

The Sioux County Journal.
[ESTABLISHED 1888.]
OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.
OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.
BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.
ONLY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN SIOUX COUNTY.
HAS 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, JAN. 12, 1893.

The latest reports are that James G. Blaine is growing weaker and cannot live but a short time.

The people in the cold, frozen parts of the state are invited to come to Sioux county where plowing and sowing is the order of the day among the farmers in January.

By the action of the independents in the House Boyd county is disfranchised in the legislature. The action of County Clerk Van Camp and his independent abettors is a disgrace. An official who will stoop to such a course should be deposed and publicly disgraced.

The man who saves an occasional dollar of his earnings and when he has a bushel basket full suits the same in Nebraska real estate, will never come to want while the world stands. What may fall to his lot after that, is largely a matter of conjecture, but we hope for the best.—Lincoln Journal.

The St. Paul (Neb.) Phenograph flopped from the republican camp into the independent flood. The flood subsided and the paper has passed into other hands. When a paper goes to changing its political coat people of all parties lose confidence in it, and as a rule it has a pretty rocky road to travel.

It must be interesting to the independents to see Joe Edgerton and Paul Vandervoort at the state capital as chief lobbyists for the insurance, express and telephone companies. In their work with the independents those men were simply serving the corporations which pay them and which are greater monopolies than the railroads.

The Fremont Tribune on Jan. 5th issued a supplement containing a write-up of all the territory traversed by the F. E. & M. V., with descriptions of the towns and references of interest to those seeking further information. The Tribune is to be commended for its enterprise, but if the information in regard to other counties is as far from the truth as that regarding Sioux county the people will need to seek further for the facts.

It is reported that in the disbursement of about \$100,000 among the Indians at Pine Ridge recently gross fraud was practiced and in some cases as high as 80 per cent of the amount which should have been paid to the redskins, went into the pockets of the agent and those who "stood in" with him, and yet people blame the Indians for not being satisfied. It may be that the government will get its eyes open to the truth some time but it looks rather doubtful.

The legislature will get to work on the senatorial question this week. The house was organized by the independents, assisted by the democrats and the senate was organized by the republicans assisted by four democrats. So far the work has all been for party advantage. It is hoped that after the election of a senator that the partisan contests will cease and all will get down to solid work. There is much legislation needed in which politics should not enter at all. The matter of assessment, roads and such things that are of vital importance to the prosperity of the masses should call out the best efforts of the members of both houses.

A Burying Shame.

Another noticeable feature about the opening scene today was the presence of so many young girls who are all after clerkships, many there are handsome and well dressed, and others were less favored in face and raiment. Unless a reform is instituted over the methods of the session two years ago a majority of these girls will be the victims of the most disgraceful system that has ever grown up in the legislative history of the state. It is worth a girl's reputation to hold a place in the legislature. There is a movement on foot in the senate to do away entirely with the assistance of female clerks during the present session. If the good sense of the members of the house prevails a similar rule will be adopted there, and the disgraceful scenes of two years will not again be enacted this winter.

The above is taken from the Omaha Bee and should have the careful thought of every voter in the state. Can the people afford to continue to elect creatures to the legislature with whom they dare not trust their daughters? Have the ladies got to be driven from the state house in order to save their honor? It is not a hard matter to provide the statements contained in the article quoted above and the home-loving people of the state should devise some method of punishing lecherous scoundrels who get themselves elected to the law-making branch of the state government and then prostitute their official position to drag down and ruin innocent girls who seek to better themselves financially or intellectually by securing a clerkship.

Treatment of Smuts of Oats and Wheat.

The following is a Farmers Bulletin issued from the United States department of agriculture and was gotten up by W. T. Swingle at the request of Secretary Rusk and is the best information obtainable on the subject:

Smuts are minute parasitic plants belonging to the great group fungi. By their action they cause diseases of higher plants. The two smuts which cause the greatest damage in the United States, and which for this reason will be chiefly considered here, are the loose smut of oats and the stinking smut of wheat. It is hoped that the following brief descriptions will enable any one to recognize them.

THE LOOSE SMUT OF OATS.

In case of the loose smut of oats the grains and usually the husks are transformed into a black powdery mass consisting of the spores of the fungus intermixed with a few shreds of tissue of the plant itself. The outplants first show signs of the disease at the time of heading out, when, instead of a normal head, a smutted one is produced. The smut becomes fully mature at the time of blossoming of the oats and is then easily scattered by the winds. By harvest time the smut has often been entirely blown away, leaving only the naked stock remaining.

THE STINKING SMUT OF WHEAT.

This smut, unlike that of oats, attacks only the grain. In consequence the heads have nearly their normal appearance. Upon close examination the grains are seen to be swollen, of a greenish color at first, but finally brown or gray. If one of these swollen smutted grains be crushed it will be found to be filled with a dull brownish powder which has a very penetrating and disagreeable odor. The presence of this odor, which has given rise to the common name, is a very good test for the presence of the smut.

The amount of damage caused by the loose smut of oats is very rarely appreciated. Wherever careful investigations have been made the per cent of heads attacked by smut has been found to be considerable. The average loss is from 5 to 12 per cent in different localities in the United States. The percentage of smutted heads also varies in a given locality in different years. Usually the smut is not noticed at all unless it is very abundant, for by harvest time most of the smut has fallen from the diseased heads, leaving often only the bare and inconspicuous stalks. The question will no doubt be asked: Will it pay to treat the oats for seed when only 5 or even 10 per cent of the heads are smutted? It may be said in answer that the per cent of heads destroyed by smut does not represent the amount that will be recovered by treating the seed. In all the careful experiments made with the methods of seed treatment described below there has been found to be an extra increase beyond and above the amount that would naturally be expected by replacing smutted heads with sound ones. This extra increase is found to range from one to ten times the amount of direct damage resulting from the loss of the smutted heads. Besides this gain there is that arising from the fact that the oats raised from treated seed will produce a crop free from smut, if there are no smutty oats in neighboring fields. Taking all these facts into consideration it is highly probable that it will be found profitable to treat seed oats if they come from a field showing more than 1 per cent of smutted heads, and it will certainly pay to treat the seed if it came from a field showing more than 3 per cent of smutted heads. It is a fair estimate based on counts made in many parts of the Union to estimate the net gain to be obtained by treating seed oats at 8 per cent of the crop obtained. Since the aggregate value of the oat crop of the United States from 1880 to 1890 was \$2,080,712,605, the net gain from a universal system of seed treatment would have been \$162,457,008.40 for those years.

Every farmer who raises oats is strongly urged to treat the seed unless, upon careful counts made in different parts of the field, there are found to be less than three heads out of every hundred smutted. Above all do not conclude that because you have not noticed any considerable amount of smut in your fields it will not pay to treat the seed, unless the field from which it was obtained is known to be free from smut. It should also be remembered that the gain is just as real even if oats are not a paying crop, or even if merely grown for straw, for there is found to be an increase in the weight of straw grown from treated oats.

The stinking smut of wheat is unfortunately too well known and too much feared by both farmers and millers to need here any recital of the damage it causes. Suffice it to say that when once introduced it usually increases year by year, until often 40 to 60 per cent of the grain is destroyed. Besides this, the remaining portion is rendered unsalable as well as unfit for seed.

OTHER SMUTS.

Loose smut of wheat.—In addition to the stinking smut, wheat is also subject to a loose smut which is that of oats, and, like that, without odor. As yet no method of combating it can be recommended.

Barley smut.—Barley is subject to two loose smuts, both somewhat like oat smut. They may be prevented by soaking the seed barley four hours in cold water, letting it stand four hours in a moist state in sacks, and finally treating in hot water as directed for oats and wheat, but only for five minutes and at a temperature of 120 to 128 degrees F. (CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

The death of the Crawford *Boomerang* and the departure of the editor, as reported, at a time when only the stars were shining, is another demonstration of the fact that a newspaper is a business enterprise and must be conducted on business principles to be successful. Every little while some fellow who has learned to up-end type gets the idea that he is a born journalist and by getting control of a print shop from which to send forth a publication with his name at the head of the editorial column and call the same a newspaper, would bring countless shekels and undying fame, while they would not know a business proposition if they should meet it coming along the street in broad daylight. For a long time past the defunct *Boomerang* has condemned everything and everybody that did not agree with it. No hesitancy was shown by its editor to make any statement that he thought would further his ends and the result was the demise of the paper and the departure of the editor unannounced except by his creditors.

A number of the papers in the northwest part of the state have been giving their readers a list of the improvements of their respective towns during the past year. The growth of this town during the past year has been slight, but the conduct of the financial affairs of the county is worthy of notice. With a low assessment the general fund levy has been made to meet the running expenses and about \$3,300 of the old indebtedness has been paid, and but little of the bridge fund has been drawn upon. This leaves the county with about \$3,000 of the old indebtedness still unpaid and if no unexpected expense becomes necessary during the ensuing year that can be easily met and then the county will be out of debt, except the warrants which are provided for, and will be in most excellent shape. With no debts or county bonds, with no heavy bridging to be done or other expensive work needed there is no reason why the taxes should not be materially reduced after this year. Then if care is taken to put none but honest men in office and no ricks allowed to be formed the taxes can be kept down and low taxes is one of the greatest inducements that can be offered to people to come to a locality and invest money.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Sioux county, upon a decree wherein Sabina V. Beach is plaintiff, and John M. Gleason, Herman E. Miller, et al., are defendants, I will on the 6th day of February A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the east door of the court house in Harrison, Sioux county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: South East Quarter of South West Quarter of Section 34 and West half of North West Quarter of North East Quarter of Section 9, Township 21 North of Range 35 West of 6th P. M.

And plaintiff will apply at Judge's Chambers at Chadron, Dawes county, Nebraska, on February 9th, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Hon. Alfred Bartow, Judge of said court, for an order confirming said sale, and directing deed to issue to purchaser.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Sioux county, upon a decree wherein Sabina V. Beach is plaintiff, and John M. Gleason, Herman E. Miller, et al., are defendants, I will on the 6th day of February A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the east door of the court house in Harrison, Sioux county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot Four and South West Quarter of North West Quarter and West half of South West Quarter of Section 29 all in Township 22 North of Range 35 West of 6th P. M.

And plaintiff will apply at Judge's Chambers at Chadron, Dawes county, Nebraska, on February 9th, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Hon. Alfred Bartow, Judge of said court, for an order confirming said sale, and directing deed to issue to purchaser.

Final Proof Notices.

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

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jan. 2, 1893.
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 February 18th, 1893, viz:

E. Edward Livermore, of Harrison, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 251 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 2, Tp. 21 N., R. 35 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 Bettschen, Benjamin F. Johnson, Charles C. Cunniff, all of Harrison, Neb. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jan. 2, 1893.
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 February 12, 1893, viz:

Harriet Clark, of Montrose, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 251 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 2, Tp. 21 N., R. 35 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Kourath, Herman Kourath, Henry Pickenbrock, Jacob Wasserbarger, all of Montrose, Neb. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Dec. 28, 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 February 11th, 1893, viz:

Johann Meier, of Ardmore, S. D., who made Homestead Entry No. 543 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 2, Tp. 21 N., R. 35 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Casper W. Wittling, Christian Jensen, Johann Schultz, David Anderson, all of Ardmore, S. Dak. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Jan. 3, 1893.
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 February 13, 1893, viz:

Friedrich Zerbst, of Harrison, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 270 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 2, Tp. 21 N., R. 35 West of the 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Schill, Eli J. Wilcox, Gustav Sorebch, John W. Bledorf, all of Harrison, Neb. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice of Sale Under Chattel Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Chattel Mortgage dated on the 2nd day of June, 1892 and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Sioux county, Nebraska, on the 6th day of June, 1892, at one o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon and executed by E. Fletcher, E. H. Stratton and John L. Stratton to Fred Stich to secure the payment of the sum of Seventy Dollars (\$70.00) and upon which there is due the sum of Seventy-three Dollars and Fifty-five cents (\$73.55) with Ten Dollars (\$10.00) liquidated damages for non-payment of contract, default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt, and as the mortgagee, therefore I will sell the property therein described, viz: One black horse, 9 years old, named Dan. One black horse, 10 years old, named Prince, formerly owned by Irvin Wilson. One ox, dark red, 12 years old, called Hans. One red ox, a year old, called Bloss. At auction at the house of J. W. Hunter, Justice of the peace of Bodare precinct in Sioux county, state of Nebraska, on the 14th day of January, 1893, at one o'clock p. m. of said day.

LOUIS RUFFING, Mortgagee.
Constantly, Dated December 16th, 1892. (13-31)

Notice—Homestead Entry.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEBRASKA, Dec. 10th, 1892.
Complaint 33W having been entered at the office of Isaac H. Hoy against John Gumbach for failure to comply with law as to Homestead Entry No. 96, dated July 10th, 1887, upon the SW 1/4 Sec. 2, Tp. 21 N., R. 35 West of the 6th P. M., in Sioux County, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Albert Gumbach has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that said tract is not acted upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; that claimant has not resided on said tract any portion of the time for the last four years, the said parties are summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day of February, 1893, 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, Neb., on the 4th day of February 1893, at 10 a. m.

H. T. CONLEY, Contestant's Attorney.
T. F. POWERS, Receiver. (15-21)
Notice—Homestead Entry.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEBRASKA, Dec. 10th, 1892.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Isaac H. Hoy against John Gumbach for failure to comply with law as to Homestead Entry No. 219, dated March 21, 1890, upon the Lots 1 and 2 and SW 1/4 Sec. 21, Township 25, Range 34, in Sioux County, Nebraska with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that there is no house on said tract and no other evidence of any cultivation thereon for the past two years, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of February, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Stephen A. B. anti, will take plaintiff, has court of 800 said dete... which are September: on the North ship 24, North 31. In said B at page 118, of said county, and to be a first lien and the same. You are required to on or before the 6th day SPA

16-19
Estray Notice
Taken up by the undersigned uses SE 1/4 Sec. 11, Township 23, Hat Creek precinct, Sioux county, on the 17th day of November, 1892, an oxen described as follows: One ox, supposed to be six years old, bred on right side and hip and J on left crop in right ear and white fork ear; one red ox, supposed to be 4 old, branded A on left side and J on left crop in right ear and under clip ear. (16-21) JAMES M. DANIEL

16-19
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Smoking Tobacco, 5 lbs for	\$1 00
Granulated Sugar, 17 lbs for	1 00
Coal Oil, per gallon	20
English Currants, 16 lbs for	1 00
One Hundred ft. Rope	2 00
California Raisins, 11 lbs for	1 00
High Patent Flour per 100 lbs.	2 65
Oatmeal, 25 lbs for	1 00
Half Patent Flour per 100 lbs.	2 45
Hominy, 25 lbs for	1 00
Standard Flour, per 100 lbs.	1 90
Climax Tobacco, per lb.	40
Low Grade Flour, per 100 lbs.	1 25
High Trump Tobacco, per lb.	20

DRY GOODS.	
Men's Fine Jersey Shirts	\$0 95
Men's Good Working Shirts	50
All Toot Dress Flannels, per yd.	30
Men's Good Jeans Pants	1 00
Casimere & Henriettas in proportion	4 00
Men's Good Suits	4 00
Best Gingham, per yard	5 00
Men's Fine Overcoats	5 00
All Towing, per yard	1 00

BOOTS AND SHOES.	
Fine Calf Boots, per pair	\$5 50
Ladies' High Button Overshoes	\$1 40
Good Kip Boots, per pair	3 00
Ladies' One Buckle Overshoes	50
Men's Congress Shoes, per pair	1 50
Children's Overshoes	90
Ladies' Calf Shoes, per pair	1 15
Men's Overshoes from \$1.00 to	1 90
Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes, per pair	2 30

HARDWARE.

Glidden Wire, per 100 lbs \$0 75
Best Wire Nails, per lb.

Hardware and Tinware lower than ever known in the West.

FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS CARRIED IN STOCK

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A. CASTLE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHAS. E. VERITY, CASHIER.
F. A. CASTLE, ASST. CASHIER.

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