

The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890.

The report is that in the Montana muddle the republicans are coming out with victory perched upon their banner. It is generally looked upon as a triumph of justice over fraud.

The masonic lodges of Lincoln are taking active steps to expel all members who are saloon keepers and liquor dealers. This is in accordance with a rule passed at the last session of the Grand Lodge.

An attempt will be made to divide Gage county, the new division line passing through the city of Beatrice, within a block of the court house square. It is quite likely that a hot contest at a special election will follow the submission of the question.

There is great excitement in Spain over the supposition that the young king is dead and that the fact is being kept from the public, but the object of withholding the truth is not known, and the people of Spain are becoming quite uneasy.

Calvin S. Brice, the rainbow chaser has been made the nominee of the democratic caucus for senator in Ohio to succeed Henry S. Payne. It is thought by some that Brice will attempt to use the senatorship as a stepping stone to presidential aspirations.

An ordinance has been passed by the council of McConelsville, Ohio, for building a high fence around a certain saloon in that town so that the only place of ingress and egress will be the front door. That will stop sneaking in at the back door by those who wish to take a "nip" without being seen.

Ben. F. Baker has been appointed United States attorney for the district of Nebraska. This is a good appointment and will give very general satisfaction. Mr. Baker was a member of the lower house of the last legislature where he demonstrated the fact that he was the possessor of a good deal of legal ability.

Judge William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, better known as "Pig Iron Kelly," died at his home last week. He had been a member of the lower house of congress longer than any other man and was frequently mentioned as the "Father of the House." He entered congress in 1861 and remained a member until his death.

There were nearly 5000 bills introduced in the Senate and House previous to the holiday adjournment, of which 2,500,000 copies were printed. As nine out of ten of these proposed laws were wholly useless and will never be acted upon, the expense of printing them in such liberal quantities can only be regarded as a flagrant waste of public money, and it is to be hoped that a better practice will soon be instituted.

A boy by the name of Elkins killed his father and stepmother in Elk township, Iowa, a few days ago, and after arrested he made a full confession of his crime without any exhibition of feeling whatever. The judge sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. This is about as strong a case of youthful depravity as we have noted for a long time. The court refused to make the confession public on account of its sensational character.

Those best informed in Missouri politics are expressing the opinion that that state will give a republican majority in 1892. The democrats have been gradually losing ground for some years and of late the change has been quite rapid. With the addition to the republican strength made by the admission of the new states and Missouri wheeling into line, the prospects are pretty slim for the democratic party ever again getting control of the national government.

The supreme court of the state was re-organized on last Thursday by Chief Justice Reese retiring, and Judge Cobb becoming chief justice and the newly elected member, Judge Norval, taking his seat on the bench. There were a number of aspirants for the position of clerk of the court, each member having a man whom he favored. The result was the re-appointment of Walter A. Leese to the position, the appointment to hold good until May, when if the judges see fit, a permanent clerk will be named.

The number of western farm mortgages receiving a good deal of attention on the part of all people interested in the general welfare of the country and especially in the prosperity of the west. The western senators and congressmen are so much interested that the states should be set right in the matter of mortgages and the question of a court which should be organized to straighten the mortgage and farm mortgages in particular. This court should be organized largely by political agitators who represented that the farms in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota were mortgaged for

has never been in a position to watch the settlement and development of a new country, can form no idea of the matter. The new countries are settled by a class of people who are least able to accomplish the task they take upon themselves in hopes of bettering their conditions. Go out on the prairies and you will find the young man who arrived with scarcely a dollar in his pocket, and on the next claim you will find the man with a large family who has found it impossible to make a living in the older settled countries, while in the next little house you will find the broken down merchant, struggling to gain a living on a piece of land, although until he came west he never held a plow in his life and perhaps scarcely ever drew a rein over a horse. For a while all these struggle along and live from hand to mouth. But reverses came and they are about to give up their claim and seek some other means of making a bare living. Just at this point the loan company steps in and advances the means for them to secure a new hold. With renewed hope the settler goes on with his work. He improves his farm and gathers a little stock about him and in a few years he can not only pay off the mortgage, but he can look the world proudly in the face and say that by energy and "grit" and a little timely assistance from the loan company, he has made a beautiful home on the western wilds and has benefited his fellowman by benefiting himself, for he has transformed into a rich and productive farm what would have otherwise been a waste. It would be almost out of the question to settle the west were it not for the assistance of the real estate mortgage, and the records show that a smaller per cent of them are foreclosed than of any other class of securities in existence. It is only in case of indiscreet loan companies or agents that any cases of failure to meet the payments occurs, for in a majority of cases if a man cannot meet his payments he finds some one who will purchase his interest in the land and the new owner goes on with the improvement of the place and by the time the principal falls due the land is worth ten times the face of the loan. Instead of the loan companies being a curse to a new country they are the greatest blessing known to the homesteaders.

The Foreigner in Politics.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.
Only twenty members of the popular branch of congress, it is said, are of foreign nativity. That is to say, out of the 320 men who constitute that body six were born in the United States to every one who was born outside of it. This is contrary, of course, to popular opinion in this country, as it is radically opposed to the prevailing notion abroad. The general assumption during the civil war and since then was and is that a large proportion of the Union forces in that struggle were men of foreign birth. This opinion too, has been and is still held on both sides of the Atlantic except by those who have taken the trouble to become acquainted with the precise facts. In reality the ratio of this class to natives was small. Of the 2,000,000 men and more whose names were inscribed on the rolls of the armies of the Federal Government in the war between the states, ninety five out of every hundred, according to our recollection of the figures, were born on our soil.

It is a fact which the demagogue and the socialistic quack should bear constantly in mind that the foreigner has, comparatively speaking, a smaller share in the management of the country's affairs and the development of its interests and activities than is commonly supposed, even by intelligent persons. The men born abroad, it is true, comprise an element of our population important in number as well as in influence and force, but its proportion of the aggregate mass is and must continue to be steadily lessening, for, as a class, the children born here of foreign parentage are as fully American in instincts and aspirations as are the descendants of the men who landed from the Mayflower. The ancient and stale assertion which often does duty for fact in the press of England and other European countries as well as in the papers of reckless agitators and scoundrels here, that the politics of the United States is moulded and dominated by persons born abroad, is found to be false when tested by fact. Without detracting in the smallest degree from the praise which is due to the patriotism and potency of the naturalized citizen, it can truthfully be said that in both war and in peace the country is defended, developed and governed by those who were born under the shadow of its flag.

Farmers and Mortgages.

Omaha Bee.
Three years ago the booms and the boomlets that swept the great west like a prairie fire created a diversion of eastern capital from its old channels to the fertile region west of the Mississippi. Many millions of dollars were invested by Boston, New York and Philadelphia capitalists in western farm mortgages. The middlemen who handled this money have doubtless bled millions out of the men who borrowed, but in the main the mortgagee had the benefit of cheaper money than he could have possibly secured formerly from local bankers. When the booms had collapsed and real estate speculation had resumed its natural channels, the eastern money lenders became more cautious. Western farm mortgages were less in demand and local lenders reaped the advantage of a tightening money market.

Then came a general onslaught all along the line against western securities in general and farm mortgages in particular. This onslaught was stimulated largely by political agitators who represented that the farms in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota were mortgaged for

SMITH'S POINTERS FOR 1890.

A Good Grade of Family Flour for \$1.15 per sack.

Men's good calfskin shoes for \$2.00.

15 lbs. of prunes for - \$1.00.

30 lbs. of hominy for - 1.00.

4 lbs. standard coffee - 1.00.

12 lbs. New Orleans sugar for \$1.

NEW STOCK OF QUEENSWARE JUST RECEIVED.

A full line of MEN'S ARTICLES of all sizes now in stock. Remember the place.

W. R. SMITH.

Ah There!

Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves for \$1.25 worth \$2.00.

A Genuine Gents' Seal Skin Glove for 55c worth \$1.50.

A line of Gents' Underwear at a great reduction.

Kentucky Jeans at 35c, worth 50 cts.

Mens' Felt Boots \$1.00, worth \$1.50.

Call and examine my line of

DRESS GOODS

Have a full line of

Henerettas, Ladies' Cloth, Worsted.

Verona Sacking, 54 inches wide for 75c 90c at wholesale.

I have one piece of fine that would cost you

Fine line of Flannels, 30c - 50c Brocade Worsted, 10c, worth 20c

Shaker Flannels, 20c - 35c Worsteds Dress Goods (extra wide) 15c - 25c

Blue Overalls, 40c - 75c Blue Denims 12c - 20c

Wool Fleece Lined Mitts, 35c - 60c Cottonades, 20c - 30c

All Wool Boys' Mitts, 20c - 35c Serry Cloth, 20c - 30c

I also have a full line of Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Caps, the best ever offered for sale in Sioux county, which I am selling at prices that defy competition. Also a large invoice of Groceries—New and Fresh—that I will sell at prices as low as the lowest. Remember my motto is—"A Nimble Penny rather than a Slow Sixpence."

I SELL FOR CASH, and intend to give my customers the benefit of Cash Prices. You can be convinced of this fact by calling and giving me a trial.

Trusting again to see many familiar faces in the new store and to merit a share of the trade, I am very respectfully,

THE PEOPLES' FRIEND,

C. R. WELLS.

more than they would sell for, and the farmers of these states were nearly all insolvent.

To counteract the effect of these reckless utterances, the Bee, in common with other western newspapers, has called attention to the steady and healthy growth of the west and the development of its marvelous resources. We have denied that the mortgage records represent the actual debt of western farmers. This assertion is well founded. Nearly every mortgage given for money borrowed or in part payment for land purchase represents a debt payable in installments. The man whose farm is mortgaged for one thousand dollars may have five years to pay the principal. At the end of the fourth year he has paid off four-fifths of the debt, and only owes two hundred dollars. He simply has secured receipts for each payment or an endorsement of the same on the back of his note. But the record shows that he still owes one thousand dollars. Two thirds of the western farm mortgages are in this condition. To represent the face of the mortgages as the actual debt of western farmers is therefore fictitious. The condition of our farmers is by no means as prosperous as we should like to see it, but the fact that corn is being burned for fuel and other products are marketed at ruinously low prices, does not justify parties in representing all our farmers as bankrupts. The effect of such talk is very damaging and tends to keep foreign capital out of the west.

Travellers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Pierre, Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with me and on many occasions have run with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail. For sale by C. H. Andrews."

FINAL PROOF NOTICES.

All persons having final proof notices in this paper will receive a marked copy of the paper and are requested to examine their notice and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

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

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

Jennie T. Weir, of Harrison, who made H. E. No. 280 for the sec. 2, tp 21, r 36.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John H. Bartlett, George E. Lundford, Thomas Reidy, Asa C. Davis, all of Harrison, Nebraska. [18-18] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Consolidated Notice for Publication. Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Dec. 23, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court, at Harrison, Neb., on Feb. 13, 1890, viz:

Delana M. Sutton, of Harrison, who made D. S. No. 280 for the n. 1/2 sec. 2, tp 21, r 36.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles N. Scott, John H. Bartlett, Asa C. Davis, Albert M. Taylor, all of Harrison, Neb. Also

Albert E. Ramsey, of Harrison, who made D. S. No. 280 for the e. 1/2 sec. 2, tp 21, r 36.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Warren W. Hall, Albert E. Ramsey, William E. Moore, William E. Moore, all of Harrison, Neb. [18-18] W. H. McCANN, Register.

BANK OF HARRISON,

Harrison, Nebraska.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$25,000.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Every Accommodation Compatible With a Conservative Business Freely Extended.

B. F. PITMAN, President.

CHAS. E. HOLMES, Cashier.

Northwestern Hotel.

This place has recently changed hands and nothing is left undone for the

COMFORT, CONVENIENCE

AND

Entertainment of Guests.

Come and See Us.

WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC A SPECIALTY

JAS. SLATTERY, Prop.

1890. THE SEASON IS OPEN 1890.

THE SEASON IS OPEN

AND WE ARE ON HAND WITH A LARGE STOCK OF EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN

A First Class Drug Store.

A FULL LINE OF

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Toilet Articles, Tobacco and Cigars,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

MY STOCK OF DRUGS and MEDICINES -

Is also full and complete.

C. H. ANDREWS.

THE City Grocery

Is bound to Sell Goods at

Low Prices, Quick Sales, Small Profits.

We will Sell

CORN AT 60 CENTS PER HUNDRED, OATS AT 85 CENTS PER HUNDRED, BRAN AT 75 CTS. SHORTS 85 CTS

We have TEN GRADES OF FLOUR and Two More Car-Loads now on the road, and the prices on the same will run from \$1.80 to \$2.90 per Hundred. All who read can see it pays to trade here. Call and be convinced that the

CITY - GROCERY

Is the Best Trading Place in this part of the county.

I am also proprietor of the

CITY - MEAT - MARKET

Fresh Meats Always on Hand—Fresh Pork, Veal, Beef, Sausages, Figs Feet and Fresh Fish.

GEO. H. TURNER.