

The Sioux County Journal.

[ESTABLISHED 1893.]
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, DECEMBER 28, 1893.

THE JOURNAL wishes all its readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

When making resolutions for the new year, resolve to help get a creamery and as many other enterprises for Sioux county as possible before January 1, 1895.

The epidemic of train robberies seems to still prevail in various parts of the country. It is about time that some means was devised to protect the traveling public for the robbers have got so that they carry off the overcoats of the passengers.

Chairman Carter has issued a call for the national republican committee to meet in Washington on January 11, 1894. That would be an excellent time for the committee to fill the vacancy now existing on the committee from the state of Nebraska.

The finest holiday newspaper issued in northwest Nebraska was the Christmas edition of the Chadron Journal. It was a twenty-four page affair, illustrated, and a neat specimen of art folded in, and contained a large amount of history and information relative to Chadron and Dawes county. The enterprise of the publisher is to be commended.

The people of the United States, with the exception of the professional calamity howlers, fervently wish that the new year upon the verge of which they are standing will be a more prosperous one than the one just drawing to a close. The year of 1893 will long be remembered as one which brought an unusual number of hardships to the masses of the people.

The editor of one of our exchanges says he has many friends and no enemies. He must be a mighty poor editor. It is a milk-and-water man of any calling who has no enemies, and a newspaper man who is in that condition must be the poorest excuse for a man who ever undertook to run a paper. He ought to change his vocation and get a job shoveling dirt on a railroad. The newspaper man's friends generally "love him for the enemy he has made."—*Seward Reporter*.

The magnitude of Nebraska's fund for the education of the children in the public schools is appreciated by few. According to a statement of Land Commissioner Humphrey there is \$4,700,964 invested in bonds, in addition to which there is \$4,295,440 in notes in the vaults of the commissioner, these notes bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. The proceeds of this nine millions and the lease money of 2,000,000 acres of unsold lands constitute the temporary school fund disbursed every six months for the benefit of the districts of the state. The people of Nebraska have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the wise and ample provision that has been made for the education of the young. It is a magnificent inheritance and with its steady accretions from year to year in another generation it will probably reach \$50,000,000.

Dr. Ross L. Hammond, of the Fremont Tribune, not only compounds an elixir which is a sure cure for all the ills to which the disobedience of Adam created as a legacy for his descendants, but he also mixes a peculiar brand of political medicine which touches the spot whenever occasion demands. The latest in that line appeared last week in which he calls attention to the fact that the circulation of the Omaha Bee has been falling off of late, as shown by the published affidavit of circulation, while republican dailies show an increase. Dr. Hammond takes that as evidence that the republicans of Nebraska are administering a rebuke to the "Pilates" who run the Bee and who insists on running the republican party or ruining it and he suggests that the members of that party are under no obligations to the Bee nor its editor, and that to support an honest paper of another party would be better than to aid a traitor. It has become pretty well understood that the people do not consider the Bee to be an advocate of the republican party but simply an organ of Rosewaterism, and it is patronized for its news service. Its influence as a political factor is a thing of the past, as was evidenced by the result of the last election. Twice has Rosewater caused a partial defeat, but in the two last elections when his opposition was the most unwarranted he failed and it is safe to say that never again will he and his paper wield the influence in Nebraska politics that they have in years gone by, and that when republicans want a paper which advances the principles of the party they will select one other than the one which is subservient to the wishes of the dominant class by the name of Rosewaterism.

The business men of Crawford did not do much advertising and the sledding was getting rather hard for the newspapers of that town and the editors made a trip to Chadron and last week both the Crawford papers had a large amount of advertising for the enterprising business houses of Chadron. The result will be that a large amount of money will go from Crawford and vicinity into the pockets of the Chadron merchants. People are looking for bargains and they will travel or send a long way to get them when they know where they are to be had and if merchants desire to keep the money at home they must let their customers know that they have bargains and the best way to let them know it is by patronizing the newspapers liberally.

The attempts of some of the visionary would-be leaders of a new party to unite the workmen, factory employees, mechanics and farmers in a contest with employers, capitalists, corporations, and others whose interests conflict with the views of those who seek to inaugurate such a move, is quite amusing to any one who will take the trouble to look into the matter a little. The farmers want railroad rates reduced so that they may receive more for the products of their farms, and for that desire no one can blame them, but when they expect the employees of the railroads to join them in such a move they are asking too much for the employees would be the first ones effected by such a change and very few of them are foolish enough to go against their own interests. They attempt to get manufactured articles to the farmers cheaper, and to do this they want factory employees and other workmen to assist them. Here they find that if they are to get the goods cheaper the wages of the men who make the goods must come down and those who gain their living by such work give them the cold shoulder. Again it is asserted that if free trade prevailed manufactured articles would be cheaper because labor is cheaper in foreign countries than it is here and that the men working in factories would have to accept less wages or find other means of making a living. That is true, but let us follow it a little and see where it will lead. If the factory employees and other working people have to accept less wages they will have to live cheaper; they will eat less beef and less pork and mutton and a poorer quality of other things and the market for the products of the farm would depreciate as a result. In addition to that many of them would enter the field of agriculture and that would add to the amount produced and decrease the number of consumers and the two last mentioned items would more than over-balance the benefits to be derived by the framers from the cheapening of manufactured goods. It is just as useless to attempt to unite the working classes and the farmers along such lines as it would be to attempt to unite the courts and anarchists in a common cause.

Have You Ever Stopped to Think that you are only getting half as much for your dollar when you are taking a weekly as you would get if you were a subscriber to the *Semi-Weekly Journal*? It is a fact, however, because the *Journal* gives you two complete papers each week, with markets and telegraphic news, 104 papers a year, making it almost as good as a daily. Just now we are offering it to January 1, 1895, for only one dollar. It is the greatest daily paper in the west. Is both a national and state paper. The best editorials; the best condensed news; the best stories; the best special departments; the best of everything, all for \$1.00 a year. Our premium department is a hummer. Send for sample copy of the paper and see for yourself. Here are a few of them: Handsomely bound copy of *Dream Life*, *Reveries of a Bachelor*, or *Drummond's Addresses*, and the *Journal*, \$1.25; *Life of Spurgeon*, U. S. History, *Stanley in Africa*, or *Life of Harrison*, and the *Journal*, \$1.40; *Oxford Bible and Journal*, \$2.75; *Handy Compiler and Journal*, \$2.25; *Nebraska Farmer and Journal*, \$1.50; *N. Y. Tribune and Journal*, \$1.25; and a whole lot more. Write for sample copy. Address, NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL, Lincoln, Neb.

Reduced in Price.
On November 15th the price of the OMAHA WEEKLY BEE was reduced in price to 65 CENTS HER YEAR.
No other paper in the country publishing 12 pages or 48 columns of matter, can be had for less than \$1.00 per year. This extremely low price is made by the publishers in order to enable every English reading family in the great west to read the best and greatest newspaper published in the west. In order to induce readers and others to raise clubs the following offer is made: Two subscriptions will be received for \$1.25. Five subscriptions will be received for \$5.00. Ten subscriptions will be received for \$10.00. On clubs of more than ten the price will be 50 cents for each subscription. Do not fail to take advantage of this offer.

When sending in your own subscription send us one or more for your friends and neighbors.
Send us an order for your friends in the west who should be told of the great resources of this state. The Bee publishes more western news than any other paper in this country and makes the best immigration document that can be sent out. Address all orders to, THE BEE PUBLISHERS Co., Omaha, Neb.

GATHERING MANNA.

How the Various Kinds Are Produced in Different Countries.

The manna of commerce comes chiefly from Sicily. It is a resinous substance, obtained from a small tree which is known as the manna ash. This tree can be grown as far north as England, but in that country it yields no manna and is cultivated for ornamental only. The manna is formed from the sap. The trees are ready to be tapped at the age of eight years, when the stems have a diameter of about three inches. The tapping is done by making cuts through the bark to the wood, the incisions being one or two inches long and about an inch apart.

The first cut is made at the lower part of the trunk. The next day another cut is made just above the first, and so on, day after day, during the dry season. The next year the untouched part of the stem is operated upon in the same way, and the practice is continued in successive years till the tree is exhausted.

The finest manna is that which is incanted around pieces of sticks or straws placed in the incisions. Flake manna is that which has hardened on the trunk. The inferior quality is from the lower incision. After its removal from the tree the manna is dried on shelves.

There are other plants that yield a similar product. The tamarisk of Arabia exudes from its branches a substance that becomes solid in the cool of the morning. This is known as tamarisk honey. The exudation is assisted by the puncture of a small insect. It is said that this honey is described by native writers as a dew which falls upon the leaves of the tamarisk and other trees.

The Persians gather a sort of manna from a leguminous plant by shaking its branches, or by picking the leaves and gently beating them over a cloth when dry. Throughout Persia and Afghanistan naturally produced manna is harvested from different trees and shrubs. It is eaten by the people as a sweetmeat, and is exported to India.

In Australia a sweet substance is obtained by the natives from the sandalwood. It is a favorite article of food with them and with the colonists. The manna gathered from the leaves of the eucalyptus is rather a product of insects. The exudation of the sap is due to their puncturing of the leaves, and the same is supposed to be the origin of the manna which is collected from the twigs of certain species of oak.

The notion of the Arabs that the manna was a dew deposited upon the leaves of shrubs remind us that we have the phenomenon of honey-dew on leaves of the elm in this country. It is to be observed on hot and dry days in August. The upper surface of the leaves becomes varnished with a soluble sweet gum, much resorted to by insects in the morning. It hardens in the hot sun. This appears to be a true natural exudation of sap from the leaves, caused by excessive heat. There is no indication of the leaves being punctured; the visits of the insects are a result, not a cause.—*Youth's Companion*.

DIED FROM FRIGHT.

A Sober Quaker's Little Joke and Its Destructive Result.
There is a white-haired old friend living in Chester county, Pa., whose face wears an expression of deep sorrow that seems graven there. Friends who have known him for twenty-five years have the first smile to see on his broad, furrowed face. He is a wonderfully benevolent and kindly old Quaker, especially to the colored people, who come to him from miles around for counsel and assistance.

There is a shadow on the old man's life of which few of his friends have any idea. It was cast way back in the war times. His home had been a station on the "underground railway," and to his home one bleak night came a bright-eyed, ebony-skinned runaway of about fourteen years. He was such a quick-witted, chipper little chap that the kind-hearted Quaker concluded to keep him to run errands and do chores about the farm, especially as he pleaded so hard to be allowed to stay. It was not long, however, before he developed into the most incorrigibly mischievous little "darker" that ever came out of slavery.

Plendings, lectures and scoldings had no more effect on him than the whistling of the wind through the trees. A good birch switch would hold him in check for an hour or two, but his reformer would disappear with the sting. One day the Quaker went on a railway journey and took the little colored lad with him. On the road was a long tunnel, and before they reached it occurred to the friend that its terrors might be utilized in bringing about a reformation in the black bundle of mischief beside him. So he said: "Cassar, I have tried to befriend thee, and you give me only disobedience and trouble in return. Ingratitude is a black sin, and now I fear thee must answer for it."

Just before they reached the tunnel he rose and said, gravely: "Cassar, I leave thee to thy punishment." The train dashed into the blackness of the tunnel with a shriek from the locomotive like a triumphant fiend, and when it emerged into the light Cassar was lying in a heap on the floor between the seats. They picked him up tenderly.

The mischievous little darker was dead.—*Chicago News*.

These He Did Know.
Here is a true story of a well-known and greatly esteemed Boston journalist, to round out with:
The journalist is so far from being a musician that he is accused of being destitute of the sense of tune. One time he was rallied on this point by a lady of his acquaintance, who asked him point-blank:
"Is it true, Mr. A., that you don't know one tune from another?"
"It is a fact," he said, "that I can't readily distinguish tunes apart. There are only two tunes that I really know well."
"What are they?"
"Old Hundred" and the long meter "Doxology."—*Notion Transcript*.

Sioux County, PATENTS.

THE LAND OF THE HOMESTEADER.

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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 unequalled.

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.

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 deeded 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.

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County Court,—At Harrison, commences first Monday of each month.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.
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