

The Sioux County Journal.

(ESTABLISHED 1888.)
OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.
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HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN SIOUX COUNTY.

Subscription Price, \$2.00
L. J. Simmons, Editor.
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893.

When Tobe Castor goes to Washington it is noticed that none but straight democrats get any appointments. Tobe does not seem to believe in those fellows who try to carry water on both shoulders during the campaign and then drop down on the winning side when the battle is over.

The bank of England raised the rate of exchange a few days ago on account of the large shipments of gold which were being made to the United States. It would now be in order for the people of Great Britain to howl for the bank of England to declare its independence of the United States.

Straws show quite plainly which way the wind blows. The report of a recent meeting of the county alliance of Dawes county showed an attendance of twenty-two. It appears that the people are onto the fact that they have been worked by a lot of office-seekers who posed as reformers.

A large number of the banks and business interests that have made assignments and gone into liquidation under the laws have been found to have assets largely in excess of liabilities and as soon as the squeeze is over they will be able to resume business. Of course those whose managers or officials were dishonest have gone down for good.

Gold reached the \$100,000,000 mark in the course of nearly two weeks ago and at one time since there has been over \$13,000,000 of gold on the sea coming from Europe to the United States. The shipments do not cease. The yellow metal is coming over in a stream and the cry of a shortage of gold has been drowned by the jingle of the gold coins as they rattle in their places in the strong boxes of Uncle Sam and his children.

It is generally supposed that the price of grain in Liverpool regulates the price of grain in the United States and this country has no effect on the markets of the world but if people will investigate a little they will find that such is not the case. Last week the reports received at Berlin showed a raise in the price of wheat in New York and the Berlin market responded and advanced to correspond. The commercial relations of the nations are pretty nearly balanced. It is a hardship for any of the great nations of the earth to get along without the others.

At a meeting held at the house of the lord mayor of London a few days ago a speech was made by Hon. A. J. Balfour in which the keynote for the settlement of the financial difficulty was struck. He deprecated isolated action by single governments and recommended an international agreement fixing the ratio of the relative values of gold and silver. If such an agreement was brought about between the nations it will put an end to one of the most perplexing questions that has ever come before the nations of the earth for adjudication. When it is known that a silver dollar of a certain standard will be worth a certain amount in the market of any nation in the world there will be no more trouble about the silver question. No one cares what the money is made of so long as it is good and will not change its value every time the wind happens to change. The commercial interests of the world demand an international circulating medium as much as did the United States need money that was as good in one state as in another a quarter of a century ago.

The editor of THE JOURNAL was shown a letter a few days ago written by a Wall street banker to a friend who is in business. The letter would be a good one for every one of the financial agitators to read. The fact is clearly shown by it that the men who have charge of the large banking interests of the metropolises are men of close judgment and prompt, though careful action: men who see the danger signals of an approaching financial storm long before the public dreams of danger, and seek to avert. They are altogether a different class of men from those who are on the stock exchange doing business in the same locality, who go up or down with the advance or decline of railroad or other stocks. Too many people get the stock speculators and legitimate bankers of Wall street confounded, and there is really some excuse for it from the manner in which the reports are gotten up. The letter states that the general belief is that the worst of the financial panic is over and that from now on money will be easy for all legitimate business transactions but speculators will have a hard time to get funds on which to carry contracts.

It is reported that the dominant party in congress has decided to lay aside every consideration except what is for the public good during the extra session. If the members of that party have the right idea of what is for the good of the country it will show that they have experienced a change of heart since the last platform of the party was formulated.

After a political campaign and an election that attracted the attention of the world, the German government finds itself with a majority of the members of the Reichstag in favor of a bill to increase the size of the army. It is said that the German army, including reserves, now numbers five millions, and that the annual war tax is over \$500,000,000—a sum greater than the total annual expenditures of our own government. Great as they are, both the war tax and the size of the army are to be increased, not for war, but for peace; that is, to make the empire so formidable that no other power dare attack it. Other nations of Europe will strive to do the same. The military system that maintains the peace of Europe by making an armed camp of each country is a terrible burden on the people, and must in time break down from its own weight. Happy is our own land without it.—*Farm and Fireside.*

In an article to the Omaha Bee a few days ago Perry S. Heath hits a good square crack at the ex-congressmen who, as soon as turned down by their party for re-election, seek an elective position under the branch of the body of which they were a member. He says it is a sad commentary on the metal of the men who are elected as congressmen, for after they have become worn out at home they accept a position at the hands of their former colleagues. It is simply another proof of the assertion that office holding becomes a disease and when it is once fairly settled on a man he will hang on to the public seat if in his effort he has to slide down from a seat in congress to cleaner of cuspidors in the hall in which he formerly sat and helped to rule the greatest nation on earth. When a man gets the office fever had he is past redemption and he will sacrifice honor, principle or any thing else to obtain some petty position.

The action of the administration in regard to the pensions has called forth a good deal of criticism. The general tone of the remarks of those who are pensioners or who were with the men when they became entitled to pensions or care from the government, seems to be that they desire to see all who are not entitled to recompense for service performed turned down and cut off the rolls without delay, but the old boys do object to being called and looked upon as frauds and hummers. No one blames them. The present pension laws were passed by the votes of both republicans and democrats so that it is not a party measure. The truth of the matter is that the action of Hoke Smith is not meeting with the approval of any considerable portion of his party. It is the general opinion that it is being done to tickle the southern element which Smith represents and it seems that the process has been carried far enough and the farce should be called off.

From the reports the state institutions are getting in pretty bad shape owing to lack of funds, caused by the failure of the last legislature to make proper appropriations. The reform school at Kearney has no employment for the boys there except what can be engaged on the farm and the rest can play or do nothing. It is out of the question to take boys who are incorrigible and make useful men of them unless they can be taught habits of industry and under the circumstances that is out of the question. The institution for feeble minded youth at Beatrice will admit no more patients for want of funds to pay expenses. The other state institutions are in about the same fix and the result will be detrimental to the state. It should be a warning to the future which they should heed so that in future they will not send men to the legislature to look after the interests of the state who go to Lincoln for the avowed purpose of making political thunder for a future campaign and in the effort to do so cripple the important interests of the state.

Congress convened in special session on Monday. Crisp was elected speaker of the house of representatives and other work done to perfect the organization and a committee appointed to notify the president that it was ready to transact business. All of the Nebraska congressmen were present except McKieghan. In the senate the organization passed off quietly. A communication was read from Senator Beckwith of Wyoming, stating that he had placed his resignation in the hands of Governor Osborne. It will be remembered that the legislature of that state adjourned without having elected a U. S. senator and Beckwith was appointed by the governor and there has been doubt as to the legality of the act. Nothing has transpired so far on which to predicate an opinion as to what will be done on the financial question. It is claimed

that even the house will not agree to repeal the Sherman law unless it is modified. It will not be long now until the bill will be outlined which will enable the people to judge what the future will bring forth.

What Does He Mean?

The following from the Fremont Tribune is a little mysterious. Perhaps Senator Stewart, who represented a part of Texas in the last legislature of Nebraska, can throw some light on the matter referred to: "Senator John Thomson, who is just home from Oklahoma, did not make the trip on his famous campaign bicycle, and was not accompanied by his still more illustrious 'rugg.' He brought with him several fragments of the recent Oklahoma cyclone which he has securely chained in the back room of his office. He also secured a sample of the climate of that section, which is quite clear but somewhat fevered. He walked over a good portion of the route for the proposed North Pole & Equator People's Railway and endorses the general belief that if Senator Stewart of Sioux county had enough contests to vote for in the senate he could build it without the necessity of taxing the land of the states through which it will pass."

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 notices and if they contain any error report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 31, 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 September 11th, 1893, viz:

Charles T. Snyder, of Bodare, Neb., who made homestead entry No. 3614, for the lot 1 & 2, sec. 1 & 2, T. 54 N., R. 34 W., 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Michael Ruffing, Henry C. Hunter, Joshua Baker, John Christian, all of Bodare, Neb. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 24, 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 September 4th, 1893, viz:

Oscar W. Story, of Story, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 1343 for the lot 1 & 2, sec. 1 & 2, T. 54 N., R. 34 W., 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Cobb, John W. Langdon, Wilbur F. Shepherd, all of Story, Neb. also George W. Cobb, John W. Langdon, all of Story, Neb. also George W. Cobb, John W. Langdon, Wilbur F. Shepherd, all of Story, Neb. also John W. Langdon, of Story, Neb., who made Homestead Entry No. 341 for the lot 1 & 2, sec. 1 & 2, T. 54 N., R. 34 W., 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Oscar W. Story, Solomon R. Story, George W. Cobb, Frederick Stemmer, all of Story, Neb. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 19, 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 the Register & Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Chadron, Nebraska, on August 25th, 1893, viz:

William E. Jones, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made homestead entry No. 240 for the lot 1 & 2, sec. 1 & 2, T. 54 N., R. 34 W., 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elmer C. Peterson, John Peterson, all of Ardmore, S. Dak., Joseph Boffer, Peter Hansen, all of Montross, Neb. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB. July 17, 1893.
Complaint 2520 having been entered at this office by Peter Schaefer against Albert R. Thorne for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 175, dated August 16, 1891, upon the sec. 1 & 2, township 30, range 36, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant has wholly abandoned said tract in this to-wit: By neglecting to break, plow or otherwise cultivate any portion of said tract since making said entry; that no part of said tract has ever been broken, plowed or in any way cultivated up to date of making this affidavit. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of August, 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 21 day of August, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. POWERS, Receiver.

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Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., July 7, 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 August 14th, 1893, viz:

Dwight H. Griswold, of Harrison, Neb., who made homestead entry No. 317 for the lot 1 & 2, sec. 1 & 2, T. 54 N., R. 34 W., 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward P. Malin, Charles E. Verity, John J. Davis, Eggert Bohrer, all of Harrison, Neb. also William Biehle, of Harrison, Neb., who made homestead No. 629 for the lot 1 & 2, sec. 1 & 2, T. 54 N., R. 34 W., 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas O. Williams, Oscar A. Garton, Charles E. Schilt, Lewis Gerlach, all of Harrison, Neb. also Marcus Valdez, of Harrison, Neb., who made homestead No. 1209 for the lot 1 & 2, sec. 1 & 2, T. 54 N., R. 34 W., 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph C. Morris, John Plunkett, Anton Moraveck, Joseph J. Ripp, all of Harrison, Neb. W. H. McCANN, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB. July 14, 1893.
Complaint having been entered at this office by William T. Jones against Millard Nelson for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 525, dated March 2, 1891, upon the lot 1 & 2, section 34, township 21, range 56, in Sioux county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant has failed to break, plow or cultivate 3 acres of said tract the second year after making said entry, and has failed to plant any trees, tree seeds or cuttings on said tract from day of making said entry to this date. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25 day of August, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. T. F. POWERS, Receiver.

Stray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned on his premises in Warbonnet precinct, Sioux county, Nebraska, on May 20, 1893, one brown stallion supposed to be 4 years old, no brand, two white hind feet, small white star in forehead, weight about 600 pounds. JERRY H. WILL, (4247)

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