

The Sioux County Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1868.
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L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1893.

The position taken by Auditor Moore on the vouchers of Worlds Fair Commissioner Garneau has been sustained by the supreme court so the hold-over commissioner will have to come off the perch.

It is reported that a large amount of hay is being shipped from Nebraska, Iowa and other states to France where it sells for \$50 a ton. That is one of the things which will help to put a stop to the cry of hard times.

The new law to regulate the sale of liquor in the state of South Carolina does not seem to be working as nicely as some evidently expected that it would. The masses seem to be opposed to the enforcement of the law and trouble has already been encountered at Charleston. If the public sentiment is against the law it will be nullified to a very great extent. A law of that kind cannot be made effective until the people want it.

Now that millions of gold is coming from the Bank of England to the United States it is singular that there is but little said about it. There are a good many people in this world who have the characteristics of ghouls and seek to profit by the misfortunes of others, but the gold is coming back just the same, and the worst of the hard times have passed and the confidence of the public has been restored.

By his attempt to get a rehearing in the impeachment case G. M. Lambertson has fallen several notches in the estimation of the people as an attorney. The application shows him in the position of a veritable pettifogger who would disgrace the practice in the court of a country justice. It has every appearance of being simply an attempt on the part of Mr. Lambertson to make an excuse to give him another pull at the appropriation, and the state of Nebraska had a right to expect better of him.

Hail storms have been doing a vast amount of damage during the past week in many parts of this and other states. In Cedar and Franklin counties thousands of acres of corn and small grain was destroyed, trees stripped of their leaves and many of their limbs and windows and roofs of buildings broken in. Hailstones measuring fifteen inches in circumference fell in some places. The storm in Cedar county covered about one hundred square miles of territory and the destruction was so complete that financial assistance had to be given to the sufferers.

The men who have been running the impeachment snafu since the legislature adjourned have decided to try and have the case re-opened. They claim that they can now make a much stronger case against the accused state officials than was made at the late farce. Probably Bill Greene has told them of the evidence he gathered while he was absent from the court room during the progress of the case. The committee seems to think that the people want the state officers persecuted instead of prosecuted. It is about time the foolishness was headed off. If the officers have been charged with a crime, tried and acquitted how can they be put in jeopardy a second time? If a re-hearing can be granted there is reason why a continuation of re-hearings cannot be had and the case used to furnish pap for some suckers for an indefinite time and the taxpayers could pay the freight.

During the financial stringency which has been causing so much trouble of late it is said that every box in the safety deposit vaults in the cities was occupied and then the demands were not supplied. In those safety deposit boxes was a large portion of the money needed to keep business going as it had been. They represented the proverbial "stocking-leg" in which people in olden times were wont to keep their surplus cash. Had the cash which was idle in those receptacles been kept in circulation, a very large per cent of the business failures would have been averted. People had money in the bank which they did not need, but becoming suspicious they drew it out for fear the bank might fail. In order to prevent such a thing the bank had to push its collections so as to be prepared to pay the demands made upon it, and in many cases mortgages had to be foreclosed to obtain the necessary funds. Following such actions it was but natural that failures should result. Business of all kinds came to a standstill; the pay rolls were cut down on every hand. Of late the confidence of the public has been restored to a great extent and the safety deposit boxes and "stocking-legs" have been giving up their hoarded treasure that it may again flow through the channels of trade and business is again assuming its normal form.

It is not known what Senator Stewart will do next to boom the Texas towns which he represents. It is no wonder that the interests of northwest Nebraska were no better looked after by him during the session of the legislature.

Colorado wants her staple product made a basis of circulation and is preparing to make a hard struggle to secure such legislation. With equal justice why should not Wyoming demand that her wool product be used for that purpose, or Nebraska claim the right for her corn product of Minnesota cry that her wheat be used to supply the security for the circulating medium? It is simply to help itself and not to help the nation that Colorado is crying for free coinage of silver.

A drug house in Europe which sends large quantities of goods to this country does not propose to have a lot of silver forced upon it by its customers in the United States at more than its value in the market of the world, and has notified its customers in this country that in future all payments to them must be made in gold. If some method can be devised by which this country can get along without buying goods abroad it would help to solve the financial problem.

It would be interesting to know just what per cent of the the \$85,000 appropriated by Nebraska for an agricultural exhibit at the worlds fourth of July has been drawn out with a corkscrew. It has leaked out that a native Nebraskan, clothed in his right mind, discovered in one of the "safety deposit vaults" connected with the state building a collection of empty bottles, labeled "Extra Dry," that must have cost enough to carry an election for prohibition in Kentucky.—Lincoln Journal.

The suspension of a good many pensioners by the department is calling forth a good deal of criticism from all over the land. It is very doubtful if the plan is a good one or is so considered by many of the leaders of the party in power. The suspensions are made among those who are drawing pensions for total disability, and they are being called upon to prove that they are unable to perform manual labor before they will receive any further payments from the government. It is generally conceded that the law was liberally construed under the former administration and it is expected that the reverse rule will obtain under the new. How far the cutting off of pensions will be carried is unknown but it will be felt in every town and hamlet in the land. As a matter of public policy it is bad. During the last year of the late administration the expenses and pensions were paid and a surplus of some millions was left on hand. When it is considered that not one cent of national tax is levied—all the revenue being derived from other sources—it looks like a poor public financial policy to hoard up a vast sum of money. The revenues are received and have to be distributed and there is no better or more honorable method by which to make the distribution than by paying it as pensions to those who were at the front during the war. The paying of pensions is also one of the safeguards of the nation, for it shows to the young men and boys that the courage, bravery and loyalty of the men who offered themselves for the defense of the nation in time of danger is appreciated.

The "Gold Conspiracy of 1873."
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

According to some of the silver men the discontinuance of free silver coinage by India is "another gold conspiracy." This time England is the culprit. It is as heinous a "crime"—if these authorities are trustworthy—as was the conspiracy by which the "standard silver dollar was demonitized in 1873" in the United States. Let us examine these charges about 1873. John Jay Knox, a treasury department official, prepared in 1870 a bill to make certain changes in the treasury service, which submitted to George S. Boutwell, secretary of the treasury, and the latter sent it to the senate, and a recommendation that it be passed. The bill incidentally mentioned coins, but the silver dollar was omitted. In several respects and on several occasions the bill was changed. At length, after being before two congresses, it was passed and signed by President Grant, becoming a law on February 12, 1873. In the enumeration of coins of the United States mentioned in this act the silver dollar was left out. This bill, we are now told, was carried through by stealth, and the omission of the silver dollar was the result of a "conspiracy."

These changes can very easily be disposed of. Knox, in the report accompanying the bill, called the especial attention of congress to the fact that the silver dollar was left out. The bill was before two congresses. It was read in full several times before both branches, considered in the proper committees at length, and was printed thirteen times by order of congress. Before both houses it was exhaustively debated, and in the press throughout the country it was thoroughly and extensively discussed. Every member of congress who felt an interest in the doing of his branch knew of this omission. Every reader of the papers who felt any concern in financial legislation also knew of it. The fact was frequently and directly referred to in congress and in the papers. The bill was before the country nearly three years, and its essential provisions must necessarily have been well known and were well known.

Why was the silver dollar dropped from the list of coins by the law of 1873? Because the coin had long since disappeared from the circulation at that time. It was worth a premium of about 2 cents in gold then, and the amount of silver in it, therefore was more valuable as bullion than it would be as coin. In the entire eighty one years from the opening of the mint to 1873 the coinage of silver dollars, though entirely free, amounted to only \$8,000,000 in round figures. Not one person out of ten in the United States in 1873 had ever seen a silver dollar. The law of that year simply gave recognition to a fact that had been patent for many years. It had long been an obsolete coin, and congress, in dropping it, merely took this condition of things into account. The greater part of the free silver men who were in congress at the time voted for the act. Nobody discovered that there was any conspiracy in the matter until, long after the passage of the law, silver dropped to a lower value than gold at the old ratio.

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.,
July 19, 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 the Register & Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, on August 25th, 1893, viz:

William E. Jones, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Homestead Entry No. 2440 for the w. 1/2 sec. 3, 21 & n. 1/2 sec. 30, tp. 33 n., r. 34 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Ebenzer Cowlishaw, John Peterson, all of Ardmore, S. Dak.; Joseph Boffer, Peter Hansen, all of Montrose, Nebr.

W. H. McCann, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb.,
July 20, 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 August seventh, 1893, viz:

Albert R. Kennedy, of Harrison, Nebr., who made Homestead entry No. 199 for the sw. 1/4 sec. 11, tp. 32 n., r. 37 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
George W. Hester, A. A. Dew, Benjamin F. Thomas, Orlans M. Sutton, all of Harrison, Nebr.

W. H. McCann, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb.,
June 23, 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 August seventh, 1893, viz:

Herman Kroening, of Montrose, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 2440 for the w. 1/2 sec. 30, tp. 33 n., r. 35 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
William Meyer, Frank Thayer, Frank Nutt, Charles S. Williams, all of Montrose, Nebr.

Joseph H. Montgomery, of Bodare, Nebr., who made Homestead No. 718 for the e. 1/2, ne. 1/4 sec. 21 & n. 1/2 sec. 22, tp. 33 n., r. 35 west of 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Fred W. Knox, James Wilson, James McCann, all of Gilchrist, Nebr.; Joseph C. Parsons, of Bodare, Nebr.

James Wilson, of Gilchrist, Nebr., who made Homestead No. 723 for the w. 1/2 sec. 14 & e. 1/2 sec. 14, sec. 16, tp. 33 n., r. 35 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Fred W. Knott, Daniel W. Wood, Valentine Windtor, James McCann, all of Gilchrist, Nebr.

W. H. McCann, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb.,
June 7, 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 24th, 1893, viz:

Florence E. Wright, formerly Florence E. Cline, widow of Charles G. Cline, deceased, who made Homestead Entry No. 760 for the w. 1/2 sec. 33, tp. 33 n., r. 36 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John I. Davis, William H. Davis, William H. Wright, Dwight H. Griswold, all of Harrison, Nebr.

W. H. McCann, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb.,
June 7, 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 24th, 1893, viz:

Michael J. Blewett, of Gilchrist, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 1198 for the sw. 1/4 sec. 25, tp. 34 n., r. 36 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Johnus Baker, Louis Ruffing, Jackson Kreisler, all of Bodare, Nebr.; Clarence B. Hollingsworth, of Gilchrist, Nebr.; also Louis Ruffing, of Bodare, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 748 for the sw. 1/4 sec. 25, tp. 33 n., r. 34 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John Melnhart, Joshua Baker, Stephen Serre, Jackson Kreisler, all of Bodare, Nebr.

Joshua Baker, of Bodare, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 797 for the w. 1/4 sec. 27 & w. 1/4 sec. 28, & s. 1/4 sec. 28, tp. 33 n., r. 34 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Jackson Kreisler, Louis Ruffing, Frank N. Smith, Frank Tankham, all of Bodare, Nebr.

Jackson Kreisler, of Bodare, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 788 for the w. 1/4 sec. 19, tp. 33 n., r. 34 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John Melnhart, Joshua Baker, Stephen Serre, all of Bodare, Nebr.

W. H. McCann, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb.,
July 1, 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 August 14th, 1893, viz:

Dwight H. Griswold, of Harrison, Nebr., who made homestead entry No. 241 for the w. 1/2 sec. 1 & n. 1/2 sec. 1, sec. 4, tp. 31 n., r. 35 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Edward P. Maine, Charles F. Verity, John I. Davis, Egbert Kohwer, all of Harrison, Nebr.

William Bieble, of Harrison, Nebr., who made homestead No. 6780 for the w. 1/2 sec. 2, tp. 33 n., r. 36 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Thomas Q. Williams, Oscar A. Garton, Charles E. Schilt, Lewis Gerlach, all of Harrison, Nebr.

Marena Valdez, of Harrison, Nebr., who made homestead No. 1289 for the w. 1/2 sec. 2 & s. 1/2 sec. 3, tp. 32 n., r. 36 west of the 6th p. m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Joseph G. Morris, John Plunkett, Anton Moraveck, Joseph J. Kipp, all of Harrison, Nebr.

W. H. McCann, Register.

Notice.—Timber Culture.
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
CHADRON, NEBR.,
July 14, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William T. Jones against Edward Nelson for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 5028, dated March 8, 1891, upon the w. 1/2 section 34, 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 the second year after making said entry, and has failed to plant any trees, shrubs or cuttings on said tract from day of making said entry to date. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25 day of August, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

T. F. POWERS, Receiver.

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