

The Sioux County Journal.
[ESTABLISHED 1858.]
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, AUGUST 3, 1893.

Every citizen of Sioux county is in duty bound to help carry the agricultural society to success. The first step is to attend the meeting at the court house on August 12th.

Tell your friends in the east who are paying high cash rent for land and have had a short crop or a failure to come to Sioux county and see what they can get on land for which they will have to pay no rent.

The pop convention will be held at Lincoln on September 5th and there will be 866 delegates. Of course no pop would ride on a railroad pass so that the freight paid by the delegates will be quite an item.

The governor of Colorado got mad and thumped a reporter a few days ago. Wonder if that is the way he expects to collect enough human gore so that he may ride through the crimson flood up to the bits of his horse's bridle, as he expressed his intention of doing if a free silver law was not passed.

A brutal hobo killed an old man in Denver a few days ago over the price of a glass of beer. A large crowd gathered and after two hours hard work forced an entrance to the jail and took the fiend out and hung him to a tree and filled his body full of bullets. It was no more than he deserved.

The war cloud which was hanging over France and Siam has been cleared by the latter government having acceded to the demands of the former. Nations do not rush into war as readily as they did a few decades ago. A war now means the sacrifice of millions of men and money, and diplomacy is fast taking the place of force.

The capitalists of Colorado who have raised such a row to get the government to pay them an inflated price for the product of their silver mines and in order to further their interests have discharged thousands of men who are now without the means of support have become alarmed lest these men take it into their heads to take forcible possession of the banks of the cities in order to get the funds needed to supply them and their families with the necessities of life. A lot of hungry, idle men with families to provide for is not a pleasant thing to have in a community.

On next Monday congress will convene in extra session and it will not be long until the party in power will make known, to some extent, at least, what its policy will be. President Cleveland was elected on a platform favoring free trade and the repeal of the tax on state bank notes. If he and his party intend to pass laws to bring about such things, manufacturers and business men will trim their sails to meet the storm which would certainly follow, but if, on the other hand, the administration shows that it is not going to inaugurate free trade and wild-cat banking, business activity will be renewed at once for people have full confidence in what has been met are afraid of what is proposed.

The advocates of free silver have a pretty hard nut to crack in the agreement of the wholesale merchants not to accept the checks of their customers in payment of bills. The merchants of various towns have notified those houses that they will buy goods in cities where no such rule is in force. That does very well, but how would such a thing work internationally? Suppose the manufacturers of tin plate in the old country notify their customers in the United States that they will accept nothing but gold in payment for their goods. It is out of the question for this country to get along without tin plate and as there would be no other place from whence to get a supply, the result would be that gold would have to be given for the commodity. If gold is at a premium the difference will have to be paid by the consumer and there is no way to avoid it. Tin plate is only one of the many things which it is necessary for the people of this nation to buy of foreigners and until this nation gets to producing everything it needs it will have to continue to buy in foreign markets and payment will have to be made in money that is good in the country from whence the goods come. A business man's check is all right around his town where he is known, but it is not considered good in the eastern markets. Silver may be acceptable if backed up by the credit of the government in this country, but in dealings with foreign nations gold will be demanded and it will have to be obtained at a premium to pay for it if not produced in this country. If some of the free silver agitators will tell people how foreign nations may be compelled to take such money if will they convert to the cause.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear on Gov. Crombie for the removal of World's Fair Commissioner Garneau. If one-half of what is reported against him is true he should have been removed long ago. From a political standpoint a change should have been made last winter, and his word goes to prove what has often been noticed, that holdover officials as a rule are failures. Appointive officials who are not ready and willing to step down and out when a change in the power which put them in office occurs, are not the kind of men to make a success of a public undertaking.

The legal suits growing out of the new freight law are somewhat amusing. The attorneys of the B. & M. went into the United States court and obtained a temporary injunction to prevent the state officials from putting down rates and the business men of Lincoln by their attorney have gone into the district court and obtained a like order to prevent the B. & M. and Missouri Pacific railroads from raising the rates. The new law is said to be very much against the interests of the wholesale business of Lincoln and of much benefit to those of Omaha and as a result the two cities will likely make a fight for and against the law and the rest of the state can wait for the result. The trial of the case in the federal court will be for life or death of the rate law and will be of a great deal of interest.

Secretary Morton made a strong appeal to the farmers when he said: "The Granite Mountain Mining Company produced refined silver in the year 1887, or 1888, according to its report to the secretary of the treasury, to the amount of nearly 3,000,000 ounces, at a cost for refined silver of 12 cents an ounce. The whole output cost that year was \$36,800. Coined at 41 1/2 grains to the dollar, it would make over \$3,000,000 of legal tender for over 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, the labor cost of which is more than \$3,000,000. That is, by free coinage, under law, \$36,800 of mine labor is made and forced to an equality with \$3,000,000 of farm-labor cost. By law this free-coined silver will, when it represents only \$36,800 of mine labor in Montana, be made exchangeable for \$3,000,000 farm labor in Nebraska.—*Farm and Fireside.*"

The reports from the commercial agencies and other sources are that the financial trouble is about past. The gold is coming back from Europe in large quantities and the banks have fortified themselves and are ready to meet any demands which may be made upon them and the masses of the people have come to the conclusion that their cash is safer in the banks than it would be in a stocking leg and most of the funds have been returned to the proper channels and are again coursing through the arteries of trade. The retail merchants throughout the country, with the exception of those in districts where mining operations have been suspended or crops have failed, report business as good as it was at this season last year, so that taking all things into consideration there is great reason for the country to feel relief over the fact that there was really nothing to get scared about.

A good deal of talk is being indulged in by some of the advocates of free silver for the United States to declare independence of the bank of England. It sounds very nice and doubtless stirs up a good deal of feeling favoring such action. To declare and maintain independence of a foreign nation in a political way was all right and comparatively easy, but to declare commercial independence is quite another thing. To do so is to say that this nation does not want to have any dealings with foreign nations. That its people will use what it produces and do without what it does not produce. The present administration was elected on a free trade platform. That cannot be and the country declare itself independent of the bank of England or that of any other country, for people will buy and sell where they can do the best unless prohibited and the only way to do that is for the government to impose an import and export tariff heavy enough to make it prohibitive. The unwritten laws of commerce are much harder to change than the statutes and talk about being commercially independent of foreign nations is all sentiment and no sense.

Senator Manderson is at work in an effort to find a plan whereby the territory in this state known as the "sand hills" may be settled more thickly. He seems to think that to pass a law whereby the land could be leased or purchased would be a good way. So far as Sioux county is concerned, and in fact, the four northwest counties of the state, they are not in the "sand hills" so that it does not apply to them, but even in that district to which the term applies a plan by which the land could be purchased or leased would have a very different effect from that desired by the senator. In the event of such a law being made capitalists would get hold of large tracts of the land and freeze out the small holders and instead of increasing the population it would diminish it. In conversation with a number of men engaged in different branches of business in this and other counties on the subject the prevailing opinion is that it would be a good plan to let well enough alone. The matter of settlement seems to be adjusting itself as time passes and to go to tinkering with the land laws at a time when other things are so unsettled would certainly do more harm than good.

Final Proof Notices.
All persons having final proof in this paper will receive a marked copy of the paper and are requested to examine their notices and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 21, 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 September 11th, 1893, viz:

Charles T. Snyder, of Bodare, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 374 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W.

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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 September 11th, 1893, viz:

George W. Story, of Story, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 341 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W.

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George W. Story, of Story, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 228 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 21, 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 30th, 1893, viz:

William E. Jones, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Homestead Entry No. 240 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 21, 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, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 198 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 11, T. 32 N., R. 37 W., Sec. 11, T. 32 N., R. 37 W.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jun. 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, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 198 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 11, T. 32 N., R. 37 W., Sec. 11, T. 32 N., R. 37 W.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jun. 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:

Herman Kroening, of Montrose, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 340 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 20, T. 35 N., R. 35 W., Sec. 20, T. 35 N., R. 35 W.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jun. 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:

James Wilson, of Gilchrist, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 777 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W.

Notice—Timber Culture.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., July 17, 1893.
Complaint 290 having been entered at this office by Peter Schaefer against Albert H. Turner for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 175, dated August 16, 1891 upon the S. 1/2 section 1, township 30, range 24 in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant has wholly abandoned said tract in this respect by neglecting to break, plow or otherwise cultivate any portion of said tract since making said entry; that no part of said tract has ever been broken, plowed or in any way cultivated up to date of making this affidavit.

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Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 2, 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, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 347 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 2, 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:

William Biehle, of Harrison, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 672 for the S. 1/2 Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W., Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 34 W.

Notice—Timber Culture.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., July 14, 1893.
Complaint 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. 322, dated March 7, 1891, upon the S. 1/2 section 34, township 31, range 36, 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, tree seeds or cuttings on said tract from day of making said entry to this date. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23 day of August, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

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