, Daniel most everybody did the last time you were up here. They can see it any day at Glen or if they want to keep it on hand they can get a copy or the *Herald* of May 3rd.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

C. H. Andrews, Druggist.

Better Clubbing Offer Than Ever.

We stilll continue our former clubbing offers and in addition submit the following proposition to those who wish to get papers cheap:

For $2.25, cash in advance, we will send THE JOURNAL one year and the *Omaha Weekly Bee* until December 1, 1890, or we will send THE JOURNAL one year, the *Weekly Bee* until December 1, 1890, and the *Nebraska Farmer*, the leading weekly live stock and farm journal of the state, published at Lincoln, Nebr., for one year, all for $3. THE JOURNAL one year and the *Nebraska Farmer* one year for only $2.60.

These most liberal offers should be taken advantage of by every one. Do not delay but take advantage of these offers at once.

THE JOURNAL clubs with all publications and will save its friends money if they get papers, magazines or periodicals in connection with THE JOURNAL.

This applies to all new subscribers and also to those now taking THE JOURNAL who pay for a year in advance.

Grant Guthrie,

—DEALER IN—

Lumber,

Lime,

Grain

—AND—

Coal.

—ALSO—

AGENT FOR WIND MILLS AND PUMPS.

FINAL PROOF NOTICES.

All persons having final proof notices in this paper will receive a marked copy of the paper and are requested to examine their notice and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, April 22, 1890.

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, Nebr., on June 5, 1890, viz:

William E. Patterson, of Harrison Nebr., who made D. S. No. 2194 for the s½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ sec 4, tp 31, r 56.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Dwight H. Griswold, Elbert M. Carrier, Willet H. Green, Edward A. Weir, all of Harrison, Nebraska.

[32-37] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Consolidated Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, April 24, 1890.

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, Neb., on June 4, 1890, viz:

William Schulz, of Harrison, Nebr., who made D. S. No. 1986 for the sw¼ sec 1, tp 33, r 56.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Luders, John Herman, Ferdinand Podoll, Hans Denker, all of Harrison, Nebraska. Also

William E. Porter, of Harrison, Nebr., who made D. S. filing No. 2192 for the ne¼ sec 21, tp 31, r 56.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kellum P. Lindsey, George W. Stevens, Fred Betchen, Charles Camminzind, all of Harrison, Nebr., Also

Albert M. Taylor, of Harrison, Nebr., who made D. S. No. 1899 for the nw¼ sec 14, tp 31, r 56.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Corbin, Kellum P. Lindsay, Richard Simler, Delana M. Sutton, all of Harrison, Nebraska.

[32-37] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Consolidated Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., April 14, 1890.

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, the clerk of the district court at Harrison, Neb., on May 27, 1890, viz:

William E. Moore, of Harrison, Neb., who made H. E. No. 2204, for the sw¼ sec 25, tp 31, r 56.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elbert M. Carrier, Arthur W. Emery, Warren W. Hall, Henry C. Armstrong, all of Harrison, Neb. Also

Elbert E. Carrier, of Harrison, Neb., who made D. S. No. 2200 for the e½ sw¼ and w½ se¼ sec 13, tp 31, r 56.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William E. Moore, Arthur W. Emery, Warren W. Hall, Henry C. Armstrong, all of Harrison, Neb. Also

Martha A. Moore, of Harrison, Neb., who made D. S. No. 1997 for the ne¼ sec 35, tp 31, r 56.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Elbert M. Carrier, Warren W. Hall, Arthur W. Emery, Henry C. Armstrong, all of Harrison, Neb.

[31-36] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Consolidated Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., March 31, 1890.

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, Neb., on May 13, 1890, viz:

Grant Neece, of Harrison, Nebraska, who made D. S. filing No. 1832 for the s½ se¼ and s½ sw ¼ sec 32 tp 29 r 54 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Octave Harris, Edward Downs, George Weisbrecht, Andrew McGinley, all of Harrison, Nebraska. Also

John F. Cook, of Harrison, Nebraska, who made D. S. No. 198 for the s½ se¼ sec. 6, sw¼ sw¼ sec 5, and ne¼ ne¼ sec 7, tp 28, r 55.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Green, Isaac B. Hendrix, Octave Harris, John D. Green, all of Harrison, Nebraska. Also

Christen Christensen, of Harrison, Nebraska, who made D. S. 2479 for the nw¼ sec 12, tp 31, r 55.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Eggert Rohwer, Samuel W. Cox, Edward Schwarz, Frederick Schwarz, all of Harrison, Nebraska.

[27-34] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. Land Office, Chadron Neb., April 23, 1890.

Complaint No. —— having been entered at this office by August W. Mohr against Chester F. Swaney, for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 4697, dated August 6, 1885, upon the se¼, section 7, township 33, range 55, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said claimant has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract during the first year after entry; and has failed to cure the defect up to the date of initiating this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of June, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Testimony of witnesses will be taken before C. E. Verity, an U. S. Court Commissioner, at his office in Harrison, Nebraska, on the 16th day of June, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

[33-40] W. H. McCANN, Register.

B. E. BREWSTER, President. C. F. COFFEE, Vice Pres.

CHAS. C. JAMESON, Cashier.

Commercial Bank.

[INCORPORATED.]

—A—

General Banking Business

—TRANSACTED.—

HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Chadron, Neb., March 29, 1890.

Complaint No. 2062 having been entered at this office by John F. Meyer against Warren Clapper for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 3380 dated February 24, 1886, upon the se¼ sec 9, tp 33 r 54, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said claimant has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of said tract of land the first year after entry; and has failed to break or cultivate five acres on said tract of land the second year after entry; and has failed to plant, or cause to be planted any trees, seeds or cuttings on said tract of land the third year after entry; and has failed to cure defects up to the date of this contest. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of May 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Testimony of witnesses will be taken before Chas E. Holmes, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, Nebr., on the 22d day of May, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

[31-36] W. H. McCANN, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Chadron, Neb., March 17, 1890.

Complaint No. 1914 having been entered at this office by Thomas L. Irvine against Benjamin F. Moore, John Alexander Moore and Emma Matilda Miller, heirs of Catharine Moore, deceased, who made timber-culture entry No. 909, dated February 9, 1889, upon the n½ ne¼ and n½ nw¼ sec 10, tp 28, r 56, in the Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging by amended affidavit that the said Catharine Moore made said affidavit for said timber culture entry June 14th, 1888, and made said entry February 9th 1889—under said affidavit, That said affidavit was made more than the necessary length of time for transmittal to the local land office, and that said Catharine Moore died more than four months before making said entry, and that the heirs are Benjamin F. Moore, Emma Matilda Miller and John Alexander Moore. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16th day of May 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[29-35] T. F. POWERS, Receiver.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LandOffice, Chadron, Neb., March 11, 1890.

Complaint No. 3 having been entered at this office by Jerry Will against Edwin E. Olds for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 3560, dated March 4, 1885, upon the sw¼ sec 13, tp 33, r 56, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that entryman has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of tract during first year of said entry and has failed to cure said defect up to date of this contest. Also there is over ten acres of timber of good merchantable quality on said section, therefore pursuant to "H" of March 1, 1890, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of May 1890, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before S. H. Jones, Notary Public, at his office in Harrison, Nebraska, on the 3rd day of May, 1890, at 10 a. m.

[27-34] W. H. McCANN, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. Land Office, Chadron, Nebraska. March 20, 1890.

Complaint No. 2146 having been entered at this office by Jacob Desper against Charles A Adams, for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 3727, dated March 24, 1885, upon the sw¼, sec 14, tp 33 r 56, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Charles A. Adams has wholly abandoned said tract in that he has failed to break, plow or otherwise cultivate any portion of said tract since filing on the same. Also he has failed to plant to trees, seeds or cuttings any portion of said tract since filing on same. And for the further reason that said filing was absolutely void from inception, Charles A. Adams being a fictitious name; the said entry having been made by Charles A. Clark in the name of Charles A. Adams. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of May 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before Chas. E. Holmes, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, Nebraska, on the 13th day of May, 1890, at 10 o'lock a. m.

[28-35] T. F. POWERS, Receiver.

H. T. CONLEY, Contestants Att'y.

ORDER OF HEARING.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } SIOUX COUNTY, }

WHEREAS, on this 10th day of April, 1890, Isaac N. Procunier, father of Elizabeth A. Procunier, (her mother being dead) made and filed in this office his sworn statement duly attested and stated that he desired to relinquish all right to the custody of and power and control over Elizabeth A. Procunier, his minor child, and all claim and interest in and to her services and wages; and also came Frederick M. Procunier and Elizabeth Procunier, his wife, and made and filed in my office a statement under oath, duly attested, that they desire to adopt said Elizabeth A. Procunier as their own child. I have therefore appointed the tenth day of May, 1890, at eleven o'clock, a. m., at my office in Harrison, as the time and place where a hearing will be had in said matter, at which time and place all persons interested may appear.

It is ordered: That a copy of this order be published in the SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to the time set for hearing. S. BARKER,

[SEAL] [31-33] County Judge.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION ON FUNDING BONDS.

At a special session of the board of county commissioners of the county of Sioux and state of Nebraska, held on the eleventh (11th) day of April, 1890, it was by said board of county commissioners by virtue and by the authority in them vested by an act of the legislature of Nebraska, approved March 1, 1879, amended in 1883, resolved that the following questions be and are hereby submitted to the qualified voters of Sioux county, Nebraska:

To the electors of Sioux county, Nebraska:

The board of county commissioners of said county hereby submit the following proposition:

Shall the county of Sioux, state of Nebraska, issue its coupon funding bonds in the amount of fifteen thousand ($15,000.00) dollars for the purpose of paying the outstanding and unpaid warrants and indebtedness existing and now due of said county and appropriate the proceeds of said bonds to pay the outstanding, unpaid warrants and indebtedness of said county of Sioux, said bonds to be of the denomination $1,000 each, dated June 2, 1890, payable at the office of the County Treasurer of said county, and to run twenty (20) years with interest at six (6) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the county reserving the option of paying any or all of said bonds at any time after ten years from the date thereof, if the county commissioners by majority vote order the county treasurer to do so. Said bonds shall not be sold for less than par. Further, shall there, in addition to the annual levies of taxes for ordinary purposes, be levied and collected a tax annually as by law provided for the payment of the interest on said said bonds as such interest shall become due, and shall an additional amount be levied and collected as by law provided, sufficient to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at maturity, or at any time after said bonds have run ten years from the date thereof should the county commissioners at such time consider it desirable so to do. Provided, that not more than 10 per cent. of the principal of said bonds so issued shall not exceed five per cent. of the assessed valuation of said county.

Provided further that no levy shall be made to pay any part of the principal of said bonds until after ten years from the date thereof. The form and manner in which the above proposition shall be submitted, shall be by ballot upon which said ballot shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed the words "For funding bonds and levying tax" or "Against funding bonds and levying tax," and all ballots cast having thereon the words "For funding bonds and levying tax" shall be deemed and taken to be in favor of said proposition, and all ballots cast having thereon the words "Against funding bonds and levying tax," shall be deemed and taken to be against said proposition.

The said proposition shall be submitted and voted upon at a special election to be held in the county of Sioux, and state of Nebraska, on Tuesday, the 13th day of May, 1890.

Said election will be held at the various voting places in the various precincts of Sioux county where the last general election was held, unless otherwise ordered by the county commissioners. DON M. WEIR, Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

Attest: CONRAD LINDEMAN, [31-34] County Clerk.