

The Sioux County Journal.
 [ESTABLISHED 1888.]
 OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.
 BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.
 ONLY DEMOCRATIC 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, FEBRUARY 9, 1894.

The Hemingford *Grain* entered its seventh year last week. Bro. Parulis does not always state things just as some people would like to have him, but he keeps pretty close to the truth most of the time and as a result his paper has been successful.

Henry T. Oxhand, the best sugar manufacturer, says if the senate does not defeat the new sugar tariff bill it will wipe out the sugar industry in the country. How do the farmers who have made a success of sugar beet raising in Nebraska like that?—Kearney *Hob*.

South American revolutionists will learn to respect the flag of the United States if they are treated as Benham treated them a few days ago. Uncle Sam is not walking around with a chip on his shoulder, but it is not well for any outsider to interfere with his mercantile matters.

On last Monday morning Vaillant, the anarchist who threw the dynamite bomb into the French chamber of deputies on December 9, 1893, was guillotined. It is pleasing to note that the authorities of that country do not waste much time or sympathy on murderous anarchists and the United States could profit by the example.

In the death of George W. Childs, which occurred on last Saturday morning the newspaper fraternity loses one of its most noted members. He was noted for his philanthropy and kind-heartedness. He was also an energetic and successful business man and thereby accumulated a good deal of wealth and he used freely in charitable directions.

On last Thursday the Wilson tariff bill with the income tax attachment, passed the house by a majority of sixty-four. It was a surprise to a great many people as a number of the democrats had expressed opposition to the measure, but when the vote was taken they all wheeled into line and put it through. It is noticeable that McKieghan and Kern voted with the democrats to carry a measure which is very much against the interests of Nebraska, but that is no more than could be expected of them. The worse the times are the better it is for this class of statesmen.

It is not generally known what a vast plant it requires to publish and circulate a metropolitan newspaper. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* has in its circulating department alone nearly one hundred men and women, not to mention the carriers who deliver the paper to all parts of the city before breakfast every morning. It may be mentioned that no kind of weather, however severe, is permitted to interfere with this delivery in any way. Of this large force, about one-half of them work through the day at ordinary office or clerical work and the other half begin late at night and work until about daylight, preparing and addressing the wrappers, counting and wrapping the papers, "routing" and mailing the bundles. Their work is of the most difficult nature and is done in the quietest possible manner, and yet so well it is done that it seldom happens that a single bundle or paper of its immense edition of nearly 100,000 reaches its destination on other than the right train and at the right time, unless delayed by accident. The system is wonderful and its operation almost perfect.

At no time in the history of Nebraska has the subject of irrigation been so deeply considered by the masses as at the present time. It is not the men who have money but those with small means who are taking the greatest interest in the subject. The result is that meetings are being held, companies are being formed and preparations made to construct irrigation works of various kinds. This naturally gives rise to the legal rights of parties interested or affected thereby. On investigation it has been found that the law in this state is inadequate to the demand. One of the first things therefore to be sought is the enactment of a law which will permit of all the water in the streams of the state, not needed for domestic use, to be used for irrigation purposes. Such a law, if properly framed, would do a great deal of good for those who desire to use the water on their land and at the same time would protect the rights of those who need the water for domestic use far better than they are by the present law. In connection with the use of the water of the streams comes the theory of the storage reservoirs and in addition the artesian well and windmill pumping schemes. All have good features, all should be investigated and every plan that is at all practicable should be used for all it is worth. The people should organize to urge legislation, to urge the enactment of the state and national governments and everything else which will help the work along. Let's irrigate.

More About Alfalfa.
 Alfalfa requires a deep, mellow soil. Newly broken soil is not good. It thrives best in a sandy loam. Under the latter, in the driest and most saline weather, when every blade of grass withers, alfalfa is as fresh and green as in the spring, as its roots go down from five to ten feet to the moisture of the ground. The seed is oily, like the red clover seed, and should be sown early in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used it can be sown successfully at any time during the spring months. It is not advisable to sow late, on account of early frosts. The young, tender plants, not having sufficient roots, would succumb to our cold winters.

Land sowing some alfalfa every year, and will have six hundred acres in this crop in two more years. I have sown on fall plowing twice in the past nine years, but our best stand and best success has been on spring plowing. The fall plowing makes a fine seed bed and the ground is in fine shape, but it is not advisable to sow on fall plowing where there are severe wind storms, such as we very often have here in Boone county in the early spring, when there will be clouds of dust on the fall plowing. Much of the seed will be blown away before it has a chance to take root. The most successful alfalfa growers in Colorado prefer sowing the seed broadcast, although some prefer drilling it in. If the latter plan is pursued I would advise drilling it both ways, using one-half the quantity of seed each way, in order to secure a more even stand.

No farmer should be without a small field of alfalfa, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It is my candid opinion that alfalfa is the coming forage plant for our region, and should be given a thorough trial by every intelligent farmer and stockman. This grass yields an abundant crop of seed, which can be threshed by any threshing machine, and at the ruling prices is a very paying crop. It is surely deserving of much more attention than it has heretofore received from our western farmers. Take it in Colorado and on to the Pacific coast, wherever alfalfa has the basis of agricultural prosperity, and if that man has not finest horses and cattle he has no one to blame but himself. He can hardly avoid doing well if he tries.

How to Get a Homestead.
 Parties in the east who are working up settlers for this locality have asked that we publish a short synopsis of the land laws which apply to this section. A good many people have the idea that the homestead law is a very complicated affair, but in reality it is very simple. The following are the main points:

A person over the age of twenty-one years, or who is the head of a family, who is not owner of more than three hundred and twenty acres of land, may select a tract of government land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, lying in a body, although it need not be in a square, but the forty most lap not less than eighty rods, and place a homestead filing thereon before the clerk of the district court, a United States circuit court commissioner or the register and receiver of the local land office. This will cost \$15. The settler then has six months in which to establish a residence on his claim. He then makes it his home for five years and improves and cultivates it as he would any other property and at the end of five years he makes final proof before any of the above named officers and the making of the proof will be about \$15 more. He will then receive his patent and the farm is his.

He may after living on the homestead fourteen full months commute and prove up by paying to the government \$1.25 per acre, but the six months allowed in which to establish a residence cannot be used as a part of the fourteen months necessary to reside on the claim except in case of five year proofs. Homestead filings can only be made before the local land officers or before the proper officers in the county in which the land is located.

50 World's Fair Views Free.
 The *Poultry Keeper* has reached the front as the leading authority on poultry. Sixteen pages, monthly, fifty cents per annum. "Farm and Fireside" is a 15-page paper coming twice a month, fifty cents per annum. We will send both papers one year and fifty photographic views of the world's fair to new subscribers only, all for fifty cents. Sample copy of the *Poultry Keeper*, with particulars free. Send five cents for either of the following back numbers equal to a 25-cent book: *Poultry Houses*, July 1891, has 50 views; *Brooders and Incubators*, August 1890 and August 1891. Address: The *Poultry Keeper* Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

CHEAP READING MATTER.
 Improvements in Machinery and Large Volumes of Business Responsible.

There never was a time when newspapers were so good and so cheap as they are now. When the State *Journal* began issuing their paper twice a week at the same old price of one dollar, the enterprise was hailed with delight and tens of thousands of new names have been added to the list. The *Semi Weekly Journal* has made a contract with the *Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean* whereby it can send both papers a whole year for \$1.50. This gives readers three papers a week—two *Inter Ocean* and one *Journal*. It is

Simply wonderful the way orders are rolling in for this offer. The *Journal* and the *New York Weekly Tribune* are also \$1.25 per year.

Gov. Furness has charge of the state's agricultural department, and L. Lyman is the poultry editor, which makes it unnecessary for *Journal* readers to take farm or poultry papers. Its news features are away ahead of the old fashioned weeklies, giving telegraphic news and market reports several days ahead of the weeklies. Annie's Washington correspondence is a big feature. There is no question about your getting a big dollar's worth.

The *Journal's* \$1.50 offer is a hummer: The *Journal*, *Inter Ocean*, *Nebraska Defender*, *Womankind* and *American Farm News*, five papers a year for \$1.50.

To any one who will send the *Journal* three new subscribers with \$3.00, the paper will be sent a whole year free. Sample copies and premium list sent free to any address. Send your orders to the NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL, Lincoln, Neb.

Reduced in Price.
 On November 15th the price of the OMAHA WEEKLY BEE was reduced in price to 65 CENTS HER YEAR.

No other paper in the country publishing 12 pages or 48 columns of matter, can be had for less than \$1.00 per year. This extremely low price is made by the publishers in order to enable every English reading family in the great west to read the best and greatest newspaper published in the west. In order to induce readers and others to raise clubs the following offer is made: Two subscriptions will be received for \$1.25.

Five subscriptions will be received for \$3.00.

Ten subscriptions will be received for \$5.00.

On clubs of more than ten the price will be 50 cents for each subscription.

Do not fail to take advantage of this offer.

When sending in your own subscription send us one or more for your friends and neighbors.

Send us an order for your friends in the east who should be told of the great resources of this state. The *Bee* publishes more western news than any other paper in this country and makes the best immigration document that can be sent east. Address all orders to, THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Omaha, Neb.

Best Line to the East.
 The Burlington Route B. & M. R. R. is running elegantly equipped passenger trains without change from Newcastle, Wyoming and Crawford, Nebraska, direct to Lincoln, Nebraska, making connection at that point with their own through trains for Denver, Cheyenne, and all points west, and for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, and all points east.

Remember this is the only line by which you can take sleeping car from Crawford in the evening arriving in Lincoln and Omaha the next afternoon, and in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis the following morning.

For further information and tickets apply to nearest agent of Burlington Route B. & M. R. R.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There never was a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and professions generally was so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual additions to the appliances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who has the alert and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing deficiencies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt "no patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee. Then come THE PRESS CLAIMS CO., John Westerman, general manager, 615 F Street, S. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from the unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trade-marks, labels, copy rights, interferences, infringements, valid rights, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

Write for instructions and advice. JOHN WESTERMAN, 615 F STREET, Washington, D. C. P. O. Box 98

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of land. There are more bright, sparkling, small streams in the county than can be found in the same area elsewhere in the state. It has more pine timber in it than all the rest of the state combined.

Its grasses are the richest, and most nutritious known so that for stock-growing it is unequalled.

The soil varies from a heavy clay to a light sandy loam and is capable of producing excellent crops.

The principal crops are small grain and vegetables, although good corn is grown in the valleys. The wheat, oats, rye and barley are all of unusually fine quality and command the highest market prices.

The water is pure and refreshing and is found in abundance in all parts of the county.

The county is practically free of debt and has over forty-five miles of railroad within its borders, has a good brick coat house and the necessary fixtures for running the county and there has never been one dollar of county bonds issued and hence taxes will be low.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad crosses Sioux county from east to west, and the B. & M. has about fifteen miles of its line in the northeast part of the county.

The climate is more pleasant than that of the eastern portion of Nebraska. There is still

OVER 800,000 ACRES

of land in Sioux county yet open to homestead entry. It is better land and more desirably located than that for which such rushes are made on the opening of a reservation. There is no railroad land in the county and for that reason its settlement has been slow for no special effort to get settlers was made, as was done in the early days of the settlement of the eastern part of the state.

Good deeded land can be purchased at reasonable rates with government land adjoining so that a person who wants more than one quarter section can obtain it if he has a little means.

There are about 2,500 people in the county and there is room for thousands more.

Harrison is the county seat and is situated on the F. E. & M. V. railroad, and is as good a town as the thinly settled country demands.

School houses and churches are provided in almost every settlement and are kept up with the times.

All who desire to get a homestead or buy land cheap are invited to come and see the country for themselves and judge of its merits. Homesteads will not be obtainable much longer and if you want to use your right and get 160 acres of land from Uncle Sam free it is time you were about it.

PENSIONS

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT PENSIONS
 Address a letter or send card to THE PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WESTERMAN, 615 F STREET, S. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
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 Secretary of State, J. C. Allen.
 Auditor, Eugene Moore.
 Treasurer, Joseph S. Bartley.
 Attorney General, G. H. Hastings.
 Land Commissioner, A. R. Humphrey.
 Supt. Public Instruction, A. K. Gouley.
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:
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 U. S. Senator, Madison, Wm. V. Allen.
 Congressman 1st Dist., Lincoln, W. J. Bryan.
 Congressman 2d Dist., Omaha, D. H. Mercer.
 Fullerton, G. D. McKieghan.
 Aurora, E. J. Halner.
 Red Cloud, W. A. McKieghan.
 Broken Bow, O. M. Kern.

JUDICIARY:
 Chief Justice, Edward F. L. Ney.
 Associate Judge, Columbus A. M. Post.
 Asst. Judge, Grand Island, T. O. C. Harrison.
 Clerk and Reporter, Lincoln, D. A. Campbell.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
 Judge, O'Neill, Alfred Barlow.
 Clerk, Harrison, M. J. Blewett.

COUNTY OFFICERS:
 County Judge, Robert Wilson.
 Clerk, M. J. Blewett.
 Treasurer, H. S. Woodruff.
 Supt. Public Instruction, W. H. Davis.
 Sheriff, A. R. Dew.
 Coroner, J. E. Phinney.
 Surveyor, S. L. Ellis.
 Clerk of District Court, M. J. Blewett.
 County Attorney, H. T. Conley.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:
 Henry Priesthoff, 1st District.
 M. J. Weber, chairman, 2d.
 Ben. F. Johnson, 3d.

LEGISLATIVE:
 1st Dist. Rep., H. G. Stewart.
 2d Dist. Rep., J. D. Wood.
 3d Dist. Rep., J. D. Wood.

VILLAGE OFFICERS:
 Harrison (chairman), L. E. Bell.
 Verity, C. E.
 Woodruff, J. W.
 Cunningham, H. A.
 Lindeman, Conrad.
 Davis, W. H.
 Guthrie, G.
 Davis, J. I.

SCHOOL OFFICERS:
 Director, Mrs. E. G. Hough.
 Moderator, J. E. Marsteller.
 Treasurer, G. W. Heister.

TERMS OF COURT:
 District Court—At Harrison, commences May 1st and November 14th, 1894.
 County Court—At Harrison, commences 1st Monday of each month.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES:
 M. E. Church—Preaching each alternate Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and every Sunday evening at 7:30. Rev. J. W. Resford, Pastor.
 Methodist Sunday School—meets every Sunday morning at 10:30.
 J. H. Strickland, Superintendent.
 W. H. Davis, Secretary.