

The Sioux County Journal.

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

Subscription Price, \$2.00
L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892.

Fred Dorrington made many friends and added greatly to his congressional boom in Kearney last week. He is a strong leader in the Big Sixth and his nomination is pretty generally conceded by the leaders everywhere.—*Hemingford Guide.*

The move in the House to have the Pinkerton detective agency investigated is a good one. For years people have wondered why armed men belonging to that organization could be called out and allowed to shoot down human beings and then go unpunished. The general public looks upon them as hired assassins who have no right to resort to acts of violence.

The authorities of Chadron are taking steps to make the saloons of that place keep closed on Sunday and otherwise comply with the law. In Crawford an attempt was made to compel the board to issue a license to one of the applicants but it did not work. It is becoming apparent that the saloon element cannot control everything even in northwest Nebraska.

It is reported that L. A. Brower, of Chadron, would not refuse the nomination of the republicans for state senator. Mr. Brower is a wide-awake, capable man and would do good work, but the fact of his living in Dawes county is against him. Dawes county should not expect to get all the positions in northwest Nebraska, and if the republicans of that county are desirous of success they will not attempt to monopolize.

The question of "good common roads" is beginning to take prominence in all the wide-awake states. There is no question in which all classes of people are more directly interested. The ordinary methods of road making and road repairing are only "playing at road making." "The iron horse" has solid road-beds, beautifully ballasted and bridged—but the faithful four-legged horse goes on miring and wearing out his life in pulling the farmer's wealth to market. The times are ripe for a reform in country road building.—*Fremont Tribune.*

Senator Carey, of Wyoming, visited Casper a few days ago and is reported as strongly condemning the action of the cattlemen in spitting away the witnesses Jones and Walker, and said that the cattlemen should go to Johnson county and stand trial the same as any other citizen who had committed an unlawful act. Such reports show Senator Carey in a favorable light, for it had been understood that his sympathies were with the cattlemen, being himself, largely interested in the range stock business. The fact will begin to dawn on the imprisoned invaders that officials will not, as a rule, countenance such lawlessness, even to protect the cattle barons.

It is estimated by the railroad men each harvest excursion will bring from three to five thousand men westward, and judging the future by the past, many of whom will make investments in Nebraska. The thing for northwest Nebraska and especially Sioux county to do is to prepare to get its full share of the homeseekers. Sioux county is the only county in the northwest part of the state in which any land open to homestead entry is situated and no effort should be spared to let people in the east know that Sioux county has 800,000 acres of free government land waiting for them to come and take up for homes. A strong, earnest and persistent effort to secure settlers should be made by every person who desires to see the county develop and prosper.

There is no question that all that is needed is settlers and cultivation to make Sioux county land valuable. The same drawbacks and obstacles encountered by our people had to be met and overcome in the years of settlement of every county in the state. In York county the first election was held twenty-two years ago and 136 votes were cast, and the writer recalls the fact that eighteen years ago it was thought and advocated that a homestead in York county would never pay for the taking. Now it is one of the best counties in Nebraska and the land has given the farmer a living and has become worth from twenty to fifty dollars an acre. The same historical facts apply to every county in the older settled portions of Nebraska, and in view of that our people should lose no opportunity to try to induce people to come to Sioux county. Those who have land here should realize that it will not increase in value to any extent so long as there is so much good land subject to homestead and as a matter of self-interest should do all they can to get the county settled up by farmers.

Some of the Omaha papers reported that Judge Dundy had taken an active part in the proceedings whereby the men wanted as witnesses against the Wyoming cattlemen gained their liberty and that gentleman took occasion to deny it. The liberation of the men looks a little crooked and it might be well for the federal judge to see who did take an active part in the deal, and why they did it.

Miss Ruth Kimball is in Washington as the telegraphic correspondent of the *St. Paul Globe*, but the doorkeeper of the press galleries refuses to honor her ticket. It brings up the question of whether or not sex is to be a bar to a legitimate calling. If the lady has fitted herself for the position and gives satisfaction to her employers, there is no valid reason why she should not be accorded every privilege extended to the men who represent other papers.

The press and public in general condemn the spitting away of Jones and Walker, the witnesses in the Wyoming murder cases and unless the cold-blooded instigators and perpetrators of the crimes are punished it will be a stain which cannot be effaced. There is no question but the charge on which they were taken to Omaha was a trumped-up one, and that course pursued at the instigation of those who wanted the men out of the way. The federal grand jury might do well to investigate the matter and compel those who had a hand in the infamous business to answer therefor. If the law is to be respected it should not be prostituted in the interest of law-breakers.

The press in the east already recognizes the fact that the free government land is almost all taken and such a thing as a homestead will be a thing of the past. Sioux county has yet 800,000 acres, or 5,000 quarter sections open to homestead, the largest amount to select from of any county in Nebraska, and if people want to get a free home in Nebraska there is a better opportunity in Sioux county than in any other. Sioux county also has advantages such as free wood, posts, logs, etc., which cannot be found elsewhere. All there is for the people to do is to let their friends in the east know of these things and urge them to come and take advantage of the opportunities offered.

A merry war is being waged on the question of having the world's fair open on Sunday. Petitions are being sent from many churches asking that the gates of the fair be closed on Sundays. Just what the object is cannot be clearly ascertained. The city of Chicago will be visited by hundreds of thousands of people who want to see all they can in a limited time. If the fair gates are closed it will simply drive them to seek other channels in which to pass that day. When people go to see the exhibits at the world's fair and can only be absent from their business for a certain number of days, one of which happens to be Sunday, it will not arouse much religious feeling in them to have the gates to the fair shut in their faces on that day. Then there will be thousands of people who can have no opportunity to visit the fair during the busy days of the week and should it be closed on Sunday they would not see it at all.

The *Rushville Standard* mentions the name of Hon. W. W. Wood, of that place as being good congressional timber. This is a new deal. None will deny but what Mr. Wood would make a good congressman, but no one suspected that he had any such aspirations for the place. He has been frequently and honorably mentioned as a good man for state senator and will quite likely go into the senatorial convention with a strong following and if selected would make a good legislator, and should matters take such a turn as to make it advisable to nominate him for congress he would prove a strong candidate. The northwest part of the big sixth has been pretty generally conceded to be for Dorrington and if Wood wants to enter the field the two should see that the contest is of such a nature as will not lose the candidate to the northwest. This is a year when no mistakes should be made, and the past has proven that a nomination on the republican ticket is not equal to an election.

Some Reform.

New York Sun.
An important reform movement, in which we cheerfully join, is begun by the *Post-Express*. In the matter of the typewriter, so inconveniently double in its meaning, our contemporary suggests remedies for both doubt and inconvenience:
"For 'typewriting' say 'typing.'
"For 'typewriter' (the machine) say 'typer.'
"For 'typewriter' (the operator) say 'typist.'
"For 'typewritten' say 'typed.'
"For 'to typewrite' say 'to type.'
If any one will let
"When the fascinating typist isn't typing, isn't typing,
And the clicking typer's shut, as nothing's typed, nothing's typed,"
run through his fancy, and then repeat with the more cumbersome terms now in use, he will admit that the proposed corrections have great merit. We are for their adoption.

Newspaper Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Post-Office Department is in constant receipt of appeals from citizens in all parts of the country, of which the following is a fair specimen:
"I sent one dollar to a well-known weekly paper for a trial subscription last July. At the end of that time I did not request the publishers to continue it. They did so, however, and I finally refused to take it from the carrier. They sent me the bill and the enclosed subscription laws notice.
What I would like to know is, if reputable newspapers do business this way, also, if the enclosed is a correct transcription of the laws of the United States. If so, it would seem as if the United States laws were framed to admit of blackmailing."

The "Subscription Laws" notice referred to in the letter is printed in the form of a little dodger and purports to contain a compilation of "the decisions of the United States courts on the relation of subscribers to publishers." The compilation is divided into seven paragraphs, thus:
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all the arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima-facie evidence of intentional fraud.
6. If subscribers paid in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.
The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "Refused," and have a postal-card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft.

At the Department this sort of thing is pronounced a mere modified form of blackmail. In the first place there are no such United States laws as are here represented to exist, and the publishers who issue the circulars probably know it, as they commonly take the precaution to indicate in a preamble that the compilation was made by somebody else—thus trying to evade personal responsibility for the fraud. All the relations between publishers and subscribers are governed by the common law and statutes as in force in the several states. In New York one rule may prevail, in Massachusetts another. The Post-Office Department; moreover, has nothing whatever to do with the whole matter further than to instruct its postmasters that they must not lend their official aid to publishers in forcing periodicals upon unwilling addresses. If a person notifies a postmaster that he does not want a certain paper or magazine delivered any longer in his mail, the postmaster is required not only to respect the request, but also to send to the publisher a formal notice to discontinue. If, as not unfrequently happens, the publisher ignores this notice, the postmaster is authorized to throw the periodical into the junk heap, and dispose of it for old paper.

It seems almost like a waste of words to say that no reputable business man, in the publishing or any other trade, would stoop to make his living by compelling the public to pay for something that has not been ordered or used; or that, if one of the disreputable sort should resort to such practices, the courts would refuse to sustain him. The decisions which have been rendered here and there by tribunals of any authority have gone no further than to put publishers on the same footing with other dealers in merchandise. If a marketman delivers A's Sunday dinner at B's house by mistake and B eats it, B becomes responsible for its value to the marketman—not under a contract as A, who ordered the dinner, would have been liable, but because he voluntarily enjoyed the benefits of it. If B had left the food untouched, he would have been exempt. So in the case of a periodical: If an addressee has not ordered a paper, and does not take it and read it when it comes without his motion it is hard to see how the publisher can hold him liable.

If persons upon whom the refined form of blackmail is tried would simply stand upon their rights, they would soon find that such threats as are mentioned in this dispatch are the purest bluster.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Some of our Sioux county readers are asking why their county attorney has not brought suit vs. the Bank of Harrison as directed. We cannot answer, but would refer them to THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.—*Crawford Boomerang.*
If the parties referred to in the above would get the facts in the case they would find that the county attorney was never directed to bring suit against the Bank of Harrison. They have evidently got their information from some of the people who would rather have them believe ill of the county officials than well, and who would not hesitate to warp the truth to accomplish their purpose.

Notice of Postponement.

The meeting of the independent committee has been postponed until May 28, at which time a full attendance is requested.
H. G. STEWART,
President.
M. J. WEBER,
Secretary.

Ten Prices for a Puzzle.

The *Weekly World-Herald* is offering \$50.00 in four cash prizes and six prizes consisting each of a cyclo-pedia for the largest lists of English words constructed out of the letters in the word "Alliance." Send one cent stamp for particulars. The contest closes June 15th. Address *World-Herald*, Omaha, Neb.

At The Front.

The *Fremont Tribune* is acknowledged to be among the leading Nebraska newspapers. It is not content with issuing a weekly but is now printing a tri-weekly edition—that is sending out three papers a week \$1.50 per year. Its editors are Ross L. Hammond and Col. Walt Mason—by far the two brightest writers in the west. Col. Mason's work is considered the finest in his line that was ever done on any western newspaper. The publishers will be pleased to receive subscriptions at the rate of \$1.50 per year, or forward sample copies to any one sending for them.
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- TERMS OF COURT:
District Court—At Harrison, commences April 18th and November 21st, 1892.
County Court—At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.
- CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.
M. E. Church—Preaching each alternate Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and every Sunday evening at 7:30. REV. W. O. GLASSER, Pastor.
Episcopal services on the second Wednesday of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. Communion at 3 p. m. CHAS. E. SAAVELY.
Methodist Sunday School meets every Sunday morning at 11:30.
MRS. W. O. GLASSER, W. H. DAVIS, Superintendent, Secretary.
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Illustration of a revolver.