

The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Shannon, Editor.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

Republican Ticket.

For Governor, T. J. MAJORS, of Nebraska. For Lieutenant-Governor, R. E. MOORE, of Lancaster. For Secretary of State, J. A. PIPER, of Harlan. For Auditor of Public Accounts, EUGENE MOORE, of Madison. For Treasurer, J. S. BARTLEY, of Holt. For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, H. C. RUSSELL, of Colfax. For Attorney-General, A. S. CHURCHILL, of Douglas. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. CORBETT, of York. For Congressman, Sixth District, M. A. DAUGHERTY, of Keith. For State Senator, 14th District, J. A. SCAMAHORN, of Sherman.

Rosewater went to Fremont a few days ago and spoke against the republican ticket, and his paper, the Bee, reports it as a "campaign of truth." Rosewater's modesty has always been his worst enemy.

Since Sioux county has demonstrated that it produces better crops than any other county in northwest Nebraska it would be well for the people in the counties east of it to stop trying to keep people from coming here by misrepresenting Sioux county.

There appears to be a general demand that the Carnegie Steel Company be brought to justice for the frauds perpetrated on the government in the armor plates furnished. Such a proceeding would give a great many people more confidence in the administration, as well as in the navy.

The results of the census are proving a surprise to the public and will have the effect of taking a great deal of wind out of the sails of the calamity howlers. It shows that instead of the farmers and owners of farm land being the heavy debtors of the nation it is the business men and the owners of town and city property who are deepest in debt and also pay the highest rate of interest.

Barrett Scott, the defaulting treasurer of Holt county was found guilty of embezzlement last week in the sum of \$32,262. The case has been a hard fought one and it is hoped the case will have a tendency to make public officials more honest. A law which would deprive an official charged with embezzlement or similar crimes from taking advantage of technicalities would be an excellent thing.

The pop legislative conventions at Chadron last Friday nominated H. G. Stewart for senator and William Dempsey of Box Butte county for representative. Stewart evidently wants to make another effort to have his little bill of \$250 allowed and also see that no irrigation laws are passed and no bounty provided to encourage the growing of sugar beets, but it is sixteen to one that Stewart will be elected to stay at home and that J. A. Scamahorn will care for the interests of the northwest district during the next session.

The selection of J. A. Scamahorn as the republican candidate for state senator by the convention of the 11th senatorial district at Valentine last week was the most satisfactory nomination that could have been made. Mr. Scamahorn is one of the pioneers of northwest Nebraska and is well and favorably known all over the district which he seeks to represent in the upper house of the next session of the legislature. He brought a colony of his Indiana neighbors to Gordon ten years ago and has resided among them ever since, and the fact that his home people were his warmest supporters is proof of his good standing among them. He is a progressive man and not a demagogue and his best efforts will be exerted for the interests of the people of his district. He is in favor of irrigation and the development of the sugar industry, and he has the ability and would so conduct himself so that he will win and retain the respect and esteem of those with whom he will have to deal. The northwest district can do no better than to send J. A. Scamahorn to the state senate by a routing vote. There was no other name before the convention except that of T. A. Coffey, of Chadron, and it has been considered all along that the nomination was simply one of his name. In fact the party of the senatorial district had no more minds and the result is a victory for Scamahorn.

Drouth in the East.

The Omaha Bee, in comparing the drouth in the east with what has been sustained in the west says:

"The phenomenal drouth was not confined to the Missouri river states. It extended from the foothills of the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic coast, and the attempt of eastern provincial newspapers to make it a local condition to the detriment of the west, is futile. Most of them have ceased ridiculing the west and are now devoting their energies to discover ways and means to relieve the distress brought home to their doors. Along the great lakes drouth destroyed the growing crops in large areas. Western New York felt its blighting breath severely. In the Genesee valley the New York World reports that no rain fell for three months up to the 6th of this month. The grapes, which are usually luscious in the Genesee valley, failed to mature, and pastures dried up so that it was a hard matter to get food for the stock. The small streams having all dried up, the farmers were compelled to haul water long distances for their cattle and other stock. Extensive fires broke out in the neighborhood of Dunkirk, in Chautauque county, but rain soon fell and helped them out.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Norwich, Conn., draws a sad picture of the desolation in New England. He says:

"The drouth of 1894, which is still unbroken, has been the severest and most prolonged one in the weather annals of Connecticut. The fields and highways of southern New England are like beds of dry ashes, and all day and night the air is filled with a yellow or brownish dust haze, through which the sky and twinkling stars are barely visible, and the atmospheric effects caused thereby in the hot afternoon are like those of the famous yellow day in S-peter, 1881. The sun all day is of a pale yellow hue, like that of a lemon, while its rays, shorn of their strength, are absorbed into luminous mist, investing its flat disk like a misty hood. So feeble is its light that one may stare directly at it at midday without blinking.

"All pastures and mowing fields, even low-lying meadows, are sere and brown. All wells and brooks and rills were long ago dried up, and most rivers are so shrunk in their channels that a man may wade across them without wetting his knee caps. Corn has been prematurely ripened, so that farmers everywhere have taken to cut and stack it unseasonably; potatoes have been withered up, and the crop is a scanty one, and all kinds of garden vegetables are either dead or dying.

"The apple crop is falling off its orchard boughs, on account of the parched soil, as copiously as chestnuts are snowed down in the woodlands after a sharp frost, on a windy October morning.

"In every town so-called unfailing springs have been dried up, and farmers fetch water from distant rivers to their households or stock yards. In a number of shore towns of this county owners of artesian wells sell water to their neighbors for 10 cents a tubful. Milkmen feed their cows on grain, since there is no 'fall feed,' and dole out half rations of milk to their customers, or cut off their supply altogether.

"The most disastrous effect of the drouth has befallen the southern New England manufacturers, who had kept their mills going all summer, in spite of the hard times, with the purpose in view, for the most part, that their help should not suffer on account of their being idle. This week, however, about all the big and little mills shut down because there was no water in the rivers to turn their wheels. For that reason six factories along the brawling Shetucket river in Greenville, in the suburbs, including the great cotton factory of the village, and the mammoth Panewah mill at Taftville, employing 1,500 hands, have been closed, and they will not resume work until there is a heavy rainfall. The Shetucket river is lined with factories along its course for fifty miles north of the city, most of them being cotton and woolen mills, and on account of the drouth only here and there one is at work. There is similar trouble all along the Yantic and Quinebaug rivers, in fact on all the streams between the Connecticut river and Narragansett bay.

"The damage done by the great drouth to agriculturists and manufacturers is incalculable. Unless rain falls soon, farmers and milkmen will have to sell their stock or equip their plantations with artesian wells.

"Reports from Windham county, north of this (New London) county, say that the factories at Wauregan, Danielsonville, Williamsville, Attawangan and smaller towns, are running only from twenty to fifty hours a week on account of the scarcity of water. At the big village of Stafford Springs, in Tolland county, the people are confronted with the prospect of a water famine. They are hoarding their public supply and have temporarily re-enforced it by tapping a small pond in the neighborhood. The pond water, however, is impure, and local physicians have warned the people against drinking it, fearing that a liberal public use of it may cause an epidemic.

"At Thomastonville, in northern Connecticut, the mills are running feebly and intermittently with a scanty water power, although the United States of

a neighboring town are helping them with a supply from their own pond. In the same town a carpet company's pond has been dried up, and to find emanations from its bed are due, in the opinion of local physicians, to the presence of peculiar sickness in the community. Water is so scarce in the town of Palmer, just across the Connecticut line in Massachusetts, that local liveries and other places have been forbidden by the authorities to use it to wash their vehicles, and Manager Gamewell of the Palmer water works has notified the New London Northern railroad that it can have no more water for its engines, which use 5,000 gallons a day."

Republican Platform.

The republicans of Nebraska in convention represented deplore the disastrous results of the "change" in the policies of the national government, decreed by the people a time when the mental balance of the country was temporarily disturbed by the exhibition of a long course of peace, progress and material prosperity and the clamor of demagogues and political quacks, and confidently appeal to the people of the state for a return to the condition that existed prior to the elections of 1892.

Disarrayed by the financial revelations that paralyzed the business centers of the country, when the results of the national and state elections made it certain that the policy of protection of home industries and the guarantee of public credit and a sound currency were about to be overturned by a democratic president and a congress democratic in both branches, the leaders of the party wholly in power for the first time in thirty years, have had neither the courage to embody the principles set forth in their national convention at Chicago in legislation, or the wisdom to abandon their threatened raid on the industries of the country.

But they have kept the business interests of the people in suspense and uncertainty during twelve months of unprofitable debate over the work of framing a revenue bill founded on no definite or recognizable economical system, corruption on its face, discriminating against northern industries for the majority of those whose votes secured it to its passage, and not only fraught with disaster to the people, but cowardly stamped with party perjury and party dishonor." "We are in favor of the cause of a 'reform for revenue only,' and the principles and policies upon which they were placed in power. 'Down with the party who after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violation of principle' as we found in nearly every paragraph of the so-called tariff bill.

"In view of the practical results of a year and a half of democratic rule, we reiterate our demand for a return to the platform of the national republican convention at St. Louis. We demand the restoration of the American policy of protection, and commercial reciprocity with our sister republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the governments of the West India Islands. The republican party of Nebraska has always been the consistent friend and aggressive champion of honest money, and it now takes no step backward, while we favor bimetallicism and demand the use of both gold and silver standard money, we insist that the parity of the value of the two metals be maintained, so that every dollar shall be as good as any other.

"We are in favor of the enactment of all laws, whether they effect the individual or the corporation, and therefore demand the enforcement of the maximum rate bill passed by the last legislature, until the same is declared void by the courts or is repealed. We are in favor of the enactment of laws by congress that will provide for the supervision, regulation and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, with a view of preventing the fictitious capitalization and excessive bonding of such corporations. We denounce all combinations of capital organizations or trusts or otherwise to control artificially the conditions of trade, and as regards the criminal legislation the manifest concession of the tariff bill, now in the hands of the president, to the sugar and whisky trusts.

"We recognize the rights of laborers to organize, using all honorable means for the purpose of dignifying their condition and placing them on an equal footing with capital to the end that they may both fully understand that they are necessary to the prosperity of the country. Arbitration should take the place of strikes and lockouts for settling labor disputes. The extinction of anarchy is essential to the self preservation of the nation, and we therefore favor the passage of a bill in congress for the extinction of anarchy.

"We recommend that the ensuing legislature shall amend to the constitution to be voted upon by the people at the next general election, providing for the investment of the permanent school fund in state, county and school district bonds. We believe that the industries of our state should be diversified, to relieve the masses of the people from dependence upon one class of agricultural products, subject to crop failures, and it being demonstrated that the soil of this state is adapted to the production of sugar beets, even in dry seasons, a source of wealth, we favor legislation that shall bring to our people its full benefits. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we protest against the historical and unjust policy of the pension department under the present administration and pledge anew to the veterans soldiers of the republic a recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

At a Hundred Junction Points

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A terrible battle was fought a few days ago between the Japanese and Chinese in which the loss to the latter in killed, wounded and missing exceeded sixteen thousand.

The republican majority in Maine has been found to exceed 28,000, the largest ever given the party in the state. That is a pretty strong indication that that state has had enough of the present administration.

The latest from Kentucky is that Brockeledge has been knocked out in his attempt to be returned to congress. Such a result is cause for rejoicing by all, regardless of party. It indicates that the world is not all bad.

T. F. Enderly, who shot and killed a man in his store at Harrisburg, Neb., of which mention was made in our columns last week, seems to be known to many of our readers, and the result will be of interest to them. The man who was killed had repeatedly threatened Enderly's life and the latter had on different occasions closed his store and neglected his business to avoid trouble, it was also shown that the man who was killed had declared his intention to "do up" Enderly that night. The result of the investigation was that Enderly was declared to have been entirely justified in shooting, and the public consider the killing a good vindication to the community.

Notwithstanding the repeal of the Sherman law it seems that the coinage of silver has been going on to an extent little suspected by the people. In July \$430,000 were coined and in August \$728,000 were coined. The secretary also stated that about the same amount would be coined during the month of September. Three things are to be seen by this information. The secretary of the treasury did not cease the coinage of silver and the continuance of the coinage of the white metal has not brought the financial relief which the advocates of its policy have claimed it would, nor has it brought upon the nation the financial disaster which was predicted by the gold-fund. From this it may be considered that it takes more than the silver matter to make prosperous times.

Just From the Press.

A very attractive publication has just been issued by the passenger department of the Burlington Route. It bears the title "The Newer North-west" and describes in a most interesting and readable fashion those portions of northern Wyoming and the Black Hills of South Dakota which are reached by this company's lines.

The scenery, towns, mines, people and industries of these two remarkable sections of country are treated of with absolute fidelity. 290 pages with illustrations, sent on receipt of 19 cents in stamps. J. FRANCIS, G. P. & T. A. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Until After Election.

The present campaign is of unusual interest to Nebraskans. Not only will a full set of state officers be elected, but a legislature will be elected that will choose a United States senator. The State Journal, located at the capital, can give you all this news more fully and more reliably than any other paper. It comes twice a week and will be sent until after election for only 25 cents.

NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL.

Lincoln, Neb.

To our German Readers.

The publishers of this paper have made special arrangements with the publishers of the German Lenola Freie Presse, by which both papers together may be had for \$2.50 per year. The Freie Presse is a non-partisan paper and contains a full report of news from the old country, a weekly review, a serial story, several short novels, and last but not least, carefully written editorials pertaining to matters of special interest to the Germans of our state. Local happenings from our country will be reported by a German correspondent and will be published in the Freie Presse. Subscriptions will be received at this office. Old subscribers of our paper will get a receipt for a year's subscription for the Freie Presse upon payment of 50 cents and new ones may subscribe for both papers for one year by paying \$2.50 at our office.

There's Always a Reason.

It is an easy thing to account for the wonderful growth of the early State Journal recently. Its price has been reduced to 90 cents per month without Sunday, or 60 cents with Sunday. The Journal has always been reliable and honest, printing the news without fear or favor. The people of Nebraska realize that they need a paper published at the capital, and when the price of the Journal was reduced the subscription list grew at a phenomenal rate. The Journal is a Nebraska paper through and through.

A Surprise for our German Readers!

The Lincoln Freie Presse, the best German paper in the west, offers to all subscribers a new premium book "Der Leuten Hausrat Koehnrich" neatly bound, containing 800 pages pages. 50 cents pays for the paper for one year and the book is given away free upon receipt of 10 cts. for postage. Subscriptions received at our office only. Subscribe for the Freie Presse and THE STATE JOURNAL. OMAHA, NEB.

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NO BONDS, NO DEBTS, LOW TAXES. Fuel, Posts, Logs and Lumber Cheaper Than at any Other Place in Nebraska.

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 raising it is unexcelled.

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 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 4,500 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.

Advertisement for F. E. & M. V. & S. C. & P. RAILROADS. H. O. BURT, General Manager. C. C. MONTGOMERY, J. R. MCHANAN, Gen'l Freight Agt. Gen'l Pass. Agt. OMAHA, NEB.



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