The Sioux County Journal.

[ESTABLISHED 1888.]

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

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L. J. Simmons, - - - Editor

Entered at the Harrison post office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1892.

The Nebraska Senators will vote for war with Chile to right the outrages to the American sailors at Valparaiso.

Gambling is running again in the saloons of Chadron more openly and freely than ever before. We clip the following from the Chadron *Advocate*: "A visit to Tom Coffey's place this week found everything running wide open. The mayor of the city was there engaged in a game of high-five while the city clerk was dealer at a faro game. "Dope" was the chief attraction and was surrounded by a crowd of young men whose money was being rapidly raked in."

The claims that the alliance is not a political party are decidedly thin. A short time ago at the meeting of the state alliance at Lincoln, a representative of the Fremont Twine Factory addressed the gathering in the interest of his factory and he was asked whether or not, in case they used his twine, he would vote with them, and thus uphold a friend. The twine factory is a Nebraska institution and makes a market for the farmers and should be encouraged by the farmers, and it showed a grave lack of courtesy to accord such shabby treatment to its representative.

A special to the Omaha *Bee* a few days ago from Ogallala stated that the postmistress of that place had received a paper to circulate for signatures asking congress to cede the public lands to the states. The people believed it to be a scheme to enable speculators to gobble up the land and they refused to sign thereby showing good sense. The public land and waterways should remain in the hands of the government and the people will do well to consider before they sign any such petitions.

Submitted to Congress.

State Journal.

The news this morning is of intense interest to the American people. After waiting patiently for weeks, in the hope that matter might be brought to a peaceful issue, President Harrison yesterday submitted to congress the entire correspondence touching on the Chilean difficulty, accompanied by a message stating his belief that the national honor and the safety of our people in foreign parts call for prompt and vigorous action. The message cannot be called an alarm bell. It is a calm and dignified statement of the causes of our trouble with Chile and a review of the efforts that have so conscientiously been made by our government to bring about an understanding without bloodshed. The president is convinced from the evidence that has reached him through various official channels that the attack upon the sailors from the Baltimore last October was a premeditated and unprovoked assault upon American seamen, directed less against the men than against the United States naval uniform. He finds the note of the Chilean government in reply to the demand for an apology and reparation to be undiplomatic and grossly insulting. He commends the course of Minister Egan warmly, and explains that the right of that official to give asylum to the Balmacedan refugees has never been denied by Chile. After fully discussing the situation, and showing that no further progress can be made in the matter at present with the means in the hands of the executive President Harrison submits the whole subject to congress for whatever action it may be deemed best to take.

This indicates that war is logically eminent. The correspondence has been referred to the senate and house committees, and reports will speedily follow. The talk heard among members of congress makes it morally certain that the president will be authorized to use the land and naval forces in the country in enforcing the demands of this government. Whether that will involve actual conflict will then depend entirely upon the attitude of the offending nation. There will without doubt be an immediate assembling of United States war vessels in Chilean waters, and the failure of Chile to apologize will be at once followed by the sharpest naval encounter of modern times.

The forbearance shown by the president in holding back this message in the hope that it might not be necessary to send it in at all is sufficient evidence of his desire to avoid an open rupture. Now that he has found it necessary to come out and ask for further instructions, he will be heartily supported in his efforts to uphold the honor of the nation. The American people are virtually a unit in support of the president's recommendations now before their representatives at Washington.

Nebraska Sugar Content.

State Journal.

In your telegraphic columns of yesterday I note the following tabular statement relative to sugar content of beets produced in the various states during the last year. It is accompanied by the statement that "the state of Washington leads in the production of sugar beets, and that the Dakotas are not far behind, that Missouri had the poorest showing, and that this state stands a happy medium."

	No. of samples.	Percentage.
Minnesota	31	11.56
Wisconsin	43	11.41
Iowa	34	11.26
North Dakota	41	12.23
South Dakota	34	12.53
Nebraska	39	11.41
Washington	11	14.53
Oregon	22	13.53
Illinois	14	11.15
Indiana	11	11.96
New York	7	11.00
Missouri	11	10.93
Montana	46	12.14
Michigan	40	12.77
Ohio	42	11.32
Pennsylvania	7	13.02

Where this statement leaves any impression it is probable that it is to the effect that Nebraska is not favorable to beet growing. In connection with this table I wish to insert the following tabular statement relative to sugar content of Nebraska grown beets for the years 1890 and 1891:

1890. No. of samples Analyzed.		1890. Per Cent sugar.
At the Factory	2,000	16.00
From state at large	500	13.00
1891.		1891.
At the Factory	4,000	14.00
At Norfolk	1,000 to 2,000	13.00
From state at large, about	2,000	12.00

Total samples 10,000 to 10,500 Average 14.00

It will be observed first, that the average of 11.05 per cent of sugar is an average from 10,000 to 10,500 analyses. I may say further in explanation that the factor "state at large" includes beets grown in all portions of the state, under not only the ordinary cultivation of the busy farmer, but, of those analyses made in 1891, many are from frozen and otherwise damaged beets. It will be noted further that when beets have been cultivated under the direction of an expert, as at the factories, the effect shows immediately in the higher average sugar percentages obtained.

I would say further that these statements of sugar percentages are liable, at least, to give very erroneous impressions of present or future prospects of the sugar industry in any locality. The sugar content, at best, is but one of many factors in a very complicated problem. Taken by itself, it is of little or no value. Of great importance are the factors of soil, climate and the people making up the community. In determining whether or not this industry can be planted in any locality all of these factors should be taken into account—each by itself, and then in their complicated relations to each other. For example, in considering the climate the temperature may be favorable—there may be the proper amount of precipitation, yet the climate as a whole may be unsuited. With an ideal soil and climate, and the people not sufficiently interested to thoroughly learn the business, it could not be introduced.

There is no royal road to the solution of this great problem of such paramount interest to the northwest. It cannot be solved at arms length. Information and advice must be obtained on the ground by experts who are in touch with the people and can patiently study the question from its very foundation. The United States government has established and maintains in each state and territory an experiment station, manned by such experts, whose business it is to seek for information on these far-reaching and deep-seated questions, when found, to give it to the people. Being free from political influence, non-partisan in every respect, they are in a position to give facts unbiased by any consideration. To them the people of these states and territories should look for the best information relative to questions affecting their own industries.

Nothing to the disparagement of the department of agriculture at Washington, the center of the agricultural interests of the whole country, is intended by this. I simply mean that the state experiment stations have the best means of information, know the people and are more familiar with their immediate problems than anyone else can be, and consequently should be able to furnish the department of agriculture with much more reliable information than is contained in the tabular statement above referred to.

H. H. NICHOLSON.

In the race for the location of the democratic convention, wherein nine citys were contesting for it, it was decided to hold it in Chicago on June 21, 1892.

Thomas Edison, the inventor, says that he has a great invention ready in case of war that will enable the United States to paralyze the Chileans with small expense and no effusion of blood. This is the first time Mr. Edison has turned his inventive genius in the direction of war. When he does, as he undoubtedly will, if the occasion demands, we may expect some startling results.

Lincoln seems to be overrun with burglars. Sunday night the pawn shop of Samuel Greenstone was broken into and a quantity of jewelry taken. No clue to the burglars could be found. The meat market of Charles & Volet was also broken into and the safe blown open and some money secured.

Importance of Good Roads.

World-Herald.

Good roads become a necessity in agricultural and grain-growing districts, because the product of the farm, to a great extent, must be hauled to shipping points in order to find a ready market. How many farmers realize the value of good roads from the farm to the market points where their products are collected for shipment? How many farmers make careful estimates of the cost of transportation over these country roads to the railroad shipping points? It is no uncommon thing to hear of the extortions of railroads in freight charges. Everybody seems to be posted on this great evil to agricultural prosperity, but the expense of putting a crop eight or ten miles over a bad country road to a railroad station is never thought of, and why? Simply because it is a matter within the control and management of the farmer, and it don't cost anything anyway for a farmer to deliver his produce to a shipping point. He has his own team, wagon and harness, and his time and his labor belong to himself. This is the customary argument used. Should he be obliged to hire a neighbor to help him in the delivery in order to fill a contract, it will cost him from $3 to $4 per day for such service of drawing forty bushels of wheat ten miles. Have you ever figured the expense this country road transportation is to the farmer in comparison to other means of shipment? If not, make an estimate and you will be surprised to learn that it costs more to get the average bushel of grain to the railway station from the station to the market centers. We keep up a persistent outcry against railroads for a cheapening of rates, but neglect to take any legislative or local measures toward cheapening the transportation from the farm to the railroad. What we want is a little more time and money spent at home on our public roads. The farmer is the one who is most interested, he is the producer and has the produce to haul to market; he has the transportation charges to pay, even when he uses his own teams and performs the labor himself. His time and labor is worth money, and wear and tear of teams and wagons is estimated by so much cash outlay.

How often do you hear the road tax complained of and observe the shirking of the poll tax in districts where it is almost impossible to take a load to town any six months in the year without a load stuck in a mud hole or levelling a wheel.

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Thos. Reidy ..... Sheriff
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C. H. Weller ..... "
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W. B. Wright ..... Moderator
G. W. Hester ..... Treasurer

TERMS OF COURT:

District Court,—At Harrison, commences April 18th and November 21st, 1892.
County Court,—At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

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Episcopal services on the second Wednesday of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. Communion at 3 p. m. CHAS. E. SNAVELY.

Methodist Sunday School meets every Sunday morning at 11:30.
MRS. W. O. GLEASNER, Superintendent. W. H. DAVIS, Secretary.

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