

The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Simmons, Editor.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1894.

Republican Ticket.

- For Governor, T. J. MAJORS, of Nemaha. For Lieutenant Governor, R. E. MOORE, of Lancaster. For Secretary of State, J. A. PIPER, of Harlan. For Auditor of Public Accounts, EUGENE MOORE, of Madison. For Treasurer, J. S. BARTLEY, of Holt. For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, H. C. RUSSELL, of Colfax. For Attorney General, A. S. CHURCHILL, of Douglas. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. CORBETT, of York. For Congressman, Sixth District, M. A. DAUGHERTY, of Keith. For State Senator, 14th District, J. A. SCAMAHORN, of Sheridan.

Oldham, one of the Bryan strikers, made a speech at Alliance a few days ago and the report to Bryan's paper said the house was crowded. The Grip, the democratic paper of Alliance, said Oldham's audience consisted of about thirty people, ten of whom were populists from Hemingford.

It is reported that the democratic managers of Indiana have become desperate and determined to carry that state at all hazards. In order to accomplish this they must have cash and the report is that the cash is to be furnished by England. Funds are also said to be furnished to use to carry Wilson's district and to aid Hill in New York. The result will be watched with a good deal of interest.

In his report to the governor of the recent international irrigation congress Prof. Reesce of Falls City suggests that a system of reservoirs be constructed from the gulf of Mexico as far north as is needed and that "reservoir day" be established to advance the work. He claims that the first step to attain the desired result is to irrigate the air and the reservoirs are to accomplish that. The suggestions made by Prof. Reesce are certainly worthy of consideration.

While the indications are that there will be no war between France and England grow out of the Korean-Japan trouble, there is no doubt reason to believe that a resort to arms by the two great powers may come about within a comparatively short time. Most of the great European nations have quite an interest in the territory over which China and Japan are fighting, and all will watch closely to see that no one gets what belongs to some one else.

France is hit as hard by the world-wide depression as any other country, notwithstanding the thrift of its inhabitants and its large circulation of currency per capita. It is noteworthy that the stress is greatest in agricultural districts, where from 75 to 80 per cent of the population is officially reported to be in enforced idleness. In Paris 27 per cent of the shoemakers are without employment 77 per cent of the glove makers and 50 per cent of the lace and embroidery workers.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The hard times are hardening and the results are beginning to be felt by the business men of the state. Two banks at Kearney were forced to close their doors within the past few days and some business houses did likewise. There is by far too many banks and merchants in the state of Nebraska for all to do a profitable business under the conditions and it is simply a question of a short time until many will either close up and go out of business or be forced to the wall. It will be done quietly, for there is no occasion for a panic but it is simply the legitimate result of the conditions of the country.

The protest of the Nebraska democracy against the actions of Bryan, is the most timely and pathetic since that of the late Mr. Bryan's death. It will be remembered that Bryan's death took place on the 26th of the month of the previous year.

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If any one doubts that the populist party has lost its footing in what has been its stronghold let him investigate the situation in Kansas. The charges of corruption against the populist officials have been so conclusively proven that Llewelling's defeat is certain. The people have caught onto the fact that by voting for the pretended reformers they have been duped into putting a set of rascals into the positions of honor and trust and they are getting out of the pop ranks as fast as they can. There can be but one result and that is that Kansas will be back in the republican column after the vote of November 6th is counted.

In politics as in everything else, stress is shown which way the wind is blowing. The trip of Governor McKim through the central western states certainly is a straw which strongly indicates the feelings of the masses to whom he spoke during his trip. His course was marked by a series of ovations which have never been equalled in the history of the nation and it was made clear in every instance that it was the principles advocated and not the man personally which was so warmly received. At the time of the last presidential election the people were restless and expressed a desire for a change. That the change has been experienced none can deny and now the tide has set in strongly and the desire to change back is expressed on every hand. The present campaign on the whole is a campaign which clearly indicates that the masses have had all they want of such truces as have been experienced for the past year or two and they want to get back to where they were before.

That there is a vast falling off in the populist sentiment in Nebraska is evident to all who have been watching the progress of the campaign. Greater efforts are being made by the managers of that party than ever before and in this they are aided by the Bryan wing of the democratic party, but in all the work there is a lack of interest and enthusiasm which characterized the meetings of that party in former years. The men who went into the work simply because they believed it to be right have found that they were being made the dupes and tools of schemers who were getting what they could not get at the hands of the old parties. There is no more regard for the interests of the people by the office-seeking element of the pop party than there is for the principles of the democratic party by Bryan. It is a great attempt to get into office by a crowd largely composed of men who have been office-seekers all their lives and they will be pretty apt to be disappointed when the votes are counted in November.

Government Control of Railroad.

A popular movement, particularly in the west, desires to vest in the government the control of railroads owned by the United States. Others, more radical, would have the federal government acquire the ownership of all the railroads in the country. The advocates cite the success of the postal service in this country and of certain railroads abroad which are operated by the state. Unjust discrimination and the necessity of an inter-state commerce act, they say, would be obviated. From the recent report of the interstate commerce commission it appears that rates are higher in Great Britain, where the state has no railroad property, than in France and Germany, where the railroads are owned and operated by the government; but rates are lower in the United States than in either of these countries. One of the greatest evils which would beset government ownership of railroads would be the liability of political dominance in the selection of routes, in consequence of which paying roads would have to meet the deficit of unremunerative routes. A benefit would accrue, however, where roads failed to pay expenses through lack of population, as routes would do much to develop the section through which they traversed.

The pacific roads are the most important lines which the government has aided. The bonds on these roads are not due until 1897 and the government cannot foreclose until that time, and, having only a second mortgage, would in case of foreclosure, be obliged to pay the first mortgage amounting to many millions. The expediency of foreclosing under such conditions may well be gained, but on the other hand, the operation of the roads by the government for a period of years would determine the advisability of extending federal control.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Restorer.

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TAX LIST.

Notice of Sale of Real Property in Sioux County, Nebraska, for Taxes for the Year 1893.

Table with columns for Township, Range, Section, and various tax amounts. Includes sections for ANTELOPE PRECINCT, BOWEN PRECINCT, HORSESHOE PRECINCT, and others.

SIoux County, NEBRASKA.

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.

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 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 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 the 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 see about it.

WEST SOUTH EAST

Purchase Tickets and Consign Your Freight via the

F. E. & M. V. & S. C. & P. RAILROADS.

H. G. BURT, General Manager.

C. K. MORSEHEAD, J. R. BUCHANAN, Gen'l Freight Agt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

OMAHA, NEB.

Large advertisement for Estey & Camp pianos. Includes the text 'Sioux County, THE LAND OF THE HOME-STEADER. Free Homes for More Than 5,000 Men.' and an illustration of a horse. The ad promotes 'Non-pull-out' watches and lists 'STATE OFFICERS', 'COUNTY OFFICERS', and 'BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS'.