

# The Sioux County Journal.

(ESTABLISHED 1888.)  
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Subscription Price, \$2.00  
L. J. Simmons, Editor.  
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

The Independent seems to be fading away as it appeared last week composed of only four pages, three pages being patent and one home print.

The republican state central committee met yesterday at Lincoln for the purpose of calling a state convention and fixing the basis of representation.

Six million dollars worth of foreign imports were received in New York last week. Somebody seems to have money and "the foreign trade" doesn't seem to have put up the shutters.

The great misfortune of the people this year is that the political light of 1893 did not shine in 1892. The furnace fires would not have been put out and the wheels of machinery stopped.—Inter Ocean.

A million workmen out of employment means five millions of people who are now living on a very much reduced allowance. Is it any wonder that the beef and other products which the farmers have to sell are not in as great demand as common?

There is no politics in the cut made in the shop force last week, but there was some humor in the remark of Master Mechanic Teal to one of the discharged workmen, who complained that he had no way of living. He said that he might live on that rooster he wore or his hat after election last fall. Maybe so.—Chadron Journal.

A meeting of the unemployed tailors of Chicago was held in that city on last Sunday at which Lucy Parsons made a speech, the like of which has not been heard since the time of the Newmarket riots. The spirit of anarchy is not dead, but simply waiting for an opportunity to strike more effectively than before. The meeting was composed mostly of foreigners.

Up to the time of going to press Senator Stewart has not told the dear people, whom he pretended to represent in the state senate last winter, while in reality representing a part of Texas, what was meant by the Fremont Tribune in reference to his action on the contests. Can it be that the great reformer does not want the public to know the facts in the case?

It is reported that in the localities in the east where renters agreed to pay cash rent and then had a crop failure as the result of the drouth, many have suddenly departed for other lands and left their landlords to hold the sack. It would have been better for those people had they come to Sioux county and got homesteads for then they would have had no rent to pay or run away from.

The state board of transportation has filed its answer to the railroad companies in the case in the federal court on the new freight rate law. The document is a long one and covers the ground thoroughly. It is quite evident that the state officers intend to make us strong a fight as possible and if the law is held good then it can be put into effect and if it is not good a law can be formulated which will meet the demands of the people who want justice to all.

It is reported that more than a million men are out of employment in the United States at the present time and the indications are that the number will be still further increased. At this season of the year the outlook for those who are forced to be idle must be very discouraging. Winter is coming on apace and hundreds of thousands of people will suffer for want of the necessities of life before it is over if relief is not forthcoming very soon. The continued uncertainty of what is going to be done on the questions of finance and the tariff prevents business activity all over the land. Manufacturers cannot secure money with which to carry on their work so long as there is danger of those who have the money to loan having to take a depreciated currency when the time for payment comes. Then again they cannot keep their factories running and pile up goods far in advance of the demands of the market when there is danger of having to compete in the market with goods produced by the plumper labor of Europe when they have paid the wages which the laborers of this country have been receiving in the past in their manufacture. If they have got to compete with the cheap labor of the old countries they will have to have their labor here. It should be the aim of every man who has the interest of his country at heart, even in the smallest details, to help over the calamity which is being brought on by the depreciation of the money in the hands of the people. He must submit to the injury or

A member from Georgia has introduced a bill in the senate for the repeal of the ten per cent tax on state bank notes. Such acts do not tend to overcome the unsettled feeling which prevails on the financial question.

The latest scheme which the people of this state have been asked to invest their money in is the bond investment companies, but the state banking board is after them and proposes that they cease to do business. The investigation shows them to be simply lotteries under a new name. No one should catch at the baits they throw out.

The reports from Washington are that Congressman Bryan captured the house with his speech on free silver last week. As an orator Mr. Bryan certainly seems to be a success, but that seems to be where his ability ends. He has accomplished nothing since he has been in congress but make two speeches. It takes more than an orator to make a successful statesman, and some of the best statesmen the nation has ever produced have not been able to attract attention by a speech.

The *Ullyses Dispatch* recently published a list of its delinquent subscribers and those indebted to it for job work and advertising from whom it could not collect. That is a pretty severe way to get at it but it is a fact that every newspaper has a list of that kind, which if published would surprise people. A great many people neglect to pay such bills through sheer carelessness and as a result the publishers have to suffer a great deal of inconvenience and loss. A little care on the part of subscribers and patrons in such matters would be appreciated by every newspaper publisher in the land.

Senator Allen said in his maiden speech in the senate last week that nine-tenths of the people of Nebraska were opposed to the national banking system. Had he reversed the statement and said that one tenth of the people of the state were opposed to the system he would have come nearer the truth, and then he might have truthfully added that most of those who composed that portion of the population of the state who entertained such ideas on finance did so because they had been misled by loud mouthed reformers for office or revenue only. Senator Manderson is to be complimented for having called his new colleague down for his misstatements and by showing that the national banks of Nebraska had deposits of twenty millions of dollars proved what Nebraskans think of such institutions.

### The Defenseless Wage Earner.

Omaha Bee.  
Too little consideration has been given that portion of the president's message in which he speaks of the injury the wage earner must suffer from a depreciated currency. It is well that everybody, but particularly the wage earners, should again read what the president said. It is as follows: "At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuations of values; but the wage earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless." It is remarkable that the wage earners generally seem not to understand and appreciate this. They have been found largely approving the free and unlimited coinage of silver, giving their voice in support of a policy which proposes to allow the silver producers nearly double the value of their silver and to go on adding to the already enormous stock of silver dollars, with the inevitable effect of still further depreciating it.

It is a fact of universal observation capital can take care of itself. It is as a rule cautious, timid and ever vigilant. Its instinct is to scent danger afar off and to prepare against it. The intelligent capitalist is a most careful student of current events in finance and trade. He is not infallible and may make mistakes, but his eyes and ears are open to everything going on about him and at the first note of threatened danger to his interests he makes haste to guard them against injury. If financial evils obtain which threaten serious harm capital usually finds a way to protect itself from the most serious consequences. It can, for the most part make its own terms under almost any condition of affairs short of general ruin. The wage earner has no such advantages. The capitalist subject to the law of supply and demand, and in order to live he must keep it in active employment, but even if he be enabled to do this the result will not be satisfactory if the money for which he exchanges his labor is depreciated or unstable. The workingman who engages to perform a certain service for a specific sum of money must have assurance, in order to get the just return for his labor, that when the day of payment comes the money he will receive will have the same purchasing power as when he commenced work. He is wronged if the \$3 a day which he agreed to work for on Monday should by the following Saturday have depreciated so that it would buy but \$1.75 worth of the commodities he must have. Yet he has no redress and no way of fighting his wrong. He must submit to the injury or

be idle, for he cannot make a contract to compel his employer to make good the depreciation of the money in his hands. He cannot require his employer to pay him in gold. All experience stands in evidence of the soundness of the proposition that the wage earner is "the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction." Such being the case it would seem that the united voice and influence of the wage earners of the country would be given in favor of that financial policy which will assure a sound and stable currency, instead of being largely directed, as is the case, to the support of the proposition for steadily increasing the silver currency and thereby moving surely to depreciated money and the single silver standard. No class of people have a larger stake in this matter than the working class, and they should stand firmly for the principle that every dollar issued by the government, whether coin or paper, should be equal in value to every other dollar.

### 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., Aug. 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 September 30th, 1893, viz:

Michael B. Jordan, of Montrose, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 1283 for the sec. 12, tp. 34 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: Christian Burger, Joseph Boffer, Theodore Pickenbrock, Cochran Reinders, all of Montrose, Neb.  
[563] W. H. McCANN, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Aug. 22, 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 Sept. 30th, 1893, viz:

Solomon Borky, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Homestead Entry No. 1279 for the sec. 12, tp. 34 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: David Anderson, Peter Biersack, Joshua B. Clark, all of Ardmore, S. Dakota, John Dehano, of Montrose, Neb. also  
William S. Hall, of Bodare, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 7042 for the lots 2 & 3 & sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 6, tp. 28 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: Ernest Bunge, Julius B. Burke, Lewis Rickard, all of Bodare, Neb., Joseph G. Morris, of Harrison, Neb. also  
Samuel W. Hall, of Bodare, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 7043 for the lot 1 sec. 6 & lots 3 and 4 sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 5, tp. 28 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: Ernest Bunge, Julius B. Burke, Lewis Rickard, all of Bodare, Neb., Joseph G. Morris, of Harrison, Neb. also  
[563] W. H. McCANN, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jul. 31, 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. 3014, for the sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 22, tp. 33 n., r. 34 w. 6th p. m.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Michael Ruffing, Henry C. Hunter, Joshua Baker, John Christian, all of Bodare, Neb.  
W. H. McCANN, Register.  
[47-02]

### Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jul. 24, 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:

Oscar W. Story, of Story, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 1345 for the sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 5, tp. 34 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: George W. Cobb, John W. Langdon, August L. Ring, Wilbur F. Shepherd, all of Story, Neb. also  
George W. Cobb, of Story, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 2238 for the lot 3 & sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 19, tp. 34 n., r. 35 w. 6th p. m.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Oscar W. Story, John W. Langdon, Wilbur F. Shepherd, all of Story, Neb., George H. Turner, of Harrison, Neb. also  
John W. Langdon, of Story, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 311 for the sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 5, tp. 34 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: Oscar W. Story, Solomon R. Story, George W. Cobb, Frederick Stenmer, all of Story, Neb.  
W. H. McCANN, Register.  
[46-01]

### Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jul. 10, 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 26th, 1893, viz:

William E. Jones, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Homestead Entry No. 2440 for the sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 30, tp. 28 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: Ebenezer Cowlishaw, John Peterson, all of Ardmore, S. Dak., Joseph Boffer, Peter Hansen, all of Montrose, Neb.  
W. H. McCANN, Register.  
[44-08]

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### Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Aug. 14, 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 Sept. 25th, 1893, viz:

Eli Smith, of Bodare, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 757 for the lots 3 & 4 & sec. 14 n. w. 1/4 sec. 4, tp. 22 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: Julius B. Burke, Alexander Steele, Lewis Rickard, Ernest Bunge, all of Bodare, Neb.  
[492] W. H. McCANN, Register.

### Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, ALLIANCE, NEB.  
Aug. 4, 1893.  
Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter Maas against Mublon A. Snyder for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 1636, dated Dec. 15, 1892, for the sec. 14 section 35, township 34, range 57, in Sioux county, Neb., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant plowed about five acres of said tract during the first year of entry, but that since the first year of entry claimant has failed to break, plow or cultivate said five acres, or any portion of same and has failed to break the second five acres as required by law and the said tract is and has been for the last five years wholly abandoned and grown up to grass, and said five acres remain uncultured to this date, May 27, 1893. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27 day of Sept., 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Witnesses will be taken before W. H. Hubbert, U. S. Cl. Com., at his office in Gering, Neb., Sept. 20, 1893, at 10 a. m., and if not present, to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.  
O. W. Gardner, Atty for contestant.

### 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. 3228, dated March 8, 1892, upon the sec. 14 section 34, township 31, 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, tree seedlings 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 25 day of August, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Witnesses will be taken before W. H. Hubbert, U. S. Cl. Com., at his office in Gering, Neb., Sept. 20, 1893, at 10 a. m., and if not present, to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.  
T. F. POWERS, Receiver.  
[450]

### Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB.  
July 17, 1893.  
Complaint 2229 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. 3228, dated August 16, 1892, upon the sec. 14 section 1, township 30, 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 a 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. 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.

Witnesses will be taken before George Walker, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, Neb., on the 23 day of August, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver.  
[450] H. T. CONLEY, contestant's attorney.

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