The Sioux County Journal.

[OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.]

Subscription Price, $2.00

L. J. Simons, - - - Editor.

Entered at the Harrison post office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1890.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
L. D. RICHARDS.

For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS MAJORS.

For Secretary of State,
J. C. ALLEN.

For Auditor,
THOMAS BENTON.

For Treasurer,
J. E. HILL.

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings,
G. R. HUMPHREY.

For Attorney General,
GEO. H. HASTINGS.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
A. K. GOUDY.

Republican Congressional Ticket.

For Congressman, 3d district,
GEO. W. E. DORSEY.

Republican Legislative Ticket.

For Senator, 18th District,
WALLACE WILSON.

For Representative, 3d District,
EL. L. HEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

For County Attorney,
H. T. CONLEY.

For County Commissioner,
ELI J. WILCOX.

It is reported that the line of the B. & M. which passes through the northeast part of Sioux county, is to be extended to Helena, Mont., thus making it an important line. With that built and the completion of the Cheyenne & Northern, Sioux county will have two valuable lines of railroad, and it will not be long until the Pacific Short Line will be built across the south part of the county.

The wage-workers' political alliance has presented a petition to President Harrison requesting him to present the name of Elizabeth Cady Stanton to the Senate of the United States as an associate justice in place of the late Justice Miller. The time is not far distant when women will be eligible to any office, as the political equality of the sexes is beginning to be looked upon with much favor.

The negro recently sent to the penitentiary for setting fire to a barn at Crawford turned states evidence and implicated two other negroes and a white man by the name of McCauley, in a plot to burn buildings. The evidence is thought to be sufficient to convict the men charged with the crime. As a rule the purpetrator of a crime is called to account, although circumstances sometimes withhold the hand of justice for a while.

Judge Phillips at Topeka, Kas., rendered a decision on the liquor law, on the 17th inst. which nullifies the prohibition laws of the states and even renders the United States law inoperative. The effect is that saloons are being run wide open in the various states having prohibition laws. It is likely that new laws will be necessary to cure the defects.

The result of the order compelling the cattlemen to vacate the Cherokee Strip will be that about fifty per cent of the men will go out of the business and the rest will move their stock to Montana. The time is fast approaching when legitimate cattle growers and feeders will not be forced to compete in a market filled with cattle grown on government land, and on which, in many cases no taxes have ever been paid.

The gang organ publishes a garbled statement relating to the withdrawal of D. P. Davis, the "advisory" member of the Herald Publishing Company, from the field as a candidate for county attorney in favor of E. D. Satterlee in 1888. The gang will find that they cannot mislead the voters in that way, for people remember the acts of a traitor for two years and the result Nov. 4th will demonstrate the fact.

The vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of the United States caused by the death of Justice Miller makes it necessary for President Harrison to appoint a man to the position. While there are many men worthy of the place, there is none whose appointment would give more universal satisfaction than that of Judge Walter Q. Gresham. His ability and integrity are unquestioned, and his sympathies are known to be of the right kind.

Before leaving Washington after the adjournment of congress Senator Paddock took up the question of irrigating the eastern part of Nebraska with the department and the prohibitionists are sure it will be but a short time until [illegible] will be taken looking to that end. It would be a good plan for the people [illegible] connected [illegible] Legislation for a [illegible] they do not ask [illegible] it is in time [illegible] county might be protected.

The *Herald* is as silent as the grave in regard to the recent decision of the county court to the effect that there is no such thing as free range in Sioux county. The outfit do not want those whom they have been telling that free range is the law, to know that the court has decided different. The district court will have the same point to pass on at its next session.

The editor of of the gang organ pretends not to know the meaning of "double primary worker." He will be quite apt to find out its full meaning at the next term of the district court for which a jury is impaneled. Notwithstanding his feigned ignorance, it is plain to see that he, as well as others of the gang, are very anxious to have D. P. Davis elected county attorney in the hope that the fact that he is "advisory" member of the Herald Publishing Company and his lack of experience in the practice of law will afford a loop hole by means of which they may escape justice. It is a desperate game they are playing.

A great cry is being raised that the census returns of the city of Omaha were stuffed to the number of about thirty thousand, and the most peculiar thing about it is that the prohibitionists claim it was done in the interests of the saloons. The Omaha *Leader*, a prohibition paper, makes the charge, and W. T. Seaman, who is said to have been furnishing funds to conduct the paper, has withdrawn from the concern and denounced the census charge as a fake. Just how a stuffed census report was to help the saloons is not clear, for it would make a stuffed vote necessary to avail any results, and under the laws governing the elections in cities that is not easily brought about.

In 1889 when the voters of Sioux county determined to overthrow the reign of the gang that had controlled the county in the interest of a few, a delegate convention was held in Five Points precinct composed of twenty-seven delegates, and named the entire ticket which was elected at the following election in November of that year. The gang organ in speaking of that convention likened it to the nine tailors of London who met and resolved that "we, the people of London," etc. When the gang held its adjourned meeting at which D. P. Davis (the "advisory" member of the Herald Publishing Company) was named as a candidate for county attorney, and F. L. Simons (who had tried to get himself nominated by the straight republican convention and failed) was put up as a candidate for county commissioner, there were present the above-named "advisory" member of the Herald Publishing Company, his double-primary working partner and seven others. If the double-primary-working editor of the *Herald* would apply the nine tailor illustration to that gathering, the numbers would more nearly correspond. He will also realize after Nov. 4th that the gathering of nine in Sioux county in 1890 amounted to about as much as did the gathering of nine tailors in London, referred to above.

—It may be a fact that F. L. Simons does not intend to leave the county, but it is hardly likely that the people of Sioux county want a man for commissioner who will work to get a nomination at the hands of one political convention and failing in that will accept a forlorn hope at the hands of another. On July 19th Mr. Simons worked the delegates of the straight republican convention and the result was that he received three votes thereat. Before the great gathering which consisted of D. P. Davis, the "advisory" member of the Herald Publishing Company, his partner and seven others, who nominated Davis and Simons, met, attempts were made by the gang to induce others to take the nominations, but no one would accept a nomination at the hands of the outfit. As a last resort the nine men who met and called themselves a convention for lack of any one else who would accept the nominations, named Davis and Simons as candidates. Do the people of Sioux county want such men in charge of the county affairs?

Voters, it but a few days until election. The time will soon be here when it will be the duty of every legal voter to exercise the right of franchise. The duty does not consist in simply depositing a ballot, but it is the duty of every one who believes in right and justice to see that no tricks or frauds are commited in connection with the election. At some of the past elections in Sioux county the will of the people has been defeated by fraud and trickery, and care should be taken that there is no repetition of such a thing. It is the duty of the voters to see that every legal voter is permitted to cast his ballot as he chooses and that all ballots are counted just as they are cast. Honest elections are the only kind that are contemplated in the law, and they are the greatest safeguard of our nation's stability, and any one who attempts to defeat the will of the people by fraud or dishonesty in the conduct of an election makes a direct stab at the life of the government. It is not the duty of one or two men to look after this matter, but it is the duty of every honest voter in the county, regardless of party or choice of candidates. Intimidation of voters or frauds, or attempts thereat, should be promptly prosecuted.

—Citizens and taxpayers who are in position to judge, state that they do not see how any man who was assessed by F. L. Simons, the gang candidate for commissioner, can support him for the office to which he aspires. If his work as assessor calls out such statements it is hardly likely that the people of Sioux county want him as a member of the board of commissioners.

The gang organ sets up a pitiful wail to the effect that there is not enough business here to support two papers, and that it has been intimated that THE JOURNAL would only remain until after the election. Any such intimation is absolute false and has no foundation whatever. When THE JOURNAL was started something over two years ago, the gang gave it out that it would not exist more than six months, and from that time until this the outfit which the *Herald* represents has done all in its power to run THE JOURNAL and its editors out. On trumped up charges W. E. Patterson, the founder and former editor of THE JOURNAL, was arrested and thrown into jail, but in the district court the charges were dismissed, and the taxpayers of the county had the costs to pay. In addition to this his private life and character was assailed through the newspaper columns controlled by the gang. After making an unavailing effort to dissuade the present editor from taking an interest in THE JOURNAL and since our lacating here they have done all they could to make it unpleasant for us. The columns of the gang organ have been adorned by all sorts of names for us, and last fall the *Herald* stated that we were not fit to be allowed to run at large in Sioux county and should be sent back to where we came from, and a personal assault was made on us by A. McGinley, because we took occasion to criticise the action of the board of county commissioners, of which he was a member, in the impeachment proceedings against E. D. Satterlee as county attorney. We do not intend to leave here. We came here to make this our home and have found no occasion to change our plans. The business of THE JOURNAL has been better than we expected, and we intend to stay right here, and if the *Herald* thinks there is not business enough for two papers the gang organ can move out as soon as they please.

We want every mother to know that croup can be prevented. True croup never appears without a warning. The first symtom is hoarseness; then the child appears to have taken cold or a cold may have accompanied the hoarseness from the start. After that a peculiar rough cough is developed, which is followed by the croup. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse; a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent the attack. Even after the rough cough has appeared, the disease may be prevented by using this remedy as directed. For sale by C. H. Andrews.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION ON FUNDING BONDS.

At a special session of the board of county commissioners of the county of Sioux, and state of Nebraska, held on the sixth (6th) day of September, 1890, it was by said board of county commissioners, by virtue and by the authority in them vested by an act of the legislature of Nebraska, approved March 1, 1879, and amended in 1883, resolved that the following questions be and are hereby submitted to the legally qualified voters of Sioux county, Nebraska:

To the qualified electors of Sioux county, Nebraska:

The board of county commissioners of said county hereby submit the following proposition:

Shall the county of Sioux, state of Nebraska, issue its coupon funding bonds in the amount of eight thousand ($8,000.00) dollars for the purpose of paying the outstanding indebtedness unprovided for by warrants existing and now due of said county and appropriate the proceeds of said bonds to pay the outstanding indebtedness of said county of Sioux, unprovided for by warrants, said bonds to be of the denomination of $1,000.00 each, dated January 1, 1891, payable at the office of the County Treasurer of said county, and to run twenty (20) years with interest at six (6) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the county reserving the option of paying any or all of said bonds at any time after ten years from the date thereof, if the county commissioners, by a majority vote, order the county treasurer to do so. Said bonds shall not be sold for less than par.

Further, shall there, in addition to the annual levies of taxes for ordinary purposes, be levied and collected a tax annually as by law provided for the payment of the interest on said bonds as such interest shall become due, and shall an additional amount be levied and collected, as by law provided, sufficient to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at maturity, or at any time after said bonds have run ten years from the date thereof should the county commissioners at such time consider it desirable so to do. Provided, that not more than 10 per cent. of the principal of said bonds, so issued, shall not exceed five per cent. of the assessed valuation of said county. Provided further, that no levy shall be made to pay any part of the principal of said bonds until after ten years from the date thereof.

The form and manner in which the above proposition shall be submitted, shall be by ballot, upon which said ballot shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed the words "For funding bonds and levying tax," or "Against funding bonds and levying tax," and all ballots cast having thereon the words "For funding bonds and levying tax" shall be deemed and taken to be in favor of said proposition, and all ballots cast having thereon the words "Against funding bonds and levying tax," shall be deemed and taken to be against said proposition.

The said proposition shall be submitted and voted upon at the next general election to be held in the county of Sioux, and state of Nebraska, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1890. DON M. WEIR.

Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

Attest: CONRAD LINDEMAN,
County Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed plans and specifications, accompanied by bids for the construction of the same will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Sioux county, at the office of the county clerk at Harrison, Neb., until noon of the 6th day of November, 1890, for the construction of a bridge across a dry gulch near the N corner on the north line of Section 5, twp. 30, Range 55, in White River precinct. The exact location for said bridge to be selected by the commissioners will be shown to any applicant by Thomas Lawson, residing near said site. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

(4-7) CONRAD LINDEMAN,
County Clerk.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, at the twenty-first session thereof, and approved March 30th, A. D. 1889, proposing an amendment to sections two (2), four (4) and seven (7) of Article six (6) of the constitution of said state, and that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2: The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. "That section four (4) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4: The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large and their terms of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of five (5) years."

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5: "At the first general election to be held in the year 1891, and after the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for the term of one (1) year, one for the term of three (3) years and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years. Provided that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1891, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively elected under the present constitution."

Section 4: That each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following:

"For the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the number of supreme judges."

Therefore, I, John M. Thayer, Governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby give notice in accordance with section one (1) article fifteen (15), of the constitution and the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the electors of the state." Approved February 13th, A. D. 1877, that said proposed amendment will be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln this 26th day of July, A. D. 1890, and the twenty-fourth year of the state and of the independence of the United States the one hundred fifteenth.

By the Governor, JOHN M. THAYER.
BENJAMIN R. COWDERY,
[SEAL] Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, at the twenty-first session thereof, and approved March 30th, A. D. 1889, proposing an amendment to Section Thirteen (13) of Article Six (6) of the constitution of said state; that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section 1: That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13: The judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars ($3,500) per annum and the judges of the district court shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum, and the salary of each shall be payable quarterly.

Section 2. Each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following:

"For the proposed amendment to the constitution, relating to the salary of judges of the supreme and district court."

Therefore, I, John M. Thayer, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby give notice in accordance with section one (1) article fifteen (15) of the constitution, and the provisions of an act entitled: "An act to provide the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the electors of the state." Approved February 13th, A. D. 1877, that said proposed amendment will be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1890, and the twenty-fourth year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred fifteenth.

By the Governor, JOHN M. THAYER.
BENJAMIN R. COWDERY,
[SEAL] Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, at the twenty-first session thereof, and approved February 13th, A. D. 1889, proposing an amendment to the constitution of said state, and that said amendment shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section 1: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision." And there shall also at said election be separately submitted to the electors of this state for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Sec. 2: At such election, on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendments to the constitution, shall be written or printed the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," or "Against the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

There shall also be written or printed on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in this state shall be licensed and regulated by law," or "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Sec. 3: If either of the said proposed amendments shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at the said election, then it shall constitute section twenty-seven [27] of article one [1] of the constitution of the state.

Therefore, I, John M. Thayer, Governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby give notice in accordance with section one (1) article fifteen [15] of the constitution and the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide the manner of proposing all amendments to the constitution and submitting the same to the electors of the state." Approved February 13th, A. D. 1877, that said proposed amendment will be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln this 26th day of July, A. D. 1890, and the 24th year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred fifteenth.

By the Governor, JOHN M. THAYER.
BENJAMIN R. COWDERY,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State

Estray Notice.

Taken up on my premises on section 31, township 34, range 55, on August 4, 1890, one gray mare, supposed to be 6 years old, branded S A on left shoulder, and with saddle and bridle on, left at my place.

W. F. SHEPHERD.

(35-4) Dated: Harrison, Neb., Sept. 18, 1890.