

The Sioux County Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1888. OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY. BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY. ONLY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN SIOUX COUNTY. HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN SIOUX COUNTY.

Subscription Price, \$2.00. L. J. SIMMONS, Editor. Entered at the Harrison post office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893.

The eastern portions of the state are rejoicing over the fact that the drought which has prevailed there for the most of a year past has at last been broken by a heavy rain. Northwest Nebraska has been in no danger of a lack of moisture at any time during the past year.

The trial of some of the men charged with having defrauded the state in the supplies furnished to the asylum at Lincoln has commenced and it is to be hoped that all the facts in the case will be brought out and if the state has been defrauded the offenders should be punished.

The reports of the wheat crop in the south where it has already matured to a degree which admits of a certain calculation as to its quality and quantity, are that the crop will be very short. With the prospects of a good yield in this locality the farmers are looking forward to prosperity for it seems that higher prices must rule.

The papers during the last few days have been filled with reports of the observance of Decoration Day and of the graduating exercises of the schools of many of the towns and cities of the state. The two go well together. The former teaches patriotism and the latter shows that the children of the country are being fitted to enjoy the privileges vouchsafed to them by the government under which they live.

It was thought that Senator North had a dead sure thing on the office of collector of internal revenue. From present indications it is doubtful about the plum falling to any Nebraskan for some South Dakota democrats are making a very hard rustle for it. In that case Mr. North will have to look for something else. The commission of the present incumbent expires in a short time and a successor will likely be named soon.

The managers of the worlds fair do not seem to be very well pleased with the attendance at the big show and the money seems to be coming in much too slow to suit them. One of the greatest drawbacks to a large attendance so far has been the high rates maintained by the railroad companies. The probabilities are that the rates will be very much reduced from what they are now before the season is over. Those who go now are the ones who can afford to pay a good rate. A lower rate will likely be made later, for unless a reduction is made many who intended to make the trip will stay at home.

The cases against Atlee Hart, of Dakota City, were called at La Mars, Iowa, on last Saturday. The charge is extortion, and the case has excited much attention. The plan as reported at the time of Hart's arrest was to get hold of something sensational about some prominent person and then show him what was intended to be published in sensational paper in Chicago. The person selected for a victim would be informed that for a consideration the article would be suppressed. It was pretty low business and if Hart was guilty he should be punished to the full extent of the law. He is a man of means so that he cannot even plead the thin excuse of poverty for working the contemptible scheme. It is expected that the trial will be a long and hard-fought one.

The inter-state railroad convention which is to be held at Lincoln on the 28th of the present month by delegates from the ten states interested in a north and south railroad from the north line of Dakota to the gulf of Mexico, is attracting much attention and a meeting of much importance is anticipated. The convention is the result of a resolution passed by the senate and was introduced by Senator Stewart. By it the governor of Nebraska was authorized to arrange for the convention and he has entered into the work with a great deal of zeal. The delegates are appointed by the governors of the various states and will be non-partisan as far as possible. As a fitting recognition of Mr. Stewart as the one who introduced the resolution, Governor Crounse has put his name at the head of the Nebraska delegation. The result of the convention will be watched with a great deal of interest as the plan is to build the railroad by a tax to be levied on the real estate of the states through which it is to pass and to be owned and controlled by the states and operated at cost. More plainly speaking it is to be a start in the government ownership of railroads, and if the proper safeguards are placed around its operation so that it cannot be used as a political machine it may prove the enduring wedge to what many look forward to as the early solution of the railroad problem.

The supreme court handed down its decision in the great impeachment farce and the men whom the political sleuths attempted to brand with infamy, are pronounced to be not guilty as charged. Chief Justice Maxwell dissented, but that was expected, some having asserted that he went into the hearing with his mind made up on the result. As to the ex-officials the court held that it had no jurisdiction, so that disposed of the cases against Messrs. Hill, Leese and Benton. As to the charges against the present board of public lands and buildings the opinion is a long one but it completely exonerates all of them. Thus is the matter ended. As was expected, Rosewater again convicted the men in the issue of the Bee of Monday morning, but the court does not appear to have been led by him in its work. The great scheme of the pops has failed. The defendants were prosecuted by as able lawyers as the state affords, and they were paid enough to induce them to put forth every effort in their power to secure conviction, but there was nothing to build a foundation on, as no corrupt motive could be shown, and the structure fell and with it fell the hopes of the pops and with it fell the editor of the Bee. The taxpayers can pay for the attempt of the great reformers to make some political capital at the expense of the reputation of the state officials. The state board of public lands and buildings will do business at the old stand and the base maligners may slink off and hide their shame as best they can. The attempt to rob a man of his good name cannot be condemned too strongly. If the officials had been prosecuted by the pop attorney, Greene, it might be hinted that all was not brought out but no such charge can be made as the record stands.

Some of the local pop leaders have evidently told the editor of the Independent that he was not worth what they paid for him and in order to make a show of earning his purchase price he published a labored article in his issue of last week in the defense of the pop legislators, the chief arguments being personalities directed at the editor of this paper. As there is nothing new about that it is simply a waste of space to notice it.

The assertion that THE JOURNAL aims only to cast reflections on the populist party is not correct. This paper believes that there are many of the rank and file of the party who are in it from principle and are conscientious in their work and this paper has full respect for them, but so much cannot be said of the leaders of the party. Look for a moment at the array of reformers who are running that party: Paul Vandervoort, Jay Burrows, Van Wyck, Bill Greene, Shrader, Bill Dech, Kruse, Stewart and the local lights of reform. Are such men honest in their reform, or are they like the editor of the Independent—advocating what they do not believe for the money there is in it?

The ability and integrity of the members from the northwest district is defended by the reform for revenue only editor. It may be well, now that he has called the point up, to look into that. Senator Stewart attempted to be elected to the senate from a district in the eastern part of the state as a republican but was defeated. He had evidently heard what the boy told his office-seeking father, and came west in the hope of getting his hunger for office satiated, for he went to work systematically to accomplish that object. He led the people to believe that he was a great man—the Moses who alone was capable of leading them out of the wilderness of debt and hard times. He was elected to the senate and what did he do? In his senatorial capacity he voted for W. L. Greene for United States senator. Did he know what kind of a man Greene was? If he did and voted for him for that place he did not work honestly for the interests of the people who elected him, and if he did not know what Greene was and voted for him he was guilty of the same offense as that he would have the state officers impeached for.

In the matter of railroad freight rates Stewart was elected to look after the interests of his district. Did he know that the new law would raise the rates which the people whom he was sent to represent would have to pay? If he did he was not honest in supporting the bill, and if he did not he demonstrated that he was not as smart as he had made the people believe he was. If he knowingly voted for a higher rate he must have had an object in it, and if he did not know it he was either grossly careless or densely ignorant.

Stewart had studied up a harangue on the silver question so that he brought the senate to time on one occasion by threatening to talk for two weeks on that subject, but he did not have time to prepare himself so as to know how to conduct himself under the rules which he helped to adopt to govern the body of which he was a member, and grew vindictive toward the presiding officer, who in the performance of the duties of his office had occasion to frequently call him down.

There are a few things concerning the official acts of the Deadman witnessman. The more the record of the last session of the state senate is examined the more apparent the fact becomes that a high labor for northwest Nebraska, H. G. Stewart is no more of a success than is

Bill Greene as a prosecutor of state officials. As to the railroads making under the new law, that is all loss. The new law cuts the rate on some things very low and leaves an opportunity to charge a higher rate on others and the roads will be sure to raise enough on the things they can to even up on the loss where cuts are made, and it happens that what has to be shipped from Stewart's district are of the kinds on which the rates can be raised. Members from other districts evidently guarded the interests of their constituents more closely than did Stewart.

A terrible storm visited Clay county a few days ago. So fierce was it that calves and other young stock was killed and buildings damaged by the hail and the wind tore down windmills and other structures. The hail in the draws twenty-four after the storm was four feet deep. It was the worst storm ever experienced in that locality.

The Trusts Have Hard Times. Several of the great trusts have been in the money market as borrowers during the past week, and their experience has not been pleasant. Capital has not regarded their bonds as first-class security. A few months ago when the Inter Ocean was attacking the cordage trust and was urging the Illinois state's attorney to begin suit against the coal trust, the credit of the great trusts ranked as "git-edge," to-day it hardly stands in the third class. There has been a wonderful shrinkage in the value of trust stocks since the beginning of the present year, \$100,000,000 being the estimated depreciation of stock values in nine of the great combinations.

It is the old story, "the way of the transgressor is hard," "water will not run up hill," there are a hundred proverbs and wise sayings that bear upon and explain the depreciation of trust values. A trust is an unnatural combination to accomplish an unnatural purpose. It is a violation of the unwritten law of trade and morals, as well as of the written statutes. In the nature of things it cannot have enduring prosperity. For a brief time the affairs of a trust may seem prosperous. Such an affair as the cordage trust may purchase half a dozen corrupt leaders and a dozen corrupt press writers of a so-called people's party, and may sell its watered stock at high figures. Such an affair as the whisky trust may rely upon a policy of coercion, and such affairs as the coal and sugar trusts upon immoral alliances between the agencies that produce and the agencies that transport and distribute. But in all cases the value of the stocks and bonds depend upon the confidence of the people in the permanent prosperity of the trusts, and in all cases it has appeared that the people have not confidence in their permanent prosperity.

It has appeared that the people are inimical to trusts, that they intend to suppress them by state laws and national laws. Such hostility of itself is sufficient to frighten capital from coming to the aid of the trusts in the hour of their peril. The trust system has had its day; it was a brief day, in which certain shrewd persons filched much money from the people, but it is a day that is nearing its close.

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., Jun. 5, 1893. 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 July 17th, 1893, viz: Elizabeth Cline, of Harrison, Neb., who made homestead entry No. 1018, for the lots 1, 2, 3 & 4, sec. 5, tp. 23 n., r. 35 w. west of the 5th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Eugene A. Bigelow, Payson B. Bigelow, Charles Biehle, Lewis Gerlach, all of Harrison, Neb., W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Chadron, Neb., May 25, 1893. 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 June 19th, 1893, viz: Robert Wilson, of Harrison, Neb., who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 328, for the 5th sec. 23, tp. 23 n., r. 35 w. west of the 5th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Delana M. Sutton, Fred Bettschen, Ernest A. Hasselquist, Edgar G. Hough, all of Harrison, Neb., W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Chadron, Neb., May 25, 1893. 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 July eighth, 1893, viz: Frank Nutto, of Monroe, Neb., who made homestead entry No. 693, for the 5th sec. 23, tp. 23 n., r. 35 w. west of the 5th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Maria Gayhart, Henry Wasserbarger, Jacob Henrich, August L. Rigg, all of Monroe, Neb., also John Melhart, of Defore, Neb., who made homestead entry No. 1089, for the 5th sec. 23, tp. 23 n., r. 35 w. west of the 5th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hubert Hilde, Lewis Gilling, Samuel Tubbet, John Harris, all of Defore, Neb., W. H. McCANN, Register.

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The moving of an eighty-room, brick, granite front house in Chicago is just now claiming much attention. The structure is three stories high and weighs about 3,000 tons. It seems that mechanical devices and skill have become so perfect that almost anything can be accomplished.

Notice—Timber Culture. U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., May 5, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter Schaefer against Albert R. Thorne for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 1375, dated August 16, 1892, upon the sec. 4 section 1, township 20, range 56, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant has wholly abandoned said tract in this to wit: By neglecting to break, plow or otherwise cultivate any portion of said tract since making said entry; that no part of tract has ever been broken, plowed or in any way cultivated up to date of making this affidavit. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of June, 1893, 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 30 day of June, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. CONLEY, contestant's attorney.

Notice—Timber Culture. U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., April 13th 1893.

Complaint 2610 having been entered at this office by Henry H. Reed against John W. Burris for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 6749, dated March 11th, 1892, upon the sec. 4 section 10, township 29, range 52, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said John W. Burris has failed to break or cultivate any part of said tract since date of entry and there is no breaking whatever upon said tract and that said defects exist at date of initiation of this contest; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Notice—Homestead Entry. U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., May 2, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Perry White against John Kasperger for failure to comply with law as to Homestead Entry No. 592, dated April 28th, 1890, upon the sec. 24 and 25, range 54 west, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said John Kasperger, who wholly abandoned said tract in this to wit: That he has been wholly absent from said tract for more than eighteen months immediately prior to the making of this affidavit, that the said claim is not settled upon and improved as required by law, the said claimant having been absent therefrom for more than eighteen months, immediately prior to the making of this affidavit, and that said claimant is still absent therefrom. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29 day of June, 1893, 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 29 day of June, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. CONLEY, contestant's attorney.

Notice—Timber Culture. U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., May 2, 1893.

Complaint 2236 having been entered at this office by Charles H. Cunit against Zachariah Shrop for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 494, dated Oct. 6th, 1892, upon the sec. 10, range 54 west, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Zachariah Shrop has wholly abandoned said tract in this to wit: By neglecting to break, plow or in any way cultivate any portion of said tract since January 1st, 1891, that there are no trees growing on said tract at the present time, and that there has been no breaking, plowing, or tree cuttings planted on said tract since January 1st, 1891, that the land that had been cultivated on said tract prior to January 1st, 1891, has grown up to grass and weeds so as to form a soil. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16 day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before H. T. Conley, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, on the 16 day of June, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. CONLEY, contestant's attorney.

Notice—Homestead Entry. U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., May 2, 1893.

Complaint 2011 having been entered at this office by William S. Brunt against Joseph H. Montgomery for failure to comply with law as to Homestead Entry No. 718, dated Feb'y 24th, 1892, upon the sec. 12, range 51 and n. 1/2, sec. 22, township 23 north, range 52 west, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Joseph H. Montgomery has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than eighteen months; and that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17 day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before H. T. Conley, a notary public, at his office in Harrison on the 17 day of June, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. GEO. WALKER, contestant's attorney. [34-40]

Notice—Timber Culture. U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., May 15, 1893.

Complaint 2333 having been entered at this office by Newman L. Tipton against Walter Reed for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 5119, dated December 4, 1892, upon the sec. 18, range 56, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant has wholly abandoned said tract in this to wit: By neglecting to break, plow or in any way cultivate any portion of said tract during the year 1891 and up to date of making this affidavit to wit: September 25, 1892; that there are no trees growing growing upon said tract at the present time, and there have been no trees, tree seeds or tree cuttings planted on said tract since January 1, 1891; that the portion of said tract that has been cultivated prior to January 1, 1891 has grown up to grass and weeds, and he has failed to cure said defects up to date of making this affidavit. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of June, 1893, 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 30 day of June, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. H. T. Conley, Contestant's Atty.

Notice—Timber Culture. U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., May 15, 1893.

Complaint 2228 having been entered at this office by William T. Jones against Millard Nelson for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 4229, dated March 5, 1892, upon the sec. 14, township 21, range 56, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant has failed to break, plow or cultivate 5 acres of said tract second year after making said entry and has failed to plant any trees, tree seeds or cuttings on said tract from the day of making said entry to this date. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before H. T. Conley a notary public at his office in Harrison on the 30 day of June, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver. George Walker, contestant's attorney.

GEORGE WALKER, Attorney-at-Law. Will practice before all courts and the U. S. Land Office. Business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

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