

The Sioux County Journal.

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1892.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, LORENZO CROFT. Lieutenant Governor, T. J. MAJOBS. Secretary of State, JOHN C. ALLEN. Auditor, EUGENE MOORE. State Treasurer, JOSEPH BARTLEY. Attorney General, GEORGE H. HASTINGS. Supt. of Public Instruction, A. R. GORDY.

Com. of Public Lands and Buildings.

A. R. HUMPHREY.

Presidential Electors.

W. J. BROATH, I. M. KAYMOND, ISAAC WILES, E. P. SAVAGE, H. P. MILLER, C. DURAS, D. M. NETTLETON, CHARLES JOHNSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congressman, 6th District, JAMES WHITEHEAD.

Senatorial Ticket.

For State Senator, 14th district, W. W. WOOD.

Representative Ticket.

For State Representative, 53d Dist., L. A. BROWER.

Corbett has now reached the giddy heights of fame where babies and cigars by the score will be named in his honor. —Omaha Bee.

The first issue of the Chadron Signal is before us with the names of A. E. and J. D. Sheldon at the masthead. That firm always get out a readable paper.

When C. H. Van Wyck stoops to the use of his family afflictions to make votes, he must realize that his case is becoming hopeless. His recent letter on the score must have convinced many of his friends that he was passing into his second childhood. —Crete Vidette.

The treatment accorded Majors and Van Wyck at the re-union at Grand Island shows that the feeling is very different now from what it was a couple of years ago. The fact that Van Wyck is a candidate for governor on a ticket at the head of which is an ex-rebel soldier makes the men who attend re-unions extremely tired and they will overcome that extremely tired feeling by voting the republican ticket.

President Harrison has issued his letter of acceptance to the chairman of the republican national committee. The letter is not written by him as president of the United States but as plain Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. In it the individuality of the man is clearly outlined. His clear statements and incisive arguments still further prove the strength of the man. No man has ever been prominent in the United States whose letters and speeches have been so invariably well-timed as have been those of President Harrison.

The letter of James G. Blaine on the political situation, following, as it did, closely in the wake of Harrison's letter of acceptance, is a strong campaign document and proves beyond question the fact that the ex-secretary of state is not sulking in his tent nor carrying a knife up his sleeve, and still further proof of the fact will be the speeches which Blaine will make during the campaign. Compare that condition of affairs in the republican party with the relations existing between Cleveland and Hill, and any one can see that the former is in much the best shape for a successful campaign.

The nomination of Whitelaw Reid recalls old times to the mind of J. D. Stine of the Superior Journal. "Looking back across the years," says Mr. Stine, "to a day in Xenia, Ohio, we climbed a rickety old staircase to call upon and congratulate this same man on his recent graduation with high honor from Miami University and his venture as editor of the Xenia News and found him showing a roller over the forms of an old hand press and Preston B. Plumb pulling the lever. How little we or any one else thought that the events of 1892 would record the death of one of the most illustrious Senators of a state that then had no existence while the other stood before the nation for the next to the highest position on a ticket of a party that was then but just emerging from the ruins of another that had gone down for want of moral courage to meet and crush out a great national crime. But such is history unfolded in the lives of two young men, who with lofty aims started in life firmly fixed in right principles and courageous in fighting for the same."

W. D. Mathews, of O'Neill, has declined to be the candidate for state senator on the republican ticket in the 13th district, stating that poor health, business and financial reasons lead him to the conclusion. It is to be regretted that he has withdrawn for he would have made an excellent official.

There is no fusion in the Sixth district. The democrats cannot swallow Kem and have put up a candidate of their own. It will now be a straight three cornered fight to the finish. The Hon. James Whitehead of Broken Bow, the choice of the republicans, will be the winner, as he is growing into the affections of the farmers of his district every day as the campaign progresses. —State Journal.

Chairman Daugherty of the republican congressional committee is out in a card denouncing the fraudulent and underhanded methods adopted by Kem in advertising that Whitehead would be at North Platte and other places where the former was billed to speak when no arrangements had been made for joint discussions. The acts of Kem and his backers look like an attempt to draw a crowd on false pretenses.

Northwest Nebraska is being pretty thoroughly advertised this fall. A large amount of advertising matter has been sent from here and the F. E. & M. V. company has done a large amount of advertising, but that has been of a general nature. The B. & M. has issued over one hundred thousand folders describing that portion of the northwest crossed by its lines and has furnished transportation to a number of men to go east and distribute them. In conversation with some of the leading men of Crawford it was learned that they are not only ready but anxious to unite with the people of this locality in an effort to induce the F. E. & M. V. to make a special effort to attract settlers to northwest Nebraska. There are thousands of people in the east who want to know of just such places as northwest Nebraska.

Detained Passengers.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The first and second class passengers on the steamship Normannia, who have been in quarantine since last Saturday and unable to leave the ship, are to be removed to Sandy Hook and there cared for until the health officers consider it safe to go to New York. That these people have undergone inconvenience and even danger no one denies. Millions of people have sympathized with the delicate women and children on the vessel who are unaccustomed to hardship of any kind and who have for a week been in a nervous state of fear at being kept on a cholera-infected ship.

This, however, has been their misfortune, not the fault of either the president nor the health officers in New York. It is pitiful to think of 500 men, women and children living in terror on a ship in sight of home and denied the right to land. But it would be an outrage to allow 500 people to bring cholera into a city of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and expose not only all New York but the rest of the country to the dread disease. Senator McPherson, Editor Godkin and Mr. A. M. Palmer, who are all on the Normannia, have sent indignant protests to the public and to Governor Flower.

They assure the public that all on board are healthy and that there is no danger, and yet the Normannia's death record is fourteen, five on the voyage and nine in the harbor, with twenty four cases not fatal. The first and second class passengers may not have been exposed, but there has been and is danger. Cholera would be just as terrible introduced into New York by Senator McPherson, Editor Godkin, or Mr. A. M. Palmer as it would if introduced by any poor Polish from the steamer.

With these passengers removed to Sandy Hook, where they can be free from the fear of the lurking danger in the ship, there should be a calm from this excitement. It should also enable such men as Senator McPherson and Mr. Godkin to give up their letter writing calculated to excite sympathy, and devote their efforts to reassuring their unfortunate companions, for if all are healthy a few days in camp at Sandy Hook should be only an inconvenience for the perfect safety of some millions of people now out of danger.

Joint Discussions.

The following has been issued by the chairmen of the Sixth district committees:

It is mutually agreed by and between the representatives of the republican party and its congressional candidate, the Hon. James Whitehead, and the representatives of the people's party and its congressional candidate, the Hon. O. M. Kem, that there shall be a series of fourteen joint discussions in the Sixth congressional district of Nebraska upon the political issues of the day, as follows: Kearney, September 19, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Chadron, September 21, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Valentine, September 22, at 2 o'clock p. m.; Ainsworth, September 23, 2 o'clock p. m.; O'Neill, September 24, 2 o'clock p. m.; Lexington, September 26, 2 o'clock p. m.; North Platte, September 27, 2 o'clock p. m.; Ogallala, September 28, 2 o'clock p. m.; Sidney, September 29, 2 o'clock p. m.; Ord, October 1, 8 o'clock p. m.; Loup City, October 3, 8 o'clock p. m.; Alliance, October 4, 8 o'clock p. m.; Broken Bow, October 6, 2 o'clock p. m.; Broken Bow, October 8, 2 o'clock p. m. The first meeting to be opened and closed by the Hon. James Whitehead, and each party to open and close debate alternately thereafter, the party opening to have one hour to open, the other party to have one hour and fifteen minutes to reply, and the party opening to have fifteen minutes to close.

Education of the Farmer Boy.

The Homestead.

Every farmer owes it to his child to give him, so far as lies in his power, the education that will fit him best for the discharge of the duties that may devolve upon him in life. We do not mean by this that every farmer should fit his son for the learned professions. A comparatively small number of boys are to win success in these professions. Their tastes do not lie that way, and to educate him for these professions is to put them in a false position all their lives; besides, these professions are full to overflowing; large numbers of lawyers are briefless and turn aside to other lines of business; it is the same with doctors and to some extent with ministers. The farmer's son should have an education that will enable him, with industry and economy, to win success in any profession for which he may be adapted. It does not necessarily follow that he should study the classics, or the higher mathematics, or abstract sciences; what the farmer's son needs, as a rule, is an education that will fit him more completely for the profession of a farmer, a mechanic or a business man. A boy with inclinations and aptitudes in the direction of farming should have a thorough knowledge of the English language, and be taught how to use it either in writing or speaking; he should be taught the fundamental principles of mathematics; he should understand the principles that govern and control plant life; the principles that underlie the breeding and feeding of animals; the nature of the soil he tills; the different qualities of grasses produced on the farm, and the use made of these in the every-day operations of the farm. Without this knowledge he is going it blind and wasting his efforts in cultivating the soil, wasting also his crop in feeding it to his live stock. Unless he understands the principles of breeding he is liable to constant loss and mistakes, and unless he understands the conditions of the growth in plant life, he is liable to spend his strength for naught. We know of no place where this special agricultural knowledge can be obtained so easily as at the various agricultural colleges now fortunately established in every state in the Union, and endowed by the government as no class of colleges are in the land. The farmer has been slow to awaken to the opportunities offered him by these institutions. He owes it to himself to acquire a thorough knowledge of the objects of these institutions and to insist that they be confined to the purpose for which they were endowed, the education of the sons and daughters of the state in agriculture, the mechanical arts and the sciences related thereto. Nor are farmers limited to these colleges. Everywhere in the western states, there are universities, normal colleges and colleges giving a broad general education that are more or less under the control of the various denominations. Even if a farmer's son does not care to enter a professional life he will be all the better farmer and a broader man for a course of training at these schools. The object of college education is not, as a rule to impart specific knowledge, but to awake the dormant faculties of the mind; to wake up the boy and show him how to use the powers of mind with which he is endowed. When the boy is once thoroughly waked up and trained to think he will learn fast enough. As a rule, the family in any country that gives its sons the best practical education will go to the front. Its members possibly may not make as much money as the sons of farmers who are taught that money is great thing in life, and to which everything else is to be subordinated, but in everything that constitutes true manhood, wide influence, the confidence of the community, they will go to the front. The same may be said of all communities, states and nations. The race of people that believes thoroughly in a practical education is a race that will be pervasive and make itself felt among all other races. It is time for farmers to think about these things and to understand that the chief end of life is not to leave large estates for children to quarrel over but to leave a family of sons and daughters, respected, esteemed and honored by the community in which they live. It is better, a thousand times better, that the boy should have what is in him developed fully, and then be cast on his own resources to make his way in life, than it is to leave him \$100,000. Give the boy and the girl an equal chance; give them both the best practical education that the circumstances will allow. Teach them the value of the dollar, and that the only way that important lesson can be taught is by earning it themselves, and then there is no need to borrow trouble for the future. The young men and women taught in this way will give a good account of themselves, and will not bring down the gray hairs of the father or mother in sorrow to the grave.

The nomination of W. W. Wood for state senator and L. A. Brower for representative in the northwest districts is decidedly pleasing to the republicans, and the fact that both men received their nomination by acclamation without opposition indicates that they are both strong men, and their names will add strength to the ticket. Both are well and favorably known and with them as members of the next legislature northwest Nebraska will be ably represented.

Rolling.

The Homestead.

The Wisconsin experiment station comes to the following conclusions as the result of experiments in rolling land: 1. Rolling makes the temperature at one and a half inches below the surface from one degree to nine degrees Fahrenheit warmer than similar unrolled ground in the same locality, and at three inches, one degree to six degrees warmer. 2. Rolling land by firming the soil increases its power of drawing water to the surface from below, and this influence has been observed to extend to a depth of three feet. 3. The evaporation of moisture is more rapid from unrolled ground, unless the surface is very wet, and then the reverse is true, and the drying. 4. In case of broadcast seeding germination is more rapid and complete on rolled than on unrolled. It was 63 per cent. greater on rolled. Greatest in dry and least in wet weather, and weighed about two pounds per bushel the most. Rolled oats yield a trifle over two bushels more per acre.

A man who hires another at \$60 a month to do work which brings in only \$61 a month is a philanthropist. But if he hires 20,000 men at the same rate he has an income of \$20,000 a month and is blasted monopolist, is the way the New York Herald puts it.

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MILL NEAR FIVE POINTS.

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(As shown by Shortness of Breath, Pain, Palpitation, Fluttering and Numbness in region of the Heart.)

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1452 O ST. LINCOLN, NEB.

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JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

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Agents Wanted. Send for Terms.

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FOR MEATS, FOWL, FISH, ETC.

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BEST SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST

The STEAM produced by the process of cooking cannot escape, is absorbed by the article in the roaster, and acts as a basting. There is no evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no shrinkage or loss of weight, and all the flavor and nutritious qualities of the food are retained. Tough meats are made tender, and dry articles roasted or baked will be sweeter, healthier and more digestible. Put the food in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven; the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers, the trade supplied by:

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AND HAVE A STOCK OF GOODS,

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GROCERIES, DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND

CAPS, CLOTHING, ETC.

Our Stock of Shelf and Heavy

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Is a Practical Machine

Recommended by Practical Business

It is a handsomely finished

Desk, Money Drawer and

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It records both cash and

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It enables you to trace

It will keep

It shows at a glance

It keeps an honest man

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