The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Simmons, - - - Editor.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1893.

The legislature of Wyoming has adjourned without electing a U. S. senator and the governor will appoint one for serve for two years. He will be a democrat.

Pugilists Corbett and Mitchell have made arrangements to fight for $10,000. The date of the contest is not yet known but will probably be in the early summer. Mitchell seems confident and is willing to make the stakes $25,000 a side.

It is a settled fact that Judge Gresham will be Cleveland's secretary of state. It is the second time a president has ever gone outside his own party to select a member of his cabinet. The result will be watched with a good deal of interest.

W. N. Roach, a democrat, of Grand Forks, was elected United States senator from North Dakota on the 20th inst. Populists and discontented republicans supported him. It was a surprise as the republicans had a majority of the members.

Walt Mason, one of the brightest newspaper writers of the age and well known in Nebraska, was married on the 15th inst to Miss Ella Foss, at Wooster, Ohio. Every newspaper man and thousands of other people in this state wish the happy couple long life and prosperity.

Sioux county is the only county to which people are coming so fast that a special train is made up of new settlers from one town. People are finding out what northwest Nebraska is and are going to profit thereby. Investments in Sioux county real estate are bound to bring good returns.

The republicans by their military strategy, cleaned out Governor Lewelling, his militia and his Gatling gun, the senate and Colonel Lease without firing a shot or seriously injuring a solitary pop. Brains tell in war as well as bayonets.—*State Journal.*

Some people would infer from what Acting Agent Brown says in regard to the recent row between some Indians and cowboys that he would rather people would keep away from the reservation. If he is not careful the public may get onto the workings of the ring and then he would not have so soft a job.

J. Sterling Morton, the Sage of Arbor Lodge, has been selected as secretary of agriculture under Cleveland. No man could have been selected to succeed Uncle Jerry Rusk who will fulfil the duties better or give more general satisfaction than Mr. Morton. He is a true democrat and is certainly entitled to recognition at the hands of the incoming administration.

The election of Allen as senator will temporarily enthuse the populist party, but will not materially strengthen it. The combine between the pops and dems proves what has been said of the new party all along, that it is solely in the interests of democracy. Thousands of former republicans saw through it last fall and they returned in sufficient numbers to give an average republican plurality in Nebraska of 19,000. Let the good work of uniting the two parties go merrily on.—*Fremont Tribune.*

If you are a parent and have a son who is dear to you, bring him up in such a manner that he will never be a speech-maker. The most tiresome man in the United States today is the one who is always watching for an opportunity to make a speech. The worst of it is that the man who wants to make a speech is never a good speaker. He generally has a wheezy voice and yellow teeth, and in nine cases out of ten he says "eyether" and "nyether." So, if your boy develops a weakness for speaking, lead him out to the woodshed in the still, dreamy gloaming and hit him with two cords of green elm.—Washington *News*

Vice President Morton has filled his high office with distinguished credit. He has performed his duties with dignity and modesty, never presuming to step outside the boundaries of his rightful prerogatives. As the presiding officer of the senate he has made an unblemished record for fairness and impartiality, thereby earning the respect and confidence of men of all parties. It is proposed by the members of the senate, without regard to party, to give Mr. Morton a farewell dinner, the time fixed for it being February 29. This will be an exceptional courtesy. When Mr. Morton entered the senate as its presiding officer a dinner was given in his honor to which only republican senators were invited. The honor that awaits him will be of much greater consequence.—*Bee.*

On Road Reform.

Lincoln Journal.

It is now recognized that the width of the wagon tires makes a considerable difference in the condition of the highways, and in many states efforts are being made to widen them. It has just been specified that none but vehicles with wide tires shall be allowed on the exposition grounds at Chicago. It is felt that the good effects of that regulation will be seen and noted by thousands of people, and the certain result will be the wide distribution of this correct principle of road presevation.

The legislature of New York has under consideration at the present time a bill designed to encourage the widening of the tires. It makes the following provision to bring this about:

Every person who during the year ending June first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and each succeeding year thereafter, uses on the public highways of this state only lumber wagons with tire not less than (1) three inches in width inches in width for hauling loads exceeding eight hundred pounds in weight; (2) three and one-half inches in width for hauling loads exceeding twelve hundred pounds in weight; (3) four inches in width for hauling loads exceeding sixteen hundred pounds in weight, shall receive a rebate of one-fourth, one-third and one-half respectively of his assessed highway tax for each such year. Upon making an affidavit showing that he has complied with the provisions of this section during any such period he shall be credited by the overseer of highways of the road district in which he resides with such rebate.

Once in operation such a law would do a great work for the highways. The road tax would naturally be made a little high, but the rebate could be secured so easily that few teamsters would fail to take advantage of it. The friends of road reform must remember that the country is not ready to go into a grand scheme involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in every county. The people can be coaxed into road improvement only by degrees. Short pieces of good road out from busy towns, the general spread of information about the cost of bad roads, and little advances like the widening of the tires, must be secured first. It will require patience and a great amount of hard work to educate the people on this important question. The beginnings must be small, but even the small ones will have a great influence in bringing about the marked betterment which we hope to see before the close the decade.

The musings of John H. Powers and Jay Burrows would be very interesting if they could be given to the public. These pioneer populists must reflect that parties, like republics are capable of ingratitude. They have toiled long and faithfully in the political vineyard in Nebraska, farming the soil and the trees and the farmers ever since the first hour, but behold a large, overgrown man comes in at half past eleven o'clock and before he has scarcely got his coat off and jabbed his spade into the ground the bosses rush up to him and clothe him with a ready-made halo and bestow upon him the price of six years labor in advance. Those who entered the vineyard early and brought their breakfast and dinner in a tin pail must realize the truth of the poet's remarks that some must sow and others must reap, and likewise that all is vanity and vexation of spirit.—*Fremont Tribune.*

The Kansas war is practically ended and the republicans hold the fort, representative hall. On the 15th the republicans went to the hall and found the doors locked and immediately proceeded to knock the locks loose with hammers. The populists had locked the doors, but had adjourned and happened to be out when the republicans went in or there would have been a clash. The populists on hearing of the action of the republicans, notified Gov. Lewelling who called out the militia and instructed them to eject the republicans. The republicans didn't go, however, but kept on with their business. After five companies of state militia under command of the governor and 1,000 deputy sheriffs, whose business it was to see that the militia did no violence, had paraded the streets and made warlike demonstrations, the governor and the beseiged republicans made overtures for peace and a truce was declared pending negotiations. The governor proposed that if they would withdraw the criminal proceedings againt the populist clerk and agree to let the populist house occupy its side of the building, the double headed organization could remain. The republicans rejected the proposition and submitted another: that the populist clerk should remain under arrest, the republican clerk should also remain under arrest and the republicans should retain possession of the house, pending the decision of the courts, but that proposition didn't satisfy the governor.

A compromise was made wherein the republicans do not arrest the populist clerk, but retain absolute possession of the hall. The pops have the privilege of meeting elsewhere and they have built an addition to the capitol to meet in. The governor ordered all the troops home the 17th and quiet reigns. By the action of the populists one is lead to believe that they are beginning to see their mistake and are afraid of the consequences; while the republicans know they are in the right and act accordingly.

In the Slums of New York.

Ha who would see Mulberry Street in the picturesque aspect it wears beyond any other point in these haunts of the wretched, must approach it from Bayard Street, the chosen home of Jewry, bristling with Hebrew signs, and vocal with all strange tongues the Hebrew may choose to make his own, the strangest of all being their own "Jedish," the lingo made up on principles the philologist may not define, and used in printing as well as speech.

Up to the moment in which the corner of Mulberry Street is reached one is in Hebrew land; but, presto! there is a sudden transformation. Southern Italy and one of its market-places lies before one, and, in spite of the fact that sordid tenement-houses line either side, the illusion is complete. Saturday morning, above all, is given the open-air market, in which trucks and barrows of every description line the side-walks and fill the narrow street. Ash-barrels often serve as counters from which extraordinary commodities are dispensed. The Italian scorns the house save when it rains, choosing the street as persistently as the Polish Jew avoids it; and now they make a never-ending procession, filling every available foot of walk and street.

What do they sell? Tainted meat; stale eggs bought by the pailful from the marketman, who is glad to get rid of them on any terms, and bought here by the spoonful for omelets made savory with oil and herbs. Here we find poultry, blue with age and skinny beyond belief; wilted vegetables; half-rotten or moldy fruit; fish long parted from the water; strange weeds doing duty as salads; all offering their share toward the unspeakable odor that rises to Heaven, and seems grateful to the nostrils of the buyer. Stale bread abounds, nor is it found in just such fashion at any other point. The sacks containing it are old matresses,—at least they are of bed-ticking, and foul as such antecedents would make them,—and in them are loaves of all sizes and ages, sold weekly by down-town bakers at so much a sackful. It is "not unwholesome," the health officers say; only disgusting.—*From "In Mulberry Bend and Beyond," in Demorest's Family Magazine for March.*

During the period between the opening and the close of lake navigation last year Buffalo handled 175,028,000 bushels of grain and 9,305,470 barrels of flour, exclusive of the receipts by rail. These large figures afford some idea of the magnitude of the commerce of the great lakes. Nearly all of this grain is shipped from the western states and is taken to the Atlantic coast by the Erie canal and the railroads. There is no need of argument to show the importance of the proposed improvement of the canal in order that it may be made an effective competitor against the railroads for this enormous volume of freight.—Omaha *Bee.*

The efforts of the Hawaiian annexation commissioners before our government have borne fruit, a treaty having been signed by Secretary of State Foster and the five commissioners last Tuesday. All that is now required to make the islands a part of the United States is the ratification of the treaty by the senate, of which there is not much doubt.

The Truths Remain.

The presidential election being over, as we before have said, it delights us to observe that certain self-evident truths keep on asserting themselves, just as though an agitated majority had not voted that they were untruths. If in a season of just or unjust anger against the publishers of arithmetics, a majority of persons of adult age should vote that two and two do not make four, the eternal verity that two and two do make four would remain unshaken, and would be recognized upon the first day of settlement with the grocer.

In like manner, although certain persons, protectionists at heart, but who temporarily were irritated by the Homestead strike, or by other industrial mishaps, were mislead into voting with that minority which really does believe that "tariff is a tax, paid by the consumer of goods," still the eternal truth that the tariff is not a tax paid by the consumer of goods remains unshaken, and is recognized when the first purchase of tariff-bearing goods is made.

For example, here is our old friend, Tin-plate; this is the report of his condition on the second day of this month:

The Liverpool market, as cabled, is unchanged and steadily dull, with prices for American account at from 1 shilling to 3 shillings less than for trade elsewhere.

Now, why does the Welsh maker offer his tin-plate at from 25 to 75 cents per box reduction to a United States purchaser? Why does he not ask the same price for a shipment to New York that he would demand for a shipment to Calcutta, or to Marseilles, or to Rio de Janeiro? Because in New York his Welsh plate will come into competition with American made plate. The American tariff forces him to lower his price. It creates competition by protecting a weak industry. It increases production, and increase of production always works decrease of price.

As we were saying, the truths remain.—*Inter Ocean.*

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES.—G. & C. Merriam Co. having won their suit against the Texas Siftings Co. of New York, for offering a 40 years old reprint of the edition of Webster's Unabridged as premium for subscribers for their paper, are devoting their attention to several other suits of a like nature now in the courts.—The Topeka Capital Co., of Topeka, Kansas, being one of the latest. They claim they are compelled to do this in justice alike to the public and to themselves and have therefore given directions to their attorney to prosecute in every case where a publisher makes use of misleading announcements.

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