

# The Sioux County Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1888.  
OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.  
LARGEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.  
HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN SIOUX COUNTY.

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L. J. Simmons, Editor.  
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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

Frosts occurred in Iowa and eastern Nebraska on May 26th and 27th. The weather has been unusually cool in most localities. The reports from Dakota are that the season is about three weeks later than usual.

The jury in the great Sheedy murder trial at Lincoln brought in a verdict of acquittal as to both defendant. A cold-blooded murder was committed in the early evening, in the capital city, and it is not probable that the perpetrator of the crime will ever be brought to justice. The verdict appears to have been a surprise to most people.

The medical and surgical institute at Omaha has been investigated by the authorities and the result is that three of the "doctors" are under arrest, charged with murder. A number of startling developments have been made during the investigation and the institute appears to have been a veritable den of crime. A good many people have paid good big fees for treatment and some have entered there and been carried out dead. The whole affair will likely be sifted to the bottom, and the criminals brought to an account at the bar of justice.

An Italian girl had her trial in New York a few days ago for shooting her lover to death because he outraged her person and then refused to keep his promise of marriage. When the jury came in the clerk asked the foreman the usual question, and he fairly shouted "Not guilty" and the other jurors echoed his words without being called on. The audience went wild and yelled and cheered in approval of the verdict. Such things go to show that the world is not all bad. When a woman defends her honor she is upheld thereip by every true man.

About 2,300 acres have been planted to sugar beets in the territory tributary to the Norfolk sugar factory, and the company calculate to pay the farmers on an average \$60 an acre for the product. It is estimated that the company will pay out this year for beets and labor in working them up, \$388,000. That sum will go into the pockets of the farmers and laborers, and from thence will flow into every channel of trade. In addition to that it is said that 400 new houses will be under construction in Norfolk within the next ninety days. What other enterprise is there in Nebraska that promises as much to the farmer, the laborer and the mechanic as the beet sugar industry?

The Omaha Bee of May 28th contained a long article over the signature of E. Roosevelt, on the political campaign of 1890 and the statement that the writer of that article started on that day for Europe. He tries to clear his skirts in the course he took last fall and also in the Thayer-Boyd matter. He is pretty slick and makes very nice argument, but the Lincoln Call of May 31st took the matter up and discussed it and its author in a manner that indicates that the quill-driver of the Call knows what he is talking about. The masses of the people of the state have come to know the political tactics of the Bee man and it is safe to believe that he will never wield the influence in the future that he has in the past.

E. M. Ravenscraft, United States signal observer at Cheyenne, states that the rainfall from January 1 to May 25, 1891, a period of less than six months, was 10.41 inches, which is a considerably greater fall than for any like period during the preceding twenty-one years. In the first six months of 1892 the rainfall was 8.44; in 1893, 8.42; in 1894, 8.77; in 1895, 7.07; in 1896, 4.18; in 1897, 2.25; in 1898, 7.78; in 1899, 5.20; in 1890, 5.66. The average rainfall for twenty years from January to May inclusive was 4.66 inches. It averaged from 1871 to 1890 inclusive 8.60; and the average from 1861 to 1890 was 5.73 inches. During the past five years the total annual rainfall has been about fourteen inches, while ten years previous it only averaged seven and eight inches.

The question which is being discussed in all political circles of late, more than all others, is the new party recently formed at Cincinnati. Some writers and speakers are inclined to ridicule the movement and advise the idea that it will in short-lived and accomplish nothing. There was a good deal of such talk in regard to the independent movement in this state prior to the election of 1890, but when the vote was counted the truth dawned upon such theorists in a strikingly forcible manner. There is nothing which leads to such a result among the masses more than depicting them

among the farmers. The unfavorable season did much to cause the uprising of 1890, and the complaints arose from all parts of the state. Had the dominant party heeded the warning the disaster might have been averted to quite an extent. To illustrate: In the third congressional district the independents put up a man whose nomination was regarded as a joke. The then congressman had used his power of patronage in a way that displeased a good many of his constituents and the fact of his being a man of wealth, and his course in relation to the silver question made him obnoxious to many more. This was well known, and had he heeded the warning he might have saved himself and the party from defeat. But no, he forced himself forward as a candidate, got the nomination and met his Waterloo. While the good crop prospects will do much to satisfy the people, there still exists a strong desire with many for a change, and while the greenback and sub-treasury features of the platform of the new party will cause many to refuse to ally themselves with the new movement, there are large numbers who have always been staunch republicans who will give, at least, a partial support to the new organization, unless the proper action is taken by the leading republicans. The voters have become tired of having the men whom they elect to carry out the wishes of the people, set themselves up as autocrats and ignore the wishes of their constituents, and what is known as "machine politics" must be done away with by the republicans if the party ever regains what has been lost. The case is one which demands the careful consideration of all who hope for republican success, and it will not be put down by ridicule, nor can the party strength be rallied by any other means than by the leaders giving to the masses what they demand and what is their's by right, and should that not be done the inevitable result will be that extreme laws will be enacted whenever the new party gets in power, and what the effect will be cannot at this time be surmised by the shrewdest financiers.

**Encouraging Sugar Production.**  
Omaha Bee.  
The growing interest in the production of beet sugar in the United States, largely stimulated by the success already achieved in Nebraska, and the highly favorable outlook for the industry in this state, found expression in the Denver commercial convention. That body adopted a resolution commending the paying of a bounty by the national government upon the sugar produced in the United States, and urging that further encouragement be given this industry, "that promises the production of sufficient sugar to supply the entire United States, with a surplus for export." This is a sanguine view of this industry, but who shall say that it may not be realized?  
In order to appreciate the great importance of the sugar industry it is only necessary to state that during the year ending June 30, 1890, the importations of sugar into the United States amounted to \$2,324,000,000 pounds, valued at \$101,268,000. Of this amount the beet sugar importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Ireland, and Netherlands was 601,000,000, valued at \$18,000,000. The people of the United States paid during that year to Cuba, the Hawaiian islands, the British West Indies, British Guiana, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, a total of over \$74,000,000. In all probability the importations of the fiscal year now drawing to a close will show a considerable increase over these large figures, and every year the consumption of the country is increasing.

**Geography is Wrong.**  
Omaha Bee.  
Under the title of "Practical Uses of Geography," *Goldcraite's Geographical Magazine* publishes an article alleging that a knowledge of geography would have saved hundreds of families in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma from the distress suffered on account of failures of crops.

Geography has always insisted upon a great American desert and thirty years ago it included almost the entire region west of the Missouri river. Year by year it receded farther west until the maps of today confine it to a comparatively restricted region between the Sierra Nevada range and the backbone of the continent in the far southwest. Even there irrigation has shown the soil to be fertile. The rain belt crossed the 100th meridian more than ten years ago and it has gradually extended westward as railroads are built, lands cultivated and groves grown. Except a limited territory on the northern border where the Dakota had lands dip down into the state and an occasional ridge of sand, Nebraska and Kansas are wholly agricultural.

Every old citizen remembers that less than a quarter of a century ago few residents of this state believed agriculture possible more than thirty miles west of the Missouri river. Geography had placed all the remainder of the state within a great rainless region, and early settlers huddled together along the water courses, expecting for a life time to graze their herds upon the barren hills. Experience and immigration corrected the geographers and in a very few years proved farming a success as far west as the 100th meridian, but geography warned settlers to go west of that imaginary dead line at their peril. Instead of geography teaching settlers where they may confidently stake out homesteads, the pioneers are showing geography its errors and enlarging the knowledge of its text book writers.

For 20 years Nebraska has had no general drouth. Fifteen years ago the grasshoppers destroyed the crops two years in succession and scientists announced that periodical visits of the destructive pests could be expected without notice so long as the Dakota had lands afforded them a breeding spot. We have had two years of drouth in succession but it does not follow that the experience will be repeated this year or next or at any definite future time, any more than it followed that grasshoppers would continually devastate the country because for two years they had made life miserable among the settlers of the period mentioned. Western Nebraska is no more arid today west of the 100th meridian than it was 15 years ago east of that line and crops at the 102d meridian are no more uncertain now than they were at the 97th 20 years ago.

There are sections of Illinois and all the great prairie states which have not raised a good crop in five years. Drouth, wet weather, insects, hail and cyclones have destroyed the farmers' hopes year after year, but this fact would not justify our geographer in warning the people that any such locality is unsuited to farming. Years of adversity are not convincing and conclusive proof that the future will witness their repetition. Meteorologists agree and experience proves that climatic conditions are

changed with settlement. The comparatively dry sections become more moist and the extremes of heat and cold are less severe and sudden. In all discussions of climate and production it is safer to speak of the past and present than to attempt a forecast of the future.  
A knowledge of the physical features of the states is desirable, but it is not conclusive proof that a region is uninhabitable to read so in a work on physical geography. The text books prepared by geographers are far more changeable than the weather in the "semi-arid" regions of both Kansas and Nebraska. Geographers are not yet up with the times. They can never keep abreast with the discoverer, the frontiersman or even the old settler. They must inevitably adopt theories to the experience of the men who discover and develop the country.

**Nebraska Shows the Way.**  
New York Tribune.  
Not only has the fact been demonstrated that sugar beets can be profitably grown in the United States, but great progress has been made in increasing the amount of sugar in each ton of beets. A few years ago three or four pounds of sugar to each 100 pounds of beets was considered a fair yield, but careful culture and selection of seed and seed beets in Germany brought the average last year up to nearly fourteen to the hundred-weight. The sugar beets raised in Nebraska were even richer in sugar than that. The amount of land in this country which seems well adapted to the growth of this vegetable is simply enormous. There would seem to be no reason why the farmers of the United States should not produce every pound of sugar used by our people.

It is beyond question that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heads the list of remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs.

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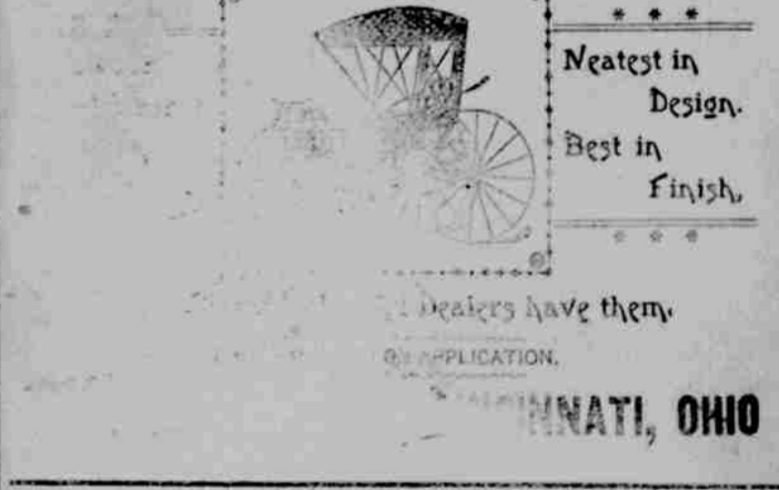
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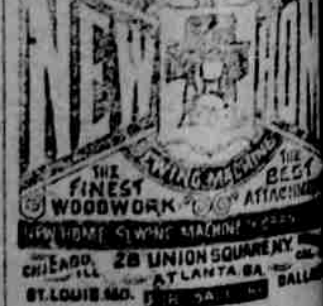
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