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, DEC. 1, 1892.

Come to Sioux county and see what is be had.

A prairie fire swept over a large portion of Holt and Rock counties a few days ago destroying a number of houses and thousands of tons of hay.

The Valentine *Republican* has entered its sixth year and informs its readers that it will continue to preach republican doctrine. That is one paper which evidently does not intend to flop.

The experiment made by Gen. Dryenforth to produce rain at San Antonio, Texas, recently by the use of explosives is said to have been a partial success. Further experiments are to be made in the near future.

The B. & M. railroad is now open to Sheridan, Wyo., and it is expected that it will be pushed on to the national park next season. A junction will be formed with the Northern Pacific and thus a through line established.

The F. E. & M. V. railroad is making an attempt to do away with the deadly car stove. The engines and cars on the main line have been provided with the necessary fixtures to conduct steam from the engine to the cars forheating purposes. It is claimed that the plan works successfully.

The need of a mill at Harrison is becoming greater every day. This is the time of year to get such things in shape and every effort should be made to get a mill project started. The excellent quality of wheat grown here would enable a good mill to put a grade on the market which would be excelled by none. Let's get a mill.

People in the eastern part of the state have an idea that it is much colder here than there. To such we would say that all over the eastern and southern portion of the state there was ice thick enough to skate on Thanksgiving while here it has not been cold enough to make ice which would support the weight of a child.

The report of the deputy labor commissioner is out and shows that the surplus of Nebsaska which was shipped out of the state in 1891 was $59,703,091 in value. Of this Sioux county shipped products to the amount of $153,505. The shipments for Sioux county for 1892 will greatly exceed that.

The *World-Herald* is making war on the store keepers of Omaha who deal out cigarettes to boys and calls on the authorities and parents to take a hand in the work. The fight against cigarette smoking should be taken up by every one who has the good of the general public at heart. It is the most vicious habit into which the boys are liable to fall.

The road laws of Nebraska are likely to receive a good deal of attention at the hands of the coming legislature. The subject is one in which politics or partisanship does not enter. To provide that all road tax be paid in money and a competent road supervisor be provided to expend the same in the building of roads which will be permanent would save the farmers a great deal each year in the wear, breakage of harness and vehicles and also in horseflesh.

Editor Simmons, of THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL, mildly announces that he is going east to induce a small emigration boom to wend its way to Sioux county. Two to one he is looking for a sucker to sell his office to.

The above appeared in Crawford *Boomerang* of Nov. 16th and is another illustration of the contemptible tactics resorted to by some people. The editor of this paper did not go east to sell the paper; it is not for sale, but he did go to tell the people of the advantages offered by Sioux county to homeseekers and if every resident would do the same it would not by long until the entire northwest would be settled and land valuable.

The opinion of World's Fair Commissioner Mobley that the coming legislature will have to appropriate $100,000 additional for the Nebraska exhibit in order to make it worthy of the state is interesting and important. It has long been apparent that the $50,000 already appropriated would fall far short of the requirements. The point to be kept in mind is that the exhibit is not merely for the gratification of state pride, but for the promotion of substantial interests in which every citizen is concerned. In a certain class these state exhibits will be competitive and as a means of advertising they will be unexcelled. Apart from all considerations of patriotism it is important that the Nebraska exhibit should be among the best and most attractive.—*Bee.*

A Guthrie, O. T., dispatch to the Kansas City *Journal* says: All the ministers in the territory are laughing at the Rev. Webster Full of Stillwater, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. On Sunday preceeding the election he prayed publicly for the lord to direct him how to cast his ballot on election. Early on election day he went to the polls and voted, as he thought, the straight democratic ticket. After leaving the booth he stopped to hear some man explain the method of stamping the tickst under the Australian system, and was horrified to learn that he had used the stamp wrong and had really voted the republican ticket. He rushed back into the booth and wanted to take his ticket out of the box and change it, but was denied the privilege. For the first time in his life he had voted the republican ticket, and his friends all tell him that in answer to his prayer the Lord had directed his vote even against his own wishes.

As Sioux county is the only county in Nebraska along the line of the F. E. & M. V. railroad in which there is any amount of government land yet open to homestead it would be a good plan if some arrangement could be made to run excursions at a reducad rate in order to enable parties who desire to come here and see the country to do so without too much expense. There are hundreds of good farmers in the eastern part of the state who are not land owners who desire to come west and get a homestead. Many do not know of what is to be had here and many who do know do not feel able to come if they have to pay full fare. A reduced railroad rate would induce many to come and the result would be that Sioux county would settle rapidly and the value of real estate would advance, business would increase and the shipments by rail would be so large that better train service could be had and a season of general prosperity for all would follow. It would be well for the people here to unite in an effort to get such an arrangement made by the railroads.

There is a general feeling that a change should be made in the laws regarding the qualification requisite for a person to be entitled to vote. As the law is at present a foreigner who has been in the United States for six months, even if he cannot speak a word of the language of the country and has no knowledge of the laws or institutions of the United States can have the right to vote by declaring his intention to become a citizen of this nation. That is hardly just to those who were born in the United States and had to reside here for 21 years before being allowed to vote. The laws of naturalization in this country are by far too lax. It incites contempt rather than respect for the rights it bestows. A law requiring foreigners to live a reasonable length of time in this country with a provision that all, whether native or foreigh born, shall pass an examination before being allowed to vote would be an excellent thing. Such a law would do more to put a stop to the trouble in the south than anything else. It is about time for some wise legislation on this subject.

The great Homestead strike being ended it may not be out of place to look back over the trouble. The amalgamated association of steel workers was one of the best organized labor societies in the country. The men were getting good wages, but some became dissatisfied and agitated the matter until the strike was brought about. For about two weeks the steel company made no attempt to get new men, hoping that a settlement could be made. When it became evident that no settlement could be made an attempt was made to put new workmen into the mills to fill the places vacated by the strikers. At that point the strikers did what cost them the sympathy of the masses by resorting to violence to prevent non-union men from working. The Pinkertons were called for by the company and a fight which cost a score or more of lives and rendered many others cripples for life followed. The public had no sympathy for the Pinkertons but when the strikers beat and abused those whom they had taken prisoners turned public sentiment against the strikers. Then has followed crimes, assaults, arrests and trials which will cost the commonwealth hundreds of thousands of dollars. The strikers were aided by the labor organizations of the country, but as winter approached they saw want staring them in the face and at last passed a resolution that the strike end. Of the thousands out of employment but a few hundred will be able to return to their old places for the company has nearly a full force of non-union men whom they will not discharge, the balance of the strikers will be obliged to seek employment elsewhere. The lesson to be learned from this, and at a tremendous cost to all concerned, is that organized labor, on account of a disagreement with employers has no right to interfere with the rights of others who desire to work, and that public sentiment condemns any act of violence purpetrated by strikers. There has never been a strike of any size in the United States in which public sympathy was not with the workmen in the beginning, but it is also true that in all the great strikes the men who were out resorted to such methods of warfare as to bring condemnation upon them from the public. It is to be hoped that in future arbitration will prevail and strikes become a thing of the past.

WITH A LARGE CAPITAL.

Company Formed to Develop Wyoming Lakes and Lands.

The following appeared in the Lincoln *Journal* from Chicago, bearing date of Nov. 26th. It is of interest to the people of northwest Nebraska, for development of the resources of Wyoming means better train service and good markets for products of the farms in this locality:

"Ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, William Allen, R. J. Deanne, Arthur B. Townsend, George Green, all of New York city; John Weir, of Wyoming and Charles J. Barnes of Chicago, today formed themselves into a company with a capital of $3,000,000 for the purpose of development of a vast quantity of property in various portions of Wyoming. The objects of the company as declared by the agreement and articles of incorporation, are to build two railroads to develop the soda lakes which are owned by Mr. Weir and are producing every kind of soda for which use can be found; the irrigation of 60,000 acres of land; the opening up of 10,000 acres of coal and 6,000 acres of iron land. One railroad, of which a survey has already been made, will run from Casper to Hanna, a distance of 129 miles. Its course will be through the valley of the Sweetwater. The other road will run from Johnstown to the crossing of the Northern Pacific and the Big Horn river, a distance of 300 miles. The land to be irrigated is contiguous to Johnstown. The coal and iron lands are in the Seminole valley, west of the Platte river. The whole cost involved will be about $12,000,000 at the lowest possible estimate. The smaller railroads will be finished in about a year and the remaining work will be brought to a termination as speedily as possible.

One Way to Explain the Election.

John Russell Young in Philadelphia Star.

Communities are like men—like women—like children—like dogs. Why do they do it? Why does a man buy wildcat stocks? Why does a woman rave over a bonnet, or marry a student of divinity? Why? Because we are more or less fools, even as the good lord made us fools; and if we were not fools it would be a teasing, tiresome word.

Why does a boy go to bed as cross as the roaring forties after his Christmas dinner? He has had too much mince pie. The country has had too much mince pie. It kicks. It kicked after Quincy Adams—the best of all Presidents. It kicked after VanBuren, who was as downy as an Angora cat. It kicked after Arthur, whose administration was sunshine. It kicked after Harrison, the radiant, prosperous government. To much mince pie! Cleveland comes in because of his medicinal properties. We must take our herbs now and then.

Those Two.

The amethystine lines of evening were growing into darker purples and the purples into black.

On the little vine-clad porch of the old house the two sat silent, as they had been sitting since the sun had thrown its first long farewell shadows across the fields.

What thoughts were in their minds no look or motion of theirs betrayed.

They were as silent as the stars, which one by one began to peep above the dark line of the hills.

Here and there a cricket chirped in vesper hymn, and in the old tree beyond the road a roosting fowl, at intervals, croaked contentedly.

It was a time when hearts may beat in harmony and souls in wordless measures make music to each other.

At such an hour peace spreads her gentle wings and all the turmoils of the world run to her shielding breast and sink to sleep.

Softly the man put out his hand and touched his companion on the arm.

The touch was light, but it was enough.

"What is it?" came the gentle query in response.

The man moved his chair a little closer.

"Jim," he said, "can you give me a chaw of terbacker?"

And the other man, in the soft, sweet hush of the evening time, went down into his pocket for the plug.—*Free Press.*

HER ANNUAL DIVORCE.

A Married Woman's Yearly Season of Respite.

"I don't know what I would do," said a very gay married woman to a Philadelphia Times writer, "if it were not for my annual divorce," she laughed. "You perhaps wonder what that is, but it is really the greatest of social institutions, and I would die without it. I mean the six or eight weeks every summer that I can go away and be just like a young girl once more.

"I love Jack very dearly, but I would get very tired of him if it were not for this yearly respite. We are very happy now over our reunion, whereas if he had seen me every day all summer long he would be wanting to go out every night and leaving me alone instead of doing escort duty. It is a great scheme, and should be adopted by all wives."

Poor, elastic wedding vows, we thought. "Till death do us part" has not the significance it once did in the good old days of our fathers and mothers, when an "annual divorce" would have been regarded with holy horror.

NO ENGLISH CARDINAL.

Three of Them Have Died During as Many Years.

Three years ago there were three English cardinals—Newman, Manning and Howard. To-day there is not one. The late Cardinal Howard had been in a poor condition, physically and mentally, for some years. He failed to remember his oldest friends, and sometimes would not take meals for days together. For years past it would have been difficult to recognize in the pinched and emaciated frame of the cardinal the gay young life guardsman who was chosen for his good looks and fine physique to lead the procession at the duke of Wellington's funeral.

In those days young Howard looked every inch a soldier, and it was greatly to his friends' surprise that they learned of his going to Rome and entering the ecclesiastical state. He latterly occupied the dual position of arch-priest of St. Peter's and bishop of Frascati. These offices had never been united in the same individual since they were held by the cardinal of York, last of the house of Stuart.

Best Line to the East.

The Burlington Route B. & M. R. R. is running elegantly equipped passenger trains without change from Newcastle, Wyoming and Crawford, Nebraska, direct to Lincoln, Nebraska, making connection at that point with their own through trains for Denver, Cheyenne, and all points west, and for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, and all points east.

Remember this is the only line by which you can take sleeping car from Crawford in the evening arriving in Lincoln and Omaha the next afternoon, and in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis the following morning.

For further information and tickets apply to nearest agent of Burlington Route B. & M. R. R.

Final Proof Notices.

All persons having final proof notices in this paper will receive a marked copy of the paper and are requested to examine their notice and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Oct. 31, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, Clerk of the District Court, at Harrison, Nebr., on December 12, 1892, viz:

Earnest Uplinger, of Bodare, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No 541 for the NW¼ Sec. 26, T. 32 N. R., 55 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultiva- of said land, viz:

John B. Bradley, William Miller, Alanson Southworth, Matthew C. Doan, all of Bodare, Nebr.

W. H. McCANN, Register.

[8-13]

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Nov. 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, on December 10th, 1892, viz:

David Anderson, of Montrose, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 349 for the SW¼ Sec. 27, T. 35 N. R., 54 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

J. M. Plumb, of Ardmore, S. Dak., August Meyers, Henry C. Hunter, Christopher Gensen, all of Montrose, Nebr.

[8-13] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Nov. 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, clerk of the district court, at Harrison, Nebraska, on December 24, 1892, viz:

David Bartlett, of Harrison, Nebr., who made Homestead Entry No. 7610, for the SW¼ Sec. 27, T. 31 N. R., 56 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John E. Marsteller, Thomas Reidy, Henry Warneke, Lewis E. Belden, all of Harrison, Nebr. Also:

E. Edward Livermore, of Harrison, Nebr., who made Homestead No. 1076 for the NW¼ Sec. 22, T. 31 N. R., 56 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

David Bartlett, Fred Betschen, Charles Cammenzind, Benjamin F. Johnson, all of Harrison, Nebr.

[10-15] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Nov. 15, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Conrad Lindeman, Clerk of the District Court at Harrison, Nebraska, on December 23, 1892, viz:

Hiram Richardson, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 2667 for the NE¼ Sec. 33, T. 35 N. R. 54, West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph Ashton, August Meier, Joseph Boffer, John Debano, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. Also:

Joseph Ashton, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made Pre-emption D. S. 2716 for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 33, T. 35 N. R., 54 West and Lots 2, 3, & 4, Sec. 4, T. 34 N. R., 54 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Hiram Richardson, August Meier, Joseph Boffer, John Debano, all of Ardmore, S. Dak.

[10-15] W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice.—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., Oct. 14, 1892.

Complaint No. 2534 having been entered at this office by Charles Henry Unitt against Zachariah Shoop for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 4945, dated October 8th, 1885, upon the South West Quarter Section 7, Township 30 North Range 56 W. in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Zachariah Shoop, has wholly abandoned said tract; by neglecting to break, plow, or in any way cultivate any portion of said tract during the year 1891, and up to date Sept. 20, 1892, in the year 1892, that there is no trees growing upon said tract; at the present time, and there has been no trees, tree seeds, or tree cuttings, planted upon said tract since January 1, 1891, that the portion of said tract that was cultivated prior to January 1, 1891, has grown up to grass and weeds, and he has failed to cure said defects up to the date of this affidavit, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2 day of December, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before George Walker, a notary public at his office in Harrison, Nebr., on the 28 day of November, 1892, at 10 a. m.

T. F. POWERS, Receiver.

H. T. CONLEY, Contestant's Attorney. [6-12]

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., Oct 14, 1892.

Complaint No. 2533 having been entered at this office by Newman L. Tipton against Walter Reed for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 5119, dated December 4th, 1885, upon the N½ NW¼ and SW¼ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ Section 18, Township 30 North Range 55, W. in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Walter Reed has wholly abandoned said tract in this to-wit: by neglecting to break, plow or in any way cultivate any portion of said tract during the year 1891, and up to date of making this affidavit to wit: September 29, 1892, in the year 1892, that there is no trees growing upon said tract at the present time, and there has been no trees, tree seeds, or tree cuttings planted on said tract since January 1, 1891, that the portion of said tract that had been cultivated prior to January 1, 1891, has grown up to grass and weeds, and he has failed to cure said defects up to the date of making this affidavit the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2 day of December, 1892, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

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T. F. POWERS, Receiver.

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