

The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

Senator Paddock has introduced a bill in the senate for the establishment of two new land offices in Nebraska. One is to be located at Broken Bow and the other at Alliance. Such offices would be a great convenience to the settlers, especially those making homestead entries.

President Harrison has nominated Judge David J. Brewer of the United States Circuit court to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench. This will meet with the approval of the west for the career of Judge Brewer on the circuit has been such as to make him a great many friends.

The B. & M. is determined to boom Newcastle, and the papers along the line are full of advertisements for the place. The B. & M. is one of the best town boomers we know of. They appear to realize the fact that it is money in their pockets to get people to locate in the towns along their line.

Assistant Attorney General Shields has given his opinion on the pre-emption question in the new states which is to the effect that the laws are still in force in the new states. This will be good news to the settlers of the states, for had it been decided that the pre-emptions were void great hardship to the people would have resulted.

Congressman Connell, of the first district, was one of the many members caught by the defalcation of the cashier of the sergeant-at-arms of the house a few days ago. Mr. Connell had \$2,106 due him, part of which was salary and part deposited. The salary part will doubtless be made good, but the deposit he will quite likely lose. The defaulter carried away about \$70,000 of cash belonging to the members of the house.

There is nothing after all so sensible as arbitration of a little difference of opinion regarding title to property in preference to going to court. In Russia a couple of parties after litigating 399 years over the possession of forty acres of unimproved land, got together the other day, appointed an arbitrator and had the case settled in twenty-four hours. The original suit was commenced in 1490. It has served to amuse and confuse ten generations of lawyers, judges and clients.—State Journal

The weekly bank statement of New York shows that the banks of the city have decreased the reserve during the seven days ending last Saturday, \$1,189,000. The banks now hold only \$683,000 in excess of the amount fixed by rule. That is a good business indication and shows that the people are investing their funds and allowing the money to pass through the natural channels of trade. With the bright outlook for the future the financial stringency will relax and business of all kinds prosper.

Horace P. Chase, ex-superintendent of the Indian school at Genoa, was convicted of embezzlement in the United States court at Omaha a few days ago. Embezzlement will not be quite as popular in future as it has been in the past if a few more of those who tried their hand at it are convicted. A lax administration of the laws encourages men to do wrong, believing they can escape punishment, but if it is almost certain that they must pay the penalty of their crimes they will hesitate and consider the matter well before taking the chances of wearing a prison garb.

From the reports which are coming in all the time the faith of capitalists in trusts is weakening very rapidly. Of the four concerns that have been operating in Wall street, being the lead, sugar, cottonseed oil and Chicago gas trusts, a shrinkage has occurred of nearly \$70,000,000. There has been a general uprising all over the country against trusts. State legislatures have taken the matter up and in some states quite stringent laws have been passed, and now the prospects are that congress will take hold of the matter and taken all together the prospects for realizing large profits from the investments of cash in the certificates of trusts are not very bright.

The courts have decided that a Mormon cannot be a citizen of the United States with power to vote. That is certainly a righteous decision. It was brought out in the evidence during the trial that the oath administered to the Mormons was to the effect that they would assist in the overthrow of the United States government and the establishment of the church of Mormon. After taking such an oath it would be hard for a man to swear to support the constitution of the United States and abide by its laws. The result of that decision ought to settle the Mormon question pretty effectually. At all events it will assist in crushing out the curse of Mormonism in the United States, and will give just cause for rejoicing all over the land but more especially in the territory of Utah.

A Ringing Message.

The first message of President Harrison to congress was delivered on Tuesday of last week and was listened to with marked attention by the members of both houses. The document was a clear, concise review of the condition of the affairs of the nation, both at home and abroad, and needed legislation is requested on many points. The fact is noted that at the time the message was delivered there were delegates from thirty-three different nations in Washington, in conference as to the best methods of advancing mutual interests, and that certainly indicates that the various powers of the earth are, as far as practicable, laying aside the old warfare feeling and advancing upon diplomatic methods. The Chinese question is treated with fairness but holds that the restriction laws should be amended in some defective parts and the laws rigidly enforced.

The fisheries question is sought to be settled by visible markings so that disputes may be avoided.

A new extradition treaty is urged so that Canada cannot be settled up by citizens of the United States who go there to spend the money they take with them which belongs to other people. A new treaty to cover this point has been negotiated and will be submitted to the senate in the near future.

Congress is urged to take steps necessary to protect the interest of citizens of the United States in foreign countries where American capital has been invested in the construction of railroads, canals, etc., the same having been built with the consent of the authorities of that country.

In the review of the relations with foreign nations there appears to be no reason for fear of anything but the most friendly settlement of all questions likely to arise.

As to public finance it is shown that there will be a surplus for the current fiscal year of about forty-three million dollars. On this point the president is very decided. He holds that the existence of so large a surplus demands the immediate attention of congress. The money thus accumulating in the treasury has called into use expedients, the propriety of which he very much questions. On the point of loaning public funds to the banks he says: "The loaning of public funds to banks, without interest, upon the security of a government bond, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds." If congress takes that question up with a determination to settle it there is no fear but what a busy session will be recorded.

Relative to the tariff the message demands revision, and takes the stand that it should be made to maintain the protective principle and fairly applied to the products of the farm as well as those of the shop. That the rate cannot be adjusted simply to fit the revenue to the demands of the government, but to guard their relation to home production, to work, to wages and to the commercial independence of our country.

The financial condition of the country is said to be good, but urges caution in the coinage of silver lest the result be detrimental.

Coast defenses are considered as absolutely necessary, although there is no apparent danger of trouble with foreign powers, still it is not considered wise to leave the great cities on the coast at the mercy of armed vessels of other powers.

In the improvement of rivers and harbors he suggests that it would be better to take up and complete the improvement of a few of those of most general need by the public, rather than to make an attempt to improve all at once and thereby delay the completion of any within a reasonable time.

The attack upon Justice Field by Terry, which resulted in the death of the latter at the hands of a deputy marshal, gives rise to the call for laws for the better protection of officers, jurors, witnesses, etc., from personal assaults, and the increase of the salaries of some of the judges of the district courts is recommended.

Congress is urged to use all federal authority for the suppression of trusts.

The title to lands is made special mention of and it is urged that the title to the land of the settler be issued as soon as possible and that care also be used to prevent fraud in securing land, still that point should not be conducted in a manner that will put the honest settler under suspicion.

The president recommends that congress grant a pension to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as, having rendered substantial service during the war, are now dependent upon their own labors for a maintenance and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it.

Legislation is requested on the interstate railroads for the protection of employees. The building of cars of a uniform kind and with automatic brakes and couplings are suggested.

The department of agriculture is recom-

mended to the care of congress and its importance to the farmers noted.

The civil service laws are commended and their enforcement urged, and also the keeping of records of service in the various departments so that that record may be used as an index to promotion.

Action on the southern elective matter is called for and the plan of educating the freedmen seems to be the idea of the chief executive for overcoming the trouble. He says the representatives from that section suggests no solution of the problem, and therefore those who live elsewhere must take up the matter.

The encouragement of the establishing of steamship lines by American companies is urged, as at present our merchant marine has been almost driven from the high seas. The building of a number of naval ships, gunboats and torpedo boats is urged so as to place the United States in a position to make some show of protecting the immense coast line of the nation.

The Indian question is treated in an able manner. It is regretted that the great reservations were ever given in the manner they were as it greatly facilitates the work of civilizing the red man by giving him a farm of his own and putting him in charge of it.

Farms for men and schools for the children, he believes, will soon dispose of the Indian problem, and it is urged that in future all dealings with the Indians be done with the individual rather than with the tribes.

Proper legislation is recommended for the various territories and relating to the newly opened territory acquired from the Indian reservations and many other points concerned which space forbids our mentioning.

Taken as a whole the document is a strong one and congress will not be at a loss to find something of public importance to which to direct its attention. The reports of the heads of the various departments are complete and exhaustive and furnish the means of finding out just the condition of affairs of our nation.

At an early hour on last Friday morning, at his home in New Orleans, Jefferson Davis breathed his last. He had been ill for some time but was thought to be improving until a few hours before his death when he was seized by a congestive chill which seemed to tear what vitality he had away from him. He was surrounded by all his relatives who could assemble at his home. Thus ended one of the most noted careers that are recorded in the history of the United States. He was 81 years old and during his life had passed through many thrilling experiences. He had been a member of both houses of the congress of the United States, had held honorable office in the army of the nation and under President Pierce held the cabinet position of secretary of war. Always a strong advocate of slavery he was one of the prime movers in bringing about the war of the rebellion and his ability and zeal were recognized in his selection as president of the southern confederacy when that was formed. The news of his death called forth many and loud expressions of sorrow all over the south, and in Washington the southern people met at once and passed resolutions of sympathy and sent them to the bereaved family which contained passages which would have been better unexpressed. For instance, one said the time would come when he would be looked upon as a martyr, and other like sentiments. Public buildings all over the south are draped in mourning and flags were put at half mast. Governors and other state officials sent word that they would attend the funeral in a body and the mayor of New Orleans had the audacity to telegraph Secretary Proctor official notice of the death of the man who had been one of the prime movers in an attempt to destroy the government, stating that the deceased had once held the position now occupied by Proctor. The secretary of war very properly declined to take any official notice of the matter. The death of Davis will be the cause of many expressions in the south which will prove that the old fire still burns in the heart of the people of that section, but after these expressions have been made and the only man who refused to become a citizen of the United States after having been subdued by force of arms has been laid to rest, it is to be hoped that better feelings will begin to assert themselves. So long as Davis lived and remained in the United States but still refusing to take the oath of allegiance, there was a looking up to him as the leader of the lost cause and with some hope that they would again have an opportunity to assert themselves as an independent nation. Now that he is gone there is no possible hope of such a thing and it is probable that some of the old feelings will pass away. Davis was a man of whose ability there can be no question. Neither can there be any question as to his being a traitor who in any other nation than this would have been hung long ago, instead of being allowed to travel safe from harm all over the country and pose as a martyr to the lost cause of slavery. All over the north the death of the great confederate leader will create a feeling of relief, for thus vanishes the last notable landmark of the terrible war which cost so many their health and established so many sacred spots in the sunny south where lie the remains of the brave boys who gave their lives to prevent Jefferson Davis from destroying the country he had repeatedly sworn to support.

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And invite all to call and see them when looking for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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In addition to my stock of

Fresh and Salt Meats

I have just put in a large supply of

FLOUR AND FEED,

And also a Fine Line

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My stock is all NEW and FRESH and I invite all to call and

GET MY PRICES.

Celebrated "STARLIGHT FLOUR" \$1.30 Per Sack.

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FINAL PROOF NOTICES.

All persons having final proof not this paper will receive a marked copy paper and are requested to examine notice and if any errors exist refer same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication, Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, Dec. 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of claim, and that said proof will be made before M. P. Kinkaid, judge of the district court, at Harrison, Neb., on Jan. 17, 1890.

Jennie T. Weir, of Harrison, who made H. E. No. 2280 for the sec. 31, T. 8, R. 5. She claims the following wilderness to her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. George E. Larnford, Thomas Deby, Davis, all of Harrison, Nebraska, (13-15) W. H. McCANN, Regt.

Notice for Publication, Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, October 31, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before M. P. Kinkaid, judge of the district court, at Harrison, Nebraska, on May 14th, 1890, viz:

Belle O. Mohr, of Harrison, who made D. S. No. 1069 for the sec. 31, T. 8, R. 5. He claims the following wilderness to his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Philip Metcalf, Denker, Arthur J. Adams, August W. Munn, all of Harrison, Nebraska, (13-15) W. H. McCANN, Regt.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION, Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, October 31, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before M. P. Kinkaid, judge of the district court, at Harrison, Neb., on Dec. 16, 1889, viz:

Solomon H. Story, of Grammercy, Mo. who made H. E. entry No. 117 for the sec. 31, T. 8, R. 5, and sec. 32, T. 8, R. 5. He claims the following wilderness upon cultivation of said land, viz: John H. John C. L. Ragland, George W. Cobb, W. Langston, all of Grammercy, Mo. (13-15) W. H. McCANN, Regt.

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