

The Sioux County Journal.

(ESTABLISHED 1888.)
 OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.
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 L. J. SIMMONS, Editor.
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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
 BENJAMIN HARRISON,
 of Indiana.
 For Vice President,
 WHITELAW REID,
 of New York.

St. John, N. B., suffered a twenty million dollar fire last week.

San Francisco had a great shaking last Sunday by the explosion of dynamite at a factory. The glass broken in the city by the concussion is valued at \$25,000. A number of lives were lost.

The thought of Van Wyck and Paul Vandervoort sitting side by side in a reform political convention is indeed amusing, but the sight of such a thing must have been one of the novelties of the late convention at Omaha.

It was quite evident that the delegates from the south did not want Gresham on independent ticket. He is not built on a plan to suit the leaders in the south, but it makes no difference who is on that ticket; the south will be solid for the democratic nominees.

In the presidential campaign the prohibition ticket runs to figure. The other tickets are Harrison and Reid; Cleveland and a copperhead; Weaver and an ex-Confederate general. Thinking men will not need take much time to decide which of these combinations will administer the affairs of the government in the most loyal manner.

This is the season of the year when Sioux county has her Sunday clothes on. The excellent growing crops and rich, waving grass form a spectacle which gladdens the hearts of all. If 5,000 of those who are paying high rent for land in the east would come to Sioux county and each get 100 acres of Uncle Sam's land they would greatly improve their financial condition.

The fact that Mr. Campbell, the newly elected chairman of the national republican committee, has decided that he cannot serve in the position has caused a good deal of speculation. He accepted with the understanding that it would not take him from his law practice, but it develops that the man who takes the place will have to devote his entire time to the work and this Mr. Campbell cannot do. He will select an executive committee and they will act on his resignation and name a new chairman. Who his successor will be is not yet known.

The trouble at Homestead, Pa., between the strikers and Pinkerton men has caused a good deal of bloodshed. While public sympathy is not, as a rule, extended to strikers who resort to acts of violence, but press and public unite in a cry against the Pinkertons. There is no use for them on the face of the earth and the proper authorities should devise ways and means to stamp them out of existence. The organization is composed of toughs hired in the great cities and armed and sent out as spies and assassins with no shadow of authority.

Nebraska is a sugar beet producing state. If we develop this industry so as to encourage capitalists to establish more sugar factories in this state such as we now have, as can readily be done within the next few years, we as a state would entirely do away with the necessity of a sugar trust, as every pound of refined sugar manufactured by the Grand Island and Norfolk factories means that much less sugar on which the trust can levy a tax on the people in the way of excessive prices. From recent events we notice that the sugar trust is beginning to realize the growth of a powerful competitor.—Omaha Bee.

Boys, when you speak of your father don't call him "the old man." Of course you are older now than when you learned to call him "father." You are much smarter than you were then; you are much more manly looking. Your clothes fit better; your hat has a more modern shape and your hair is combed differently. In short you are "fyer" than you were then. Your father has a last year's coat and a two-year-old hat, and a vest of a still older pattern. He can't write such an elegant note as you can, and all that—but don't call him "the old man." Call him father. For years he has been rustling around to get things together; he has been held to the thorny path of uphill industry for years, and the brightest half of his life is gone from him forever. But he loves you though he goes along without saying much about it, and if he knew you were and it would be the happiest thing he has to hear—

The Alliance and the Presidency.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
 There is not one chance in a thousand that the prohibition ticket will carry a single electoral college vote. It may or may not gain upon former elections in its popular vote, but when congress comes to canvass the votes polled in each state college it will be found that the prohibitionists are not in it. The farmers' alliance, on the other hand, may carry some states. There are several states of the south in which a good round majority of the voters belong to that party. But even then, for all practical purposes, the White House is as remote from the alliance as from the prohibition party. The very most they can hope to do is to throw the election into the House of Representatives, and that would be equivalent to the election of Cleveland. All talk to the contrary betrays gross ignorance, or is rank hypocrisy.

If no candidate for president received a majority of all the votes cast the election would devolve upon the House of Representatives, the choice being limited to the three candidates receiving the highest votes. The political complexion of the House is: republicans 88; democrats 236; farmers' alliance 8. Does anybody suppose that a House thus constituted could be induced to elect a farmers' alliance candidate? The idea is absurd. But it may be said that the votes are taken by states. That is true but not material to the general result. The constitution says that "in choosing the president the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote." Nevada, with her one congressman, would have as much voice in the selection as New York, with her thirty-four.

Of the forty-four votes which would be cast by the present House under such an arrangement the alliance could command just two, Kansas and Nebraska. The states in which the republicans have a majority of the delegation are California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, twelve in all. Combine these two and the result would be fourteen against thirty democratic states. Perhaps a few of these would prefer a free silver farmer's alliance man to such a goldite as Grover Cleveland, but not enough to make any appreciable difference with the certainty of the result.

The democratic game is to encourage the farmers' movement everywhere, well knowing that the democracy could lose nothing in the end by the loss of any number of southern states, while it would be just as bad for the republicans to have one of their states carried by the alliance as by the democrats. The democrats would be willing that the alliance should carry every southern state, provided only it did not carry enough northern states, also, to win, and such a contingency is too remote to be entertained.

This very great democratic advantage is wholly due to the possession of the House of Representatives. If that body was now in republican hands it would be good politics, from the republican point of view, to encourage and stimulate the alliance movement, even though it might involve very heavy losses in the northwest, provided only it had the promise of a break in the solidity of the south. These are the cold facts in the case and explain the complacency with which the democrats receive the claim of the alliance of its probable ability to carry some southern states. If the farmers of the north-west could be blinded to the situation many of them might be induced to play into the hands of the democracy, but as a class they are men of too much clearness of perception to be hoodwinked and imposed upon.

The democrats realize that New York and Indiana will be against them in the electoral college and are bending every energy to make deals with the independents in hope of carrying enough electoral votes for Weaver to throw the election into the house. That would secure the election of Cleveland and the leaders of the independent movement who helped to bring about such a condition of affairs would each be given a nice, fat office under the fat democratic president, and the independent movement would be a part of history and the rank and file of that party—those who are honest in the course they have taken would be left holding the sack.

At the meeting of the republican state central committee a few days ago Aug. 4th was fixed as the date for holding the state convention and Lincoln as the place to hold it. This of course reaps the interest in state, congressional and legislative politics, and candidates seem to be bobbing up all over the state. It is from now until the close of the convention season that the utmost caution must be used if a republican victory in the state is to be gained. The machine work of two years ago in the third district should be borne in mind and such errors avoided. Another very important point must be taken into consideration and that is the new ballot law, which makes it so that if the nominee of a convention is not satisfactory one or more other candidates may be run by petition and their names placed on the official ballots, where they have equal standing with the convention nominee. Good, straight, clean men must be selected and the selections must be made free from machine work or defeat will result.

Treasurer's Statement.

Semi-annual statement of moneys received and disbursed from January 1st to June 30th, 1892, by the treasurer of Sioux county, Nebraska.	
STATE FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	\$ 478 24
Collections	2154 84
Paid state treasurer	2349 87
Balance	183 21
SCHOOL LAND FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	44 62
Collections	421 12
Paid state treasurer	229 36
Balance	236 38
STATE SCHOOL FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	2 01
Collection fine	1 90
January apportionment	465 46
June apportionment	564 54
Apportionment to districts	302 36
Balance	45 55
COUNTY GENERAL FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	1179 27
Collections	3084 06
From advertising fund	41 00
From bridge fund	479 60
Commission 1891	29 28
Warrants redeemed	478 28
Balance	421 69
COUNTY BRIDGE FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	375 56
Collections	405 31
Commission 1891	52 54
Warrants redeemed	48 00
Transferred to Gen'l fund	49 00
Balance	212 33
COUNTY ROAD FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	102 44
Collections	17 33
Commission 1891	7 63
Warrants redeemed	20 00
Balance	139 16
SPECIAL DEBT FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	23 33
Collections	1487 50
Commission 1891	6 00
Warrants redeemed	1267 00
Balance	100 83
SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	1 52
Collections	55 47
Commission 1891	7 75
Warrants redeemed	65 20
Balance	38 85
ADVERTISING FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	43 68
Collections	6 40
Commission 1891	2 45
Transferred to Gen'l fund	6 90
Balance	6 33
PRECINCT BOND FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	1433 86
Collections	777 45
Commission 1891	30 80
Balance	2141 31
VILLAGE FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	34 71
Collections	276 42
Commission 1891	22 33
Paid village treasurer	106 53
Balance	122 07
VILLAGE BOND FUND.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	31 18
Collections	114 29
Commission 1891	10 18
Interest paid	140 00
Balance	15 30
ROAD DISTRICT FUNDS.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	145 25
Collections	19 80
Commission 1891	12 04
Vouchers paid	45 00
Balance	106 52
SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	874 46
Collections	3225 06
State apportionment	1092 56
Commission 1891	38 00
Paid district treasurers	3019 19
Balance	1298 83
SCHOOL BOND FUNDS.	
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	565 43
Collections	335 31
Commission 1891	25 25
Interest paid	183 00
Balance	702 61
Dated July 1, 1892.	
M. GATHART,	Treasurer.

Notice of County Alliance Meeting.
 Sioux County Farmer's Alliance will meet in regular session at the Pine Top school house, on Cottonwood, Saturday, July 16th, 1892, at 1 o'clock, p. m. important business to be transacted.
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 H. G. STEWART, President.

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 County Court—At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.
- CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.**
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