

The Sioux County Journal.

[ESTABLISHED 1888.]
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L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892.

Northwest Nebraska extends sympathy to those visited by the recent blizzard. This portion of the state has the finest climate to be found.

It will not be long until people will tell of when there was homestead lands in Nebraska, for such a thing as a homestead will not be found in the state in a few years.

In Ohio Weaver received 14,852 votes, while Bidwell, the prohibition candidate, received 26,012 votes, but even the prohibitionists do not expect to carry the state very soon.

A bill to restrict immigration will be submitted to the next congress, but in view of the fact that the foreign element elected Cleveland it is hardly likely such a bill will become a law.

Two weeks from next Monday the legislature will convene, but there will be no such bear-dance as occurred two years ago. A state does not furnish more than one such exhibition in a life time.

The farmers of England want a tariff of 20 cents a bushel put on wheat shipped into that country from the United States. If free trade is such a grand thing for the farmers why do the English grangers want such a thing?

The report of the treasury department shows that there was a net increase in the circulation during the month of November of \$8,850,531. The total circulation of the country on December 1st was \$1,610,790,200 or a per capita of \$24.52.

People all over the world find fault with the government under which they live if times are hard, or if times have been good for some years those who have not prospered as well as their more intelligent and energetic neighbors charge their lack of success to the management of public affairs and raise a roar.

It is reported that Tom Benton is to be appointed as one of the secretaries of the state board of transportation. Mr. Benton has made a good auditor and will retire with credit, but to make him a secretary of the board of transportation would be a grave error on the part of the republican party and the republican party in Nebraska cannot afford to make errors now.

It is reported that the democratic leaders have convinced Mr. Cleveland that an extra session of congress is necessary. In view of the expected changes in the policy of the government under democratic control there is no doubt that the sooner just what that policy is to be is known the better it will be for the business interests of the country and unless an extra session of congress is called no action could be taken for two years.

The result of the international monetary conference shows that England is willing to do several things but insists on two. One is that the United States be made the dumping place for all the silver of the world at an advanced price and the other is that England be allowed to dictate the financial policy of the world. So long as the Rothschilds control the finances of Great Britain so long will it be impossible for a conference to accomplish anything for the interests of the public at large.

For the United States to adopt the unlimited coinage of silver would be like a merchant taking butter at an advanced price in payment for goods. All his competitors would delight in sending him those kind of customers and it would not be long until his store would be without goods, but filled with a vast amount of old grease, of practically no value except for lubricating purposes. With all the silver in the world in the United States it would simply be worth the market value for manufacturing purposes.

In looking over the exchanges which come to our table from all parts of the state we note a good deal of activity in real estate. In the eastern parts of the state numerous sales are noted where the purchasers come from eastern states and those who sell are soon mentioned as having gone farther west to seek a new home and later the western papers speak of the land sellers having purchased some of the cheaper western lands, and in time there are many coming to Sioux county to get some of the land yet open to homestead entry, for they are satisfied that it is but a question of a little time until the homestead land will all be gone and that which can now be had for nothing will find a ready market at good prices.

Growth of the Postal Service.

There is no better evidence of the advance of the country and of the general prosperity than that furnished by the growth of the postal service. As the president says in referring to the work of the Postoffice department: "New offices mean new hamlets and towns. New routes mean the extension of our border settlements, and increased revenues means active commerce." The facts presented in the annual report of the postmaster general are certainly of the most gratifying character. The large increase in the gross revenue of the department for the year covered by the report was unprecedented, and the same is true of some of the other facts given. A large reduction was made in the deficit and the postmaster general says that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the revenue of the department should show a surplus of nearly \$1,000,000.

One of the most interesting results of the year is the success that has attended the experiment with rural free delivery. Contrary to general expectation a daily village delivery has been carried on at a profit, thus vindicating the judgement of the postmaster general, who maintained that such a delivery could be made at least self-sustaining. In view of this success he now urges that free delivery can be extended further and further and rightly says that this ought to be done whether it pays a profit to the department or not. Having demonstrated the feasibility of this policy the people of the rural districts will not patiently tolerate any neglect of their claims to more liberal consideration from the postal department of the government, and it is entirely safe to predict that the plan inaugurated by this administration for a better mail service in the country districts will be steadily extended until every populous rural section will have a daily free delivery. The successful introduction of this reform certainly reflects very great credit upon the practical judgement of Postmaster General Wanamaker, who had hard work to secure a small appropriation from the last congress in order to enable him to try the experiment for the reason that it was regarded with general distrust.

The president does but simple justice to the postmaster general when he says that the record of the department shows most efficient and progressive management. No branch of the public service has been conducted on sounder business principles, and the beneficial results are seen in a general standard of efficiency never before attained. The policy of the postmaster general has been to encourage all connected with the service to the best performance of duty of which they were capable by rewarding fidelity, integrity and zeal, and it was found a highly advantageous policy for both the government and the people, securing a service which, it is safe to say, is in its entirety nowhere excelled. The recommendations of the postmaster general for further improving the postal service are all of a practical character and should receive the considerate attention of congress.

The agricultural congress at London recently declared unanimously and enthusiastically for bimetalism. It is also stated that there is a great deal of opposition to the income tax now in vogue in that country. It looks peculiar after the efforts made by England to change the United States to a free trade country and just as that as that seems to be accomplished by the election of a democratic president and congress, that great example of free trade begins to move for protection. Do the workmen begin to realize what they were doing when they voted for free trade.

When the Lincoln published the official canvass of the vote of the congressional districts Congressman Ken's plurality was given at 3,131, but it appears that the figures were 998 too high. The Journal makes the correction which gives Ken a plurality of 2,133. The figures afford no opportunity for boasting, when it is remembered that it took just that many democratic votes to elect him. Two years ago his plurality in the same counties on a strict independent vote and a strong democratic candidate in the field was four thousand. Under the same conditions this year Whitehead would have beaten him out of sight.—Kearney Hub.

The Harrison administration found \$100,000,000 in the treasury and leaves it with a deficit of \$100,000,000.—New York World.
The World knew this was false when it said it. There is no deficit. When Cleveland retired from the presidency there was \$100,000,000 surplus, put there by republican laws. He kept it there by refusing to pay off the bonded debt. President Harrison has paid \$395,319,981.20 in redemption of interest-bearing bonds, and reduced the annual interest by \$11,864,578. The revision on the tariff in passing the McKinley law took \$60,000,000 from the revenue. But notwithstanding all this there will be no deficiency. The secretary of the treasury, from careful estimates, show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the revenue will be \$495,886,800, and the expenditures \$401,328,550, and that the cash balance in the treasury at the end of the year will be \$20,994,471. Go up, show header.—Inter O.

Dodging the Road.

What's the use of fixing up the road? said a "pathmaster" in the country, who had been reproached because he did not cause the proper amount of work to be done on the highway. "When the track gets so bad that we can't travel on it, we can dodge out and start another track. The road way's wide enough!"

The results of this practice were seen on nearly all the highways throughout the space, many rods wide, which lay between the road fences, was cut by a series of deep ruts, each one representing a track in which vehicles had gone in order to "dodge" what had once been supposed to be the established roadway.

The original provision of a very wide roadway, which had been intended in the interest of good roads, had led to a result quite different from that which was intended. Instead of one good broad roadway, lined on either side with a lawn, there was no true roadway at all.

So long as a general level, grass surface enabled wagon travellers to "dodge" the road when it was in bad condition, they dodged it, and as a result the track was never in good condition.

If the roadway had been one-quarter as wide, necessity might have constrained the people to take better care of it. A roadway only sufficiently wide to allow two wagons to meet and pass, but well kept, is certainly worth more than a road which is an eighth of a mile wide, but scarcely passable anywhere.

"Dodging the road," in one way or another, has long been a discreditable habit of the American people; but now they are fortunately realizing that it is a most unprofitable thing to do.

An effort is being made to have Gladstone deliver an oration at the world's fair. Should the effort be successful it would prove a drawing card, greater than any of the crowned heads of Europe. The American people have the highest respect for the great English statesman and thousands would go for the express purpose of seeing him.

Last week the worst blizzard known since the great storm of 1888 visited Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and portions of Nebraska, blocking railroads, and almost putting a stop to business. No such storm was experienced in northwest Nebraska. A light snow fell, not enough to make sleighing, and it did not come as a blizzard.

Congress should either make the laws relating to the Chinese effective or else repeal the entire act and begin over again. As it is now the slant-eyed heathen defy the laws of the land and there appears to be no way to force them to obey.

There will be attempts made by a number of the territories to be admitted to statehood within the next few years.

The Columbia Daily Calendar remains the only valuable daily pad calendar. The calendar for '93 is of the same general design as that of previous years, consisting of 366 leaves, one for every day in the year, and a calendar for the entire year. The day of the week, of the month, and of the year are given, and on each leaf is a short sermon on the "Gospel of Outdoors, Health, and Happiness," with valuable hints on practical road making. The leaves are so arranged that there will be no stub left, and each one can be referred to at any time during the year. The pad is upon a metallic stand of ivory black, arranged so as to rest upon the desk at a convenient angle. The pad matter, which in the aggregate is enough to make a book, is all fresh and new, and is of more pertinent value than that of any previous calendar issued by the Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, New York and Chicago.

A Remarkable Prospectus. We have received from the publishers of The Youth's Companion its announcements for 1893. They promise an unusually brilliant volume. Among other notable features is a series of articles entitled, "Your Work in Life," written by persons experienced in the different trades and professions and designed to help young men and women in choosing what to do.

Another series, entitled, "The Bravest Deed I ever saw," narrates deeds of personal heroism seen by United States generals and war correspondents. There is also a series of articles entitled, "Odd Housekeeping," which will be of much interest to ladies. Some new sea stories are contributed by William Clark Russell, the famous novelist, and several articles on India by Sir Edwin Arnold. Special Correspondents will write of the World's Fair, how to go and what to see in a given time.

Gen. Lew Wallace narrates the origin and growth of his famous novel, "Ben Hur," while Frank R. Stockton tells the history of "Rudder Grange." There will be eleven serial stories this year, besides more than one hundred stories by the most successful short story writers, besides many stirring tales of adventure. The Companion aims to be a favorite in every family, and its circulation of nearly six hundred thousand copies a week testifies how widely it is appreciated. New subscribers sent now will receive the paper to January 1st, free, including the double holiday numbers, \$1.75 a year. Boston, Mass.

Final Proof Notices.

All persons having final proof pending in this paper will receive a final notice to appear and be 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., Nov. 13, 1892. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed the following 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. 249, for the SW 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 33 N. R. 34, W. 26 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 Kelly, Henry Warnke, Lewis E. Belden, all of Harrison, Neb.

F. Edward Livermore, of Harrison, Neb., who made Homestead No. 192 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 33 N. R. 34, W. 26 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 Peterson, Charles Cammenzind, Benjamin F. Johnson, all of Harrison, Neb.

W. H. McANN, Register.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Nov. 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 24, 1892, viz:

Hiram Richardson, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 267 for the NE 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 33 N. R. 34, W. 26 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Boffer, John Delano, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. Also: Joseph Ashton, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 276 for the SE 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 34 N. R. 34 W. and Lots 2, 3, 4, Sec. 4, T. 34 N. R. 34 W. 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 Delano, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. Also: W. H. McANN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEBRASKA, Dec. 10th, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Isaac H. Boy against John Gaudin for failure to comply with law as to Homestead Entry No. 256 dated March 23, 1892, upon the Lots 1 and 2 and SW 1/4 Section 21, Range 34, T. 33 N. R. 34, in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; constant alleging that claimant has wholly abandoned said tract, that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that there be no houses on said tract, and that there has been no cultivation thereon for the past two years, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2 day of February, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before David Anderson, a notary public, at his office in Montrose, Sioux county, Nebraska, on the 27th day of January, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. T. F. POWERS, Receiver.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants. Silas L. R. Maine and Metta L. Maine will take notice that on the 12th day of December, 1892, Margaret Cox plaintiff herein filed a petition in the district court of Sioux county, Nebraska, against Silas L. R. Maine and Metta L. Maine, defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendants Silas L. R. Maine and Metta L. Maine to E. S. Ormsby, Trustee, upon the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 22 and the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 23, T. 33 N. R. 34, W. 26 W. of the 6th P. M. in Sioux County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a promissory note dated September 8, 1888 for \$575.00 with interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum payable semi-annually and represented by ten coupons for \$20.00 each and ten per cent after maturity. Plaintiff is now the holder and owner of said note and mortgage, and default has been made in the payment of said coupons, and by the terms and conditions of said mortgage the whole amount secured thereby has become due and payable, and there is now due the plaintiff on said note and mortgage the sum of \$600.00 with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from December 1, 1892, and plaintiff prays that said premises may be decreed to be sold to satisfy the amount due thereon. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 22nd day of January, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. By W. W. Wood, her attorney. First publication Dec. 15, 1892. (14-17)

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY? Maybe you think this is a new business, getting out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those fortunate ones so near the original source, this one. Everyone will exclaim, "What is that the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This is the sweetest baby I ever saw! You will get a baby but a faint idea of the exquisite original.

"I'M A DAISY." which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and hung aside with a triumphant coo. The fish tins are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh the most celebrated of modern artists, are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be sold from the original, which cost \$400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Perry Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Year of Politics," and "A White House Ordeal" by the writer President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean. Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and at the same time different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both gratis and for pay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are practical, and we give you free of cost, all the latest news in any way you choose. Send in your subscription now, only \$2, and you will really get over \$25 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the magazine send 2 cents for a specimen copy.

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