

(ESTABLISHED 1888.)

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L. J. Simmons, Editor.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1904.

Republican Ticket.

For Governor, T. J. MAJORS, of Nemaha.

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. MUSSELL, 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 vote for Scamahorn is a vote in favor of northwest Nebraska.

A vote for H. A. Cox is a vote in favor of a business like conduct of the affairs of the state.

Everything indicates that Kansas and Colorado will both go republican and Nebraska will be with them.

A vote for Matt Daugherty is a vote to have a man and not a figure head at Washington to represent this district.

A vote for Majors is helping to show that such actions as Rosewater has been guilty of are not to be upheld by the people.

Rosewater could not be fair enough to publish the letter Majors wrote to the central committee in regard to his insane proposition. Fairness and Rosewater do not trot in the same class.

The Chadron Journal is ten years old and seems to be in pretty good health. It was started with the town and has kept pace with its progress as it grew. May it continue to live and prosper.

It is said by the congressional campaign committee at Washington that the next house will have 179 republicans from north of the Potomac River and that some of the southern districts will also send republicans to congress. In addition to that it is evident that Wilson, who cut out the frame of the new tariff law, will be defeated; and that the number of jobs in the lower house will be reduced.

If the next session of the legislature will amend the ballot law so that a little more time is allowed for having the ballots printed and distributed to the various precincts it would be appreciated by many. In a county like this where the distance is great a hardship is put on those in charge of the work. The filing of nominations could just as well be closed two weeks sooner than is the case under the law now.

Of all the fool tricks resorted to by Rosewater in his famous fight against Majors his last scheme was the most ridiculous. It was that the state central committee call Majors from his work in the state and have him stand trial on the charges Rosey made against him. Before a jury of seven members of Omaha selected by the accused. The scheme was a very nice one for a bluff for it would have compelled Majors to cancel all of his appointments and go through a farce which would have lasted until the close of the campaign and have done him no good. If Rosewater wanted the trial why did he not make the proposition months ago? He knew Majors was very likely to be the nominee of his party nearly a year ago. Why did he not ask Majors to run for the convention? The chairman of the state central committee did not advise the compliance of the men at the head of the ticket to do as he indicated for the first time in all the years that Rosewater has been hounding Majors by his attention to his maligning. He cited the fact that for years this man has gone on and on every occasion when he has been a candidate for a congressional office the same individual has been named and on the two occasions when Rosewater was wrong and Majors was right, he was named. It is not fair to the republicans and the people of the state to have a man who has been hounding them for years named for a congressman when they have not even been asked to support him.

The czar of Russia was reported to be dying some days ago but seems to have a fairly good grip on life at last reports.

McKinley spoke to more than eighty thousand people in one day in New York. It is admitted that Tammany is defeated in the city and in all probability Morton will be elected governor. It was expected that Cleveland would assist in the effort to elect Hill, but he has preserved a rigid silence.

Rosewater has allowed his personal animosity to get the better of his judgment and in his mad effort to defeat his enemy he has gone to such lengths that he shows clearly that he is utterly devoid of principle and as a result his influence over the voters is growing less each day.

The Chadron Signal takes us to task for mentioning the fact that the last session of the legislature was an expensive one and that H. G. Stewart was connected with the expensive body. That paper claims that the gas-bag who worked harder for Texas than he did for his own district was in favor of economy. It must have been economy which led him to try to get an allowance of \$285 as expenses in his contest against Senator Wilson which did not have a shadow of reason sufficient so that any evidence was taken in the matter. He was working in the interests of economy when he helped pile up the expense of the fool impeachment cases. We will admit that when it came to appropriating funds with which to conduct the state institutions Stewart was for economy to an extent which has crippled the work of such institutions for the past two years. If that is what the Signal had reference to we admit we were mistaken.

Case and Beet Sugar Bonities.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is but a few years ago, as years count in the history of trade, since every pound of sugar used in Europe came from Asia or from America. The idea of growing beets and of making merchantable sugar from them was scouted as ridiculous. When wise rulers—the great Napoleon being first to adopt the plan—offered the bounties for sugar thus produced the theorists ridiculed it as contrary to economic law, and not a few politicians denounced it as class legislation. But the bounties have proven profitable investments. Continental Europe today not only supplies herself with sugar but exports many billions of pounds. The imports of sugar from Europe into this country alone were near to four billion pounds in the year 1893. Great Britain imported a still greater quantity. Never was money more wisely spent than in fostering the sugar business of continental Europe.

It should go without the saying that a like policy would have like result in this country. The bounty system of the McKinley law doubled the cane-sugar product of Louisiana in the two years of its operation. It also gave the beet-sugar industry a great impetus. The withdrawal of the bounties is sure to lessen the Louisiana output and to check the growth of beet-sugar production in Iowa, California, and Nebraska.

There is more at stake in the far west especially in the semi-arid regions of Nebraska and Kansas, than the mere increase of the sugar output, though that is a more desirable consummation. There is the question of development or abandonment of large tracts of land. Mr. Arthur Hand, the Nebraska Commissioner of Immigration, resident in Chicago who is a native of one of the European beet-sugar countries, recently read an able paper on this subject before the Nebraska bankers' convention. Mr. Hand dwelt upon the fact that the sugar beet will flourish upon soils too dry for wheat or for any cereal. Its adoption as a staple farm crop would dispel the terrors of a season of drought. The beet flourishes on soils too parched for grain. Its roots run deep in search of subterranean moisture. Irrigation or root crops are necessities to the half-arid regions of this country. Irrigation works are costly and slow of construction. Beet crops are easily cultivated and cheaply produced. But there must be a market, and the sugar refinery is the daily market, and it is a market that must be closed so long as the unbountied products are to be sold in competition with beet sugar that has received a bounty in Germany. This will be emphatically true if the Democratic policy of "free sugar" be carried to completion.

A cough which persists day after day should not be neglected any longer. It means something more than a mere local irritation, and the sooner it is relieved the better. Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

White clothing is cool, because it reflects the heat of the sun; black clothing is warm, because it absorbs both heat and light.

The only permanent cure for chronic catarrh is to thoroughly expel the poison from the system by the use of the Eucalypti, which is a natural and powerful remedy. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure all other treatment had failed to relieve the sufferer.

Republican Platform.

The republicans of Nebraska in convention repeatedly deplore the disastrous results of the "change" in the policy of the national government, decreed by the people at a time when the mental balance of the country was temporarily disturbed by the exhilaration 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.

Disannoyed 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 guarantee 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 the threatened 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 who voted carried it to its passage, and not only fraught with disaster to the people, but confessedly 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.

It is 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 us 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 corporation was created, and all stock dividends and other fictitious increase 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 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 which there shall be provided 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 arraign as 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 measures for the purpose of organizing their condition and placing them on an equal footing with capital, to the end that they may fully understand that they are necessary to the prosperity of the country. Arbitration should take the place of strikes and lock-outs for settling labor disputes.

The extinguishment of anarchy is essential to the self-preservation of the nation, and we therefore favor the pending bill in congress for the exclusion of anarchists.

We recommend that the existing legislature submit an amendment 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 this 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 apportionment of the pension laws to a present administration and pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

Iron bedsteads are safe during a thunder-storm, because, being good conductors, they keep the electricity from the body.

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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 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 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.

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.

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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, Bixhorn & 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.

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 A. K. Gandy.....Supt. Public Instruction

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 Wm. V. Allen.....U. S. Senator, Madison
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 Alfred Hartow....." Chadron
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 M. J. Hewitt.....County Clerk
 H. S. Woodruff.....Treasurer
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 H. E. Ellis.....Supt. Highway
 M. J. Hewitt.....Clerk of District Court
 Alvin T. Clark.....County Attorney

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 Benj. F. Johnson.....3d " " " " "

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 J. D. Wood.....Rep., Dist. No. 28, Hay Springs

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 J. E. Marsteller.....Moderator
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TERMS OF COURT:
 District Court.—At Harrison, commences May 1st and November 15th, 1904.
 County Court.—At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES:
 W. E. Church—Presching each afternoon Sunday at 11:30 a. m., and every Sunday evening at 7:30. Rev. C. E. CORWELL, Pastor.
 Methodist Sunday School meets every Sunday morning at 10:30.
 J. E. HANSELL, Superintendent.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.
 Harrison Camp, No. 34, meets on the 1st and third Saturday evening of each month.
 J. E. HANSELL, R. F. FORTNEY, Clerks.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.
 Devotional meeting every Sunday evening at 8:30. Object: working on soul of our youth.
 Mrs. W. E. DAVIS, President.

YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE.
 Meets every Sunday evening at 8:30.
 J. E. HANSELL, President.