

THE FRONTIER

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Economic Highlights

Every President, according to tradition, is entitled to one honeymoon with Congress—a session in which his pet legislative proposals will be okayed by the representatives of the people without strenuous opposition.

Mr. Roosevelt's honeymoon made those of his immediate predecessors look like a meeting between the parrot and the monkey. The first Congress to sit under his administration gave him every extraordinary power he asked for. It surrendered rights and prerogatives it had prized for generations. There was no organized opposition. When occasional individual voices appeared in criticism, they were snowed under.

Most Presidents encountered trouble with their second Congress. In an Mr. Roosevelt's case, it is true that the sailing wasn't as easy as it had been. But the honeymoon continued. A certain amount of opposition appeared, largely within the President's own party, but the high-gear Democratic congressional machine made a short shift of it. The powers of the Chief Executive, broadened to an amazing degree thru acts of the preceding Congress, were broadened still more during the one that has just come to a sudden and dramatic end.

Most remarkable bill passed during the session was the Reciprocal Tariff Act. Under it, the President is empowered to bargain with foreign powers and raise and lower our tariffs on almost all products to the extent of 50 per cent. Mr. Hoover asked for a similar bill—and it is noteworthy that some of the Democratic leaders who put it thru for Mr. Roosevelt, were instrumental in decisively defeating it at that time.

The Silver Purchase Act gives the President further unprecedented powers over our money. He is permitted at his discretion to purchase 100,000,000 ounces of fine silver in the world market and issue currency against it.

The Stock Exchange Act is another Administration bill of the first importance. It stringently regulates all exchange activities and makes illegal a number of common practices such as wash-selling, low margins and dissemination of tips. Mr. Roosevelt is thus made virtual dictator of the nation's security markets.

In brief, every bill the Administration deemed essential, passed. Mr. Roosevelt goes into the middle of his second year as Chief Executive with every weapon for fighting depression he wanted. The Congress has been subjugated; it has lost vast amounts of both prestige and importance. There was never a period in our history when a President was so powerful, and when the legislative branch of the nation was so weak.

Talk is now centering on the next Congress. Mr. Roosevelt will again ask for much—but unless the signs fail, he will have a harder time getting it. There will be considerable opposition to his proposal for social insurance, which will be one of the principal planks in his program for next year. He will also ask for more regulatory legislation concerning natural resources, principally water power, and that will likewise be a live subject for hot congressional debate.

The November elections will probably be the determining factor. If his party sweeps the country once more, his influence on senators and representatives will be as potent as ever—no congressman likes to throw away votes. If the republicans make substantial gains, such as taking 70 or 80 house seats now held by democrats, the picture will undergo decisive change. Most political commentators, writing for papers representing both major parties, are of the opinion that the republicans are likely to regain much of the ground they lost in 1932. It is usual for the party in power to experience more difficulty in the off-year elections than in the years in which a president is running.

Most important factor in the general business situation at present is the drought. Thousands of farmers who would normally offer a sizeable market for clothes, farm implements, automobiles and similar manufactured

products, are wondering how they are going to live thru a barren year—and they are naturally keeping a tight hold on what money they have. The automobile industry is being hit unusually hard—in recent months the agricultural states have provided the largest market for new cars.

Aside from that, recent figures show small but encouraging, upturns in business activity. Commodity prices recently touched a new high.

It is an interesting fact that a number of business writers, including the editor of the Annalist, are afraid that the prospect of increased expenditures for relief by the Federal government is a threat to continued business improvement. They are of the opinion that governmental retrenchment, so far as spending is concerned, would tend to encourage capital, lead to industrial expansion.

Compliance Blanks Go To Washington

Butler county, with more than half of their wheat compliance blanks on the way to Washington, is in the lead among Nebraska counties on the wheat compliance program. Ten to fifteen other counties have submitted some of their forms to the reviewing unit at the state wheat administration office in Lincoln, and all of the compliance blanks which have been passed by that reviewing unit have been forwarded to Washington.

Thurston county with all but four of their compliance blanks on the way to Washington, has the highest proportion of their wheat contracts taken care of. They have a small number of contracts in the county. Several other northeastern Nebraska counties will probably clean up the compliance program within the next few days.

Word from Washington indicates that compliance forms will be accepted there as rapidly as possible and that the wheat checks will be drawn immediately. Just when the first checks representing the second installment of the 1933 payment will arrive in Nebraska is not known.

Recheck engineers employed by the federal wheat section continue to look over the work of the local wheat supervisors in order to insure an accurate and uniform procedure over the entire state. Present indications are that practically all of the local wheat supervisors have done good work in measuring fields and that 99 per cent of the wheat contract signers will comply with their agreements. Only a small percentage of contract signers are overseeded or short on their con-

tracted acres. With crop conditions as they are, farmers are very willing to adjust their acres to the right figures in order to comply with the contracts.

Excavation Shows Holt County Was Once The Home of Many Indians

By J. B. O'Sullivan

(Continued from last week.)

It is sad to think, especially for boys, of this vast storehouse of excitement having been ruthlessly slaughtered, but the bison had to get out of the way of civilization, out of the way of progress. There were railways to build and it may be said the cow catcher of civilization scooted the animals and their half wild co-dwellers, the Indians, aside.

The brown men of the prairies never killed more than 10 per cent of the annual bison increase and they kept their larders overflowing with good things to eat. The animals never were in any great danger of extermination from this quarter. Anthrax used to wipe them out by the millions, as it did other animals in other parts of the world in biblical times and no doubt before, but always generous nature replenished the losses with interest.

The whites constantly encroached on the territory of the Indians and there was continuous warfare and it became apparent the only way to subdue the original Americans was to wipe out the bison. Millions were slaughtered and not a thing put to good use but the tongue of the animals.

It is of record that most of the plains Indians thought the bison issued from the earth in the vicinity of the Staked Plains of Texas and that they were a gift from the Great Spirit. They felt secure in their belief that the supply was inexhaustible and it is strange to know that most of the whites of the times came to share this fantastic belief. Some buffalo were killed for meat, some for pleasure and some toward starving the natives out of the country.

After the coming of the whites who gave the Indian the horse, great kills of bison were made regularly by the wild boys. On July 8, 1842, General Fremont, traveling toward a village of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe west of here, met a large party of Indian hunters in the act of making a great kill and in account of it he says: "We were too far to hear the reports of the guns, or any sound; and

at every instant, thru the clouds of dust, which the sun made luminous, we could see for a moment two or three buffaloes dashing along, and close behind the man Indian with his long spear, or other weapon, and instantly again they disappeared.

"The apparent silence, and the dimly seen figures flitting by with such rapidity, gave it a kind of dreamy effect, and it seemed more like a picture than a scene of real life.

"It had been a large herd when the attack commenced, probably three or four hundred, but, though I watched them closely, I did not see one emerge from the clouds of dust where the fatal work of destruction was going on. After remaining there for about one hour, we resumed our journey in the direction of the village.

"Gradually, as we rode on, Indian after Indian came drooping along, laden with meat; and by the time we had neared the lodges, the backward road was covered with returning horsemen.

"It was a pleasant contrast with the desert road we had been traveling.

Several Indians had joined us, and one of their chiefs had invited us to his lodge."

That was an exceptionally large kill. Many traders stated they seldom had more than one dozen bison robes forthcoming from one lodge, permanent home, or tepee, used when the move, especially following buffalo.

Bison Americanus had its death knell sounded good and plain with the construction of the Union Pacific railway from Council Bluffs to the mountains of Utah. Before 1870 the main herd of bison was in Kansas between White Rock creek and the Republic river. That grazing ground was ideally suited to grazing. At times enormous numbers migrated north and south but this phase of the bison's habits was stopped when the steam horse rattled out of its stall at Council Bluffs. Pawing the rails for Utah threw a scare into the cautious animals and they hedged to the extent they remained in seclusion as far as they could and still get plenty of grass to eat.

North of the railway was another

herd and there were the north and south herds of bison and the American Indian in this part of the country was in a complacent mood with the handwriting in letters almost reaching to the very stars.

The days of the oxen of Quivera were numbered. At Dodge City, Kan., more than 40,000 bison hides lay in a corral ready for shipment. Cars were hard to get as tanneries were doing a rushing business.

Out in Wyoming, and this is believed to be an incident a man on a train once mentioned to John O'Malley, pointed out to John in Wyoming the spot where the fire occurred, 10,000 bison skins burned in a prairie fire and the Indians who owned the hides promptly made additional sacrifices to the Great Spirit so to stay His hands from chastizing the wild and free children of the prairies.

Thousands of men working at stringing the Union Pacific across the plains were fed on buffalo meat. There were flocks of professional hunters and hundreds of rich men who came here

(Continued on page 4, column 4.)

We Celebrate the Fourth! And We Start Early:-



On Thursday morning, all Council Oak stores start a Fourth of July Sale. Featuring very special prices in all departments. This sale continues until our closing hour next Tuesday night.

June 28 to July 3

Canned Fruit Specials

Peaches Sliced and Halves No. 2 1/2 can.....15c
California Apricots, No. 2 1/2 can.....17c
Pineapple Sliced and Crushed No. 2 1/2 can.....19c

Dill Pickles Quart Jar.....17c

Superb Sweet Pickles 15-oz. Jar.....23c

Queen Olives Superb Brand, Quart jar.....35c

Frosted Angel Food Cookies Pound 15c

Peanut Butter "Superb" 24-oz. jar.....24c

Dried Beef Wafer Sliced 2 1/2-oz. 12c. 5-oz.18c

Sardines, 3 Large Oval Cans.....25c

Imported Sardines, 2 Cans For.....15c

Salmon Alaska Pink, Tall Pound can.....12c

Morning Light Fruits

Selected fruit. Packed in its own juice. Every can full to the top. At these low prices you can well afford to repack this select No. 10 fruit in glass jars.

Genuine Bartlett Pears, can.....43c

Peaches, sliced and halves, can.....45c

Pitted Red Cherries, can.....49c

California Apricots, can.....49c

Black Raspberries, can.....49c

Sum-R-Aid A delicious beverage and most inexpensive. Made in 8 popular flavors. 5c Size Makes 1/2 Gallon 23c Size Makes 4 Gallons

Coffee Specials

Council Oak Blend L.B. 27c

"Tac-Cut" L.B. 28c

Maxwell House, pound.....29c

SWEET SANTOS PEABERRY, pound.....19c

Assorted Jelly Beans Pound.....12c

Assorted Fruit Slices Pound.....12c

Cocoanut Chip Blocks Pound.....15c

Iced Chews Pound.....15c

Edward's Cello Wrapped Marshmallows Pound.....15c

New Crop Peas "BLUE WATER" SIFTED A sweet, tender Maryland Pea. Price Subject to Stock. NO. 2 CAN.....15c

Superb Oats Quick and Regular, Large Package.....15c

Post Toasties and Kellogg's Corn Flakes, Lge. pkg.10c

Maple Clothes Pins Dime Carton.....5c

Fancy House Brooms Special Sale Price.....39c

Pantry Pride Flour Quality guaranteed, 48-lb. bag.....\$1.59

White Loaf Flour You can't buy a better flour at any price, 48-lb. bag.....\$1.69

SUPERB Fraser River Salmon One Pound Flat Can.....25c	VIRGINIA Sweet Potatoes 2 No. 2 1/2 Cans.....25c	SUPERB Milk 3 Tall Cans.....17c	Frute-Gel The ideal hot weather Gelatine Dessert. Make and serve in one hour. Package.....5c	SUPERB Jelly and Preserves Pound Tumbler.....23c
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Smoked and Luncheon Meats

Ring Bologna, pound.....12c

Club Frankfurters, lb.....15c

Large Bologna In large beef casing. So nice to slice. Pound.....15c

Summer Sausage, pound.....19c

Bacon Squares, lb.....12c

Smoked Picnics Shankless and hockless. Neatly trimmed. Weigh 4 to 5 lbs. Pound.....13 1/2c

POST Bran Flakes Package.....9c

Walter Baker Premium Chocolate 1/2-lb. Cake.....19c

CALUMET Baking Powder - Pound Can.....22c

KELLOGG'S Whole Wheat Biscuit 2 Pkgs.....23c

BLUE BARREL Petrolene Soap 5 Giant Bars.....19c

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