

The Sioux County Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
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, OCTOBER 5, 1893.

The Washington correspondent of the Omaha Bee assures the people of Nebraska need have no fear of any radical tariff changes by the present congress, notwithstanding the declarations of the democratic national platform.

It has been decided that the acts of the supreme court commission are legal as they appear of record. Some litigants who lost their cases by the decisions of the commission attempted to establish that the commission was unconstitutional but the court held that the law is all right and so that point is settled.

It is reported that Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma will ask to be admitted to statehood in the near future. There is no reason why it should be denied to any of them unless the Mormonism of Utah is not yet thoroughly subdued. That one thing has kept that territory out of the union for a good while and it will not likely be admitted now unless the blot of polygamy is removed.

It is estimated that the United States will pay twenty millions of dollars more for sugar this year than it did last on account of the drought which has prevailed the past season in Germany. Under such conditions the government should lend every aid possible to help the sugar industry along in this country rather than threaten to remove the bounty on sugar made from beets. No effort should be spared to make the United States as near independent of foreign countries as possible.

The republican state convention is in session at Lincoln today and there are a number of candidates before it. Those who have kept tab on the conventions in the various counties claim that at most Maxwell will have 339 votes on the first ballot, a number of which will drop him after the first vote. The other candidates are Abbott of Hall, Kinkaid of Holt, Frick of Dodge, Powell of Douglas, Calkins of Buffalo, Hayward of Otoe, Cobbe of Gage, Harrison of Hall and Chapman of Cass. From that lot of candidates a man of integrity, ability and possessing all the qualifications necessary to fill the position with credit to himself and his party should be selected.

A notable case was disposed of in the district court at Wilber a few days ago when John W. Lytle, formerly president of the state Bank of Western, pleaded guilty to the crime of having received money on deposit when he knew the bank to be insolvent and he was sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary. The receiving of deposits by an official of a bank when the institution is insolvent is a crime under the banking laws of the state and all would like to see it rigidly enforced. When it is definitely understood that a crime is a crime, even if it is committed by the most hightoned and best dressed man in the town there will be less danger to the depositors of banks.

It is a noticeable fact that a number of leading democrats have appeared before the ways and means committee to urge that the protective tariff be retained on the manufacture of the United States. The disaster which has befallen the nation when free trade was simply threatened has opened the eyes of a great many people. A man who advocates a thing because he believes it to be right is, as a rule, willing to acknowledge his mistake as soon as he finds that he has made one and there were many democrats advocating free trade who did not realize what it would bring about until they saw the industry of the nation shut down because of the prospects of a removal of the tariff by the party in power.

The republican county convention which was held at the court house on last Saturday was notable as having been the first one that has been held in years at which there was no factional or sectional strife. In all the deliberations of the convention there was great unanimity although it contained as delegates men who were among the foremost in the old factional fight that for years raged so fiercely within the party. The delegates who assembled did what seemed to them to be for the best interests of the party and that too, without the dictation of any one. Nothing of an underhanded nature was done. The work of all committees was full, and every act was accompanied by the whole convention. Unanimous beyond question that the battle ground in the county is the county, and in the county is the county. It is suggested that the committee on the tariff will have to see the situation as they see it.

Mr. Verity seems to take what THE JOURNAL has said of some of his dirty, contemptible tricks very much to heart for he came out in his last issue with a tirade against the editor of this paper in which such weighty arguments as "liar," "coward" and "pup" are freely used. As Mr. Verity's reputation for truthfulness is nearly as good as that of George Walker when he occupied the position now so ably filled by Mr. Verity his mere statement goes a long way.

He says Simmons lied when he said by insinuation that he ever charged any one 6 per cent a month interest. Let us see. According to the statement of the lady, whose word is fully as good as that of the editor of the pop organ (even if she is related to the editor of THE JOURNAL by marriage), she went to Mr. Verity on the 23rd day of January, 1893, and borrowed \$10 and put up a school warrant on the district in which she was teaching for security. Verity told her he would let her have money on her warrants as she needed it at 10 per cent a year. On May 25, 1893, she paid back the \$10 and paid \$3 interest for the use of it.

He says Simmons lied when he insinuated that he (Verity) had anything to do with the proceedings to vacate the village corporation. We have it on good authority that the matter was taken up from what was told by Guthrie and Bridgman and it will take more than the word of the sham reform editor of the pop organ to make any one who was at all conversant with the relations sustained by those men to Mr. Verity believe that it did not originate with that individual.

He says Simmons lied when he insinuated that he had anything to do with the school district-village case. Of course Mr. Verity's word is good but the way things are worked by Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Verity and the fact that the latter is on the bond of the former in the case in question makes it look very peculiar.

Verity says Simmons lied when he said a scheme was planned to elect a school treasurer who would let the above case go by default. Certainly his word must be good, but the circumstances connected with that election indicate quite clearly that that was the plan of the little ring and it would take strong evidence to remove that belief from the minds of the taxpayers of the school district.

Again Mr. Verity says Simmons lied when he said that Verity and his associates did not act in good faith when they published that declination to run for village trustees. The actions of the leaders of that movement and the result of the vote are pretty good evidence of bad faith even if the leaders had not been overheard fixing up the scheme. Men charged with crimes frequently go on the witness stand and swear that they are not guilty as charged, thus giving the lie to all who testify against them, but their evidence has little or no weight against the circumstances as brought out by other witnesses, and for Mr. Verity to howl "liar" at the editor of this paper does not alter the circumstances, which not only indicate a scheme but a conspiracy.

Mr. Verity parades himself before the people as being a bad case of injured innocence. Because he considers himself such very smooth people that no one knew of his being the editor of THE JOURNAL in the back at every opportunity although pretending to be his friend and because circumstances were such that we were compelled to "grin and bear it" and now he howls because THE JOURNAL shows up some of schemes. As the court records are still in existence it would seem that the less Mr. Verity said about the history of the bank while under his management the more pleasant it would be.

Since the editor of this paper has been a resident of Sioux county Mr. Verity has not made a move but what he has figured to be either for his personal aggrandizement or financial gain and his friendship for no one has been strong enough to deter him from cutting their throat in order to carry his point. His selfishness is astonishing and the only instance where he has ever been known to forget himself was when he attempted to brand the editor of THE JOURNAL as the greatest liar of the nineteenth century.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, wants the president impeached. A short time ago the pops of Nebraska in state convention called for the impeachment of Judge Dundy of the United States court but nothing more has come of it. If people have evidence that such officials should be impeached why do they not bring the proper action? Charges in a speech or resolutions of a convention cannot be acted on by an official or a body competent to pass on such matters.

The committee sent from Chadron to Washington to ask that the Chadron land office be continued succeeded in getting a stay of ten days in which to make a showing why the office should be retained. It would seem that if the facts in the case are properly presented and the interests of the settlers at all considered by the administration, the order will certainly be changed. It is claimed by the secretary of the interior that the consolidation was made necessary by the lack of funds but the government certainly cannot be so hard up as the majority of the members of a new country. It is suggested that the committee will make a last ditch effort and will see the situation as they see it.

The Silver Compromise.

The administration democrats according to the dispatches from Washington have thrown up the sponge. It seems that the majority in the senate can never pass the repeal bill, as the wind of the majority seems good for a century, and are fixing up a program of compromise.

The compromise talked of is the resumption of the limited coinage of silver at the rate of two and a half millions per month to be continued until 700,000,000 silver dollars shall be in circulation. With this condition the Sherman act will be repealed. Whether Grover will sanction this trade remains to be seen.

By a stipulation insisted on by Secretary Carlisle there is to be a large issue of gold bonds for the purpose of purchasing a supply of that metal with which to hold up the \$700,000,000 of silver coin present, and prospective. This is making friends of the mammon of unrighteousness on Wall street.

It is perfectly natural, however, that the first thing to be put on the statute books by a thoroughly democratic administration is a measure for borrowing money and increasing the national debt. Probably the borrowing is only commenced with this compromise bill. The party is hungry and will want a heap of money to expend especially in the south and many millions of southern war claims have been presented in various bills introduced by southern democrats, and if they are allowed on the ground that the south is entitled to be paid back in cash all the "losses by the war" it may be necessary to swell the national debt to a figure equal or exceeding the war debt in 1896. This will make money "plenty" with a vengeance.

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 any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Sep. 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 Conrad Lindeman, Clerk of the District Court, at Harrison, Nebraska, on October 23, 1893, viz:

Edward P. Maine, of Harrison, Neb., who made H. E. No. 223 for the lots 2, 3 & 4 sec. 3, tw. 1, sec. 4, T. 31 N., R. 56 W.

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

Dwight H. Griswold, Grant Guthrie, John E. Marsteller, Eggert Rohwer, all of Harrison, Neb. also

Edward P. Maine, of Harrison, Neb., who made T. C. E. No. 104 for the lot 1, sec. 4, T. 31 N., R. 56 W.

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

Dwight H. Griswold, Eggert Rohwer, John E. Marsteller, Grant Guthrie, all of Harrison, Neb.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Aug. 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 October 10th, 1893, viz:

William Keith, of Ardmore, S. Dak., who made homestead entry No. 409 for the sec. 3, tw. 21, 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 M. Pimble, Isaac Hoy, David Anderson, George W. Hembry, all of Ardmore, S. Dak.

W. H. McCANN, Register.

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Office in Court House.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Sep. 11, 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 October 23, 1893, viz:

Anton Rhein, of Montrose, Neb., who made homestead entry No. 6751 for the sec. 3, tw. 24, T. 35 N., R. 55 west of the 6th P. M.

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

Theodore Pickenbrock, Conrad Hittlieb, Henry Wasserburger, all of Montrose, Neb., Peter Henry, of Gilchrist, Neb.

W. H. McCANN, Register.

Sheriff Sale.
By virtue of an Alias order of sale directed to me from the clerk of the district court of Sioux County, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained in said court on the 13th day of August, 1892, in favor of Sarah C. D. Bassett as plaintiff and against Franklin Simmons, Mary Simmons, Sarah E. Davis and D. P. Davis as defendants, for the sum of \$107.48 and costs taxed at \$11.50 and accruing costs, I have levied on the property of defendants to satisfy said order of sale to-wit: Lot number sixteen (16) in Block number six (6) in the village of Harrison, Sioux County, Nebraska, and will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand on the 10th day of October, 1893, at two o'clock, P. M., of said day at the front door of the Court House of Sioux County, Nebraska, that being the building in which the last term of the District Court was held, at which time and place due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

THOS. REIDY, Sheriff of Said County.

Notice—Timber Culture.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, CHADRON, NEB., August 27, 1893.

Complaint 259 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. 1554, dated Dec. 15, 1891, upon the sec. 3 section 1, township 20, range 56, 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 10th day of October, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before D. H. Griswold, a notary public, at his office in Harrison, Neb., on the 12 day of October, 1893, at 10 a. m. T. F. FOWLER, Receiver.

H. T. CONLEY, contestant's attorney.

Alias Notice—Timber Culture.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, ALLIANCE, NEB., Aug. 4, 1893.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter Maas against Mahlon A. Snyder for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 1066, dated Dec. 15, 1891, for the sec. 3 section 25, township 24, range 57, in Sioux county, Neb., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that claimant placed about five acres of said tract during the first year of said entry, but that since the first year of entry claimant has failed to break or cultivate said five acres, or any portion of same and has failed to break the second five acres as required by law and the said tract is and has been for the last five years wholly abandoned and grown up to grass and weeds, said defects remain uncorrected to this date, May 27, 1893. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27 day of Sept., 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

Testimony of witnesses will be taken before W. H. Hubbard, T. F. C. C., at his office in Gering, Neb., Sept. 29, 1893, at 10 a. m. J. H. DAVIS, Receiver.

O. W. Gardner, attorney for contestant.

Notice of Expiration of Time for Redemption From Tax Sale.

To William H. Benson, Owner:
You are hereby notified that the time of redemption on the sale for taxes of the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three and the south half of the north west quarter of section thirty-four, all in county thirty-three north of range thirty-three west of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska, taxed in the name of William H. Benson, and sold at private sale for taxes on the eighth day of February, 1892, by the treasurer of Sioux county, Nebraska, to the undersigned purchaser for the taxes assessed thereon for the year 1890 amounting to eleven dollars, will expire on the eighth day of February, 1893.

Dated September 22, 1893. MISSIE L. MARSHALL, Purchaser.

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