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, JUNE 2, 1892.

The Atkinson *Enterprise* is a thing of the past. The plant has been removed to O'Neill and will be used in future in getting up a newspaper to be called the *Independent*.

On next Tuesday the national republican convention will meet at Minneapolis to nominate Benjamin Harrison for president and transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The man who will get up a law under which there will be a fair and equal assessment of property all over the state for the purpose of taxation will do a great deal for the people and win everlasting fame.

The Chadron *Journal* is authority for the statement that S. I. Messeraull of the Crawford *Boomerang* has purchased a half interest in the Crawford *Tribune*. In that case what will Col. Ketchum do. With Messeraull, a democratic alliance man, as a partner in the *Tribune*, which is republican, and this same partner running the *Boomerang*, which is an alliance paper, in the same town, Col. Ketchum will be in a peculiar position. Developments will be watched for with considerable interest.

Last week W. H. Irvine, of Salt Lake, shot and killed C. E. Montgomery, president of the German National Bank, of Lincoln at the Hotel Lincoln in that city. The cause of the act was the ruin of Irvine's wife by Montgomery, proof of which the former had in writing. While such an act is to be regretted, if the proof was conclusive Irvine should be found not guilty of felonious assault and murder. Both men were wealthy and had been associated together in business, and it is claimed that the man who was killed took advantage of the opportunities arising from their friendly and business relations to accomplish the downfall of his partner's wife and the ruin of his happiness.

The contest for the nomination on the republican ticket for congressman in the big sixth appears to have narrowed down to Dorrington and Whitehead. With that condition of affairs the preliminary canvass can be made in such a manner that there will be no sores to heal after the convention, and the candidates are such that it will be no disgrace to either should he fail to get the requisite number of votes, and there will be no reason why the defeated aspirant, which ever it be, and his supporters cannot give his more fortunate competitor a strong and cordial support. With that kind of a feeling all over the district there will be no question as to the election of the republican nominee and the result will be that the political accident which is now drawing his salary of $5,000 a year will have an opportunity to again put in his time in Custer county.

The injustice and inequality of the methods of assessment in use were quite plainly shown recently in the federal court at Omaha. A man had a farm in the eastern part of the state on which there was some timber. He had given a mortgage on the place and the mortgagee sought to prevent him from cutting the timber thereon. At the hearing in court it was shown that the land was worth $35 per acre. Judge Dundy inquired as to the assessment and was informed that it was assessed at $3.50 per acre. If land is worth $35 per acre it should be assessed at that rate and if all property was listed at its real value the taxes would be no higher. A great cry is raised about the indebtedness being about half as much as the assessed valuation and on the face it makes a bad showing, but when it is considered that the assessment is only about one-twelfth of the real value it gives quite a different color to the matter.

Not a Candidate.

For the past month several of the newspapers in Northwest Nebraska have been charging the editor of the *Standard*, El. L. Heath, with being a candidate for re-election to the Nebraska legislature, and some of them have spoken kindly of us in this connection. We duly appreciate the good things said of us, the same as all people do, but we wish to state that we are not a candidate for any office, and will not be. Financially, we cannot afford to be a candidate for the legislature. As a rule, when men begin to seek office they do not know when to quit, but its different with the editor of the *Standard*. We know when we have enough of any good thing. Our time in the future will be devoted to the *Standard* and farming, and our advice to our boys will be: "Never run for office; be honest."

The above is from Mr. Heath's paper, the Rushville *Standard*, and settles the question as to his candidacy. He made a good representative, giving his best efforts to his work and many would like to see him re-elected, but Mr. Heath evidently is not "stuck on" holding office.

A Campaign of Principles.

Omaha Bee.

The campaign of 1892 will be fought on principles. The republican party will be arrayed against the reactionary policy of the democracy and the financial and economic vagaries of the people who are endeavoring to establish a third political party.

Already the character of the campaign is practically defined. The republican platform has been made by the work of the Fifty-first congress and of the administration. It cardinal planks will be the protection of American industries, the maintenance of a sound and stable currency, "every dollar of which shall be as good as any other dollar," the extension of American commerce through the agency of reciprocity, and the security of American rights and the protection of American citizens in every land. Opposed to this will be the democratic party demanding the overthrow of the protective system, the opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the abandonment of every policy instituted by the republican party; while an auxiliary to the democracy will be the third or so-called people's party calling for a flat currency and various wild expedients the effect of which would be to revolutionize the financial and commercial systems of the nation and reproduce here the experience of the Argentine Republic.

The issues of the campaign will thus be clearly defined, so that the least intelligent voter cannot fail to understand them. Every man who desires to continue the policy which has given this country industrial pre-eminence among the nations will affiliate with the republican party. Every man who believes that the financial policy which for a generation has given the country the best currency it ever had ought to be maintained will enroll himself in the republican ranks. All men who regard the policy of reciprocity as the wisest for extending the commerce of the country will unite with the party that inaugurated that policy and is pledged to continue it.

Every citizen who believes that it is the duty of the government to maintain its rights at any cost and to protect its citizens in every land will array himself with the party which has uniformly maintained this principle and under the present administration has given it conspicuous assertion. On the other hand those who are prepared to surrender the American market to European manufacturers, to bring the currency of the county to the single silver standard, and to abandon reciprocity, will support the democracy; while such as would revolutionize the financial system of the country by issuing an endless volume of paper currency which would drive out all coin and eventuate in inevitable disaster to all interests, reducing the government and the people to a common bankruptcy, will receive a hearty welcome to the people's party.

The republican party will enter upon the campaign involving these issues with the zeal and confidence born of faith in the intelligence, the integrity and the patriotism of the American people. It has faithfully kept its pledges to the country, and it is able to point to results which splendidly attest the wisdom of its policy. Under its administration of the government established industries have increased and new ones have been created; foreign and internal commerce has been greatly enlarged: the finances of the country have been free from disturbance and its currency has remained stable, the dollar of the farmer and the workingman being as good today as it was three years ago; the international relations of the government have been conducted with an ability, skill and firmness which have reflected honor upon the nation and elevated it in the respect of the world. With this record the republican party will go into the contest of 1892 earnestly, aggressively and fearlessly, confidently relying for an endorsement of its acts upon the intelligent judgement, the progressive spirit, and the patriotic impulses of the American people.

Bills have been introduced in both branches of congress for liberal appropriations for experiments in producing rain in Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota and every indication points to their passage. Scientists are firm in the belief that rain can be produced by artificial means and experiments will be kept up by the government until the work is an established fact. The confidence of Melbourne and those who have witnessed his production of rain causes the belief in rain producing to be quite general and taking all together it means a great deal for the agricultural districts of the entire country.

Some of the Chadron papers continue to claim that Dawes county ought to have some of the places on the republican ticket below the congressional plum. Dawes county seems to be hard to satisfy. In 1889 it had the state senator and again in 1890 the candidate was a Dawes county man. In 1891 it got a district judge and in 1892 it has the congressional convention and the northwestern candidate for congress, for Dorrington belongs to Dawes county, simply having gone to Box Butte to fill his official position. Surely, Chadron ought to be satisfied with all that.

The silver anniversary [illegible] a state at Lincoln last week was a grand success in every respect. Lincoln, like all Nebraska cities, does not lack energy or ability and makes a success of what it undertakes. Many of the cities and towns of the state participated in the demonstration and fully thirty thousand people from outside Lincoln were present.

The Iowa *Homestead* estimates that there will be a decrease of 10 per cent in the acreage of corn this year compared with 1891 and quite a falling off in the acreage of oats and wheat. This taken in connection with the thousands of acres of small grain which was destroyed by the late floods will greatly reduce the aggregate yield of grain and have a tendency to raise the market price. As the prospect in northwest Nebraska is that the crop will be even better than that of 1891 the farmers will certainly prosper.

The frequency with which a wronged husband or wife resorts to violence to avenge the wrong done them by the ruin of their home and happiness is leading people to think seriously on the subject. There is no law which can adequately reach and punish such crimes, nor does it seem possible to make a law of that kind. A person who will deliberately set to work and plan to ruin the home of another, and in most cases the victim is one who considers the intruder a friend, is not fit to live. A law which would give the party wronged authority to shoot down the destroyer of his home as soon as the proof of guilt is obtained, with no legal responsibility thereafter except to produce evidence to prove the facts in the case would tend to decrease the number of such cases. It is noted that frequently a man of means who is respected and looked upon as a man of honor is connected with a good deal of scandal. Notwithstanding this the doors of respectable people are open to him and men who know of his misdeeds admit him to the society of their wives and daughters. When the laws of society are so changed as to place the same brand of disgrace on the fallen man as they do a fallen woman a long stride in advance will have been made.

The South Needs a History.

Inter Ocean.

The Columbia, Tenn., *Daily Herald* has this to say:

The youth of this sunny land need and need badly a United States history that will speak the truth. One that will not give all the facts on one side and all the lies on the other. One that will not speak of the battle of Bull Run as a friendly barbecue where a neighborly row was gotten up and "the Federal forces were slightly repulsed," and of Gettysburg as a bloody plain where the "Union forces routed the rebels with terrific slaughter," but in the language of the oath administered in our courts, "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The man who lost one brother in Virginia following Lee, and another at Shiloh following Johnson, and himself has carried Federal lead through thirty years of a life the war has embittered and partly blighted, ought not to be censured if he objects to his children being taught at a school his money supports that the sod in Virginia covered the grave of a traitor, and the Tennessee at Shiloh flows by the unknown resting place of a destroyer of constitutional liberty. He can stand the pensions, the war tariff and political ostracism, but not the desecration of his own fireside. The South needs a history.

What the South needs is a history that shall inform its youth and remind its older readers that certain States once made an attempt to dissolve the Union, and that in pursuance of their plan they raised troops which they called the "army of the Confederate States of America;" that the Nation never recognized the existence of any Confederate States, nor did any foreign power; that the armies of the so-called Confederate States were regarded as roiters or rebels by the government of the Nation; that they were fought and beaten by the armies of the Nation until they were glad to make "unconditional surrender." They should further be taught that, now that they are admitted to citizenship, it is the interest, as well as the duty, of the people living in the South to live peaceably and to obey all the laws, and to conform to all the provisions of the Constitution of the Nation.

For the Campaign.

In order to bring *The Weekly Bee* into the family of every English reading man and woman in the west its publishers have decided to offer the paper for six months, covering the campaign, for 30 cents.

In order to fully understand the questions of vital importace to the producer and laboring man that will come up during this campaign, every voter should hear both sides. *The Bee* proposes to discuss all these questions thoroughly and intelligently.

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The Weekly World-Herald is offering $50.00 in four cash prizes and six prizes consisting each of a cyclopedia, for the largest lists of English words constructed out of the letters in the word "Alliance." Send one cent stamp for particulars. The contest closes June 15th. Address *World-Herald*, Omaha, Neb.

At The Front.

The Fremont Tribune is acknowledged to be among the leading Nebraska newspapers. It is not content with issuing a weekly but is now printing a tri-weekly edition—that is sending out three papers a week $1.50 per year. Its editors are Ross L. Hammond and Col. Walt Mason—by far the two brightest writers in the west. Col. Mason's work is considered the finest in his line that was ever done on any western newspaper. The publishers will be pleased to receive subscriptions at the rate of $1.50 per year, or forward sample copies to any one sending for them.

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W. B. Wright ..... Moderator
G. W. Hester ..... Treasurer

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County Court,—At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.

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