

The Sioux County Journal.

[OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.]

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L. J. Stumm, Editor.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1891.

The Atkinson Enterprise has changed from republican to alliance and cites for its reason that 70,000 in the state have changed before it.

W. O. Chapman is now alone in the conduct of the Leader of Broken Bow, J. Horn having retired at the beginning of the year. Mr. Chapman is thoroughly competent to run the paper and it is safe to predict that the paper will be kept fully up to the times.

The legislature convened on last Tuesday and the matter first to be settled will be that of governor and after that the regular grind of the session will begin. It is not likely that the contests will occupy as much time as was expected but no information has been received as to who will be governor.

It is pretty poor grace for the Bee to call attention to what the republican platform committed the candidates to, after the editor of that paper made the platform and then deliberately assisted to defeat the man placed at the head of the ticket. Rosewater wants to compel others to do as he says not as he does.

The forthcoming number of the Railway Age will contain a review of the foreclosure sales and receiverships for 1890. During the year there were sold under foreclosure twenty-nine roads, aggregating 3,825 miles and about \$182,500,000 of funded debt and capital stock. Twenty-six railways went into the hands of a receiver. They embrace nearly 3,000 miles of line and over \$105,000,000 securities.

It is reported that preparations are making for the investment of a large amount of capital in the oil and mining regions near Casper, during the coming season. The owners of the oil fields are confident that they will strike it rich. The prospects are that the region west and north of here will be equal to Pennsylvania in its wealth of oil and minerals and the consequences will be that this locality will reap great benefits therefrom.

The Omaha eel, who edits the Bee, in the issue of that paper of the 5th inst. does a great deal of wiggling and squirming about the letter recently addressed to him by Hon. L. D. Richards. It will prove a very hard task for the Omaha traitor to make the republicans of Nebraska believe that he is not a follower of him who betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver, and his efforts to get out of the difficulty are likely to result the same as did the last act of Judas.

It is proposed to make the attempt to find the open polar sea by means of an air ship. A balloon capable of rising seventeen and one-half tons is to be prepared and five men are to undertake the trip. Gas to inflate the balloon will be manufactured as needed. No greater height will be attained than is necessary to avoid elevations of the land. The scientists appear determined to find the north pole if there is any such thing possible.

The prompt manner in which the members of the state militia responded to take the field indicates that they are willing to prove that they are made of good metal should occasion demand. A great many are inclined to make sport of the "tin soldiers" but the settlers of the north and west part of the state feel that the legislature has not done its duty if it fails to provide to not only keep the state forces as strong as it is but also to provide for increasing their strength should occasion demand.

Some people and papers seem to think it is best to kill the Indians as was done at the battle of Wounded Knee. It is about time such foolishness was overcome. No other nation on earth would have expended the trouble and money in the useless attempt to civilize the savages that the United States has. The experiment has proved a failure, and the question now is which should be protected, the Indian in his uselessness or the settler in his attempt to develop the western country.

Gen. Forsythe, who was in command of the 7th regiment at the recent battle on Wounded Knee, has been relieved of his command by instructions from Washington, pending an investigation. That is about the most foolish thing that has been done in connection with the Indian trouble. The Indians doubtless know Gen. Forsythe and would have a wholesome fear of him, and if he is removed and another put in his place it will lead them to think that they have better chances of success. The people of the northwest would prefer to see Gen. Forsythe honored for his work than dishonored. If the war department would simply order to them in command of some of the "Indian trouble" they would perhaps be more successful.

Gen. Miles' scheme to have the Indians transferred to the war department did not meet with a great deal of approval. He wanted the agents removed and five army officers appointed. That would not better the case at all. If the present incumbents were removed and five men who knew something of Indian nature appointed some good might result. What the people of the northwest want, is that the Indians be put in a place where they will need no agent at all. They have caused more trouble, loss and anxiety than they are worth and the sooner they are made "good Indians" of the better it will be for the government and the people, and the Indian problem will never be solved until that is accomplished.

The organization of the American harvester company is likely to prove one of the greatest monopolies against which the farmers have ever been called upon to contend. Not only will it make it impossible for farmers to purchase a harvester except by paying the monopoly price but it throws out of employment over 10,000 laborers. This also falls on the farmers, indirectly, for that number of men out of employment means that about 50,000 people must be supported by some other means. Many of the men will drift into agricultural pursuits and raise more farm products instead of helping to consume what was raised, and give in exchange therefor the work of their hands in the manufacture of machines.

A great change has come over a great many members of congress within the past few months. It was only a little while since the general expression was that there was enough money in circulation. But since the people showed what they desired by their votes on Nov. 4th, there is a great scramble to see who will be the first to provide a way to overcome the stringency in finance. Almost every member has a pet scheme which he advocates as the best and only practicable one. The point to be watched is not to select the plan which will be only temporary in its benefits, and also to avoid a plan which is in the interest of the bankers and capitalists. Let a little law making on the financial question be done direct in the interest of the poor man, just for the sake of seeing how it would work. It would undoubtedly be a very novel kind of law, but it would be appreciated by a great many people.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills stimulate the appetite and regulate the bowels. Try them. Have you seen Ayer's Almanac?

Hood's Calendar for 1891 is out and it is certainly a beautiful production of the lithographers' and printers' arts. The subject represents three children playing musical instruments and the positions, expressions, coloring and general finish make a most charming picture. But to be appreciated, it must be seen. Ask your druggist for Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar, or send six cents in stamps for one copy, or ten cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Notice to Creditors.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against Henry Diester, late of Sioux county, Neb., deceased, that the time fixed for filing claims against said estate is six months from the first day of January, 1891. All such persons are required to present their claims with the vouchers, to the county judge of said county at his office therein, on or before the first day of June, 1891, and all claims so filed will be heard before the court on the second day of June, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
Dated this 17th day of December, 1890.
[SEAL.] S. BARBER, County Judge.

Notice of Contest.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
CHADRON, NEB.
Dec. 12, 1890.

Complaint No. 2303 having been entered at this office by Hugh W. MacLachlan against John A. Scriber for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 5205, dated January 11, 1888, upon the 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, section 12, township 28, range 26, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said claimant has wholly abandoned said tract in that he has failed to break or otherwise cultivate any portion of said tract since making said entry, and that he has failed to comply with the law up to date of this affidavit, to-wit: Dec. 8, 1890.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12 day of February 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and file evidence in support of their claims and affidavits.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before George Walker, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, Neb., on the 12 day of February 1891, at 10 a. m.
H. T. CONLEY, Contestant's Attorney. 11-21

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant.
In the District Court of Sioux county, Nebraska.

L. Alice Watson, Plaintiff, vs. Elmer McFarling and E. S. Ormsby, trustee, defendant.

Elmer McFarling, defendant, will take notice that on the 20th day of September, 1890, plaintiff herein filed her petition in the District Court of Sioux county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by said Elmer McFarling to W. J. Bowen upon lots 3 and 4 and 8 1/2 of NW 1/4 of section 4, township 26, range 26, west of the 4th N. M. in Sioux county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of 10 promissory notes dated Nov. 17th, 1888, the first one of said notes being for the sum of \$4.50 and due and payable on the 1st day of July 1889. The other notes being for the sum of \$1.75 each, and one of them falling due and payable every six months thereafter. Said note and mortgage provide that if default be made in the payment of any one of said notes for more than ten days, or if there be default in the payment of any interest when the same becomes due, the whole amount secured by said mortgage shall become due and collectible at once.

Before the commencement of this suit said W. J. Bowen sold, endorsed and delivered said note and mortgage to the plaintiff who is now the owner and holder thereof.

Default has been made in the payment of the said notes which became due on the 1st day of July, 1890; the 1st day of January, 1890, and the 1st day of July, 1890, for more than ten days and plaintiff seeks and declares that the whole amount secured by said mortgage is now due and payable. That there is now due upon the notes and mortgage the sum of \$66.40, for which sum with interest from Sept. 20th, 1890, plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendant, Elmer McFarling, be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of February, 1891.
L. ALICE WATSON, Plaintiff.
Dated Jan. 15, 1891.
By W. W. WOOD, Attorney.

FREE HOMES!

There is still a large amount of GOVERNMENT LAND open to entry in



Map of the Elkhorn System.

Sioux County, Nebraska.

Sioux county is in the northwest corner of the great state of Nebraska, about thirty miles east and west by seventy miles north and south, a rich valley, fine rolling table land and valuable timber land. The county contains 1,300,000 acres of land. Something near one-third of this area has been settled, a large number of whom have made final proof and have their farms well improved. The remainder is still open to settlement. Of course there are some tracts that are not suitable for farming purposes, a part being very rough and stony, and other tracts, too rough for cultivation, but these are excellent for stock raising purposes. This locality has an advantage which no other part of the state has.

Fuel, Posts and House Logs

This, alone, makes it possible for a man to improve a piece of land with much smaller outlay of cash than he could have done in other parts of the state.



Map of the Burlington Route.

85 Miles of Railroad.

Sioux county has the main line of the F. E. & M. V. railroad crossing it from east to west and connecting with the Cheyenne & Northern, thus making a line through from Omaha to Denver and the Pacific coast, and also connects this locality with the coal fields just across the line in Wyoming. This road has 32 miles of track in Sioux county.

The B. & M. crosses the northeast part of the county and has 15 miles of its line within the borders of Sioux county. This road brings down the coal from the newly opened mines at Newcastle, and the road is being pushed on to Helena, Montana.

The Pacific Short line has a line surveyed across the southern part of the county, and the management inform us that before the close of another season it will have its line in operation beyond the west line of Nebraska. The survey of the Pacific Short Line shows that the road will have over 38 miles of track in Sioux county.

The B. & M. has a survey running west from Alliance, crossing the south part of Sioux county and it is expected that it will be built, but as the amount of the line which would be in Sioux county is not known, it is not figured in the above statement.

When you take into consideration the fact that Sioux county has got so great a railroad mileage and has

NO RAILROAD BONDS

outstanding, and in fact, no county bonds of any kind have ever been issued by Sioux county, you cannot but see that it is far better off than those counties that

gave a large amount of bonds for a few miles of railroad. The accompanying maps will give the reader a good idea of the railroad advantages possessed by Sioux county. The soil is of such a nature to eminently fit it for agriculture. Experience indicates that it will soon be one of the most profitable sugar beet producing districts in the world, and other crops will not be far behind. There are a great number of small streams distributed throughout the county, furnishing excellent opportunities for stock raising and still are not large enough to cause a heavy public expense for bridges. The settler can go to the sawmills in Sioux county and buy

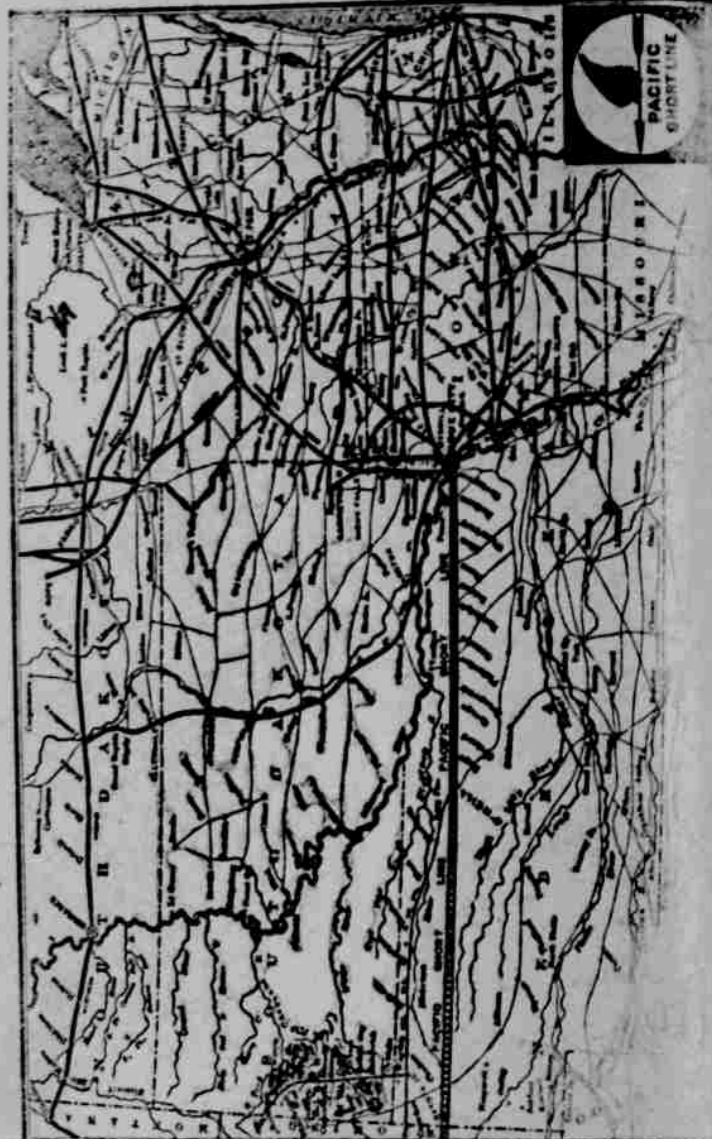
Native Pine Lumber

for less than half what the same grade of material would cost five hundred miles east of here. Good building stone can be easily obtained from various parts of the county; an excellent quality of brick have been made a few miles from the seat; the quality of the water is the very best and the climate is fine.

Harrison is the county seat and the only railroad town in the county, although new towns are being laid out at different points. There is a fine brick house which cost \$10,000, and representatives of almost all lines of business.

There is no railroad land in Sioux county, it is either government land subject to entry; school land subject to lease or purchase, or land that has been taken up by settlers.

COME WEST, SEE AND SETTLE.



Map of Pacific Short Line

CORRESPONDENTS: KOUNTZE BROS., New York City; FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Omaha; BANK OF CHADRON, Chadron, Neb.

BANK OF HARRISON,

HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Buys School Orders, County and Village Warrants.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Loans Money on Improved Farms.

CHAS. E. HOLMES, CASHIER.

H. T. CONLEY, Lawyer.

Loans no Money,

Represents no insurance company and has no land to sell but gives his entire time and attention to the practice of the law.

HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

C. E. HOLMES,

Attorney-at-Law.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention.

HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

GEORGE WALKER,

Attorney-at-Law.

Will practice before all courts and the U. S. Land Office. Business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

L. O. HULL,

Attorney-at-Law.

HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

Grant Guthrie,

Lumber,

Lime,

Coal.

AGENT FOR WINDMILLS AND LUMBER