The Sioux County Journal.

[ESTABLISHED 1888.]

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L. J. Simmons, - - - Editor.

Entered at the Harrison post office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1892.

Good roads is the cry all over the state. Broad tires on vehicles will help to keep them good.

On Nov. 29th death again visited the executive mansion and called Dr. Scott, father of the late Mrs. Harrison. Dr Scott was born on January 22, 1800, lacking but a little of being 93 years old. That makes the ninth death at the executive mansion during the administration of President Harrison.

The article which appears in another column of this issue from *Demorest's* on the formation of societies for the study of subjects relating to the constitution and the duties of officials, etc., is worthy the attention of all. There is too great a lack of knowledge on those subjects among the masses and good results could be obtained by the formation of such societies in every neighborhood.

Last spring the village of Albion decided by vote that no saloons were wanted. People have been getting drunk of late and a few days ago a hole-in-the-wall was raided and the proprietor arrested and a lot of liquors taken. The next place raided was a drug store and at last reports the work was to be carried still further. The people of that town evidently propose to have the law respected.

On last Friday morning Jay Gould, the great railroad magnate, died at his home in New York. He was about 54 years old and has been recognized as the greatest railroad financier of the age. He will be truly mourned by his family and personal friends, but he was of so grasping a nature that outsiders feel little or no regret at his death. With all his wealth it is a question whether he enjoyed his life as well as those who have to struggle to keep the wolf from the door.

Suit has been brought against Congressman McKeighan to recover $50 and interest since November 20, 1888. At that time McKeighan was county judge of Webster county and collected the money from parties bringing an action. It is singular that men guilty of such acts while in minor official positions can hoodwink people into electing them to high positions, and that, too, in the role of reformers. P. T. Barnum evidently knew what he was talking about when he said "the American people like to be humbugged.

From the indications the democratic administration will be quite apt to make radical changes in the pension laws. The record made by Mr. Cleveland during his former administration shows clearly that he would favor such a step and with both branches of congress democratic an opportunity is offered for strong legislation on that subject. Laws tending to reduce the pensions or bar out any of those who did service in defense of the nation will not only be unjust to the veterans but it will also decrease the feelings of patriotism among the rising generations. The men who went into the great rebellion to perpetuate the union did so without any expectation of reward other than the wages and in most cases they were scarcely thought of and now that they have become old men, prematurely old by reason of the hardships endured, it would show a base lack of gratitude for the government to cut off or cut down the pensions.

In the general demand for improvement of the road laws by the coming legislature many things are to be considered. Under the present law it costs a great deal for the road overseers to call out the residents of his district to work out their poll tax and the amount of road tax payable in labor. If the laws were changed so that all this was payable to the treasurer in cash much better results would be obtained in the working of roads. In regard to permanency of the roads the most important point is to induce people to use wagons with broad tires. A reward should be given to every one who uses a wagon with a tire not less than four inches in width, by deducting a portion or all of his road tax. Broad tires tend to improve roads while narrow tires do much to destroy them. People have for years been demanding narrow tires and the manufacturers have acceded to their requests. A wagon with a four inch tire would be a novelty in Nebraska and it will need some inducement to get farmers and teamsters to begin to use them, but once tried they will soon become popular for they possess advantages over the narrow tires which would soon be appreciated by teamsters. Ad arrangements of such a nature would prove good economy and should be made.

The National Election.

Toledo Blade.

The result of the Presidential contest can be stated very briefly: Cleveland is elected; the Democratic free trade party has triumphed; the new house is largely democratic, and the senate will be of that political faith after March 4.

The long years of falsification, of preaching a political millennium to the credulous multitudes, have at last borne fruit. The people of the United States are to-day exactly in the position of that Athenian who, when the question of the ostracism of Aristides was before the citizens for decision, asked a man whom he did not know, but who was Aristides himself, to inscribe that name upon the shell which he intended to vote. The statesman asked him what grievance he had against the man whom he proposed to banish. The reply was that he had none, but was tired of hearing him called "the Just."

So with a large number of American citizens just now. They were tired of hearing the republican party extolled as the conservator of the best interests of the nation. They are reckless of what may come from a transfer of uncontrolled power to the democracy, and are only anxious for "a change."

It is in obedience to a well known law that a pendulum, drawn to the extremity of its arc on one side, when released, will swing just as far on the other side. The war for the preservation of the Union was the irresistible force which swung the mighty pendulum of the popular will to the extreme limit of the arc. With the triumphant outcome of that mighty struggle; this supreme force was removed. The tendency has been, for the past twenty years—that is to say, since 1872—toward the other extreme. Various issues have served as hindrances, and hitherto prevented the full swing to the other end. This year they did not prevail, and the swing is made.

But the hour of the democratic party's triumph is also its hour of doom. If it dares to carry out its wildcat money scheme, as promised the people in the Chicago platform, it will meet with disaffection in the west and south. If it carries out the policy outlined in the tariff plank of its platform, it will rouse the workingmen to a realization of the incredible folly of which they have been guilty, and be hurled from power as soon as a general election gives these deceived citizens the opportunity. If it does not fulfill that promise, the farmers of the west and the planters of the south will wreak their vengeance upon it. Its tergiversation has placed it in the predicament of the gentleman who found himself located between the devil and the deep sea.

This result is inevitable with a party which reaches power through false methods. The democracy has committed the error of pursuing a policy of negation. It has condemned without stint any and every measure emanating from a republican source, without having the ability or the statesmanship to frame a wiser policy. It has been driven to the advocacy of theoretical makeshifts, which are sure to prove less advantageous, when put to the test of practice, than the policices they antagonized. Hence we look, with the full assurance that our anticipations will be realized, for a complete discrediting of the democratic party in its attempts to remodel the economic and fiscal systems under which the United States has grown so marvellously within the past thirty years.

The republican party of the nation is defeated, but it is not destroyed. It is a party of principles, not of makeshifts. It can afford to wait for the certain vindication which must come when the people have had a full exhibition of the lack of business capacity on the part of the democracy. That party's lease of uncontrolled power can not be long—unless the people of the north submit to the introduction of the election methods which have rendered the name of southern democracy a hissing and a reproach to every honest man.

The Patriotic League.

Demorest's Family Magazine.

It has been asserted that not ten per cent. of the men and women of the country have a fair knowledge of the laws and principles underlying our institutions and government. An experiment was once made on an election day to determine how many out of a certain number of voters at the polls had in mind even a rough outline of the constitution. The experiment was tried in a large city, the seat of several institutions, and in a district comprising a large proportion of well-to-do and respectable citizens. The result was very discouraging. The ignorance of American citizens of their political and governmental status and conditions has been deplored from the pulpit and the rostrum, and in the press and magazines; but until the present time nothing practical, looking toward an educational solution of the problem, has been attempted. The Patriotic League, organized by some of the best known men and women in the country, is the first step ever made in the right direction, and it is a huge stride. Circles of young men and girls from school, colleges, clubs, or societies, are formed for the study of subjects relating to our [illegible] political history and the broader laws of government. The members are furnished with books, pamphlets, and leaflets, prepared in simple, comprehensive style, by authorities in the various departments, with a series of questions upon important points each week. Periodically, lectures are delivered before a gathering of the circles, the lectures and general study continuing through thirty-six weeks in the year. The league is absolutely non-partisan, and the lecturers and pupils are of both sexes. The benefits of such a system of political education can hardly be estimated.

John E. Osborne, the newly elected democratic governor of Wyoming, took forcible possession of the office a few days ago by prying open a window. The peculiar actions of Osborne has caused a great deal of excitement and some trouble may follow. Just why he should be in such great haste is a query, and the matter will likely get into the courts.

A Charming Souvenir.

We have received recently a little souvenir book, illustrated in colors and devoted to the description of the business of *The Youth's Companion*, as especially illustrating the new building, which is just completed and occupied. Every one who is interested in the paper, and we know that the number of families in our vicinity who take it increase year by year, will desire to see and read this bit of history concerning a favorite paper.

While *The Companion* is one of the oldest papers in the country, having been started in 1827, it is one of the freshest and most vigorous of all our publications and has attained the unequalled circulation of six hundred thousand copies weekly. Its prospectus, containing the announcements of authors and articles for the year 1893, shows that the coming volume will be, if possible, better than any of its predecessors.

Any new subscriber may obtain the souvenir book by asking for it at the time, the subscription is sent. The paper will be sent free to January 1st to all who subscribe now, including the double holiday numbers. Price $1.75 a year. Boston, Mass.

WHAT THUNDER WAS.

In Men's Minds It Seemed to Be Odd Things Many Years Ago.

Muschenbroeck, for example (1692-1761), is admirable in his exposition of the physical properties of matter as known and admitted by the best minds; but when he passes into the region of conjecture, he appears to be another and inferior man, says the Philadelphia Press. It is scarcely credible that so able a teacher should have spoken in the following manner of lightning, of the nature of which he was ignorant, and that Dr. Johnson, in his dictionary, under the word "thunder," should have quoted a portion of the same.

"§ 1338. The matter which produces the fire (i. e., the lightning) is the oil of plants, attenuated by the heat of the day, and raised on high. Then whatever has exhaled from the earth that is sulphurous or oily, which is dispersed up and down in the atmosphere, and is not continuous, is set on fire by turns, and the flame dilates itself as far as the tract of that exhalation reaches. Some other substance pendent and floating in the air meets with this also, with which it excites an effervescence, takes fire, and flashes along with it.

"§ 1339. Thunder is a most bright flame, rising on a sudden, moving with great violence and with a very rapid velocity through the air; according to any determination, upward from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downward, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling."

THE DOG WAS ASTONISHED.

And So Was the Actor, Who Thought He "Had 'Em Again."

"I once played a cruel joke on John English, one of the old stock actors that have now about disappeared from the stage," said Robert Stevenson to the Story-Tellers' club, that was killing time in the corridors of the Laclede, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "John was a great lover of a practical joke, and several times made me the victim. One season he was doing the smaller cities with 'Rip Van Winkle,' and had with a beautiful white dog that had played Schneider. I got hold of Schneider one night when John was playing at Brownsville, Tex., to a packed house and painted him all the colors of the rainbow. Rip did not see Schneider until he obediently trotted upon the stage. When he caught sight of his dog he did not at once recognize his faithful companion, and, being a very nervous man, grabbed a chair, sprang to the far side of the stage, and stood on the defensive. Schneider realized that something was wrong and went crawling to his master on his stomach. The actor thought it some kind of a wild animal that was about to spring upon him, and, throwing the chair at Schneider, was about to rush off the stage. The dog emitted a plaintive ki-yi and English stopped, looked at him, advanced to the footlights, and said impressively: 'I'll whip the coyote that made an Italian sunset of that dog.'"

A VISIT FROM THE CZAR.

It Causes an Endless Amount of Trouble and Vexation in Russia.

Many troubles and vexations were caused by a visit which was paid the other day by the czar to the military camp at Izora. The latter place is a village on the Neva, about ten miles from St. Petersburg, and accessible by water or rail. On the occasion of the visit soldiers were placed on the railway. Not far from the city are a number of mills, the workmen at which live on the opposite side of the line, going home daily for their meals. These workmen got to their work on Saturday morning, but were not allowed to cross the line again the whole day, being obliged to go without their food or buy it in a public house. No traffic was allowed. Even people who had their own farm lands on the sides of the railway were forbidden to walk across. The trains from Moscow were stopped, and were sent off all within a quarter of an hour of each other in the evening. The river traffic was also entirely suspended.

It can be readily imagined, writes a correspondent of the London Daily News, what discomfort such suspension of traffic occasioned, and it is only a Russian official who can see the good of it. On the way back the czar wanted a cup of tea, but owing to a sudden jerk of the railway carriage the tea was upset. The next morning (so goes the story) the whole line between St. Petersburg and Izora was carefully searched by numbers of men, ordered to find out what jerked the czar's teacup! Every time the czar goes up and down to Peterhoff the steamers have to be decorated, traffic is suspended on the river, and occasionally even the loading of steamers is stopped.

HOUSEBOATING ON LAND.

An English Pastime Which May Be Transplanted to America.

"Caravaning," like "houseboating," is a recreation indigenous to the English soil. A caravan is a sort of houseboat on wheels, a fashionable and modernized gypsy cabin, or an improved photographer's car. It is drawn by horses, and develops a speed something between a canal boat and an express train, according to the number and going qualities of the steeds before it. It is not distance, however, but time that a caravan is looked to to annihilate, so the matter of speed is secondary, says the New York Times. The vehicle, filled with a carefully selected company of picknickers, ambles along a lovely country road until some sweet retreat is encountered, when it stops, and there you are for as long as you want to be, and sometimes longer.

In the caravan you may eat, sleep, but not live; that you must do out of doors. If it should rain you may exist within its shelter, if you can, till the sun shines again. When everybody is tired of the sweet retreat—and one of the thorns of caravaning is that there is a chance of your getting tired of it before everybody—the party moves on, like the snail, with its house upon its back. There is talk of introducing this pastime over here, but it seems hardly suited to the lively American temperament. A ride on the top of a Fifth avenue stage ought to be more exciting.

She Hated Dogs.

An aged lady, who died recently in a Connecticut town, left the income of one hundred thousand dollars to be used in house painting. All who applied to have their houses painted should have it done free, provided they could prove they had not kept a dog in two years and made an oath that they would not keep one in future. The will adds: "No habit has a more deadly hold on mankind than that of dog keeping, which is itself a proof that it ought to be crushed out."

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 notice and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Oct. 31, 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, Nebr., on December 12, 1892, viz:

Earnest Uplinger, of Bodare, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 541 for the NW¼ Sec. 26, T. 33 N. R., 55 West of the 6th P. M.

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

John B. Bradley, William Miller, Alanson Southworth, Matthew C. Doan, all of Bodare, Nebr.

W. H. McCANN, Register.
[8-13]

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 the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, on December 10th, 1892, viz:

David Anderson, of Montrose, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 349 for the SW¼ Sec. 27, T. 35 N. R., 54 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 Gensen, all of Montrose, Nebr.

W. H. McCANN, Register.
[8-13]

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 14, 1892, viz:

David Bartlett, of Harrison, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 7610, for the SW¼ Sec. 27, T. 31 N. R., 56 West of the 6th P. M.

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

John K. Marsteller, Thomas Reidy, Henry Warnecke, Lewis E. Belden, all of Harrison, Nebr. Also:

E. Edward Livermore, of Harrison, Nebr., who made Homestead No. 1075 for the NW¼ Sec. 32, T. 31 N. R., 56 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 Betchen, Charles Cammenzind, Benjamin F. Johnson, all of Harrison, Nebr.

W. H. McCANN, Register.
[10-15]

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 20, 1892, viz:

Hiram Richardson, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 2567 for the NE¼ Sec. 33, T. 35 N. R. 54, 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 Debano, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. Also:

Joseph Ashtion, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Pre-emption D. S. 2716 for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 33, T. 35 N. R., 54 West and Lots 2, 3, & 4, Sec. 4, T. 34 N. R., 54 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 Debano, all of Ardmore, S. Dak.

W. H. McCANN, Register.

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