The Sioux County Journal.

(ESTABLISHED 1888.)

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L. J. Simmons, - - - Editor.

Entered at the Harrison post office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894.

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

Here's hoping that 1895 will be a more proserous year to Nebraska than has been 1894.

It would be wise for the legislature to save the expense of a state census and devote the money to an effort to get artesian water on the western table lands.

J. S. Paradis has moved his *Guide* from Hemingford to Alliance, leaving but one paper in the former place and making three in the latter. THE JOURNAL wishes the *Guide* success in its new field.

It is hoped that the coming legislature will repeal the fool law now on the statute books in regard to the depositing of public funds by treasurers. It is about the most senseless arrangement that could well have been made.

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud," when he feels like courting the coffin and shroud? And why should one stay in the throes of damnation when there's ample relief through wise irrigation.—Atkinson *Graphic*.

The legislature of the state of Nebraska will meet in the city of Lincoln on next Tuesday for the purpose of electing John M. Thurston to the United States senate and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such a body.

THE JOURNAL desires to go on record as being opposed to herd law or free range for stock being made "optional" in any way. Let the one or the other be the law. Questions of such a nature which are "optional" afford professional agitators a grand opportunity to stir up the people and bad blood results.

A New York organization is working for funeral reform. It is claimed that the expense of burials is too great and an effort will be made to change the custom. Now that times are so hard that living expenses have had to be reduced by almost every one there is no good reason why dying expenses should not be reduced as well.

The Chadron *Citizen* gives notice that its good will and subscription list is for sale and that its plant will be removed to a new location. The patronage of the paper should be taken in by the other papers of Chadron, as there is about one more than a town of that size can profitably sustain in the prevailing hard times. The "yellow sheet" will be missed from the publications of northwest Nebraska and all will unite in wishing Messrs. Bailey and Hill success in their new undertaking.

Food for Thought.

At no time in the history of the state of Nebraska has a legislature been called upon to consider a more important problem than will confront the members of the lawmaking body which will convene in Lincoln on next Tuesday. It will be the duty of the members to provide relief for the residents of nearly one-half of the state in order to prevent suffering and it will also devolve upon them to devise, if possible, some means which will prevent a recurrence of the conditions which exist in many parts of the state at the present time. One partial remedy will be the enactment of wise laws on the subject of irrigation. Not only for the use of the water now flowing in the streams, but the development of hidden springs and underflow, the use of windmills, and the hoarding of the waters (which in the past have been allowed to go to waste) to be used at such times as they will do the most good, and also for the sinking of test wells in order to settle the question of artesian water on the high table lands of the state. The latter can be made on the school lands under the control of the state so that no individual interest will be served.

Another important measure which should be considered is that of an experimental station in the northwest part of the state. Such institutions have done much good in the past for the eastern part of the state and if properly located would do much toward helping to solve the agricultural problem in the frontier counties, where the greatest difficulties are to be overcome.

Another point to be considered is that the industries which are known to be adapted to the country should be encouraged. In the northwest counties, particularly, it has been demonstrated that sugar beets can be grown profitably. This should be liberally encouraged by legislation. If a liberal bounty be put on the production of beets, payable to the grower, and guaranteed for a term of ten years, it will have the effect to help induce capitalists to invest their money in factories in Nebraska for the manufacture of sugar and thereby create a market for the beets. If the efforts of the legislature are to be directed to the making of the way of the capitalist as rocky as possible in the state of Nebraska, it is quite certain that factories will not be built and it matters not how rich the beets grown, if there be no factories to work them up they will not be cultivated to any extent in any country.

In the past the sessions of the legislature have been taken up largely with the working through of schemes for the various cities of the older settled part of the state, simply because such cities have had their representatives, both on the floor and in the lobby, for the purpose of urging their claims. No one can blame them for such work, but the result has been that the west has been allowed to drift along. This year such conditions should not exist. The west will be before the solons of the state in the form of the appropriations made for it in 1891 and in the calls from numerous counties for aid to save the settlers from suffering. It is time for the eastern part of the state to awake to the situation. In Sioux county the population is about twenty-five per cent less than it was in 1889 and property has depreciated in value in proportion. Many have come to the county, held down a quarter section of government land until a deed was obtained and moved away and it is safe to say that the same is true of other frontier counties. The result is that there is too much deeded land for the country to ever go back to what it was in the early days and hence we must find some profitable use for the land. It is true that in some instances men have made a good living by farming exclusively, but as a rule those who have had no stock to help them out have not got ahead very much. What is needed is something to make a living for the farmers as certain here as in other localities and put western Nebraska in a position so that the pioneers who have sought to redeem it from nature will have a reward for their efforts. It will be good public policy for the representatives of the eastern districts, for the business men of the eastern cities, for the railroad companies and financial organizations of the eastern part of the state, to lay aside their efforts in the interest of the eastern part of the state and see that the west is put upon its feet and braced up so that it will not again fall on the hands of the state. Had proper attention been paid to this matter in the past, the conditions west of the 100th meridian would have been quite different from what they are today.

The Japanese Throne-Room.

Perhaps the grandest room in the palace is the banqueting-hall, which is so large that it takes five hundred and forty yards of carpet to cover it, and has a ceiling which fairly glows with gold and colors. The walls are hung with the costliest of silks, and the state table, which will seat one hundred people is in the form of a hollow square. The ball-room is decorated in white and gold, and the throne-room has a paneled ceiling decorated with the crest of the mikado. It is in this room that the most of the court functions are held. During them the emporer sits in a gilded armchair under a canopy of red plush, on a dias coverad with red velvet carpet; and the empress stands on a platform below and to the right of the throne, with the imperial princes and princesses about her. The members of the diplomatic corps and the cabinet ministers of the mikado stand at the left and about the throne, and the corridors which surround the throne-room are filled with imperial guards.

This bringing of the empress to the front is one of the striking features of the revolution in Japan in regard to Japanese women. In former times, the empress was kept in the background; but on the inauguration of the new constitution, on February 11, 1889, the mikado placed his wife on a level with the other royal consorts of the world. He rode with her in the imperial coach at the head of the procession upon that occasion, and since then she has stood side by side with him in all of his great movements.—From "The Empress of Japan," in Demorests Magazine for January.

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Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Rosetta M. Mason (deceased).

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that on the 26th day of December, 1894, before Hon. Alfred Bartow, judge of the 15th judicial district of Nebraska, at chambers in the city of Chadron, Dawes county, the application of James T. Mason, administrator, for a license to sell the se. ¼, section 32, township 31, range 53 in Sioux county, Nebraska, property of Rosetta M. Mason (deceased), it is therefore ordered: That all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the above time and place and show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of said real estate as is necessary to pay the debts of the estate and expenses.

Dated Nov. 16, 1894.

(11-16) ALFRED BARTOW, Judge of the District Court.

F. W. Daily, atty for administrator.

The Harrison

LIVERY BARN,

Feed and Sale Stable.

GOOD TEAMS,

GOOD BUGGIES,

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Edited by ALBERT SHAW

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Other departments review critically new books, give lists and indexes of all articles in the world's magazines, and furnish a brief daily record of current events.

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

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Alliance, Nebr., Nov. 27, 1894.

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 M. J. Blewett, clerk district court at Harrison, Neb., on January 5, 1895, viz:

Paul Zerbst, of Harrison, Neb.,

who made H. E. No. 2365, for the sw. ¼ sec. 20, tp. 32 n., range 56 w.

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

Nels Anderson, John Riedorff, Jerry Will, William Norelsch, all of Harrison, Neb.

(12-17) J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Nov. 12, 1894.

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 M. J. Blewett, clerk of the district court, at Harrison, Neb., on Dec. 29, 1894, viz:

Irving E. Wilson, of Royville, Sioux Co., Neb. who made H. E. No. 3381 for the s. ½ sw. ¼, nw. ¼ sw. ¼ sec. 1 and ne. ¼ se. ¼ sec. 2, tp. 28 n., range 56 w.

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

J. W. Earnest, Joseph Stastny, both of Harrison, Neb., Robert Neece, Octave Harris, both of Belle, Neb.

(10-16) J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Nov. 19, 1894.

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 clerk of District Court, at Harrison, Neb., on Dec. 29, 1894, viz:

Gerhard Rinders, of Montrose, Neb.,

who made H. E. No. 942 for the s. ½ se. ¼ sec. 18, and n. ½ ne. ¼ sec. 19, tp. 34 n., range 54 w.

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

Robert Geiser, August Meier, Henry Priesboff, Henry Piekenbrock, all of Montrose, Neb. also

Robert Geiser, of Montrose, Neb.,

who made H. E. No. 2801 for the se. ¼ sec. 26, tp. 35 n., range 54 w.

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

August Meier, Gerhard Rinders, Jacob [illegible], Henry Piekenbrock, all of Montrose, Neb.

(10-16) J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

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 work shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of the government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. To 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 the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and of [illegible] the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIM [illegible], John Wedderburn, General ma[illegible] street, N. W., Washington, D. C., [illegible] ing a large number of important [illegible] weekly papers, as well as general pe[illegible] of the country, was instituted to prot[illegible] patrons from the unsafe methods here[illegible] employed in this line of business. The Company is prepared to take charge o[illegible] patent business entrusted to it for re[illegible]able fees, and prepares and prose[illegible] applications generally, including mecha[illegible]al inventions, design patents, trade-mar[illegible] 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.

Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
615 F Street,
P. O. Box 208. Washington, D. C.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned on his premises in Montrose precinct, Sioux county, Nebraska, the following animals: 1 brown mare branded cross s on left thigh, about 8 years old; 1 brown mare branded inverted s on left shoulder, about 4 years old; 1 black [illegible] branded [illegible] on left shoulder, [illegible]

(5-11) S. SWINDANE.

Sioux County,

THE LAND OF THE HOMESTEADER.

Free Homes for More Than 5,000 Men.

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

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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 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 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 [illegible] about it.

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County Court, At Harrison, co[illegible] first Monday in each month.

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J. E. MARSTELLER, W. H. [illegible] Superintendent.

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Harrison Camp, No. 55, meets on [illegible] and third Saturday evenings of each [illegible]
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MRS. W. H. DAVIS, Secretary. [illegible]

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Meets every sunday afternoon at [illegible]
MRS. J. E. PHINN[illegible]
JENNIE PONTIUS, Superinte[illegible] Secretary.