

The Sioux County Journal.

(ESTABLISHED 1888.)

OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.
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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, DECEMBER 14, 1893.

The republicans in the senate have decided to do some fighting and have organized for that purpose and the administration will not have it all its own way during the present session.

The trial of Coughlin in Chicago for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin some years ago is attracting a good deal of attention and new evidence is being found to prove that the Cronin murder was the result of a conspiracy.

Judge Dundy has decided that \$18,000 a year is too much for a receiver of the Union Pacific. When it is remembered that there are five who wanted such a salary it looks as if they wanted to receive and retain about all there is in it.

The annual circulation war between the editors of the *World-Herald* and the *Bea* is on. This is the regular order of things about the time for the publication of the notice of application for license by the liquor dealers of Omaha and Douglas county.

The ways and means committee has the tariff bill to suit the administration but it will not bring revenue enough to meet the expenses of the government. Unless some way is devised to raise more money the administration will find itself in pretty hard lines financially.

It has been quite amusing for the past few weeks to receive word of what severe cold weather has been prevailing in the east and then have the correspondent add that they suppose it must be much worse here. It seems very hard to get people to understand that the winters here are more agreeable than they are in the eastern part of the state or in Iowa, but such is a fact just the same.

Tobias Castor, the main dispenser of federal patronage in Washington and republican office holders will be decapitated as fast as circumstances will admit. The democrats are hungry and have waited a long time and it is right and proper that the places should be given to them as fast as the terms of the incumbents expire. No good party man wants to hold office under the reign of the opposition. A hold-over republican is a great deal worse than a democrat.

The indications are that a great many people will move in the near future from the eastern states to Nebraska, settling mostly in the eastern portion and buying land of the farmers there. That will make it necessary for a great many to seek new homes and many will look up the place where they can still get homesteads. As Sioux county can still furnish homesteads for five thousand men it is but reasonable to predict that a good many will come here. More people means more business and more prosperous times and all should make an effort to help the work along.

The Chadron Signal suggests that the board of county commissioners of Dawes county levy a special tax on all flour that is shipped into that county in order to protect the interests of the home mills. Bro. Sheldon still has a good deal of the principles of the republican party in his make-up even if he has been following after false gods somewhat of late. The protection of home industries is what has made the United States the most prosperous nation of the earth, and the same principle applied to states and towns will bring about good results.

A few days ago a dynamite bomb was thrown in the French chamber of deputies by an anarchist named Vaillant. He and some of his associates were arrested and will soon be put on trial. The act has aroused the nations and concerted action will be taken to weed out the would-be destroyers of governments and laws. The element of anarchy has been dealt with altogether too leniently by all the nations and now it is found to be necessary to make a strong, united and constant fight against the followers of the red flag in order to protect the home-abiding people.

Gov. White, of Colorado, called a convention of miners a few days ago. Ten camps were represented by eighteen delegates and after addressing them for an hour the governor stated that he would let them decide by a vote whether he should call an extra session of legislature or not. A vote was taken and the result was in favor of an extra session. The governor stated that the miners would meet in January. He has a lot of things on his mind which he will ask the legislature to pass laws for and the thing promises to be quite colorful. It is hoped that the language of Colorado will be used to get the bills.

How Others View it.

Speaking of the opportunity to get a creamery at that place the Alliance *Times* said in its last issue:

"The creamery project has been talked so often in Alliance that it seems almost useless to make further effort in that direction. However, it is being agitated once more and there is no reason why it cannot succeed yet. Mr. W. H. McCullough, representing P. M. Sharples, of Council Bluffs, an extensive manufacturer and dealer in creamery supplies, has been in this city some days giving the subject a thorough investigation as to possibilities of success here. He has assurance from a Chadron party that he would engage in the business at this point provided proper encouragement is given. Mr. McCullough is thoroughly posted on the subject in all its details and it does not take him long to demonstrate its benefits to the community and almost every class of individuals therein. He says a creamery with a capacity of 12,000 pounds of milk per day would cost between \$3,500 and \$5,500 here in Alliance and estimates the butter product at four pounds to the hundred pounds of milk. Creameries are very numerous and successful in Iowa and farmers there generally derive from \$25 to \$31 a year per head for the milk from their cows. He has estimated the number of milk cows now owned in the territory available to Alliance and says there would be a sufficient number now. This number would increase largely as soon as the farmers had a cash market for the milk. Taking everything into consideration he says he does not know of another place that seems as favorable for a creamery as here and will use every effort to see that it is established; that the most feasible and satisfactory way would be to form a stock company. If this matter is brought up every one should add it all in their power. This would prove a source of unflinching revenue and benefit to the merchant, farmer and property owner and is an opportunity too valuable to be cast aside. Had Box Butte county farmers been able to sell milk in some of the years when crops were a total or partial failure imagine what a material help it would have been to them financially. Farmer and business man alike should take stock in this enterprise."

Nebraska stands fourth in the list of sugar producing states in the union. With proper effort she can stand first or second. It only rests with the people of the state.—*Wisner Chronicle*.

There seems to be a very general disposition on the part of President Cleveland in his annual message to point out Secretary Morton as the brains of the administration. This is a generous recognition of a fact that the public at large caught onto long ago.—*Lincoln Call*.

The sub-committee on banking and currency has reported a bill for the repeal of the ten per cent tax on state bank notes and the way to wildcat money bids fair to be opened in the near future. When such a bill becomes a law a person will have to have a different kind of money for use in each state.

A passenger train was held up by highwaymen near Austin, Texas, on last Sunday night and the express car and passengers relieved of all cash and valuables and a pistol ball put into the shoulder of the fireman. Six men did the job and their booty is estimated as high as \$50,000. That is an infant industry which seems to flourish in the lone star state without protection.

"Schabod, my boy, methought I heard you speak of your sire this morning as the 'old man.' You are 18 years of age, are you not? Just so! That's the age when the callow youth has his first attack of the big head. You imagine at this moment that you know it all. I observe by the cut of your trousers and the angle of your hat and the flavor of your breath and the style of your tooth-pick shoes and the swagger of your walk that you are laddy gone on yourself. This is an error of youth which your uncle can overlook, but it pains him sorely to hear you speak in tones of disrespect of one you should never name except by the sacred name of 'father.' He may not be up to your style in the modern art of making a fool of himself, but ten to one he forgets more in a week than you will ever know. He may not enjoy smoking choice guttersnipes chopped fine and enclosed in delicate tissue paper, but he has borne a good many hard knocks for your sake and is entitled to all the reverence your shallow brain can muster. By nod dy, after you are through knowing it all, and begin to learn something, you will be ashamed to look in the glass and wonder where the fool-kicker kept himself when you were ready for the sacrifice. And then, when the old man, as you call him, grows tired of the journey and stops to rest, and you fold his hands across his bosom and take a last look at a face that has grown beautiful in death you will feel a sting of regret that you spoke of him in so grossly disrespectful a manner, and when you hear other sprouts of imbecility using language that so delighted you in the germinal period of manhood, you will feel like chasing them with a steel stave and cracking their skulls open to see in there is any brain tissue on the inside."—*Lincoln Journal*.

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 to report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Chadron, Neb., Nov. 2nd, 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 December 16th, 1893, viz:

Hubert Zimmermann, of Montrose, Neb., who made H. E. No. 249 for the northeast 1/4 sec. 2, tp. 21 n., r. 34 w.

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

Louis Koller, Frank J. Miller, of Ardmore, S. D., Conrad Kettich, Henry Frieshoff, of Montrose, Neb., also

Louis Koller, of Ardmore, S. D., who made H. E. No. 122 for the s. 1/2 sec. 3, tp. 21 n., r. 34 w. & sec. 4, tp. 21 n., r. 34 w. & sec. 3, tp. 21 n., r. 34 w.

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

Hubert Zimmermann, of Montrose, Neb., Frank J. Miller, Robert Gieser, August Meier, of Ardmore, S. D.

W. H. McCANN, Register.

SULLIVAN & CONLEY, LAWYERS.
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—AND—
Oyster Parlors,
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Warm Meals at all Hours. Oyster served in any style. Give me a call.
West side Main Street.

L. E. BELUEN & SON,
Wagon and Carriage Makers.
Repairing done on short notice.
Good work and reasonable charges.
Shop south of tivery barn.
HARRISON, NEB.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There never was a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally was so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appliances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not effect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at immense risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO., John Wedderburn, General Manager, 615 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from the unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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Sioux County, THE LAND OF THE HOME-STEADER.

Free Homes for More Than 5,000 Men.

A new county with schools, churches, railroads, etc.,

AND 800,000 ACRES YET OPEN TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

Contains over forty-five miles of railroad and has no county bonds.

NO BONDS, NO DEBTS, LOW TAXES.
Fuel, Posts, Logs and Lumber Cheaper Than at any Other Place in Nebraska.

Sioux county is the northwest county of Nebraska. It is about thirty miles east and west by about seventy miles north and south and contains

OVER 1,300,000 ACRES of land. There are more bright, sparkling, small streams in the county than can be found in the same area elsewhere in the state. It has more pine timber in it than all the rest of the state combined. Its grasses are the richest and most nutritious known so that for stock-growing it is unexcelled.

The soil varies from a heavy clay to a light sandy loam and is capable of producing excellent crops.

The principal crops are small grain and vegetables, although good corn is grown in the valleys. The wheat, oats, rye and barley are all of unusually fine quality and command the highest market prices.

The water is pure and refreshing and is found in abundance in all parts of the county.

The county is practically out of debt and has over forty-five miles of railroad within its borders, has a good brick court house and the necessary fixtures for running the county and there has never been one dollar of county bonds issued and hence taxes will be low.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad crosses Sioux county from east to west and the B. & M. has about fifteen miles of its line in the northeast part of the county.

The climate is more pleasant than that of the eastern portion of Nebraska.

There is still

OVER 800,000 ACRES of land in Sioux county yet open to homestead entry. It is better land and more desirably located than that for which such rushes are made on the opening of a reservation. There is no railroad land in the county and for that reason its settlement has been slow for no special effort to get settlers was made, as was done in the early days of the settlement of the eastern part of the state.

Good desirably land can be purchased at reasonable rates with government land adjoining so that a person who wants more than one quarter section can obtain it if he has a little means.

There are about 2,500 people in the county and there is room for thousands more.

Harrison is the county seat and is situated on the F. E. & M. V. railroad, and is as good a town as the thinly settled country demands.

School houses and churches are provided in almost every settlement and are kept up with the times.

All who desire to get a homestead or buy land cheap are invited to come and see the country for themselves and judge of its merits. Homesteads will not be obtainable much longer and if you want to use your right and get 160 acres of land from Uncle Sam free it is time you were about it.

B. L. SMUCK,
Fashionable Barber & Hair Dresser.
One Door South of Bank of Harrison.
OPEN SUNDAY FROM 9 TO 12.
RAZORS AND SHAVING PUT IN ORDER.
Give me a call.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars for Nothing.

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in the country needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the patent office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to the hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this sawcatcher thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out or break off or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, sawcatchers and collar buttons into practical shape and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should the search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total ex-

pense, including government and bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys of Washington. Interested competitors should fill out the following blank and forward it with their application:

1893.
I submit the within described invention in competition for the twenty-five hundred dollar prize offered by the Press Claims Company.

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION.

This is a competition of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fails to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time.

The plain man who sees any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about five hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States.

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 615 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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TERMS OF COURT:
District Court.—At Harrison, commences April 15th and November 1st, 1893.
County Court.—At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES:
M. E. Church—Preaching each alternate Sunday at 11:30 a. m., and every Tuesday evening at 7 p. m. Rev. W. O. GILLESPIE, Pastor.
Episcopal services on the second Wednesday of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. (non-observant at 4 p. m.) CHAS. E. SEAVELL.
Methodist Sunday school meets every Sunday morning at 10 a. m.
Mrs. W. O. GILLESPIE, W. H. DAVIS, Superintendents.