

The Sioux County Journal.

[ESTABLISHED 1888.]

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

AS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN SIOUX COUNTY.

Subscription Price, \$2.00

L. J. SIMMONS, Editor. Entered at the Harrison post office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892.

The article which appears in another column of this issue from the Iowa Homestead relating to Senator Paddock's pure food bill, hits the nail on the head and is well worthy the consideration of every consumer.

It is no longer a doubt as to who will be the republican nominee for president. Enough delegates are already elected who are known to be for Harrison to make his nomination certain on the first ballot. The question now is who will the opposition put up for him to beat?

The city of Lincoln is preparing to have a grand celebration, May 25th and 26th to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Nebraska as a state. As Lincoln never does anything by halves, the success of the affair is assured. A railroad rate of one fare for the round trip is to be had.

Congressman W. A. McKeighan, of the fifth district was re-nominated by the independents of that district last Friday. The republican convention will be held later to name the man who is to knock him out in November, and at present it looks as if J. L. McPheely, of Minden, would be selected.

The republican state convention of Wyoming last week was, in one respect the most notable ever held. It was the first state convention in which women sat as delegates and two women were elected as alternates to the national republican convention. Woman is fast becoming a fixed fact in many positions and stations formerly denied to her and it will not be long until she will take her place in the political ranks of the nation.

A bill has been introduced in the Canadian house to compel voters to exercise their right of franchise. If some method could be devised to compel such action and make it extend to the primaries it would be a good thing. It is the lack of attention paid by the masses to the primaries which permits the forming of rings and cliques and the conduct of politics on the machine plan, and as a rule, it is the stay-at-homes who do the most kicking.

The report of Supt. Porter shows that the mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska is nearly all for the purchase and improvement of real estate. It also shows that it is largely city and village indebtedness. Taking the state over the mortgage indebtedness is 58.13 per cent of the assessed valuation and considering the fact that real estate is assessed at about 20 per cent of the actual value it shows that in reality the mortgage indebtedness is not burdensome.

There has not been a foreclosure on a piece of real estate in Sioux county where the owner is living on the land and making an effort to meet his obligations. There is no disposition on the part of the security holders to work a hardship on any one. In the counties east of this the agents are being instructed to renew the mortgages in all cases where it is desired. The indications that securities in northwest Nebraska will soon be in demand are increasing.

Nine bills have been passed by the Senate which effect Nebraska and Nebraskans and every one of them are being allowed to die in the House. The masses of the people will not consider such facts as being at all creditable to Bryan, McKeighan and Kem who rode into office on promises of what great things they would do for their state. Bryan has made a record in his attempt to remove the bounty on sugar and to put binding twine on the free list. But as both of those are against the interests of his state his action will not strengthen his political standing. The ability and zeal he has displayed are worthy of a better cause.

The true inwardness of the free silver advocates' scheme is becoming apparent and many who were before in favor of it are changing their views. The owners of the big silver mines saw a chance to greatly increase the price of the products of their mines by getting a law passed for the free and unlimited coinage of silver for it would largely increase the price of bullion. No one would object to that, except that it would make the purchasing power of the silver dollar a good deal less and give gold bugs a chance to get up a corner on the gold of the country. If some one will devise a scheme whereby the circulating medium can be increased and make that medium good, he would immortalize himself and benefit the middle and poorer classes of the people.

Good Talk.

The following, from the Chicago Inter-Ocean hits the nail squarely on the head in regard to those who desire to destroy the best government on earth:

Chief of Police McLaughly never talked better than yesterday when he lectured the anarchists who wished to return to them their red flags. "When you march, march as other citizens do, under the flag of the country; if you can't be satisfied with that then you had better leave this country and go to one where the real flag is carried. It is not the business of this country and will not be allowed." That is the doctrine that will bring every honest man in Chicago to the support of the police. The anarchists are not wanted in Chicago or anywhere.

The threat of the patent medicine companies or their agents to withdraw their advertisements from the newspapers if Senator Paddock's pure food bill is permitted to become a law is one of the best evidences that the measure is in the interests of the masses. If the goods put on the market will not bear inspection they certainly should not be allowed to be put on sale. Oil, lard, meat is inspected, milkmen are regulated by law and no good reason can be given why patent medicines should not be subjected to inspection before being put on the market for the public to buy and consume.

If some means could be devised to have the government land in northwest Nebraska closed to settlers for a few months and then re-opened by proclamation of the president the result would be that people would fall over each other in their efforts to get a claim on a quarter section. The parcels of land recently opened by proclamation caused such a rush that many were unable to obtain a quarter section and none of the land for which there was such a scramble is as good as that awaiting settlement in northwest Nebraska. The fact that there is no railroad land in the locality is another reason why it is settled so slowly. The territory in which the railroad grants were made were settled rapidly because the railroad companies had to pay taxes on their land and were receiving no revenue therefrom, hence they bestirred themselves and induced people to come west and purchase the land and by so doing the roads were doubly benefited, for they got relief from the taxes and got interest bearing paper secured by the land and they also created business for their lines of road in hauling the people and the crops they raised. At that time a man in the east could get a very low rate on which to come and see the new country, and if he purchased land his fare was refunded. Under the present railroad laws no such inducements can be offered, either by the railroads or emigration companies seeking to assist in the settlement of their localities. Human nature is very perverse and if it was thought that an effort was being made to keep people out of a certain locality there would be a grand rush and if the railroads had an interest in the country so that they were anxious to have it settled they could create a grand rush. The inter-state commerce law may be a good thing for some people but it is a detriment to the homestead sections of the state of Nebraska, at least, in the matter of settlement.

The band of murderers who went into Johnson county, Wyo., to kill off the small stock men and rustlers are still held by the military authorities at Cheyenne and their friends are making every effort to get them out of the scrape into which they got themselves. Two men who were being held at Douglass as witnesses were got away last week. The telegraph wire was cut west of Lusk so that they would have more time. At this place they took the east bound train, but before they reached Crawford word was sent to the authorities there and they were placed under arrest. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted and the marshal refused to turn them loose. Wyoming authorities came after them but on some pretense they were taken to Chadron. There a man made a complaint charging the men with having sold liquor to Indians and a Deputy United States marshal took them to Omaha. The probable result will be that the complaining witness in the case will vanish and the federal authorities will have no other course than to turn the men loose and the object of the Wyoming cattle men will have been accomplished. A number of the cattlemen and companies have memorialized Senator Manderson to use his influence to help the cattlemen. They state that they represent the honest, intelligent and taxpaying people of Wyoming and hence are entitled to help. That is the best display of gall in the whole matter. The slaveholders of the south were at one time the taxpaying population of their states but it did not prevent the federal authorities from going after them and giving the slaves their freedom, and no more will it prevent the government from protecting the settlers and homesteaders of Wyoming. Were this the first time the cattle men had ever attempted to carry their point by force in opposition to the laws they might mislead some people, but the whole history of the range cattle business has been filled with all kinds of outrages upon the settler who dared to seek to establish a home on the public domain used as a pasture for the herds of the cattle barons. The masses of the people all over the country will rejoice when the last herd of range stock is marketed.

Pure Food.

A New York advertising agency sends us an article from the Sun opposing the Paddock pure food bill and asking us to publish the clipping and follow the Sun's lead. We have neither space nor inclination to publish the article entire, but reproduce the following specimen here:

"Who asks for the supervision proposed by this bill? What is its real object? Why are the states not able to take care of the food and the drugs that are manufactured or sold within their limits? We need not dwell upon the opportunities which the bill offers of annoying and blackmailing manufacturers of drugs and articles of food. But what is the colored citizen in the wood pile? Have the petitions which have been presented in favor of this particularly patrician measure come from a common source and been inspired by a business interest, which seeks the aid of the government to put down a competing business? Are the influences which were behind the Cough 'Pure' Lard bill, also behind the 'Pure' Food bill? We have not heard that the citizens of the United States are complaining about the quality of their food or their drugs. Are a few hogs in the West squealing about cotton seed oil?"

The Sun does not seem to have kept up with the times or it would understand that all consumers are asking protection against food adulterations and drug frauds, those who are best informed as to the extent to which adulteration is carried being loudest in their demands. Special Agent Wedderburn's report on the subject, after very full investigation, is a public document which might be read with advantage by any one who doubts the necessity for restraining adulterations or who vainly imagines that he does now and then eat a little pure food of any kind that he does not produce at home. Similar reports from food commissioners of various states emphasize the necessity and are so full of facts showing the extent of the evil that one may well doubt whether such a thing as pure food exists. The secretary of agriculture in his report for 1890 says:

"This is a work (the repression of food adulterations) which should have the sympathy of every legislator and the help of every honest man. The adulteration of human food is an evil whose proportions are growing. I am sorry to say, from year to year. It is an evil destined to undermine and destroy health; and its practice not only interferes with the sale of products honestly manufactured, but also casts discredit upon our goods in foreign countries, corrupts morals and places a premium upon dishonesty."

Tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate, spices, lard, butter, flour, and in fact nearly everything that is eaten is habitually adulterated, and the impurity of drugs is so general that physicians employing them are often greatly in doubt as to the effect which a given specimen of even the commoner kinds will produce. Everybody who uses food wants pure food, and yet it is notorious that they do not get it. The evil is so widespread that all the powers of both state and general government will find full scope in repressing it. The best of state laws do not succeed in protecting the consumer, and this being true, where can there be any reasonable objection to the exercise by the general government of all the constitutional power it possesses in aid of the repression of adulteration? The interests of public health and common honesty demand it, and one phase of the traffic in adulterations—commerce between the states in food products—can only be reached by congress, because it alone has power to regulate inter-state commerce. "Original packages" of artificial coffee, or ground spices, say, are beyond the reach of state laws. The Sun has not been keeping its ears attent to the complaints of the citizens of the United States on this subject or it would not be in ignorance of the popular demand with respect to it.

It is not unlikely that there are business interests that desire the passage of laws, both state and national, for the prevention of adulterations. The only shame is that there are business interests that do not desire them. All those who wish to do an honest business do desire such laws; if they do not get them in a form that will be efficient for their protection in the honest sale of pure commodities, they will have no recourse but to join the dishonest crowd, for adulterations are the cheaper and pure articles cannot compete with them.

As for the "few hogs in the West squealing about cotton seed oil," we confess that we sympathize with the western hogs, or rather with the western hogs' owners. The West has no quarrel with the cotton seed oil; it has a very bitter quarrel with "lard" made of cotton seed oil. As cotton seed oil the product has a right to do the best it can for itself and sell itself for the highest price it can obtain; as a fraud masquerading as lard it has no rights that any honest man is bound to respect.

The inducement held out to us by those who send out the Sun's article asking us to copy and endorse it, is that it will injure the patent medicine trade and thus reduce the number of patent medicine advertisements we will get. The Homestead is not open to that kind of influence. If we do get pure food and pure drugs and don't get so many patent medicine advertisements because of it, we will have to try and worry along. A patent medicine, the sale of which is prevented by a law forbidding inter-state commerce in impure or adulterated drugs, is one that the readers of the Homestead will be better without, and our readers are our first care.

The western passenger association has decided to run three harvest excursions during the coming season. It is now in order for the people of northwest Nebraska to make preparations to secure a full share of the excursionists. Individual efforts should be made by every settler to get acquaintances, friends and relatives to come and see the country and in addition to such work a united effort should be made by all the people of northwest Nebraska. A great deal more effective work can be done by a united effort than for each town or county to paddle its own canoe. Northwest Nebraska will have its Sunday clothes on at the time of the excursions and nothing should be left undone which will induce a large number of people from the east to come and see for themselves.

Twice in a Week.

Just What the People Want.

The publishers of The State Journal struck the public want when the commenced printing the Journal twice a week. The circulation has been more than doubled. Everyone can see the advantage of receiving two complete papers each week, with markets and telegraphic news, which is fresh. What makes The Semi-Weekly Journal so popular is that it is only \$1.00 per year, which is the same price other papers charge for their weeklies. A year's subscription to the Twice a Week Journal will carry its readers through the national conventions, the presidential campaign, and through the next session of the Nebraska legislature. Everyone will want a reliable newspaper during such stirring times, and the events will afford The Semi-Weekly Journal ample opportunity of proving its superiority over any weekly paper. It is almost as good as a daily, giving 84 papers a year at less than one cent per copy, and giving about fifty two papers a year. We are all offering the paper a year, and our great Stanley back, for \$1.00, or we will send the book free for two new subscribers. Write for sample copy and we assure you will subscribe. The Semi-Weekly Journal is the new-paper success of the week. Join the crowd and receive 1892 as much for your money as the old weeklies give you.

Address: NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL, Lincoln, Neb. Send three cent stamp for sample set of our Dominions.

Official Directory.

STATE OFFICERS: James E. Boyd, Governor, Lincoln, Neb. T. J. Malors, Lieutenant Governor. J. C. Allen, Secretary of state. T. H. Benton, Auditor. John E. Hill, Treasurer. G. H. Hastings, Attorney General. A. R. Humphrey, Land Commissioner. A. K. Gandy, Public Instruction.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION: A. S. Paddock, U. S. Senator, Beatrice. C. F. Manderson, U. S. Senator, Omaha. W. J. Bryan, Congressman, Lincoln. W. A. McKeighan, " " " Broken Bow. O. M. Kim, " " " "

JUDICIARY: S. Maxwell, Chief Justice, Fremont. T. L. Norval, Associate Judge, Seward. A. M. Post, Associate Judge, Columbus. D. A. Campbell, Clerk and Reporter, Lincoln.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT: M. P. Kinkaid, Judge, O'Neill. Alfred Bartos, " " " Chadron. Conrad Lindeman, Clerk, Harrison.

COUNTY OFFICERS: S. Barker, County Judge. Conrad Lindeman, Clerk. M. J. Gayhart, Treasurer. A. Southworth, Supt. Public Instruction. Thos. Ready, Sheriff. Geo. J. Shafer, Coroner. A. R. Dew, Surveyor. Conrad Lindeman, Clerk of District Court. H. T. Conaley, County Attorney.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS: John A. Green, (chairman), 3d District. F. W. Knott, 1st " " " M. J. Weber, 2d " " "

LEGISLATIVE: W. Wilson, Senator, Dist. No. 14, Chadron. El. L. Heath, Rep., Dist. No. 33, Rushville.

VILLAGE OFFICERS: Conrad Lindeman (chairman), Trustee. C. E. Verity, " " " " Thomas Bedy, " " " " H. A. Cunningham, " " " " J. E. Marsteller, " " " " W. H. Davis, Clerk. G. Gattler, Treasurer. J. W. Scott, Street Commissioner.

SCHOOL OFFICERS: Mrs. E. G. Hough, Director. W. B. Wright, Moderator. G. W. Heister, Treasurer.

TERMS OF COURT: District Court, At Harrison, commences April 15th and November 21st, 1892. County Court, At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES: M. E. Church—Preaching each alternate Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and every Sunday evening at 7:30. Rev. W. O. Gleasner, Pastor.

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

Methodist Sunday School meets every Sunday morning at 11:30. Mrs. W. O. Gleasner, W. H. Davis, Superintendent, Secretary.

Bible School meets at the church each Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. S. C. D. BARRETT, Supt.

B. I. SMUCK, Fashionable Barber & Hair Dresser. One Door South of Bank of Harrison. OPEN SUNDAY FROM 9 TO 12. RAZORS AND SCISSORS PUT IN ORDER. Sewing machines cleaned and repaired. Give me a call.

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Commercial Bank.

[INCORPORATED.] -A-

General Banking Business

-TRANSACTION-

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[ESTABLISHED 1867.]

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Come and see What we Have in the Line

Dry Goods, Groceries,

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AND GET OUR PRICES.

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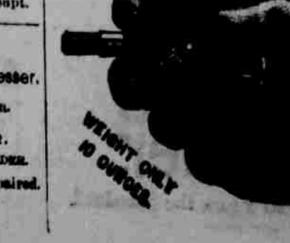
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