The Sioux County Journal.

[ESTABLISHED 1888.]

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L. J. Simmons, - - - Editor.

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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice-President,
WHITELAW REID,
of New York.

The prospects for republican success in Nebraska are brightening. Dr. Mercer is said to be out of the race as a candidate for governor.

The chautauqua season is here and people go in crowds and swarm and sweat and smelter and try to make themselves believe they are having a good time.

The prohibitionists nominated Gen. John Bidwell, of California, for president and J. B. Cranfield, of Texas, for vice-president. Two good states from which to select cold water candidates.

President Harrison has appointed Gen. John W. Foster, of Indiana, to fill the office of secretary of state, made vacant by the resignation of James G. Blaine. His appointment was unanimously confirmed by the senate. The new secretary of state is said to be well qualified to fill the position.

The result of Melbourne's work at Nelson, Nuckolls county, was that two good rains visited that locality during the time he was given. The people are satisfied that he produced the rain and the crops were saved from destruction by drouth. Melbourne stock appears to be going up in the market.

A plan is under advisement by the city council of Sioux Falls, S. D., for the opening and conducting of saloons or dispensaries by the authorities. It is claimed that under the laws of the state it can be done and the profits would be a nice sum to cover into the city treasury. The result of the experiment, should it be made, will be watched for with interest.

The report is that the gang of murderers who have been held at Cheyenne by the military authorities have been turned over to the civil authorities of Johnson county for trial. It is also claimed that they will plead guilty and take chances of being pardoned. The authorities of the prison began to curtail their liberties and that caused them to want to bring the matter to a settlement. It is hoped that they will soon get their deserts and should the pardoning power of Wyoming by prostituted to help the members of the gang the people of that state should bring the ones who hold that power to realize that their public career is at an end.

Trouble is reported at the hospital for the insane at Lincoln and also at the blind asylum. Such matters should be promptly investigated and the proper remedies applied. The institutions operated by the state for the benefit of unfortunates who are residents thereof demand the closest guarding. It seems to be a mistake that state institutions should be under the management of the board of public lands and buildings and yet that board has no power to appoint or remove the officials or employes. It is on the same plan of putting a teacher in charge of a school and telling her to have the pupils obey her, but under no circumstances to punish one of them.

The independent national convention at Omaha has closed its labors and the ticket is General Weaver, of Iowa, for president and General James Fields, of Virginia, for vice-president. The former was the leader of the greenback movement and the latter was a general in the confederate army. A hard effort was made to induce Judge Gresham to be a candidate and after he had declined a delegation was sent from Omaha to Indiana to urge him to allow his name to be used. But Judge Gresham stood firm and the convention had to look elsewhere for a man to head the ticket. The platform contains some planks that are commendable, but it appears to be gotten up with a view to tickle all the discontented of all parties. A resolution was passed to boycott a manufacturing firm of Rochester, which certainly does not show a very magnanimous spirit, and it indicates that should that party get into power its methods would be more tyrannical than any of the others. The independents realize that there is no possibility of electing their ticket and all they hope for is to throw the election into the house and that would result in the election of Cleveland, and hence it is conceded that the whole movement is simply to assist the democrats into power, and the republicans will see the trick before November, and will not lend their assistance to any such scheme.

Mason, Neb., was visited by a cyclone last Friday which destroyed almost every building in the town, but no one was seriously injured. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Floods are again getting in their work in the south and in the vicinity of New Orleans, along the Amite river the people have fled to the hills and the crops are almost totally deseroyed.

The treatment accorded to Jay Burrows at the independent state convention was the worst on record. His name was placed before the convention for delegate to the national convention and when the roll was called he did not receive a single vote. The power of the dictator appears to be broken.

A bill has been introduced in congress by Harter, of Ohio, to restore the wildcut currency and provides that all notes issued by any bank, banker or banking association shall be free from federal taxation. It looks as if it was a scheme to curry favor with the south, but the indications are that it will cost them more votes than it will gain them, for no cool, reasonable man wants wild-cat money again.

The *Rocky Mountain News*, John Arkins' paper and the leading democratic journal of Colorado, bolts Grover Cleveland. All the delegates from Colorado to the Chicago have also showed their displeasure by issuing a manifesto in which they practically absolve themselves from any responsibility in the matter of the selection of the candidate. They all breathe threats of vengeance and mean to play havoc with any hope of democratic success in the Centennial state. On the other hand every republican paper in Colorado is earnestly supporting Harrison and Reid, the Denver *Republican* deing especially enthusiastic for the ticket.—*Fremont Tribune.*

While drouth and consequent short crops has been the misfortune in many parts of the west this season, the rains in northwest Nebraska have been refreshing and seasonable. This season has demonstrated the fact that there is no more danger of drouth in northwest Nebraska, if as much, as there is further east and south, and with new people coming in and an increased amount of land put under cultivation the climatic changes which always follow settlement will increase the degree of humidity and make a less number of inches of rainfall necessary. The matter of rainfall is settled and now people will come here and go to farming in good shape and general prosperity will result. All that is needed is more people in Sioux county to make it one of the best in the state and every man, woman and child should make a special effort to get people to come here and settle on the 5,000 homesteads yet subject to entry in Sioux county, and get them here as soon as possible.

Of all the democratic blunders the greatest, without question was the plank in the nation platform to repeal the tax on state bank currency. That commits the party to the old wildcat currency. It would have the financial situation as it was when if a man took in a hundred dollars during the business hours of one day he would not be certain that the contents of his cash drawer would be worth one half their face value the next morning. Any party that will advocate such measures is an enemy to the prosperity of the country and the democrats will learn when the votes are counted that the massess of the voters do not want any foolishness. What object the democratic leaders had in putting such a plank into their platform is hard to surmise, unless it was in hope of catching some of the independent votes, but in this they will be mistaken for the independent voters, even the wildest of them, do not want a wild-cat currency to cripple the business of the entire country.

A striking illustration of the inequality in assessments is that of cattle. In Sioux county the average was $6.14 per head, while in one precinct of Dawes county the cows were assessed at $2 per head. It seems that people do not care to cover up crooked work in assessments as was evidenced recently in Omaha. It was desired to get a higher valuation of the city property for city purposes than the property owners felt like paying state taxes on and in order to gain the desired end an attempt was made to have two valuations made by the assessors, one for state taxation and one for city purposes. It is a well established fact that most people dodge taxes harder when they become well off than they do when they are poor and men of means will stoop to methods to avoid taxation which poor men would scorn. The result of such acts is that the burden of taxes falls heavier in proportion on the poorer classes. The man who will get a law enacted, which will provide a just and equitable system of assessment and taxation will win everlasting fame.

False and Absurd.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is a cold day that some correspondent does not ask the *Inter Ocean* what truth there is in the yarn going the rounds of the alliance press to the effect that one Ernest Seyd confessed to having bribed the Congress of the United States to pass the silver demonetization act of 1873. The amount of boodle distributed is put at half a million of dollars. One word answers the question and a short one at that, none. Mr. Frederick A. Luckenbach, who tells this story may be an honest man. He would certainly be a worthy traveling companion for Baron Munchausen, or a good man to write political news for the senior organ. One has only to recall the fact that the legislation in question was adopted almost unanimously to see the intrinsic absurdity of the idea. The whole thing is a preposterous and unmitigated lie gotten up to gull the gullible.

The act referred to was passed February 12, 1873. It created the mint as a bureau of the treasury department with a director at its head. So far from being designed to demonetize silver, it aimed to facilitate the use of silver by substituting the trade dollar of 420 grains for the standard dollar of 412½ grains. The weight of fractional silver coins was also increased. The half dimes and three cent silver pieces were both dropped, and have never been taken up again, but the dollar change was a substitution. It was then thought that the trade dollar would be able to circulate largely in the far east, and the standard dollar had never had any appreciable circulation anywhere. The law did not work as anticipated and five years later was repealed, but that Ernest Seyd or anybody else secured the passage of the act of 1873 by bribery is preposterous.

Wide Tires.

The Homestead.

An agricultural engineer, writing in the *Country Gentleman*, makes some suggestions of importance to the farmer in any country in the following:

One more thing is needed. This is a law doubling the tax of a person using a tire narrower than three inches, and reducing it one-fourth when a four-inch tire is used. This is, of course, on heavy vehicles which cut the roads to pieces when the narrow tires are used. The wide tire is a service to the road, acting as a roller. Unfortunately, this matter is not understood, and there is much error in regard to it. The draft of a wide tire is not increased, but diminished. When a narrow tire sinks into the soft ground, it is equivalest to going up a slope equal to the depth of the wheel sinks and the small distance from the lowest point of the wheel to the level of the road. This is more than would be perceived at first sight, and increases the draft fully a forth or more.

Another thing should be well known—viz., that to travel in a rut is destructive to a road, and every driver should avoid following directly in the track of another wagon. By doing this the road may be made like a floor—all the more so if the wide tires are generally used. All this applies to the use of wagons in fields, but more so. I have seen a washout that cost $50 to repair, made on a hill field by one rut caused by one load of hay drawn a slope, that might have been avoided had the tire been four inches wide.

Will the broad tire act as a roller on the western dirt road or will it afford an increased surface on which to pick up the dirt that clings to the wheel when the soil is wet to the depth of half an inch? That the tire that is sunk in the soil is continually going up hill and a very steep hill at that, must be apparent to any man who will measure the angle from the bottom of the rut to the level of the surface. If that hill was apparent and the same angle stretched out a mile in advance, the horses would balk and driver become utterly discouraged.

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In the olden times the growth of a city was a thing slow and uncertain, reminding the observer of the gradual processes of Nature, the elevation of ocean beds and the submersion of continents. London is the greatest city in the world, but it has taken two thousand years to make her what she is today.

This is a country of different men and different methods. "The world moves," said Galileo, and to no department of human enterprise can the words be more fully applied than to the up-building of cities. The concentration of modern capital is the greatest progressive force the world has ever seen. Let a suitable site be found; let favorable conditions present themselves, let capital recognize the capabilities that exist, and lo!

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An illustration of this may be seen in the young city of Gothenburg, which is situated in the very heart of this loyal state. A magnificent water power has been created there by utilizing the water of the Platte River, and the ambitious little city is already styling itself the Niagara of the Plains. All our exchanges are full of Gothenburg today, and have much to say of the great eastern manufacturing concerns which are locating there to utilize this cheap power. We welcome all such outside industries to Nebraska, and while manifestly many towns cannot hope to have the same advantages as Gothenburg in respect to its water power, yet all should aim, in so far as possible, to attract manufacturers, so as to create the home market which a diversified industry always brings.

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