

The Sioux County Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1888. OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER. LARGEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY. HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN SIOUX COUNTY.

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THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

The prediction of THE JOURNAL as to the outcome of the Thayer-Boyd case was verified.

According to the reports from Omaha John L. Sullivan is not a very great success as an actor. He seems to be a drawing card with the class who admire him as pugilist, and as a "mill" occurs in one of the scenes it takes with that class.

Yesterday President Harrison and party were entertained by the two chief cities of Nebraska and every preparation was made to take care of the party in good shape. It is safe to presume that the enterprising citizens of Lincoln and Omaha will see that the greatness of the state of Nebraska is properly impressed on the minds of the distinguished visitors.

Under the caption of "A Monumental Blender" the Omaha Bee of the 6th inst. publishes a double-headed editorial, half a column in length on the decision in the Thayer-Boyd case in which it says that "It is regrettable that a republican court has been called upon to oust a democratic governor." Had the Bee stood by the platform which its editor claims to have drafted, the republican court would not have been called upon to decide such a case.

A bitter fight is reported as in progress at Valparaiso over the question of license or no license. The town has been without saloons for nine years, with the exception of about six months of the past year. The place contains two dry goods stores, one grocery store and three drug stores. It is pretty poor policy to refuse license unless public sentiment is very strongly in favor of such a course. If a license is granted and the saloon-keeper held close to the law or his license revoked, it is better than to put the liquor business into the hand of the bruggists.

A company has been organized in Chicago for the purposes of introducing what is claimed to be the science of spelling. It is so arranged that the spelling of all words of all languages is governed by certain fixed rules, without any exceptions or any changes. The method is claimed to be simple and easily learned and thoroughly practicable. The rules were discovered by a Chicago man by the name of Charles A. Story. The present system of spelling is acknowledged by all to be unwieldy in many respects, but to change it is a big undertaking, but we are living in an age of progress and if men have taken hold of the matter with a determination to carry it through, it is only a question of time when it will be accomplished.

There is still a good deal of talk in regard to an extra session of the legislature. The main things for which it would be called would be a re-apportionment for legislative purposes and the freight rate question. An extra session would cost a great deal of money and is doubtful if any good would be accomplished. It would be a good plan for the state board of transportation to get to work and draft a freight rate bill and let it be made known and discussed by all, and then people will know what is proposed. Of the thousands of signers to petitions for and against the Newberry bill, not one in ten knew the provisions of the bill, except that it proposed to reduce rates. The freight rate question is the most important one before the people and it should be handled in the manner that its importance deserves.

As time passes and people investigate the workings of the new ballot law, its popularity increases among all who want to see fair, free elections and good men in office. The petition clause effectually shuts off the packed convention work and if a man gets office-struck and sets up the pins and gets the nomination for an office over a man whom the people want, it is a very easy matter for a petition to be gotten up for the popular man and his name put on the official ballot, and thus he is put on the same footing as the nominee of a convention and he goes before the people legitimately. It also puts a stop to working voters on the ward-sounder plan and getting them to vote just as they fixed up a ticket for them, but now when a man takes an official ballot and goes into a booth to mark it, his head should be clear or he will not be able to select the name of the man he wants to vote for. The petition clause effectually shuts off the packed convention work and if a man gets office-struck and sets up the pins and gets the nomination for an office over a man whom the people want, it is a very easy matter for a petition to be gotten up for the popular man and his name put on the official ballot, and thus he is put on the same footing as the nominee of a convention and he goes before the people legitimately. It also puts a stop to working voters on the ward-sounder plan and getting them to vote just as they fixed up a ticket for them, but now when a man takes an official ballot and goes into a booth to mark it, his head should be clear or he will not be able to select the name of the man he wants to vote for.

Boyd Out-Thayer in.

On May 5th the decision of the supreme court in the Thayer-Boyd case was handed down. The opinion was written by Judge Norval and concurred in by Chief Justice Cobb. It was a lengthy document and reviews the case and question therein involved quite extensively. It held that Boyd was ineligible and that Thayer should retain the office. The decision was filed quite late in the afternoon and a writ of ouster was issued and at once served on Mr. Boyd, who at once turned the office over to Governor Thayer, after which he took his departure. Governor Thayer proceeded to re-instate a number of officials who had been deposed during his temporary absence from the executive chair.

Judge Maxwell dissented and filed an opinion in which he held that Boyd became a citizen on the admission of Nebraska as a state.

The division of the court explains the delay. Judge Cobb was sick and the other two members of the court could not agree and they had to wait for the chief justice to recover in order to get a majority opinion.

It is stated that the case will be taken to the federal courts and a great deal of speculating is being done as to the final outcome. The case is without a parallel in the history of the United States and it would be the right thing to make a test case.

Some attorneys claim that under the decision of the supreme court the official acts of Boyd are not legal and one takes the ground that the Newberry railroad freight bill is a law because it was not vetoed by the governor as required by law, and it seems that a vast amount of litigation will grow out of the matter. What the effect will be on the judges appointed by Boyd is hard to surmise, but it is likely that the cloud which hangs over their appointment will be taken advantage of by attorneys.

The rank and file of the democrats do not express much sympathy for Boyd. Omaha is mad from center the circumference. That place sacrificed everything last fall to elect Boyd, for his election insured the defeat of any prohibition legislation even if the amendment carried at the polls, and the decision in the case is a bitter dose. Thayer will hold the office until January, 1893, and it is needless to say that he and his friends are highly elated over the result of the suit.

It is reported from Marshalltown, Iowa, that a cow in that vicinity recently gave birth to three calves. That is nothing. We frequently hear of cows in Sioux county whose owners credit them with five calves in one season.

Some independents of Platte Center have asked Governor Thayer to resign, and promise to give him a chance to be elected next fall if he complies with the request and the editor of the Platte Center Argos is getting up a petition in the matter. If the independents who are making the move would read section 16, of article 5, of the constitution of Nebraska they would see what a ridiculous position they are placing themselves in. If Thayer resigns, Tom Majors will be governor until January 1893, for no election for governor can be held until November, 1892.

The most childish piece of spite work ever enacted by a body of individuals claiming to be men, was the adoption of a resolution by the city council of Omaha last Saturday, to the effect that at the reception to be given to President Harrison at Omaha yesterday, Governor Thayer should be treated and classed as a private citizen, and not be accorded the honor of governor of the state. That action on the part of Omaha will not soon be forgotten. It is an insult to the entire state, outside of Omaha, and a disgrace to that municipality, and in future when Omaha does not receive the recognition that is sought, the only explanation that will be necessary will be to refer the Omahans to the records of their city council dated May 10, 1891.

The Omaha Bee in speaking of Gov. Thayer says "he has tarnished a life-long reputation by countenancing and lending himself to a contest which works rank injustice and is sure to bring disaster on the republican party in the not very distant future." If complying with the oath of office works injustice, the oath should be changed, and so far as disaster to the party is concerned, it is poor policy for any one to advocate that the chief executive of the state should violate his oath for party purposes. It may be that "Judge" Rosewater contemplates following in the footsteps of Paul Van DeVoort into the independent camp, but such a thing would hardly be looked upon by republicans as a disaster.

At last a jury composed of men who read nothing and have no opinions has been secured in the Sledgy murder case at Lincoln, after several hundred men had been called. There were eleven men in the jury box when Attorney Lamberton made a motion to disqualify one of them by the name of A. B. Fenton. On the ground that he had expressed an opinion, although he never had an opportunity

that he had not, and also that the said Norton had said he was going to get on the jury if he could as he believed that there was \$500 in the case. The statement of the attorney was supported by affidavits of six reputable citizens. The juror was dismissed from the place and the court ordered the county attorney to examine the affidavits and in case they were all right to file an information against Norton, charging him with perjury.

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Extracts of Expenses. HARRISON, NEBRASKA, May 12, 1891. At a meeting of the board of county commissioners of Sioux county, Nebraska, held on the 13th day of January, 1891, the following estimate for expenses for the year 1891 was made:

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TERMS OF COURT. District Court, at Harrison, on February 20th and September 20th. County Court, at Harrison, on West Monday of each month.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES. M. E. Church, Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and every Wednesday at 7:30. E. E. E. Church, Preaching every Friday evening between the 1st and 10th of each month, conducted by Rev. J. B. Bates.

Union Sunday school every Sunday at 9 a. m. E. E. E. Church, Preaching every Friday evening between the 1st and 10th of each month, conducted by Rev. J. B. Bates.

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