

The Sioux County Journal.

(ESTABLISHED 1888.)
OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.
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HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN SIOUX COUNTY.

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L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

The house passed the Newberry bill by a vote of 63 to 30. It makes a reduction of 30 or 35 per cent in freight charges. That is too much and the bill will not likely pass the senate.

Money on Wall Street was loaned at the rate of 32 per cent per annum on March 7th. When speculators want money they want it bad and the banks do not seem to be afraid to charge them a good rate for it.

At Chadron a few days ago a juror appeared in the box in an intoxicated condition. He was excused from duty and recommended by Judge Bartow. The court let him off very lightly. A good heavy fine or some time in jail would be none too strong a dose in such cases.

It is the duty of every resident to stand up for Sioux county. It matters not where people go if they go with the intention of finding fault they can always find something of which to complain. Let each one look at the good points to be found and it will be a great deal more pleasant for all.

About five days more and the aggregation known as the Nebraska legislature of 1893 will be working for nothing and paying their board. In that respect the clerks and employees will be greater than the members for they will draw pay for all the time from the opening of the session until the final adjournment.

The reports are that Mosher, the wrecker of the Capital National Bank at Lincoln, is to pay up the shortage and escape prosecution. Such a thing should not be permitted. Mosher has no more right to escape punishment for his crimes than has any other man, and should be set free the officials should be prosecuted.

The bills introduced in the legislature providing for the organization of trust companies will, if passed, break down the safeguards of the present banking system and create a lot of speculative banks. Are those the kind of laws the people want? The great men who are backing such schemes should consider what such laws will lead to before they go too far.

Gov. Crouse has used his veto power once and that was on house roll 172, which provides for an additional judge in the 12th district. In his message he shows that the constitution forbids such addition and also sets forth the fact that there are now about twice the number of judges on the district bench as are necessary. The indications are that Gov. Crouse is going to speak right out in "speet" when there is occasion for it.

The people have gone wild over the Cherokee strip and thousands of people have been camped along the border waiting for the time to come when they can make a rush and secure a quarter section of land. So great has been the rush that troops have been ordered out to keep peace and prevent the wild home-seekers from going on the strip before it is legally opened. Why it is that people will get so crazy over the opening of a strip of some Indian reservation is a mystery, especially when there is still hundreds of thousands of acres of fine government land still open to homestead entry.

You cannot find a populist go where-so'er you may, from Portland to the western coast of France, but knows more than Bob Morris or John Sherman any day, about the hidden problems of finance. You meet one in the corn field or upon the railroad train, or in the rush upon the busy street, and he'll curse our banking system in a melancholy strain till you grow old and drop dead at his feet. We pray, Oh, Lord, deliver us from evils fierce and dire, from sickness, sudden death and secret foe, from frosts in May and floods in June and drought and wind and fire and pops who know so much they do not know.—U. Dixie in State Journal.

A petition was presented to the legislature asking that the bills making large cuts in railroad rates be not passed, signed by a large number of railroad employees. It set forth that a forced reduction in rates would effect one hundred thousand families dependent upon the railroads for support. Such appeals should cause the rating class of protesting reformers to pause and act with fairness to all. The rights of all should be supported and wherever unjust rates prevail a law should be made to correct them, but for men who do not know anything about the cost of operating a railroad to fix rates on a basis less than the cost of service is not what the taxpayers of the state nor the success of the people desire.

Railroad Legislation.

Rushville Standard.
Senator Stewart, of this district, has introduced a maximum freight rate bill. This bill contains 175 pages closely written. The rates fixed are about the same as those fixed by the several other bills that have been introduced, but it is the only bill which provides for classifying the roads similar to the Iowa law, the rates on smaller roads being higher than those on the larger and stronger lines. It also provides for the repeal of the law and abolishes the State Board of Transportation. The *Standard* does not wish to criticize Senator Stewart's honesty in introducing such a bill, but if he has introduced it in good faith, we fear he has failed to reason in the interests of his constituents—in the interests of those who voted to place him in the senate. He is in the extreme northwestern district, where the earnings of railroads are small when compared with the roads in the eastern part of the state. The farmers of the northwest have comparative small amounts of stuff to ship, and Senator Stewart's bill seems to provide that because a farmer is poor and has a small quantity of stuff to ship he must pay more in proportion to the farmer of the east who has a large amount to transport to market. This bill ought to suit the eastern part of the state but we fail to see how Mr. Stewart can harmonize it with the wishes of the farmers of Northwest Nebraska. So long as the great and small roads are under the same ownership, they ought to be of one and the same class, and then, with justice for all in view, a rate should be figured out. Then the strong would be compelled to help bear the burdens of the weak. This is the sort of protection the *Standard* believes in—a protection that protects. Let us cite an example of the results of such a bill, should it become a law: A man down the road, say near Neligh, raises 2,000 bushels of wheat, and he wants to ship it to a mill at Norfolk, 100 miles. Because the road down there is having a large volume of business and this single farmer has a large amount of wheat he is given a rate of 1 cent for the 100 miles, he pays \$20. Then we take Senator Stewart on his farm in Sioux county. He raises wheat, he will say, 500 bushels of wheat, and he wishes to ship it to the Rushville mill, a distance of 100 miles. He has comparatively a small amount, and the railroad's business is light, so the Senator is given a rate of 2 cents, he pays \$10. He pays one-third as much as the other man, while he ships only one-fourth the amount of grain. He certainly ought to have an equal chance with the large farmer. As near as we can guess, the *Standard* would be opposed to Senator Stewart's bill. In addition to being an "orator" a member of the legislature should possess sound reasoning powers, to be a desirable member.

The Real Situation.

Inter Ocean.
The most conservative and intelligible report upon affairs in Hawaii yet received in this city was the special dispatch from the staff correspondent of the *Inter Ocean*, dated from Honolulu March 1, and published yesterday morning. It was in quiet disproof of the sensational stories of cabals and factional agitations that have come from other sources, and gave assurance that there is a peaceful and orderly waiting for the action of this country with reference to the future government of the islands. It had been intimated that there is a strong feeling of resentment on the part of the English of the action of Americans in the establishment of the provisional government, and that conspiracies of various sorts were formed to precipitate trouble between the two peoples. Our correspondent says of these questions: "It will be a matter of surprise to the people to learn that the question as it stands at present is not one into which race prejudices have entered. There are a few Englishmen who maintain a resentful, if not an openly hostile attitude, but the majority, particularly the large property-holders, will bow to the new order of things. Tax-payers perceive that the natural protectorate of the islands must be furnished by the United States, both by reason of past obligations and existing commercial relations. Many of the most prominent English residents openly favor at least the American provisional government, with whatever permanent form may be decided upon later, while the Germans are a unit in favor of annexation."

This definition of the situation is authorized by a careful personal investigation and thorough inquiry, and may be accepted as a statement of the true attitude of the foreigners in Hawaii. The majority of the natives also seem to be in favor of annexation, though the queen's party is of course opposed to any form of government that will make her deposition complete and irrevocable. The feeling in this country is one of comparative indifference, the only serious consideration being that no other nation shall secure control of the island.

The action of the president yesterday in withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty will have a disquieting influence in both countries and may lead to unlooked for complications. The case was very simple as it stood a week ago. It is now clouded by uncertainty and possibly by political intrigue.

The investigation of the state penitentiary still goes on. Let all the facts be obtained and let offenders be punished.

Absurd Political Theories.

Omaha Bee.
The selection of Judge Gresham, who has never said that he is other than a republican, for secretary of state, has been interpreted in some quarters as indicating a purpose on the part of Mr. Cleveland to break up the democratic party and form a new one. These people forget, or do not know, that there are numerous precedents for a president taking a man outside his party into his cabinet. The first one was furnished at the very beginning of the government, when Washington made Jefferson his secretary of state, without exciting any suspicion that the first president had any designs against the federalist party, of which he was one of the recognized leaders. It is true that at that time Jefferson had not become actively identified with the anti-federalists, but it was well known that he strongly leaned toward them. President Monroe, who inaugurated the "era of good feeling," and whose example Mr. Cleveland has perhaps studied with admiration, made John Quincy Adams his secretary of state, and following these precedents Mr. Adams, when he became president, put Henry Clay at the head of his cabinet, though it should be remarked that in connection with this appointment it was charged there was a "deal"—a charge, however, of which history has fully acquitted Adams and Clay. The appointments of Key and Schurz by President Hayes and of Wayne MacVeagh by President Garfield are other examples that may properly be cited as precedents for the action of Mr. Cleveland, and nobody ever assumed that those republican presidents had any idea of breaking up their party and forming a new one.

Mr. Cleveland's motive in appointing Judge Gresham was very likely to strengthen his party, just as Monroe aimed to do for the party in his time. It is possible that this may be the result, but nobody can be certain of it. The appointment has caused a great deal of democratic dissatisfaction which it will not be easy to allay. Then the alliance may not be permanent. Secretary Gresham has very positive convictions, which he will not readily yield. If the democratic party wants to retain him it must accept his views, otherwise he will be very likely to renounce such allegiance as he has given to it. Unless he has been greatly misunderstood he is not the man to surrender to personal ambition, opinions and principles which he has long cherished. So far as the republican party is concerned it has nothing to fear from this action of a democratic president, or from the fact that some republicans are in official positions under a democratic administration. The country will judge that administration by the results of its treatment of the practical questions which will confront it, and when the time comes for the people to render their verdict it will be of small consequence to them who is in the cabinet or any other public station. They will be guided by what they believe to be their interests. Meanwhile the republican party will find abundant opportunity for action upon local issues constantly arising, the treatment of which will have its effect for good or ill upon the future of the party.

Another absurd theory is that the hearty official and popular consideration shown to Mr. Cleveland is evidence that party lines are being obliterated. The new president was not less pronounced in his declaration of democratic doctrines because he was courteously entertained by the retiring republican president, and no one will pretend that the latter is less a republican today than he was four years ago. These courtesies, most becoming to the chosen rulers of an enlightened people, denote a welcome decadence of the bitter spirit of partisanship, but as to the division of parties they are wholly without significance. Party lines are as distinctly drawn today as they have ever been.

Application for Liquor License.
Matter of Application of Isidor Richstein for liquor license.
NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March, 1893, Isidor Richstein filed his application with the board of village trustees of the village of Harrison, Sioux county, Nebraska, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors at Harrison, in Sioux county, Nebraska, from the 1st day of May, 1893, to the 1st day of May, 1894. All objection to granting this license shall be made in writing, and filed with said board as required by law.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Sioux county, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered by said court in favor of Louis Schuchardt, and against John W. Tidd, I will on the 28th day of April, 1893, at one o'clock, p. m., on said day at the front door of the court house of said county, in Harrison, sell the following described real estate, viz: Lots numbered Two (2), Three (3) and Four (4) and the South East quarter (SE 1/4) of the South West quarter (SW 1/4) of section number eighteen (18), township thirty-three (33) north of range number fifty-three (53) West of the 6th Principal Meridian in Sioux county, Nebraska, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said order of sale in the sum of \$400.00 and interest, costs and accruing costs.

LIST OF LANDS

- 2. For sale or trade for stock a quarter section of good land located five miles from Harrison. Part good farm land; the balance good timber and grazing land with good stream of running water with some other improvements; also a good mill site on the land. Address E care JOURNAL.
- 3. 450 acres of fine land in one body for sale or trade for stock. Running water; fine springs; plenty of wood for fuel and building purposes on premises; government land adjoining; good house and stable; 200 acres under fence; 800 acres good plow land, balance good pasture and timber. A bargain if taken soon. Address C care JOURNAL.
- 4. 100 acres of fine land for sale or trade for stock. Running water and spring; government land adjoining; 100 acres good plow land; balance pasture. Address E care JOURNAL.
- 5. One hundred and sixty acres of land nine miles from Harrison, Nebr. 20 acres broken; some fenced. House and other buildings; good soil; pure water and one mile from timber. For terms address R care JOURNAL.
- 6. Good 150 acre farm; 30 acres broken; all fenced; good hewed log house 16x18; addition 12x18; 1 1/2 story; in good condition of repair. This farm is located 3 miles from railroad station. Address R care JOURNAL.
- 7. Good farm of 150 acres; 15 acres broken; all good soil; near timber; one mile from school in good neighborhood and only 6 miles from railroad; terms very reasonable. Address R care JOURNAL.
- 8. One quarter deeded land and one quarter not proved up on; all good farm land but 10 acres; good running water; 10 acres broken; log house; timber; in good corn district. \$250 cash and 250 on time or will trade for stock. Address F care JOURNAL.
- 9. 320 acre farm with running stream of clear spring water and numerous springs; best of black soil; one quarter all farm land; the other mostly fine timber land; enough saw logs to make 100,000 feet of lumber; all under fence with division fence; frame house 14x20—12 feet high painted inside and outside; cost \$400.00; frame stable for 10 head of horses; granary; orchard of 50 young apple trees; finest kind of stock farm. Will take stock or cash. Address L care JOURNAL.
- 10. 100 acres of nice laying raw land. Will sell cheap for cash or trade for stock. Address L care JOURNAL.
- 11. 100 acre farm; 120 acres farm land; 60 acres broken; comfortable house, stable, sheds, yards, etc.; timber and running water on place; one and a half miles from school. \$250 cash, \$500 on time takes the place if taken soon. Address D. M. care JOURNAL.
- 12. 640 acres; 450 deeded land; 100 homestead; house cost \$400; barns, sheds, yards, etc.; running water; all fenced and cross fences; 100 acres under plow; 1 mile from school; 3 miles from postoffice. Price \$1,000. One half cash, balance on time. Address A care JOURNAL.
- 13. 320 acres in a body, 160 deeded, 160 homestead; 5 miles from county seat; 45 acres under plow; 80 acres fenced; two frame houses; stable; well; convenient to school. Price \$1,400. Address W care JOURNAL.
- 14. A fine farm of 480 acres, 320 deeded, 160 homestead; good house; bank barn; cave; well; 45 acres under plow; running water and timber on place; three-fourths of a mile from school; all fenced. Price \$2,000. 1/3 taken soon. Address O care JOURNAL.
- 15. A good farm of 240 acres, 90 acres under plow; 140 acres fenced; good frame house, stables, yards, etc., three-fourths mile from Catholic church, store and postoffice; one-half mile from school; running water and timber on farm. This is a bargain at \$1,500. Address J care JOURNAL.
- 16. 160 acres high rolling prairie land, 2 1/2 miles from Harrison; 20 acres under cultivation; good black soil. For price, terms, etc., address G care JOURNAL.
- 17. 160 acres fine farming land four miles from Montrose P. O. 15 acres under cultivation. Will sell cheap. For terms, etc., address G care JOURNAL.
- 18. 160 acres; 35 acres in cultivation. Watered by creek. Almost perfectly level. Native timber along creek. 8 miles from Harrison; black loam soil, best quality. A bargain at \$5.00 an acre. Address V care JOURNAL.
- 19. 100 acres of deeded land two miles from Harrison. House, barn, well, windmill and 35 acres broken. Price \$1,000; one-half cash. Address Z care JOURNAL.
- 20. A hotel doing a good business; large ice house and cooling room in connection. Address Z care JOURNAL.
- 21. A good-paying drug business in a country seat, railroad town. A splendid opening for a druggist with small capital. Address Z care JOURNAL.
- 22. 640 acres; 125 acres under plow; house, sheds, etc.; running water, convenient to postoffice. This place is a bargain at \$2,250. Address SIMMONS & SMILEY, Harrison, Nebr.
- 23. \$500 cash will secure a clear deed to 100 acres of land. 100 acres level; running water, timber, 20 acres under plow, one-half mile from school. SIMMONS & SMILEY.

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