

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.
Entered at the Harrison post office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1892.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

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

Republican State Convention.

For Governor,
LORENZO CROUNSE,
Lieutenant Governor,
J. G. TATE,
Secretary of State,
JOHN C. ALLEN,
Auditor,
EUGENE MOORE,
State Treasurer,
JOSEPH BARTLEY,
Attorney General,
GEORGE H. HASTINGS,
Supt. of Public Instruction,
A. K. HUMPHREY.

Presidential Electors,
W. J. BROATCH,
I. M. RAYMOND,
ISAAC WILES,
E. P. SAVAGE,
H. P. MILEER,
U. DURAS,
D. M. KETTLETON,
CHARLES JOHNSON.

In the river and harbor bill passed by the present democratic house Georgia gets \$3,545,000. No Georgia democrat raises the point that that appropriation is unconstitutional.—*Inter Ocean.*

Northwest Nebraska was recognized by the state convention in the selection of Joe Bartley as a candidate for state treasurer. He is a good man for the place and will strengthen the ticket.

Wait Seely announced that he was not a candidate for re-election as secretary of the state central committee. Had he done that years ago the republican party would have been in better shape two years ago.

Alliance suffered an \$8,000 fire last Sunday morning. Among the losers is the Times, the plant of which was destroyed. Fortunately most of the property destroyed was well insured so the actual loss to the people of the town will be small.

Hon. W. W. Wood and E. A. Brower are said to be the men who will be the republican candidates for senator and representative in this district. If the whole ticket is made up of such men there will be no campaign of apologies in northwest Nebraska.

So many members of congress were absent on political business that those that remained at Washington had to revoke all leaves of absence. Kem was at Kearney and had to return to Washington without seeing his family, but he looked after his fences before obeying the order to return to Washington.

The result of the recent republican convention means the retirement of Wait Seely from the secretaryship of the state central committee. That is an act of purification. The removal of a few more barnacles who have been sapping the life of the party would greatly improve the chances of republican success.

The horrors of the famine in Russia are not abating but are added to by the ravages of typhoid fever and cholera. The prospects are not at all encouraging for the country is threatened by another crop failure caused by grasshoppers and drought and it is quite probable that millions will lose their lives from want and disease.

The Crawford Tribune has been taken under a chattel mortgage and it is said an effort will be made to induce A. J. Embury to again take hold of the paper. It is also reported that Col. Ketchum will issue the Tribune from the office of the Chadron Citizen for a time, at least. With the patronage the business men of the place extend, Crawford ought to have a good paper.

The resolution passed by the independent state convention last week for the abolition of the state militia will not be approved of by the people of the northwest. The militia afforded a good deal of comfort to the settlers of the northwest in during the Indian excitement in 1891 and the organization is respected by a great majority of the people of the state and should be fostered and strengthened rather than taken away with.

The famine in Russia is being followed by a terrible scourge of cholera. The suffering is reported as terrible in the extreme. A few days ago in one district the people became possessed of the cholera and the physicians were poisoning those who were attacked by the disease and great excitement resulted. A report of cholera was reported and began to spread and the physicians were poisoning those who were attacked by the disease and great excitement resulted. A report of cholera was reported and began to spread and the physicians were poisoning those who were attacked by the disease and great excitement resulted.

The Republican State Convention.

The republican state convention of 1892 lasted two days, but it succeeded in putting up a good, clean, able lot of men as standard bearers. A hard struggle for the first place on the ticket was made by the followers of Lorenzo Crouse and Lieut. Gov. Majors, which resulted in a victory for the former on the first ballot on the morning of the second day of the convention.

J. G. Tate was named for second place by acclamation and John C. Allen was nominated for a second term as secretary of state without opposition.

In the selection of the candidate for auditor seven names were presented and on the fourth ballot Eugene Moore was winner.

For treasurer but one ballot was taken on which Joe Bartley of Holt county was nominated, the act being made unanimous before the roll call was completed.

Superintendent Goudy, Attorney General Hastings, Land Commissioner Humphrey, as well as Secretary of State Allen were nominated for a second term by acclamation, which was a high compliment to the manner in which those officials have performed the duties devolving upon them during the past two years.

In the selection of presidential electors two at large were selected and one from each congressional district.

The ticket all through is considered the best that could have been selected. There will be no need of apologies for the men who compose it and there is no valid reason why the entire ticket named at that convention should not be elected by good majorities next November.

While there were disappointed aspirants for whom a hard contest was made the battles were all friendly ones and no sores were made which will have to be healed and the party goes into the campaign in the best fighting trim it has been in for some years.

The Duty of Road Building.

The American man, as an individual, is one of the most industrious, progressive and energetic of creatures. He has a genius for "getting there." In the aggregate he is slow, halting, unprogressive and an obstructionist.

In nothing is this more apparent than in the condition of roads throughout this country. Year in and year out the old, inadequate laws obtain. The farmer continues to "work out" his road tax. The man in the city continues to see the taxes he has paid for pavement misused and misappropriated. In the city is the contractor, with his pernicious system. In the country is an absence of all system. The city man and the farmer are equally aware that pleasure, convenience and prosperity depend to a great extent upon the condition of roads and pavements. Yet none of them make any successful effort for reform, and continue to submit to the mud in the country roads and the rotten pavements put down by the municipalities.

It might be a good plan if citizens, who know how to tell a good road from a bad one, would construct roads beside their own property. It is the opinion of the World-Herald that they could do this at less cost than the taxes which they pay in hope, and see misused in grief. It may be replied to this that that large class of men who never favor any improvement, would not do their part of the work. This is true enough. But the matter of made roadways could be attended to just as sidewalks are. A man is given an opportunity of putting down his own walk. If he does not do it, the city does it for him and charges him a certain price.

A good road, thoroughly constructed, will with proper repairs, last a thousand years. James A. Beaver, writing in the Forum, suggests that a man could erect no better monument to himself than to make a strip of good roadway as a practical illustration of something that every public-spirited citizen ought to consider it a part of his duty to contribute to.

The continued low price of grain, notwithstanding the fact that the crops of 1892 are known to be very greatly decreased, as compared to those of last year, is increasing the demand for the passage of the anti-option bill. It is generally believed that were it not for the gambling in products on the boards of trade the prices of farm products would be materially advanced.

The farmers of Sioux county should not fail to select good samples of all their crops to be used in making up the exhibit for the state fair. The committee needs all the help it can get for it is desired that the exhibit this year be the best ever made. A little effort on the part of each will make a grand collection.

The reports from Kansas are that the hot winds and drought have greatly injured the corn all over the central and western part of the state, and unless a change soon occurs the crop will be a total failure. The markets show a rise in prices so there must be good reason to believe that the crop will be short.

Governor Williams, of South Dakota, says the republican party will carry it by over 50,000 next November. Judging from the Gov. Mallette's record coming on now the 1892 is any day.

The Independent State Convention.

The independent state convention was held at Kearney last week. The interesting preliminary contest showed that Powers was no match as a campaigner for Van Wyck for the latter used his experience of a life as a politician and showed no mercy to his opponents. When the time came for making nominations Powers took the platform and stated that his name would not be presented as a candidate for governor. An attempt was made to stampede the convention for Leese, but failed and Van Wyck was nominated, receiving 552 votes on the first ballot. C. D. Shrader was nominated for lieutenant-governor; Logan McReynolds for auditor; J. M. Easterling for secretary of state; J. V. Wolfe for treasurer; V. O. Strickler for attorney general; H. H. Hyatt for superintendent of public instruction and J. M. Gunnett for commissioner of public lands and buildings. For presidential electors T. J. Ferguson, J. R. Conklin, J. T. Jones, R. R. Schick, W. A. Garrett, Peter Ebbeson, E. E. Link and T. H. Tibbles were chosen.

Powers was nominated for auditor. He again declined, but the motion was forced and carried by acclamation but the old man declined the honor. A resolution was adopted opposing any further action in favor of the world's fair, but later that resolution was again taken up, reconsidered and indefinitely postponed. The resolution to do away with the state militia created a heated discussion, but was adopted. There were 705 delegates in the convention. M. J. Weber was made member of the state central committee for Sioux county.

Why the People are Buying.

It may safely be stated as an abstract proposition that in a period free from abnormal speculation and over-borrowing the people do not consume more of the products of the country than they can pay for. During the first six months of 1892 the volume of speculation was not unusual; there were remarkably few wildcat schemes afloat; borrowing and trading were conducted upon a conservative basis; collections were reported good everywhere; and yet the people consumed more of the country's products by far than they had ever done before in the same length of time.

The natural deduction from these facts is that the poverty of the people, of which so much is now heard from some sources, is a myth, and that the cry about hard times is unsupported by the present condition of the country. In the nature of things there will always be many in poverty and distress, but the people as a whole must alone be considered in trying to determine whether the present is a period of popular prosperity or not. When the masses are especially poor the contraction of their purchases immediately makes itself felt in the channels of trade. They do not buy because they cannot, and so the general volume of consumption falls off. But the increased consumption during the first six months of this year affords unquestionable proof that the masses are buying goods, and the easy money market and free collections show that they are able to pay for what they purchase.

The quantity of iron used in manufacture during the first half of this year was greatly in excess of the record of any previous six months, notwithstanding the great falling off in railroad building. The increase of iron purchased and used is estimated at half a million tons. The consumption of wool for use in manufacture is about 10 per cent greater than during any previous six months. The quantity of cotton used by spinners in the same period is shown to be greatly in excess of the record of any previous six months, and in both woolsens and cottons it appears that the stocks of unsold goods on hand are smaller than usual. Clothiers report large demands for both heavy and light weight woolen goods, and mills are more fully employed than for a long time past. In cotton goods the stocks on hand unsold are not only small, but the print cloth market is reported practically bare. In the boot and shoe trade the manufacturers are supplied with orders for months ahead and are crowded with urgent demands for the delivery of goods ahead of the time expected, because traders have been left short in their stocks by a more rapid distribution than they had anticipated. If the articles commonly classed as luxuries the consumption also shows a large increase over that of previous years, which means, of course, that the people are buying these articles more freely than ever before.

If it is true, as these facts seem to plainly indicate, that the power of the people to purchase and pay for the products of the various industries is now greater than ever before in the history of the country, upon what ground can it be alleged that the prosperity of the present is not secure, or that the hope of the future lies in a radical overturning of the settled and orderly system upon which the business of the country now rests? The consciousness that the present is better than the past, and that the financial, moral and social interests of the country are moving steadily toward a higher plane, ought to bring conviction to the mind of every rational man.

What the Alabama Election Means.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
When Mr. Manning, of Alabama, was in the Omaha convention to place General Weaver in nomination for the presidency, he pledged that southern state to the people's party. There were many other enthusiasts who followed Mr. Manning and pledged their states, north and south, to the new party. This party, called the Populist party and the People's party, was to wipe out sectional lines, break down race prejudice, and bring the political millennium.

Alabama has held its first election of the year. In this state election Mr. Manning and the People's party have met the enemy they expected to wipe from the face of the earth. But the returns from Alabama indicate that the regular democrats will have a majority to 30,000 to 50,000. The Kolb people claim that systematic fraud was practiced against them, and threaten a contest. They are in the position occupied by the republicans in the south, and have been treated with no more consideration. They have made their campaign and have failed to break the democratic line.

It is well that the People's party leaders have had their opportunity early in Alabama. They went into this work with great enthusiasm; the old-time democrats from the south talked with so much confidence at Omaha that they made many western farmers believe that the solid south was to be broken by this new political force. The west was ready to meet the south half way. Alabama was one of the most hopeful southern states. There was a split in the democratic party. The new organization would take advantage of this and unite dissatisfied democrats with the alliance men to sweep the state. That was their plan outlined at Omaha. But in the campaign the Kolb leaders depended upon another force to carry the state. Instead of breaking through the lines of the democrats, Chairman Bowman sought in every way, even by forgery, to secure the negro vote, which has been republican. He forged Chairman Mosby's name to an alleged republican manifesto, urging all Republicans to vote for Kolb, and he engendered more strife than did republicans.

It should be remembered that Colonel Kolb was an old democratic leader; that he was for years a state officer; that two years ago he went into the democratic state convention with more delegates than any other candidate for governor, and even by a combination of all the other candidates he held them in a deadlock until they bribed several of his delegates and sprung several scandals in the press which went against him; that he was the leader of the alliance in the state, and as hopeful of controlling his party in Alabama as was Governor Buchanan in Tennessee or Governor Tillman in South Carolina. But with all these advantages Kolb has been defeated in Alabama. Governor Buchanan has been compelled to retire as a candidate for re-election in Tennessee, and Governor Tillman has a very poor prospect for renomination in South Carolina.

The bubble has burst. There is little hope for the people's party in the south. The Alabama election clearly demonstrates this. The alliance men did not vote the Kolb ticket. Their state lecturer and several other state officers deserted Kolb. The old cry of white supremacy was just as powerful against the new political combination as it has ever been against the republicans.

Western republicans who had a leaning toward the movement to take the alliance into national politics are now able to see how futile are the efforts to break the solid south by such a combination. Southern Bourbons talk fair, but they vote as they shot. The destinies of this government can not be worked out along the alliance line. The old political parties are to wage the battle and decide whether majority or minority rule shall prevail.

The people's party in the west can only help those in favor of minority rule. Every vote for Weaver in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, or Illinois is a vote for Cleveland. The people's party in the south is only a myth. The Alabama election has demonstrated this and that the new combination is only for use in the west to assist the democrats.

Sheep Raising in Nebraska.

There is no healthier country for sheep than Nebraska, especially western and northern portions of the state. There is no disease that originates in the flocks, except "paperskin," or what is known by many as parasite in the lungs. This disease has been known to a limited extent in some flocks of young sheep, and originated in the flocks. As to foot-rot and scab it is not present in the flocks of Nebraska, unless brought in by inoculation. They are very contagious diseases and are hard to control when once they get started in a flock. Sheep following these diseases in the same car, yard or pasture are almost sure to take them.

A flock of good healthy sheep in north or western Nebraska, provided with good grazing accommodations for summer, a secure shed, and plenty of good, green-cut prairie hay will thrive and do well. The only matter for consideration in handling the flocks is, can they be afforded the necessary protection to guard them from harm by the common enemies of the flock? As to the climatic influences, feed, water, etc., there is no better place for the flock.—Daily World-Berlin.

THE NEW RESTAURANT
H. A. PRIDDY
Is Headquarters for Meals, Lunchee and Bakery Goods.
Board by the Day or Week at Reasonable Rates.
PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
East Side Main Street.
HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

J. E. FLETCHER, F. H. STRATTON,
J. L. STRATTON.

Sioux County Lumber Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
A Good Supply of Native Lumber Always on Hand.
LUMBER DELIVERED AT THE MILL OR IN HARRISON.
MILL NEAR FIVE POINTS.

JOHN A. LUCAS, PRESIDENT.

THE BANK OF HARRISON
[ESTABLISHED 1867.]
Harrison, Nebraska.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$25,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Buys School Orders, County and Village Warrants.

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

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

WE HAVE OPENED BUSINESS FOR THE
1892,
Determined to make every effort possible to add to the number of customers, and if good goods, low prices and fair treatment will secure them we are bound to win.

Come and see What we Have in the Line of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, etc.,
AND GET OUR PRICES.
OUR STOCK OF HARDWARE
—IS COMPLETE—

And we will have all kinds of
FARM MACHINERY
In
GRISWOLD & MARSTEN

FARMERS YOU WANT A STAR FIVE HOB FERTILIZER
LOOK HERE



THE BEST COSTS ONLY \$28. LASTS FOR EVER.
Send AT ONCE for our circular and investigate this machine. It is the leader for THE STAR DRILL CO., RUSHVILLE, ILL.