

The Sioux County Journal.

(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
 OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.
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 ONLY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN SIOUX COUNTY.
 HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN SIOUX COUNTY.

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 L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1884.

The prophesy is made by those who watch the signs of the times that within the next year there will be the greatest rush to the mining districts of the United States that has ever been known. The prediction will be watched with interest.

Secretary Gresham has surrendered his pension of \$90 a month. He evidently concluded that it was not well for him to be a pensioner and at the same time be an active member of an administration whose policy is so adverse to pensions. Such tardiness on the part of Gresham makes people wonder why they ever admired him.

When still goes down. It will cost less under such circumstances to furnish the free boarding houses which have become a necessity for the first time in the history of the nation. It may not be the fault of the administration, but the people of the country will hold the dominant party responsible for it when the time comes.

In the midst of the murky gloom that hangs like a pall over the country these hard times there is an occasional gleam of comfort that serves to cheer the weary wanderer in this vale of tears. The particular gleam referred to is the announcement that O. M. Kern will not be a candidate for re-election as misrepresentative in congress from this district. Allah be praised.—Callaway Courier.

The senate has refused to confirm Peckham, who was named by President Cleveland to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench. It seems that the president has a hard time to find any one who suits him, who also suits the members of the senate. No president has ever had so many appointments rejected by the senate as has the present incumbent.

A bill has been favorably reported on by Senator Manderson from the public lands committee which provides that each union soldier who is entitled to a homestead and who has not availed himself of that right, to now secure 160 acres of land and to own it without actually occupying it, and also providing that the entry may be made by proxy or attorney. There is no doubt that such a law would benefit many of the old soldiers to some extent. It also would be beneficial to the homestead districts because it would increase the amount of taxable property in a short time. It would not add to the number of residents for some time as the most of the land so taken would pass into the hands of speculators, but if they had to pay taxes on the land they would soon want to make it bring in something as they would either improve it or dispose of it to some one who would.

The irrigation conventions which are being held over the state of Nebraska during this winter show conclusively that the farmers are waking up to their interests in earnest. The subject has never received the attention from the agriculturalists that it should until the present time. The farmers of Nebraska have seemingly taken the position that unless sufficient rainfall ensues there is no use in trying to raise crops upon the rich soil of which this country is composed. This is all wrong, and the sooner we overcome this false idea against artificial moisture the sooner will we be able to secure full returns from the tillage of the soil. No movement of greater importance has been instituted for the full development of Nebraska's chief industry. The difficulties in the way to success should only stimulate the projectors of this movement to greater exertion. When it is brought to full fruition western Nebraska will take her rightful place among the agricultural districts of the nation.—Rushville Standard.

The action of the postoffice department in denying fraternal periodicals the privilege of registering as second-class matter and being paid for at that rate, is receiving a good deal of attention all over the United States. There is not a fraternal organization in existence which amounts to anything, but what has one or more periodicals published in its interest, and by some, notably the Ancient Order of United Workmen, such publications are made a part of the machinery with which the work of the organization is carried on. A bill has been formulated relating to the matter and has been introduced by Senator Manderson and Congressman Hainer in the branches of congress to which they belong and is known as the Manderson-Hainer bill and every effort will be made to get it passed quickly. As over two millions of voters are directly interested it is very likely it soon becomes a law and the class of publications referred to will then have the same privileges that they had under former administrations.

About four years ago THE JOURNAL called the attention of the county commissioners to the fact that there were a number of warrants in the office of the county clerk which were registered by ex-Treasurer Lockwood which have never been called for. These warrants show that they were presented to the treasurer and not paid for want of funds and were registered and have been drawing interest ever since, some of them bearing date of 1888. Of course these warrants were never presented to the treasurer for payment for the owners have never called for them and they should be cancelled by the county board, or at least, some action taken which will protect the county from the interest. They are mostly in favor of parties who have gone, no one knows where and it is not likely that they will ever be called for and they had much better be disposed of according to law. In calling attention to such matters it is not expected that any action will be taken by the commissioners, as it is well understood that the power which controls the majority of the board would not allow anything to be done that was advocated by THE JOURNAL, no matter how much it is to the interest of the county.

The Situation.

A country correspondent of the Chadron Journal tells the story of his locality which is also the case in Sioux county, and the inducements are even greater in this county for the immigrants are less and taxes lower, and homesteads may be had so that no purchase need be made or more land can be obtained in that way.

The correspondent says:

If the editor will give space in his valuable paper, we would like to chronicle a few facts about Dawes county for the benefit of eastern readers. There is much good land uncultivated in this county, especially this section of the White river, but this can be easily accounted for. Many of the pioneer settlers of this country were young men, and people of a roving disposition who always flock to a new country. They settled largely on the river and creeks where the land was most valuable, and finding times hard as they naturally would be a new country, they mortgaged their homes, and many made no effort to redeem them, but started in quest of new lands to explore, leaving their valuable farms to fall into the hands of the loan companies. Now if some of our friends who are renting in the east would come here and pay the mortgage and the accumulated interest and taxes on some of the land, amounting in different cases from \$500 to \$1,000, they could easily have a home of which any one might justly be proud, and by settling on White river they could have range for their stock, which never need be fed. It is really surprising to see the range cattle now, which have never been fed anything this winter (or in preceding winters). Many of them would make good beef. The White river cattle men are growing rich simply because they cannot help it, and get because they are making any special effort in that direction, for about all they do is "round up" their cattle three or four times a year, brand calves and sell the fat steers that have not cost them a cent for \$24 or \$25. Now friends is not this an easy way of gaining a livelihood?

A Wayfarers' Lodge.

The Wayfarers' Lodge, which has been instituted this winter in New York, is a variety of the most practical kind. Based on the idea furnished by a similar institution in Boston, it affords temporary relief to those who are willing to work at the woodpile for a few hours to pay for the accommodations furnished them. The clean, comfortable air of the place, and the stringent precautions taken to insure absolute freedom from unpleasant contact with people of filthy habits, unavoidable in the cheaper class of lodging houses, exemplifies the splendid work of organized charity. The men have probably been sent from the charity organization offices, and are willing to do the necessary wood-sawing and chopping to pay for their accommodations, or may have met some sensible person who had bought a dollar's worth of the tickets supplied by that society, worth ten cents each, which insure supper, bed, and breakfast, without preliminary examination by the society into the necessity of the case.

After supper, which is taken by the men in batches, standing, and is a substantial meal, has been partaken of the "wayfarers" are generally ready to go to bed. It is then that an often unnecessary cleansing process is gone through, but one which is always insisted upon. The shower-bath is used and excellent carbolic soap furnished, which must not be spared before the towel is forthcoming. The cloths which have been taken off are placed in a netting bag before being hung in the fumigating ovens, and the visitors put on night robes and slippers supplied by the institution, in which garments they retire to the comfortable steam-heated dormitories above, where separate iron cots are provided for them, and absolute quiet reigns. When they arise in the morning the men find their clothes ready for them, generally in a much sweeter condition than when they were taken off. The Wayfarers' Homes is only intended as a temporary relief, and accommodations have been sadly inefficient, although lately enlarged to meet the demands of the present crisis—"Poverty's Cry," in Demorest's Magazine for March.

The iron manufacturers have a scale of wages to go into effect as the Wilson bill becomes a law. It makes a reduction of from 25 to 40 per cent from the present scale, which will make a reduction of about 60 per cent from what it was about three years ago. The iron workers will have just that much less with which to purchase the comforts and luxuries which they have had in the past, and the demand for those things will be that much less.

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Sioux county is the northwest county of Nebraska. It is about thirty miles east and west by about seventy miles north and south and contains

OVER 1,300,000 ACRES

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 out of debt and has over forty-five miles of railroad within its borders, has a good brick court 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 so 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 any 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 and from Uncle Sam free it is time you were about it.

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TERMS OF COURT:
 District Court, At Harrison, commences May 1st and November 1st, 1884.
 County Court, At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.

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 M. E. Church—Preaching each alternate Sunday at 11:30 a. m., and every Sunday evening at 7:30. Rev. J. W. Kendall, Pastor.
 Methodist Sunday School meets every Sunday morning at 10 a. m.
 J. E. Narstler, Superintendent.
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