

The Sioux County Journal.

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

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L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1892.

Nebraska, the gem of the Nation.

Tell them to come to Sioux county and take a homestead.

A Mississippi girl has broken the record by eloping three times in one day with different men each time.

New people are coming to Sioux county. Let every one make it a point to do all he can to make it pleasant for the homeseekers.

With Motteljohn, Mercer and Halter in congress and the entire state and electoral ticket republican proves that republicans "stood up for Nebraska" in pretty fair shape.

It would be a good thing for the A. P. organization to disband. It appears to be too dictatorial in its methods if the reports of its acts are true. If the reports are not true the real acts and objects should be made known so that it may be set right before the people.

The fact that Whitehead carried his home precinct and the home precinct of Kem and cut down the latter's plurality in Custer county, the banner calamity county of the state to about three hundred, and reduced his plurality in the district is a credit to him and the cause he made.

If there is any consolation for the independents in the result of the recent election they must be easily consoled. In the nation they cut no figure as to the result and in Nebraska they have lost heavily in the legislative make-up, and their state ticket, including their false god, Van Wyck, is snowed clear under.

Judge J. R. Clark, who was supposed to have been drowned at Honey Lake, near Omaha last July and was mourned as dead by his family and friends returned to his home last week. He wandered away while temporarily insane and went to Clinton, Iowa, where he worked as a laborer in a lumber yard. It came to him while at work that he had a family in Omaha and he at once got his wages and started for home. It is one of the most singular cases known.

Down in Missouri they have introduced hugging societies to swell the church treasury, and a Missouri paper gives the following scale of prices: "Girls under sixteen, 15 cents for a hug of two minutes or 10 cents for a short squeeze; from 15 to 20, 50 cents; from 20 to 25, 75 cents; school marns, 40 cents; another man's wife, \$1; widows, according to looks, from 10 cents to \$3; old maids, 3 cents apiece or two for a nickel and not any limit of time. Preachers are not charged. Editors pay in advertising, but are not allowed to participate until everybody else is through, and even then are not permitted to squeeze anybody but old maids and school marns.—O'Neill Frontier.

The monthly crop report just issued from the Agricultural department shows that Nebraska's average yield of corn per acre this year is 28.7 bushels. Ohio, with 29 bushels per acre is the only state that equals this yield. The Kansas crop is reported at 23.3 bushels per acre. For the seven states known as the corn belt, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, the aggregate production is placed by this report at 600,000,000 bushels. This falls below the yield of the same states last year, which, according to the best estimates, was about 1,300,000,000 bushels. Undoubtedly the truth as to this year's crop lies somewhere between these widely differing figures, for it is largely guess work at present.—Dee.

In proposing to make a rate of two cents per mile to Chicago during the world's fair, the railroads are threatening to partially cripple the goose that stands ready to lay them many golden eggs during the coming season. A round trip rate of \$30 from the Missouri river is not too high for the average well to do citizen of Nebraska, but if it is maintained hundreds if not thousands of our people will feel themselves unable to undertake the outlay. Where one person will go at the \$20 fare, two would go if the figure could be reduced one-half. If the higher rate is maintained the people will go in small installments; if a generous rate is given, they will go in family groups and in trainloads from every county. The railroad men probably know their business, and for that reason we may confidently expect a material reduction in the agreed rate before the exposition is well under way. Low fares are absolutely essential to the success of the enterprise.—State Journal.

Nebraska's Future.

The coming year ought to witness a marked advance in all lines of material prosperity in Nebraska. The conditions to this are propitious. The assurance is most complete that for at least two years there will be no legislation to cause distrust on the part of capitalists who may see opportunities for investment here, and it is highly probable that it will be many years before such a danger will again menace the interests and welfare of the state. The decisive rebuke administered to those who sought to discredit Nebraska before the country, unquestionably with damaging effect, will doubtless prevent for a long time any further attempt by demagogues and place seekers to attain power by misrepresenting the true conditions here. In emphatically branding as false the disparaging statements regarding Nebraska the people announced to the country that this state offers as favorable opportunities for the industrious and thrifty as any other, and while no one will deny that there have been experiences of hardship, and that there is still room for reforms that would be of general benefit, the people of Nebraska have grown in wealth as rapidly as those of any other agricultural state and enjoy in equal measure those things which are necessary to the comfort and happiness of life. Everything that contributes to intellectual and moral improvement we have, while nothing is lacking for the physical well being of the people. That the majority of the population are debtors is not remarkable in a new state, the foundations of whose material development were laid by men of small means or who possessed nothing but their industry and the determination to make homes for themselves, yet the aggregate value of their possessions far exceeds their pecuniary obligations. Take the entire mortgage indebtedness out of the property of the state and the people of Nebraska would still be rich.

The agricultural capabilities of Nebraska ought to be familiar to the country. It produces the best corn in the world and other grains of superior quality. There is no better region anywhere for stockraising. The possibilities of sugar beet culture, if properly encouraged, are great. It is an excellent dairy country and there are grown here certain fruits of fine quality. Except in the comparatively small arid section the annual rainfall is ample and the soil is unsurpassed in the quality of retaining moisture. Nebraska is in the zone which enjoys almost continual sunshine and the climate is as healthful as any in the world. All these conditions make this state a most inviting one for settlement, and good farming land is not higher here than in other western states where the opportunities and advantages are equally good. While manufacturing will probably never attain very large proportions in Nebraska, there are localities in the state where certain industries would find profitable development, and there is a tributary territory, steadily growing in population, which offers a strong inducement to investment in manufacturing enterprises. There is a less hopeful outlook, however, for development in this direction owing to the result of the late national election, and it is likely that Nebraska's progress in the immediate future will be mainly or wholly agricultural, for although it will be about two years before any change of tariff policy can go into effect, it is probable that capital will not seek investment in manufacturing before the extent of the change to be made is known, and especially will it not do this in localities where the conditions are not in the highest degree favorable.

The prospect is that the next few years will see a more extensive movement of population from the east to the west than for some time. The possible dependence of industries in the former section will compel this. Nebraska ought to get its full share of this drift and in order that it shall every effort should be made to extend information regarding its capabilities and advantages.

Kind Words for the President.

When President Harrison retires from office on the 4th of March next he will carry with him to private life the respect and esteem of the people of the United States, whom he has served so faithfully and so well. Political opponents no less than those of his own party will honor him for his sterling manhood and his steadfast devotion to duty. Says the New York Sun:

It is a pleasant thing to remember that in the canvass just ended few words have been said or written concerning General Harrison which represent him as anything but what he is, namely, a man of superior intellect elevated character, and a chief magistrate whom the country can always regard with admiration.

These and similar words from democratic sources afford great satisfaction to those who have supported the defeated candidate for president. Such commendation of its chosen standard bearer is not without significance to the republican party, as a tribute to the honesty and sincerity of its purposes. So long as it follows the leadership of men who command universal respect and admiration—and it has many men of that kind—there can be no sapping of vitality, no loss of popular confidence and no permanent retirement from power of the great organization of which President Harrison is an ex-officio member.—Dee.

Improvement of County Roads.

An impression has gone abroad that the movement for good roads had its origin with the manufacturers and users of bicycles, and that it has for its object the macadamizing of the entire road system of the country, at the expense of the farmer and mainly for the benefit of those that use the wheel for pleasure or business but mainly for pleasure. There is just enough truth in this statement to make it harmful. The cyclist are very greatly interested in having good roads, inasmuch as a bicycle is a very useless piece of machinery on a bad road. For this reason those who are interested in bicycles are valuable helpers in the work of procuring good roads and that is all. No one proposes to introduce gravelled, paved or macadam roads where the material is not at hand or where it will not pay to use it. The movement for good roads has for its object the best roads possible with the material on hand or at hand. In the country the good must, in the vast majority of cases, be a dirt road because nothing else is available, and there is this much to be said for the dirt road that when it is good it is very good and when it is bad it is very bad. It can, however, be made good from eight to ten months in the year with the material on hand and with very little more expense than is now used on its construction. It is, in most cases, not the selection of a new material, but the better use of the material we have. We notice in riding over the country this year that in many cases there has been a very great improvement in the roads over the previous years and mainly because the experience of last year taught the farmers that something must be done. This is really the origin of the good roads movement in the west. It has become, to use a phrase more expressive than elegant, "a ground hog case." The cyclists might have talked and written and sowed the west knee deep with literature, but if it had not been for the mud blockade last spring the farmers would have been as deaf as the adder were failed to be to all their pleas for better roads. We notice a much greater use of graders. We notice a freer use of tile, sometimes laid with good judgment and sometimes without, as might have been reasonably expected. To lay tile properly in the road is an art learned mainly by experience. Public thought has been turned in the right direction and in due time there will be a great improvement in the dirt roads.

We notice that there is an impression that the officers of the road associations are salaried officers and are making something out of it. This, so far as our knowledge goes, is an entire mistake. In Iowa we know that the officers are doing the work without remuneration. Somebody must furnish the money needed for printing, stationery and postage, but it is the men who are trying to inaugurate a system of better roads that must do this and take their pay only in better roads. It is purely missionary work. Nor is there any effort to make the farmer pay the burden of whatever increased taxation may be found necessary. Those who have given the most time and thought to the work believe that all that is necessary for greatly improved country roads is a better system of collecting and expending the taxes that are and have been collected annually for many years past. In this we think they are wholly right. When we learn to put the taxes we now pay where they will do the most good we will then be ready to talk about spending wisely an increased amount. When we come to that there will be no more growling about increased road taxes than there is about any other investment which men see will return a good profit.

At Rat With His Crown.

Some weeks ago two well-known gentlemen of Dobbin, W. Va., made an agreement that, should Harrison be elected the democrat should eat a live rat in the town hall, and should Cleveland be elected vice versa. The parties to this contract were Captain W. P. Mooney and James J. McCabe. With Mr. McCabe's consent it was that the rat should be cooked. Tonight at 7 o'clock the town hall was filled to its utmost capacity and the spectators witnessed the execution of one of the most novel bets of the campaign.—World Herald.

Sioux County Offers to Settlers:

- Rich soil.
- Free fuel.
- Good land.
- Free lands.
- Free posts.
- Cheap coal.
- Good roads.
- Fine climate.
- Mild winters.
- Good schools.
- Cheap lumber.
- Excellent water.
- Finest wild fruits.
- Cheap deeded land.
- Fine native lumber.
- Unsurpassed scenery.
- Good railroad facilities.
- 800,000 acres of government land.
- The finest, richest natural grasses known.
- And other advantages too numerous to mention.
- The finest wheat producing district in Nebraska.
- Tell your friends to come and see for themselves.

Final Proof Notices.

All persons having filed proof notices in this office will receive a marked copy of the paper and are requested to examine them, if they do not exist, report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Oct. 21, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the District Court at Harrison, Nebraska, on December 17, 1892, viz:

Ernest Uppinger, of Badare, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 54 for the SW 1/4, Sec. 27, T. 33 N., R. 35 W. of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John R. Bradley, William Miller, Alanson Smith, Matthew C. Doan, all of Badare, Nebr. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Nov. 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the District Court at Harrison, Nebraska, on November 21, 1892, viz:

David Anderson, of Montrose, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 49 for the SW 1/4, Sec. 27, T. 33 N., R. 35 W. of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. M. Plumb, of Ardmore, S. Dak., August Meyer, of Montrose, Nebr., Christopher Jensen, all of Montrose, Nebr. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Oct. 11, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the District Court at Harrison, Nebraska, on December 24, 1892, viz:

Veit Eggelbrecht, of Harrison, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 29 for the SW 1/4, Sec. 27, T. 33 N., R. 35 W. of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Leopold DeBock, William Dixon, William D. Lafferty, John Kerschner, all of Harrison, Nebr. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Nov. 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the District Court at Harrison, Nebraska, on December 24, 1892, viz:

David Bartlett, of Harrison, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 740 for the SW 1/4, Sec. 27, T. 33 N., R. 35 W. of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John E. Marsteller, Thomas Reddy, Henry Arnold, Lewis E. Jordan, all of Harrison, Nebr. Also: E. Edward Livermore, of Harrison, Nebr., who made Homestead No. 1025 for the SW 1/4, Sec. 27, T. 33 N., R. 35 W. of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Ashton, August Meier, Joseph Boffer, John Dehano, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. Also: Joseph Ashton, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Preemption D. E. 276 for the SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 27, T. 33 N., R. 35 W. of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Ashton, August Meier, Joseph Boffer, John Dehano, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
CHADRON, NEB., Oct. 14, 1892.

Complaint No. 234 having been entered at this office by Charles Henry Cuff against Zachariah Sloan for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 348 dated October 6th, 1888, upon the SW 1/4, NW 1/4 and SW 1/4, Township 30 North Range 30 West of the 3d E. in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Zachariah Sloan, has wholly abandoned said tract; by neglecting to break, plow, or in any way cultivate any portion of said tract during the year 1891, and up to date Sept. 29, 1892, in the year 1892, that there is but three growing trees on said tract; at the present time, and there has been no trees, tree seeds, or tree cuttings, planted upon said tract since January 1, 1891, that the portion of said tract that was cultivated prior to January 1, 1891, has grown up to grass and weeds, entryman has failed to ever said defects up to the date of this affidavit, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of December, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before George Walker, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, Neb., on the 2d day of Nov., 1892, at 10 a. m. T. E. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. COXLEY, Constable's Attorney.

Notice—Homestead Entry.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
CHADRON, NEB., Oct. 14, 1892.

Complaint No. 239 having been entered at this office by Charles Bert Underhill against George Slack for failure to comply with law as to Homestead Entry No. 308 dated Oct. 10, 1891, upon the W. 1/2, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, section 31, Township 31 North Range 35, in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said George Slack has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law, that claimant is hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of November, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before George Walker, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, on the 17th day of Nov., 1892, at 10 a. m. T. E. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. COXLEY, Constable's Attorney.

B. L. SMUCK,
Fashionable Barber & Hair Dresser.
One Door South of Bank of Harrison.
OPEN SUNDAY FROM 6 TO 12.
RAZORS AND SCISSORS PUT IN ORDER.
Sewing machines cleaned and repaired.
Give me a call.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
CHADRON, NEB., Oct. 14, 1892.

Complaint No. 233 having been entered at this office by Squigun T. Tipton against Walter Reed for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 316, dated December 6th, 1888, upon the NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, section 18, Township 30 North Range 30 West of the 3d E. in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Walter Reed has wholly abandoned said tract; by neglecting to break, plow, or in any way cultivate any portion of said tract during the year 1891, and up to date of making this affidavit to wit, September 29, 1892, in the year 1892, that there is no growing tree upon and that at the present time, and there has been no tree, tree seeds, or tree cuttings, planted upon said tract since January 1, 1891, that the portion of said tract that was cultivated prior to January 1, 1891, has grown up to grass and weeds, and is hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of December, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before George Walker, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, on the 2d day of Dec., 1892, at 10 a. m. T. E. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. COXLEY, Constable's Attorney.

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