

The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Simpson, Editor.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

Republican Ticket.

- For Governor, T. J. MAJORS, of Nemaha. For Lieutenant-Governor, K. 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. E. CORBETT, of York. For Congressman, Sixth District, M. A. DAUGHERTY, of Keith. For State Senator, 14th District, J. A. SCAMAHORN, of Sheridan.

A terrible cyclone visited Iowa and Minnesota last week and hundreds of thousands of dollar's worth of property destroyed and over a hundred lives lost and a great number of people injured.

Arrangements were made for speeches at Crawford last week by Kem and Daugherty. Kem failed to appear but Daugherty made a vote-making speech. Kem's action in the matter was the same as it will be when the next congress convenes—he will fail to show up.

It is within the possibilities of almost every locality to make its self prosperous and thrifty. The possibility cannot develop except by a united effort. If Harrison is to grow the people must make it. No town has ever grown to be a city of its own motion.

Levi P. Morton has been nominated by the republicans of New York as the candidate for the office of governor. It is conceded to be almost equivalent to an election and Governor Flower has declined a re-nomination at the hands of the democrats. New York will be safely in the republican column this year.

Rosewater keeps right on trying to make out that every man in the republican party who will not be dictated to by him has been made the tool of corporations and that none but he have kept free from corporation taint. It must be that the corporations have not considered him of sufficient consequence for them to go after, for there can be no doubt that he could have been secured for a pittance.

The efforts which are being made by the various counties and precincts of the state to provide employment for those in straightened circumstances by making public improvements will have the effect of inaugurating a new era of prosperity and give relief without putting any in the humiliating role of paupers. Under the stimulus of employment for those who are willing to work the hard times will disappear as by magic and prosperity will reign where a short time ago nothing but gloom appeared.

The World-Herald and the Bee are vying with each other to see which can make out that its editor is the biggest man in the state. The result is a display of egotism which has become nauseating to the readers of both the papers. When an editor attempts through the columns of his own paper to make out that he is the biggest man in the state he should, for decency's sake, announce that he has temporarily retired from active work on the paper.

H. G. Stewart, of north and south railroad fame, was renominated for the state senate by the populists at Chadron the other day, but the voters will not fail to remember his pernicious activity in doing things that should not have been done in the sixty days allotted him for mischief-making, and when the votes are counted it will be gratifying to learn that he has been snowed under by a plurality that will break him of the habit of running for office. He has stirred up discontent when he should have been striving the soil, and his present poverty is due to that fact alone and not to the dissemination of silver. He might have been a rich man had he clung to the silver handle as tenaciously as he has clung to his notions of inane, and wasted his arms as diligently as he has wasted his mouth. Mr. Stewart accomplished nothing for his constituents when he was here before and only succeeded in bringing pliers up useless against the state. It is a safe prediction that next time he will be pulled down.—B. A. Bixby.

Rosewater has secured the assistance of Wiley P. Renshaw in his mad effort to beat Tom Majors. "Birds of a feather flock together." It was proper that Renshaw should flock to Rosewater in this, his time of sore distress.

F. W. Smith, chairman of the republican representative committee has called the convention to meet at Crawford on Tuesday, October 2, 1894, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the lower house of the legislature. Delegates from Sioux county were elected at the county convention so there is nothing to do but for the delegates to go there and help select some good man to distance all other candidates in the race. As the pop candidate is from Box Butte county it might be a good plan for the republicans to use a Box Butte man. If a straight and clean candidate is named as was selected for the senate at Valentine as a candidate for the state senate the republicans will be ready to go into the fight to win. Care should be taken to see that the nominee has a good, clean record.

The opposition to Tom Majors has been circulating a report to the effect that Jack MacColl was sore over his defeat and would not support the ticket. The following statement by MacColl to a representative of the Lincoln Journal, shows that he will give the republican ticket his hearty support and that he has the very best of reasons for doing so: "I am especially interested," said MacColl, "in having laid before the people of western Nebraska that the success of the republican ticket must be a precedent to any prosecution of irrigation enterprises. In this subject the people west of the one hundredth meridian, in respect of party, are most vitally interested. By conventions and in private meetings they have placed themselves on record as in favor of the irrigation of the semi-arid lands in that vicinity, in order that crop failures may be forever prevented and that the soil may surely give forth its full increase and in defiance of meteorological conditions. A large number of irrigation enterprises are now in process of completion. The water is there and the engineers state that they will be able at a small expenditure of money to assure the results desired, but for the funds we must look to the east and foreign capital must come to Nebraska to carry out the plans which have been projected. I am confident that the selection of a populist governor would materially hinder, if it would not altogether prevent, the flowing of irrigation bonds for the western part of the state. While the question of irrigation from the stand-point of national assistance to the state is pending in congress, we must look to ourselves to initiate this movement, and we cannot afford, in this great financial crisis, to throw any obstacles in the way of securing a market for the bonds, which will quadruple the value of our lands and assure a yearly crop to the people of the western part of our state. I shall be found working with all my energy for the success of the republican ticket, because I have been a lifelong republican, believe in its principles, and am as good a republican after as before a convention. I know enough of my friends in this state to say that they will stand by me in using every effort to do what ought to be done to prevent Nebraska from being classed with Kansas, Colorado and Oregon as states where investments are insecure and from which cheap money flies, chiefly because of its dread that populist principles will control and that the ordinary rules of good faith will not obtain between men engaged in business.

Individual Debt. Omaha Bee. The article contributed to this issue of the Bee by ex-Superintendent of the Census Robert P. Porter upon the census inquiry into individual debt emphasizes the most important facts elicited by that investigation, and shows that the relative condition of the urban and rural inhabitants of the United States is almost the very reverse of what it was popularly supposed to have been. While the total mortgage indebtedness in this country amounted in 1890 to the enormous total of \$6,029,049,935, represented by 4,771,000 mortgages, two-thirds of this, or \$3,810,581,554, was loaned on city lots, and only one-third, or \$2,209,148,431, on farm acres. The burden resting upon the owners of the property in the form of the annual interest charge compares even more favorably to the farmers, being \$324,789,848 on city lots, and \$162,652,944 on acre property. Express the proportion in any way we choose, in the ratio of mortgage indebtedness to the number of inhabitants, in the ratio of the mortgage in indebtedness to the estimated true value of real property, the relative situation remains in favor of the country as against the city and of the west as against the east.

Another equally interesting feature is that which disproves the alleged connection between distress and mortgage indebtedness. The purposes for which the money was borrowed, as ascertained by the special agents of the census have been classified under general headings that show nearly 90 per cent of the number of mortgages and nearly 90 per cent of their amount to have been devoted to purchase money, improvements, business and similar undertakings.

Of the remainder only a very small portion was required to make up for losses not due to the negligence of the borrowers. As a natural consequence of this, the mortgage indebtedness annually incurred has been greatest in years of general prosperity, when people are acquiring property, making improvements and extending business, and least in years of dullness and business stagnation. As Mr. Porter puts it, "prosperity and debt march hand in hand." They are coincidences, not necessarily cause and effect, although they certainly result upon one another.

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 at a time when the mental balance of the country was temporarily disturbed by the misfortune 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 revolution that paralyzed the business centres 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 guarantees of public credit and a sound currency were about to be overthrown 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 treasured raid on the industries of the country.

But they have kept the business interest 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 economic system, corruption on its face, discriminating against northern industries for the majority of those whose votes carried it to its passage, and not only fraught with disaster to the people, but conspicuously stamped with "party perjury and party dishonor" as an abandonment of the cause of a "tariff for revenue only," and the principles and pledges upon which they were placed in power. "How can they face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violation of principle" as are found in nearly every paragraph of the sugar trust tariff.

In view of the practical results of a year and a half of democratic rule, we reaffirm with renewed faith and fervor the platform of the national republican convention at Minneapolis. 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 bimetalism, 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, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We adhere to the doctrine that all railway lines are subject to regulation and control by the state and we demand the regulation of railway and transportation lines to such extent, and in such manner as will insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country. To that end we insist that the laws shall be enforced forbidding the fictitious capitalization of such corporations and that the constitution of the state shall be rigidly enforced where in it is provided: "No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor, or property actually received and applied to the purpose for which the corporation was created, and all stock dividends and other fictitious increases of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void." We are in favor of the enforcement of all laws, whether they affect 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 organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade, and to bring as criminal legislation the manifest conspiracy 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 measures for the purpose of signifying 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 extirpation of anarchy is essential to the self-preservation of the nation, and we therefore favor the pending bill in congress for the limitation of anarchy. We recommend that the existing legislative enactments of the constitution be adopted 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 realization. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we protest against the liberal and unjust policy of the pension department under the present administration and pledge anew to the veterans and their dependents a recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

At a Hundred Junction Points in Nebraska, connections are made with Burlington Route trains for Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Cheyenne and beyond. Our maps and time-tables showing where, when and how our lines run and where they cross the lines of other lines in many important respects, are sent on request—free. Always glad to quote rates and give information. J. FRANKS, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Nebraska.

An Ideal Father. Chicago Inter Ocean. The death of W. C. Howell, father of William Dean Howell, means to the novelist the loss not only of a parent but also a lifelong and revered companion. Every Sunday morning the novelist devoted to writing a long letter to his father. Of these letters the novelist once said in conversation with a New York Press correspondent: "To him I pour out my heart, my aspirations, my discouragements and my alleged triumphs. Things too trivial for other eyes and ears I send him in detail, believing that he sympathizes with me as nobody else can. Since I left the humble farm home, with its tender memories and its suggestions of ultimate success, I have never passed a Sunday when my thoughts did not go back to him who has always, even in the failing health of later years, manifested the most tender, sympathetic and inspiring interest in my literary life.

The Close Relation of Capital and Labor. Labor and capital are so closely allied in their mutual demands and interests, that the proper respect and protection of both require the most astute reasoning, and often necessitate judicial tests to show their true relations to each other and their just claim on our humane sympathies, as both have their relative rights.

When it is remembered that all wealth is the savings of labor, and that nine-tenths, in fact, ninety-nine hundredths, of the people are wealth owners in the true sense, that they are all more or less in the possession of the result of their labor, requiring protection and security, it will be seen that any attempt to destroy respect for the product of labor is the most degrading element of selfish greed, without right or just cause for antagonism, even when the wealth of the country is very unevenly divided.

As well might a civilized community instigate a war between the sexes, or children and parents come to battle against each other, as to incite war between the rights of capital and the claims of labor; and it is very evident that society could not exist without due respect for both.—From "Labor and Capital," Demorest's Magazine for October.

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.

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. 200 pages with illustrations, sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. J. FRANKS, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Nebraska.

To our German Readers. The publishers of this paper have made special arrangements with the publishers of the German Lincoln 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 county 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 years 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 Daily State Journal recently. Its price has been reduced to 50 cents per month without Sunday, or 65 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 Weltliche Haushalt Kochbuch" neatly bound, containing 300 pages pages. 60 cents pays for the paper for one year and the book is given away free upon receipt of 10 cents for postage. Subscriptions received at our office only. Subscribers for the Freie Presse send THE BROCK CUFFY JOURNAL.

Sioux County, THE LAND OF THE HOME-STEADER. Free Homes for More Than 5,000 Men. A new county with schools, churches, railroads, etc., AND 800,000 ACRES YET OPEN TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY. Contains over forty-five miles of rail road and has no county bonds. 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 than all the rest of the state combined. Its grasses are the richest and most nutritious known so that for stock-raising 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 but 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 county 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.

Sioux County, THE LAND OF THE HOME-STEADER. Free Homes for More Than 5,000 Men. A new county with schools, churches, railroads, etc., AND 800,000 ACRES YET OPEN TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY. Contains over forty-five miles of rail road and has no county bonds. 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 than all the rest of the state combined. Its grasses are the richest and most nutritious known so that for stock-raising 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 but 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 county 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.

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