

The Sioux County Journal.
 (ESTABLISHED 1888.)
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L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 1892.

Snow fell in Kansas City on the 16th inst. Winter begins as early there as it does in Sioux county.

THE JOURNAL trusts that all of its readers have so good a dinner today that it is no trouble for them to be thankful.

In the eastern part of the state a good deal of complaint is made because of the dry weather. That locality has the sympathy of northwest Nebraska where there is no lack of moisture.

In many parts of the corn belt the yield is only twenty or twenty-five bushels. Many of the farmers of Sioux county can beat that and Sioux county is not considered in the corn belt.

It is a noticeable fact that people who go from Nebraska to Oklahoma are very frequently attacked by disease and have to leave there. When they come to Sioux county they find a pleasant healthful climate. Health is wealth.

Nebraska republicans are thankful that they carried the state, the democrats are thankful that they elected the president, but the populists have nothing to be thankful for unless they have got their eyes open and are thankful that they accomplished nothing.

One of the most severe storms known for years passed over Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Southeastern Nebraska last Thursday. A heavy, wet snow fell and clung to everything and then froze there solid. The wind then blew a gale and did a great deal of damage.

Jay Gould and every stockholder in his Western Union company will watch the retirement of John Wanamaker from the cabinet with immeasurable relief. The postmaster general's postal telegraph plans are exceedingly unpopular around the offices of the telegraph monopoly.—*State Journal.*

Mrs. Lease is after Senator Pfeiffer's scalp and proposes to get his seat in the U. S. senate if such a thing is possible. Mrs. Lease evidently believes in Woman's Rights and proposes to have such rights allow her everything in sight. The contest in Kansas will be watched with a good deal of interest.

George D. Perkins, editor of the Sioux City Journal, Iowa's ablest newspaper, was re-elected to congress by a plurality of 1,500 over Campbell, the populist and democratic fusion candidate. Perkins is a man who was cast in a heroic mould and he is a credit to any state, and his wife ought to be proud of him.—*Fremont Tribune.*

In looking over the result of the recent campaign in Nebraska one can but notice the vigorous manner in which it was conducted on the part of the republicans. For the able conduct and the victory achieved proper credit should be accorded to Hon. A. E. Cady, chairman of the republican state central committee, and his efficient work should be remembered by his friends and the party when the clouds have rolled by.

The instruction of the leaders of the so-called reform party to the voters to vote against the constitutional amendment to provide a railroad commission, or to not vote for it which is equivalent to voting against, is proof that they are not sincere. If that had carried the howlers would have had their thunder taken from them. That amendment should have carried and would have been a benefit to the masses.

With a democratic president and a democratic majority in both houses of congress there is an excellent opportunity for that party to do something which will be to its credit. If that party will revise the naturalization laws and provide a just and fair educational qualification for voters in all the states, the people would be lead to believe that it had some slight desire to be progressive and just. But, beware, it will not do it.

The present winter promises to be one of great hardship to the poor of England, and particularly those of London. Many thousands are out of employment and a great number are obliged to work on short time. Reduced hours of labor means a great deal to those who are receiving such small pay for full hours that they can hardly make ends meet. The American workman has reason to congratulate himself that he is escaping the cruel consequences of such an industrial depression as now afflicts Great Britain. The English government has a serious problem to consider the demands made by the idle workmen for employment upon public work. They must be given employment or starve.—*Chicago Bee.*

THE THIRD PARTY DEAD.

Its Life in the South Short and Not Brilliant.

The following from Jackson, Mississippi, appeared in the *Lincoln Journal* a few days ago and shows what the prospects for the third party are in the south:

The recent election left nothing of the third party in the state. At the beginning of the canvass it was thought it would get a tolerably respectable vote, but returns show that Weaver failed to carry a single county in the state. He came nearest to it in Pontotoc, but lost it by thirty-four plurality. This is the only county in the state in which he made anything like a respectable showing and his entire vote in the state will be little, if any, over 10,000. At the commencement of the campaign two congressional districts were thought to be in considerable doubt, the Fourth and Fifth. In the Fourth, especially, it was believed the democrats would have had fighting. Frank Burkitt, the state alliance lecturer and editor of the alliance organ, was the third party candidate and a man who was extremely popular with the alliance, which had a large following in that district. Returns however, show he did poorly. H. D. Mooney, his opponent, will have a majority over him of 2,500. In the Fifth district Parson W. Pruthi at the beginning of the campaign would not have given any one much to have insured his election. He was the third party candidate and, being popular with the alliance he felt his election a foregone conclusion. He failed to carry a single county in the district, losing his own county (Atalla), which gave Barksdale several hundred majority over George in the senatorial race. The other candidates for congress were elected almost unanimously. The election has shown that the third party has lost what little strength it had in the state, and it is believed the last of it has been heard of in Mississippi.

Governor-Elect Crouse.

Fremont Tribune.

The Tribune believes that time will prove Lorenzo Crouse to be one of the very best governors Nebraska ever had. Mr. Crouse is a man of firm convictions and never lacking in courage. There is no reason to believe that he can ever be swayed an iota from what he believes to be for the best interests of the people of the state. Being a man of long residence in Nebraska, wide observation and excellent judgment, he will know with that degree of accuracy which human understanding is capable, what is for the best interests of the people. From the performance of his duty as executive of the state he can neither be swayed in the interests of the greed of soulless corporations nor cajoled into inflicting an injury upon all by a senseless display of spleen against the agencies which are doing so much for Nebraska's upbuilding.

A courageous, conservative man, Governor-Elect Crouse will give an administration that will satisfy the people and be the pride of the Republican party.

Every citizen is proud of the fact that Nebraska produces more beet sugar than any other state. The vast importance of this industry is justly appreciated by every intelligent citizen. It means employment for thousands of mechanics and laborers; it means increased profits to every owner of land adjacent to a factory and it means an advance in the value of farm lands. There are many reasons why the best sugar industry must be fostered in this state. It will bring hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state that otherwise could not be secured.—*Bo.*

One of the best illustrations of the inconsistency of the pretenders who are at the head of the independent party as reformers is the state of affairs in Clay county. S. M. Elder who was the speaker of the last house of representatives was a candidate for the house. He was nominated by the independents and endorsed by the democrats and his name was put on the ticket twice. The candidate for state senator and the other candidate for the house in Clay county were put on the same way. The result is that the case is in the courts and the pretending reformers will likely be denied their seats. It is anything to get there with the office-seeking element of that party and they are the ones who control it. The honest men of the rank and file of that party is not in it at all.

"The Bears Now Say 65 Cents."

The line above quoted is from a commercial note on the market page of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of October 22nd. The note in full reads: "December wheat below 70 cents. The bears now say 65 cents." This means that the short sellers having hammered December wheat down to 69½—the quotation was 89½ a year ago—now feel confident, under existing methods of their ability to hammer it down still further. We have not the least doubt of it. There is nothing in the legitimate conditions affecting the commodity to warrant the expectation that the price will be depressed to 65 cents, but there is everything in the gambling methods by which the price is now fixed to render it quite certain—as certain as any future event can be—that the gamblers have the ability to depress the price to that figure or lower, whenever they please to do so. They may not do it; their interests may prompt them to let the poor crushed market up, and permit it to breathe for a short space, but of their power to put it either up or down as they please, so long as existing methods prevail, there can be no doubt.

What these methods are has been described many times, yet, even at the risk of what may seem repetition, we will refer to them once more. During the years from 1883 to 1890, inclusive, the total production of wheat in the United States was, according to official figures, 3,509,000,000, and the total production of corn 13,995,000,000 bushels; total of these two cereals, 17,504,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, 861,000,000 bushels of wheat and 944,000,000 of corn, making a total of 1,805,000,000 bushels, or 10.3 per cent. of the whole product was handled in the nine interior primary board of trade markets at St. Louis, Toledo, Detroit, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Duluth, and yet by dint of handling only a shade over ten per cent. of this immense production, these board of trade markets, regardless of the relations of supply and demand or of any other considerations whatever, save only the interests of the gambling members of these boards, established the price that the farmer should receive for his products. Nay, the case will truthfully bear a statement of it even stronger than this. The Chicago board alone, handling a good deal less than half of this ten per cent., has been able to control the price of every bushel of wheat and corn in the country, and to depress and destroy the raising tendency which every foreign market constantly exhibited. Within the past year we have all witnessed the spectacle of the Chicago board dominating the wheat market of the world, and one man dominating the Chicago board, the influence of both the man and the board being exerted with telling effect against the interests and rights of American producers.

Why against their rights? Because the producers are of right entitled to have the prices of their products fixed by the relations of supply and demand, whereas prices have been in fact fixed without the slightest regard to those relations. During the past year, wheat has been hammered down in price one-third, and for much of the time while this destruction of values was in progress, something very nearly resembling famine conditions prevailed in a large portion of the world, that, for the present at least, had nowhere else than America to look to for an adequate supply of breadstuffs. During the first half of last year, on the other hand, corn was bulled from 35 to 70 cents, that being the course of greatest profit for the moment to the gamblers, and during the last half it was as promptly and as efficiently beared. Gambling in products is the instrumentality through which these fluctuations are brought about, and the principal means is the creation, under board of trade rules, of unlimited quantities of phantom or "wind" products and throwing them on the market in competition with the actual products of the soil. The extent to which this is done cannot be positively stated for the reason that nearly all the boards of trade profess to be unable to give the figures. New York is the only exception so far as we know. There accounts of sales are published, and the figures afford a basis for an approximate estimate. During the crop years from 1885-6 to 1890-1 the total production of wheat in the United States was 2,576,349,000 bushels; during the same years New York received 162,972,000 bushels of wheat and sold 8,582,063 bushels. In other words, for every bushel of wheat New York traders received, New York gamblers created and sold 53 bushels of flat wheat; or to put it in another way, during the years named, New York gamblers alone sold three and a third times as much wheat as the whole country produced, while the New York market actually handled only about 6 per cent. of the crop. If this basis is applied to the ascertainment of the gambling transactions of other boards, it will be found that the nine primary boards receiving, during the years 1885-91, inclusive, 679,000,000 bushels of wheat sold it in competition with nearly thirty-six billions of bushels of "wind" wheat, costing no perspiration save that of the chin, and no capital save audacity. Receiving about one-fourth of the wheat grown in this country, these boards sold phantom wheat amounting to fourteen times the entire production. This estimate is an exceedingly conservative one, in our judgment, for the New York board is by no means so great a wheat gambling board as many others, and when its gambling methods are taken as a measure for the others, the result is more likely to be an understatement of the magnitude of the gambling evil than an overstatement. Careful investigators have declared that 95 per cent. of all the transactions of the Chicago are fictitious. These figures indicate to some degree the vast financial interest that furnishes the motive for sustaining present gambling methods. If commissions were charged only on the 679 millions of bushels of wheat actually handled, the broker would not wear so many diamonds as he is now able to do by charging commissions on the thirty-six billions of alleged wheat sold. But this is only a tithe of the gain. The "lamb" that have been fleeced in selling these thirty-six billions of bushels place the profits on the phantom sales beyond the power of the imagination to conceive, and when to these are added similar commissions and robberies of the "innocents" on corn, pork, cotton and other products gambled in in the same way, it will be readily seen how powerful is the motive for the bitter opposition now being made by boards of trade everywhere to the passage of any law prohibiting grain, cotton and pro-

duce gambling. They are fighting for their lives; so are the farmers and producers and we sincerely hope they realize the fact, no farmer can hope to live when for every bushel of wheat he produces for sale, fifty-three bushels of phantom wheat, and as much more as the operator has the nerve to offer, are thrown upon the market with the same effect on prices as though it were actual sweat-produced grain. As long as these methods prevail, the bears can put December wheat down to 65 cents or any other sum that suits their interests, for their power to create is unlimited.

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For further information and tickets apply to nearest agent of Burlington Route B. & M. R. R.

Final Proof Notices.

All persons having final proof notices in this paper will receive a marked copy of the paper and are requested to examine their notices and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Oct. 13, 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 12, 1892, viz:

Earnest Uplinger, of Bolare, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 341 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 33 N. R., 35 West 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 Southworth, Matthew C. Deane, all of Bolare, Neb. 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 December 10, 1892, viz:

David Anderson, of Montrose, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 349 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 33 N. R., 35 West 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 Meyers, Henry C. Hunter, Christopher Jensen, all of Montrose, Neb. 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 December 24, 1892, viz:

David Bartlett, of Harrison, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 356 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 33 N. R., 35 West 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 Reidy, Henry Warrick, Lewis E. Belden, all of Harrison, Neb. Also:

E. Edward Livermore, of Harrison, Neb., who made Homestead No. 376 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 33 N. R., 35 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

David Bartlett, Fred Betschen, Charles E. Mendenhall, Benjamin F. Johnson, all of Harrison, Neb. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Nov. 15, 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 26, 1892, viz:

Hiram Richardson, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 267 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 33 N. R., 34 West 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 Debanco, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. Also:

Joseph Ashton, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 276 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 33 N. R., 34 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Hiram Richardson, August Meier, Joseph Boffer, John Debanco, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

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

Complaint No. 233 having been entered at this office by Charles Henry Tipton against Zachariah Shoop for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 645, dated October 23d, 1892, in the SW 1/4 of the Quarter Section 7, Township 20 North Range 35 W. in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a tenant alleging that said Zachariah Shoop, who wholly abandoned said tract, by neglecting to break, plow, or in any way cultivate a portion of said tract during the year 1892, and up to date of said tract during the year 1892, that there is no tree growing 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 cure said defects are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3 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 28 day of Nov. 1892, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. CONLEY, Contestant's Attorney.

Notice—Timber Culture.

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

Complaint No. 234 having been entered at this office by Charles Henry Tipton against Zachariah Shoop for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 645, dated October 23d, 1892, in the SW 1/4 of the Quarter Section 7, Township 20 North Range 35 W. in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a tenant alleging that said Zachariah Shoop, who wholly abandoned said tract, by neglecting to break, plow, or in any way cultivate a portion of said tract during the year 1892, and up to date of said tract during the year 1892, that there is no tree growing 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 cure said defects are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3 day of December, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

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Notice—Timber Culture.

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

Complaint No. 235 having been entered at this office by Charles Henry Tipton against Zachariah Shoop for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 645, dated October 23d, 1892, in the SW 1/4 of the Quarter Section 7, Township 20 North Range 35 W. in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a tenant alleging that said Zachariah Shoop, who wholly abandoned said tract, by neglecting to break, plow, or in any way cultivate a portion of said tract during the year 1892, and up to date of said tract during the year 1892, that there is no tree growing 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 cure said defects are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3 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 28 day of Nov. 1892, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. CONLEY, Contestant's Attorney.

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Notice—Timber Culture.

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

Complaint No. 236 having been entered at this office by Charles Henry Tipton against Zachariah Shoop for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 645, dated October 23d, 1892, in the SW 1/4 of the Quarter Section 7, Township 20 North Range 35 W. in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Zachariah Shoop, who wholly abandoned said tract, by neglecting to break, plow, or in any way cultivate a portion of said tract during the year 1892, and up to date of making this affidavit to break, plow, or in any way cultivate a portion of said tract during the year 1892, that there is no tree growing upon 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 had been cultivated prior to January 1, 1891, has grown up to grass and weeds, and he has failed to cure said defects up to the date of making this affidavit, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3 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 28 day of Nov. 1892, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. CONLEY, Contestant's Attorney.

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