

The Sioux County Journal.

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

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THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1891.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For Justice of the Supreme Court, A. M. POST. For Regents of the State University, CHARLES MARPLE, H. P. SHUMWAY. For Judges of the District Court, 15th District, M. P. KINKAID, ALFRED BARTOW. For County Judge, G. W. HESTER. For County Treasurer, A. W. MOHR. For County Clerk, M. J. O'CONNELL. For County Sheriff, JOHN EBERSPECHER. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, EVA CONNER. For Surveyor, A. R. DEW. For Coroner, C. H. ANDREWS.

The republicans of Furnas county passed a resolution commending the position taken by Gov. Thayer in the matter of preventing an alien from filling the office of governor of Nebraska. There are thousands of people in the state in all parties, who will endorse that resolution.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish leader, died on the night of Oct. 6th, after a short illness. The cause of his death was a severe cold which he contracted about a week previous. Parnell was the strongest friend the Irish had and in his death their cause lost one of its strongest advocates.

Indication are that next year will also be a prosperous one for the farmers of this country. The famine in Russia is still raging and some of the states are being deserted. So great is the distress that people have been driven to pillaging each other and burning villages. A revolution is eminent. A law has been passed forbidding the sowing of seed this fall and that will make a home supply of food next year out of the question. That fact will make a demand next year for the products of this country and will cause good prices to rule.

The United States circuit court of appeals was formally opened in Chicago on last Monday, the judges thereof appearing in gowns. The court has been established to relieve the United States supreme court of certain classes of cases and give that branch an opportunity to keep nearer up with the docket, which is about three years behind. The court is a good thing, but it is to be regretted that the presiding judges should appear in gowns. In the past the only officials in the United States who wore gowns were the judges of the supreme court of the United States and many hoped the time would come when the useless gowns would be dispensed with by them. Gowns are simply relics of past ages and is entirely unAmerican and should be abolished.

Alien Boyd's appointee, A. W. Crites, is having a hard time to get before the people. He did not get a nomination at the hands of any convention and so proceeded to get himself petitioned as an "independent and non-partisan." When he filed his petition with the county clerk of Dawes county I. N. Harbaugh renounced against Crites' name being put on the ticket with that designation, as he (Harbaugh) claimed the right to the designation of "independent." The county clerk decided in favor of Harbaugh and Crites served notice of appeal to the supreme court, and on the 12th of October he will make the application in the supreme court. It is a rather fine point and is the first case of the kind that the court has been called on to decide, and the result will be watched for with a good deal of interest.

The howl still goes up that Bartow is the local attorney for a railroad. How much sense is there to it. At present I. N. Harbaugh is county attorney of Dawes county, and as such it is his duty to prosecute violations of the law and secure the conviction of the violators. It might be urged with as much reason that should Mr. Harbaugh be elected he would decide against all persons who would come before him charged with crime, and that therefore he could not impartially try criminal cases in Dawes county. Some of the independents are trying hard to make out that A. W. Crites, Alien Boyd's appointee in the 15th district, is in sympathy with the principles of the independents. At the time Mr. Crites was elevated to the position of district judge he was the local attorney of the railroad, the same position which is now held by Mr. Bartow. A little consistency is a pretty good thing, isn't it?

A great deal of adverse criticism is made on the remarks of I. N. Harbaugh, the independent candidate for judge of this district, made at Valentine in his speech of acceptance, disrespectful of the memory of the great soldier-statesman, U. S. Grant. The following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean of the 7th inst. shows that the people at large differ very materially from Mr. Harbaugh in their opinion of the services of Mr. Grant:

"The man to whose memory on this day the people of Chicago, the regular army and navy of the United States, the veterans of the Union army, the association of soldiers of the Confederacy now resident in Chicago, the Sons of Veterans, the militia of the State, and a large concourse of people gathered from all States and Territories to do honor to him who died far on the near side of advanced age. He had ceased to be General and President of the United States at an age when promotion to the highest offices of military and civil life is becoming possible to most men. As general and as President he had won the esteem, if not the affection, of those whom he had conquered in the field and whose political condition was modified by those acts of reconstructive legislation which he approved and enforced. Since his death the South has been just to his memory, and has acknowledged that his civil as well as his military administration was without malice to the section once in revolt, and was severe only as severity was needed to enforce obedience to the Constitution of the United States and to the laws in accordance with it.

From 1861 to 1865 his history is the history of the United States. Three years of conspicuous activity elapsed, and in 1868 he is nominated and elected President. Then came eight years in which his life was as potent a force in the civil history of the Republic as it had been for four years upon its military history. For two years immediately succeeding his retirement from the Presidency he was the honored guest of the kings and potentates of Europe and Asia. Six years of dignified privacy remained to him, and then he was gathered to his fathers." His memory forever will endure with that of the purest patriots and the greatest soldiers."

There appears to be times when the people make up their minds that they will take the law into their own hands and at such times the work is done with certainty and dispatch. Such appears to have been the case at Omaha on last Friday night. A big, burly negro had committed a most dastardly crime, that of making a criminal assault upon a little girl of five years. On the evening mentioned talk of lynching began early and about 8 o'clock the crowd began to gather at the jail. Men of standing and influence attempted to induce them to disperse, but without avail. The work of forcing an entrance was soon commenced. This was no easy task and it took hours to accomplish it. The black wretch was taken to the strongest cell in the jail, the one vacated by Neal but a few hours before, but door and bars alike had to give way before the determined mob. The officers did all they could to prevent them from getting their victim but were overpowered and he was taken from the jail and dragged to the front of the opera house and hanged to a trolley wire. While he was being dragged to the place he was kicked and jumped upon by the crowd so that there was little life in him when he was suspended between heaven and earth. When the wretch was dead a yell of satisfaction was given by the crowd, and no less than ten thousand people witnessed the execution. Some arrests were made but it is very doubtful if anything will be done with them. The facts that the law does not provide suitable punishment for such heinous crimes and there are so many loop holes through which escape is effected that the public is, to quite an extent, justified in doing as was done in Omaha.

The question of the designation by which candidates shall be put on the official ballots is becoming quite complicated. The candidates who were nominated at the convention at the court house on Aug. 15th have been petitioned and certified as "peoples" candidates. The nominees of the Andrews hall convention of the same date have been certified up as the candidates of the "peoples independent party." The law provides that nominees of a convention must represent a party which at the last election cast one per cent of the vote cast at such election. There was no such party in existence a year ago as the "peoples independent party." The party which was run in 1890 by the alliance was designated as the "independent party" and by what right a party calling itself "peoples independent party" claims to have cast one per cent of the vote in 1890 is not known. Had the republicans assumed the name of "peoples republican party" or the democrats adopted the name of "peoples democratic party" no one would admit that any such party had cast one per cent of the vote in 1890.

Melbourne, the rain-maker, has made a proposition to water forty counties in western Kansas next year for 10c for each cultivated acre. Should he fail to produce the rain he is to receive nothing. A convention of the counties interested will be called and the proposition submitted to them. The matter will be watched with interest by all.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY DEPARTMENT.

Edited by the County Central Committee of the People's Independent Party.

Notice to Correspondents.

All communications to be published in this column must reach the Secretary's office by Tuesday noon of each week. Write on one side of paper only, separate each item, be brief and to the point in your statements. Address all matter to: P. M. HARRISON, Sec. Co. Cen. Com. People's Ind. Party, Harrison, Neb.

Platform of the Cincinnati Conference.

- 1. That in view of the great social, industrial and economic revolution now drawing upon the civilized world and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a re-stabilization of the political reform forces of our country, and the formation of what should be known as the People's Party of the United States of America. 2. That we most heartily endorse the platform adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1890, (Omaha, Neb., in 1891, and also upon the industrial organizations there represented, summarized as follows: A. The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of the national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a credit basis, without charge or special advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent per annum upon non-perishable products, as indicated in the subsequent items, and also upon the real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money. B. We demand the free and unlimited circulation of silver. C. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some means to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them be retained by the government and held for actual settlers only. D. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that Executive, National, State and Municipal shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. E. We demand that all revenues, national, state or municipal, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered. F. We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. G. We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation. H. We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

- PEOPLES INDEPENDENT STATE TICKET. For Judge of the Supreme Court, J. W. EDGERTON, of Omaha. For Regents State University, E. A. HADLEY, of Seattle. A. VALLEMAND, of Furnas County. For Judge of the 15th Judicial District, I. N. HARBAGH.

- PEOPLES INDEPENDENT COUNTY TICKET. For Treasurer, M. GAYHART. For Sheriff, THOMAS REIDY. For County Clerk, CONRAD LINDEMAN. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. SOUTHWORTH. For Coroner, GEORGE J. SHAFER.

NOTICE. PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. C. W. Condiff, a People's Party Speaker, will address the people of Harrison and Sioux County in the Court House, —oO— MONDAY, OCTOBER 19. —oO— All are cordially invited to listen to a good speaker.

COME ONE, COME ALL. LOUIS GERLACH, Member State Cen. Com.

Wm. A. Raum, one of the bolters of the independent convention is an old line democrat, who came to the independent judicial convention in the interests of Crites candidacy. Republicans should bear this fact in mind when they publish resolutions which he signed denouncing Harbaugh. A. J. Babcock, another of the bolters, is also a democrat that returned to Sioux county and took a dominant part in the republican convention. With possibly one or two exceptions, every bolter of that convention was an old party sore-head that failed to run that convention in the interests of the old political tricksters. Remember that Holt county has had some experience in this line herself. The evening before our county convention the republicans and democrats openly boasted that they had enough delegates in the convention to control it. But our farmers handled that matter without gloves and you will remember how signally the old political tricksters were defeated. But it is impossible to always exclude the old political vultures.—Atkinson Enterprise.

BAD LANDS, Oct. 12, 1891. GEN. COM.—GENT.—After reading the Sioux County Herald a few evenings ago, I went to my lachelor's cot and slept and during my sleep I dreamed and had a vision. In my vision I stood on the bank of a mighty river, and there ap-

peared before me a man whose outer garment was that of the Alliance, but who so small that it did not cover his other clothing, which was of democracy, and in his hand he held a book, and from his mouth proceeded lies and blasphemies and Satan stood near him on the bank of the river and he covered his face for shame when he heard the blasphemies that the man spoke that held the book. I reached forward that I might smite the man that held the book, and in trying to evade my stroke, he slipped in the filth of his own shame and fell into the river, which rapidly carried him out of reach of help and soon out of sight. Then Satan playfully smiled and said "Behold, he is mine, when I make up my jewels," and vanished out of sight. As I turned to go I noticed the book which the man had held lying at my feet. I took it and opened it to see what there might be written therein. On the first leaf were the words "Dedicated to my Friends only." As I turned the leaves and perused slowly I found a brief history of past and some mention of passing events. There was an account of the organization of Sioux county; how things were managed so they would be on a sound basis as viewed by the inner circle; how the commissioner was elected in the first district and a man from the second district was seated. There was brief mention of the telegraph dispatches in regard to the man to appoint for Commissioner. There was a glowing description of how the Whistle Creek and Bowen votes were fixed at the first election on the head law, and the justice after the second election on the same question. Then there followed an account of the casting and the vote in Montrose precinct to prevent the election of a commissioner who might prove a kicker. Then followed a description of the \$10,000 court house bond and bank scheme; how the money could be used to start a bank; how the market could not be worked in the county; and how it actually was worked in the precinct. There was quite a large explanation of the bridge contract, and how kind placed into the hands of the court house contractors to make up the shortage on the former contract. Then followed an account of Sheriff Post chasing a man from the county to help him in a case of sleeping; how he was finally arrested and kept in custody; what trouble he had to procure bonds; how he was finally succeeded. There was a brief account of Walker's nomination and Davis' resignation in favor of Ed. for fear George would be elected. Then followed about one dozen pages of uninteresting closing, with what Walker's influence was worth and the latter part of the book consisted of the schemes of the pending campaign; how the independent party was to be handled; how the offices were to be promised to anybody who had political influence; how the same offices were to be promised to parties in different precincts; how the people were apparently deceived; and how the victory would be secured if some lunk-heads would not always want their own way. —OLD GRAY BEARD.

GEORGE WALKER, Attorney-at-Law. Will practice before all courts and the U. S. Land Office. Business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

L. E. BELDEN & SON, Wagon and Carriage Makers. Repairing done on short notice. Good work and reasonable charges. Shop south of livery barn. HARRISON, NEB.

Grant Guthrie, Dealer in Lumber, Lime, Coal.

Dr. Leonhardt, Limits his practice to diseases of the Nervous System. (Such as Loss of Memory, Feeling, Motion and Will-power, Cramps, Fits, General Nervousness, and all forms of Neuralgia.) HEART, (As shown by Shortness of Breath, Pain, Palpitation, Flushing and Numbness in Region of the Heart.) BLOOD, (Such as Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Excessive Paleness or Redness of the Face, Faintness, Lightheadedness, etc.) CONSULTATION FREE! ADDRESS WITH STAMP DR. LEONHARDT, 1452 O ST. LINCOLN, NEB.

THE BANK OF HARRISON, ESTABLISHED 1888. HARRISON, NEBRASKA. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$25,000. Transacts a General Banking Business. Buys School Orders, County and Village Warrants. Interest Paid on Time Deposits. Leans Money on Improved Farms.

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Our Line of Hardware is Complete. YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN TO DO YOUR TRADING WITH US. Yours Respectfully, Coal. GRISWOLD & MARSTELLER.

On last Friday Ed Neal, the murderer of Alton and Dorothy Jones, paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows at the court house of Douglas county. His case had been passed upon by the supreme court and every effort possible made to have Gov. Thayer interfere with the execution of sentence, but to no avail. Before he was executed Neal confessed his guilt and stated that he was alone in the matter and committed the deed unaided.

School Report. The following is a report of school district No. 1, for the month ending Oct. 2nd, 1891: Number of days taught, 20; total enrollment, 23; average daily attendance, 15; number cases of tardiness, 15. The following pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the month: Mabel Kemp, Frank Miller, Samuel Kemp, May Roland, Roy Finney, Chas. Miller, Mary Millet. The district has complied with the new text-book law and pupils are furnished with all necessary books and supplies. B. S. SMITH, Teacher.

SULLIVAN & CONLEY, Lawyers. Will practice in all the local, state and federal courts, and U. S. Land office. Legal papers carefully drawn. Office in court house. HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

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JOHN A. LULAN, President. CHAS. E. HOLMES, Vice-President. CHARLES E. VERITY, Cashier.

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C. E. HOLMES, Attorney-at-Law. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

Fremont, Elkhorn, Mo. Valley RAILROAD (NORTHWESTERN LINE) —BETWEEN— Harrison, Nebraska, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, —And All Points in the—

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