

# THE FRONTIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**JAMES H. RIGGS, Editor and Prop.**  
**GEO. D. RIGGS, Associate Editor.**

RARELY, IF EVER BEFORE, IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY HAS THERE BEEN A TIME WHEN THE PROCEEDS OF ONE DAY'S LABOR OR THE PRODUCT OF ONE FARMED ACRE WOULD PURCHASE SO LARGE AN AMOUNT OF THOSE THINGS THAT ENTER INTO THE LIVING OF THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE.—President Harrison's Message.

THE FRONTIER would like to see the *Item's* list of prominent Republicans who signed Nels Tuller's application for the appointment of deputy sheriff.

ONLY the other day a prominent farmer said to us that he had made a mistake in taking county papers since coming to Holt county, and subscribed for THE FRONTIER. He had been taking the *Item* and *Trib.*

THE FRONTIER'S first choice for convention town for the next Republican state convention is Norfolk, and its second choice is Fremont. By all means it should come north of the Platte this year. Let the committee consider that point settled.

**OMAHA Dec:** Less than a year ago three Nebraska congressmen went to Washington to ask congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the relief of their destitute constituents. Today those constituents are collecting a train load of grain to be shipped to the starving peasants of Russia.

If the editor of THE FRONTIER "boodled" any one during the campaign just past are not those whom he "boodled" equally reprehensible? The partaker of the theft is as bad as the thief; or the giver of a bribe as bad as a briber. But neither are reprehensible as THE FRONTIER did no "boodling."

THE winter months can be profitably used by our citizens in furthering enterprises of various kinds for our material development. Let us all get together and pull with a strong, steady pull for future greatness and prosperity. One thing we must never lose sight of, viz: No matter how great our natural advantages it requires push, energy and hard work to build up a city. Now is the time to get to work.

If the *Item* will permit us, Mr. G. C. Hazelt did not make up his list of clerks solely and only from the ranks of other parties as Mr. McEvony has done and that is why THE FRONTIER made no kick against Hazelt. McEvony has given everything at his disposal to members of other parties, with possibly one exception. For the last year or two there has been but one Democrat in Hazelt's office. There is the difference.

THE *Item* made a deliberate attempt to prejudice the public mind in favor of Redfield and yet says it is popular because it says what it thinks. Because the *Item* mirrors the thoughts of a debauched mind and gives expression to language which should forever bebarit from decent society it is popular! THE FRONTIER craves no such popularity and thanks God that it does not have it. But THE FRONTIER is popular among an element of people that appreciates its pure tone and has confidence in its integrity, and that is all the glory we desire.

THE Broken Bow Leader has the following words of commendation concerning a congressional possibility mentioned in the interview of prominent Sixth district politicians published in our last issue: "We take pride in copying from one of our great metropolitan dailies, interviews of leading men of the state and of this congressional district, in which our honored citizen, James Whitehead, is so prominently referred to in connection with congressional honors. Mr. Whitehead is anything but an office-seeking politician, but is a man of marked ability and one whose sterling integrity at all times and in all places has won him a reputation which he and his friends are justified in being proud of."

THE following from the *Chadron Journal* will apply with equal force to Holt county and O'Neill: "Among the discussion at the best sugar convention attention was invited to the establishment of glucose and starch factories in Nebraska, both of which would pay to manufacture, and furnish market for more of the farmer's products. The subject of a starch factory might well be agitated for Dawes county. Potatoes are raised in great abundance here, and of finer quality than further east, and nearly every year there is over-production because potatoes cannot be shipped with profit, and the product is a drug on the local market at low prices. A starch factory in Chadron would make a good market for potatoes, keep prices up and the starch made could all be disposed of. The machinery is not expensive, and a plant could be put in at comparatively small cost. It will pay farmers and business men here to investigate the subject of starch."

## WHO IS AT FAULT?

Judge Crites merits the severest condemnation for his refusal to pass sentence in the Tierney case. His dilatory movements may yet be the cause of the prisoner being turned loose by virtue of *habeas corpus*. His request that Kinkaid pass sentence is unreasonable and unjust. It is justice to neither Kinkaid or the prisoner. Crites heard the case and should pass sentence. He has promised to do this and should do it at once.

The above from the *Item* of last week is only an apology for Kinkaid's direlection of duty and we are of the opinion was written at the request of his honor. Upon that theory we will present the view of Judge Crites upon the question. In conversation with the editor of THE FRONTIER a week ago last Saturday, coming up from Omaha, Judge Crites said in substance: "The objection, interposed by the attorneys for the defense in the Tierney case, that Judge Kinkaid had no jurisdiction, is the most absurd thing I ever heard of. It is the duty of the court to pronounce sentence and it makes no difference which judge does it. Then, I have done the very same thing for Judge Kinkaid several times during my incumbency when he could not conveniently do it, as was the case with me in this instance."

The "habeas corpus" scarecrow is all bosh. A prisoner found guilty can be held during the continuance of a term of court, and the recent term of court did not adjourn until Tuesday.

In justice to Mr. Crites we wish to state that these remarks were made before the appearance of the above extract and what he said was not from any feeling of ill will, so far as we know, toward Judge Kinkaid, but were given because they were facts.

## A Favorable Outlook.

From the Omaha Bee:

The consensus of opinion among the bankers and leading capitalists of Omaha is that we are on the eve of good times. Business is improving; money is becoming plentiful and confidence is gradually being restored. When bankers talk favorable of trade conditions and trade prospects, it is safe for business men in other vocations to expect a commercial revival. Bankers are so proverbially conservative that they are the first to see a danger signal and the last to agree that the obstructions are removed from the track. Bankers are nearly always croakers. They are always cautious and they discourage anything like speculation. They sometimes err on the side of their own safety and bring on financial difficulties which a little liberality might have avoided.

They all agree, however, that the situation now is vastly improved over that of a year ago and predict that money will be easy about February.

Eastern financiers agree with ours and the impression is general that 1892 will be a year of marked business prosperity. The New York banks hold \$19,000,000 more than the required reserve. The balance of trade has been steadily and increasingly in our favor for a year. The crops have never been excelled in quantity and price and the certainty of a heavy foreign demand for American meats and breadstuffs has seldom if ever given more assurance of steady and remunerative prices. Nebraska is just beginning to feel the new impulse, because she depends largely upon her corn crop and that has not begun to move to market until within thirty days. The country merchants and bankers have already experienced the revival of confidence and the benefit of crop receipts. They in turn are giving tone to trade in the city. Nebraska is all right.

What we need now is to stop the hoarse music of the chronic croaker. Instead of retarding the return of good times every citizen should contribute what he can to increase confidence, awaken enterprise and encourage investment.

## About Tin Plate.

Answering an inquiry relative to the amount of tin plate produced by the United States Iron and Tin Plate Manufacturing company of Demmer, Pa., a member of the firm writes to the *American Economist* under date of October 20: "We have made at these works all in all about 6,000 tons of tin and terne plate; that is, we made that much in former years when we were engaged in that business. For about eight years we made neither tin nor terne plate because we could not withstand the intrigues of our competitors, the importers. Since the McKinley bill went into effect we have recommenced the manufacture of tin and terne plate, but have paid the most attention to the manufacture of bright plate, because we deemed it necessary to demonstrate to the people that we could not only manufacture terne plate, but also a very superior quality of bright plate, since which time we have made about 300 tons of the amount named above. Our output at present is not very large, because we are in honor bound to first fill the orders for black plate which we have received from our old customers in super-abundance, and in consequence we can hardly make enough black plate to keep our tin house running to its full capacity. But we are making good headway in building our new and large additions, and after January 1 we expect to be in a position to turn out from 300 to 400 tons of tin plate per week, besides making and keeping our present capacity occupied with the manufacture of black plates. A very large portion of our

put now is black plate, which is used in the manufacture of tinware—the articles first being shaped and tinned afterwards. If we count in the black plate we have sold for such purpose, the total amount turned out in that line since the passage of the new tariff bill, would amount to over a thousand tons. Yours very truly, W. C. CRONMEYER."

## The Democratic Situation.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:  
The point of surpassing interest and importance in the present Democratic situation is the fact that the supporters of free silver coinage doctrine have the power to do what they please. Speaker Crisp owes his election primarily to that element. It worked for him from first to last, with the express understanding that he should heed its wishes and promote its purposes in the event of his success. He voted for free coinage in the last congress; and so did all the other Democratic members of the house but twenty-two, whereas only twelve Republicans voted for it and 130 against it. There are 244 Democrats in the present house and only thirty-seven of them opposed to free coinage. It is given out by authority that Mr. Bland will be made chairman of the committee on coinage, which means that said committee will be expected to report a free coinage bill at the earliest opportunity. Whenever such a bill is presented it will pass by the vote of a large majority of the Democrats; and such action will commit their party to the free coinage theory in a direct and positive manner. There can be no escape from the issue after that. It will become one of the leading questions in the next presidential campaign, and no amount of strategy can suppress and postpone it.

The situation is clearly unfavorable to the interest of Mr. Cleveland. His record against free coinage is emphatic and unconditional. In that respect he stands on Republican instead of Democratic ground, and there is no difference between his utterances and those of President Harrison. The passage of a free coinage bill in the house by an overwhelming majority made up almost entirely of Democratic votes will certainly destroy his availability and practically shut him out of the race; and there is no reason to doubt that the house will thus deal with the matter. Speaker Crisp is bound to make an opportunity for such legislation. That is what he was principally to do, and he has no disposition to do otherwise. It will not answer for Mr. Cleveland to change his opinion in the case. The conditions are the same now that they were when he took the side of the honest dollar, so he is forbidden to reverse or modify his views for reasons of expedience. He is not in harmony with his party, nor is there any chance for him to adjust the disagreement. It is notorious that he has always opposed the free coinage policy, and that he has more than once gone out of his way to condemn and deride it. His hold upon the party in 1888 was sufficiently strong to gain him the nomination in spite of this drawback, but it will not be so in 1892. The failure of his friends to elect his candidate for speaker was the worst misfortune that could have befallen him in a political aspect. It is evident that he no longer controls the party, and that it is not going to put the silver issue aside in anybody's interest. Mr. Crisp stands for a new departure in Democratic sentiment and tactics, and the result is likely to be the nomination of another Pierce for the presidency.

THE *Item* says it can prove that the editor of THE FRONTIER made overtures to Cord M. Smith and dares us to offer a donation of \$50 to any charitable institution in O'Neill if it proves the charge. This is quite different from its first statement that we electioneered for Mr. Smith in the north part of the county, but THE FRONTIER will make the *Item* this proposition on any or all of these points. We will put up a certified check for \$50, the *Item* the same, in any bank in town, the whole amount to go to any charitable institution in O'Neill if the *Item* can prove, in a court of justice or any court of inquiry, that the editor of this paper made overtures to Cord M. Smith or anyone else during the campaign just closed. Or, if this does not suit them, we will propose the following: You select two or three Republicans we will select the same number and they select one, the five or seven to sit as jury in the matter, each one presenting his side of the case and abiding by the decision of the majority, so far as the disposition of the money is concerned; the costs, if any, to be paid by the losing parties. If the *Item* is as philanthropic as it desires THE FRONTIER to be here is an opportunity to display it.

MAYOR KOENIGSTEIN of Norfolk gets lots of free advertising for his bogus proposition to erect beet sugar factories over Nebraska promiscuously. Guess that was all the man was after.

## Results of Republican Policy.

From the New York Recorder:  
During ten months of this year our exports of American products were worth \$720,552,000. In the corresponding period last year \$660,529,000 was the value of our shipments. The gain is \$60,023,000, or 10 1/2 per cent. Thus our foreign trade, as well as our home industry, flourishes under the Republican policy of protection and reciprocity.

THE *Item* prattlers, to hide their own rottenness and draw attention from them to some one else, have suddenly discovered a hugh mare's nest in the vicinity of this office. For men who have from time to time openly boasted that they were "in it" for what it was worth financially to them, who only warmly supported such candidates during the last campaign as "came down" handsomely and who defend law breaking and corruption of all kinds, to accuse anyone else of boodlesism is absurdity personified. If they were financially responsible they would have more than one libel suit on their hands before this, but as they are not no one cares to waste money on them. It might be well, however, for them to bridle their tongues and have a care how much and what they say in the future.

D. L. DARR, ex-county treasurer, was given a verdict against Holt county of over \$400 by Judge Crites Tuesday. This is the result of the Hopkins-Crawford, et al., "smelling committee's" work, and, instead of bringing into the county treasury several hundred dollars it takes several hundred out, as in all probability Mr. Darr would never have filed this claim or brought this suit against the county had he not been "resolved" against by this committee and a demand made on him for restitution. This claim on which Mr. Darr received judgment was for clerk hire paid out of his own pocket during his term of office as treasurer. The "smelling committee" is certainly deserving of a resolution of condolence, as was suggested by a prominent member of the board Tuesday evening.

THERE are some mighty ugly rumors floating around the streets about the management of the jail and the privileges allowed prisoners and their friends which Sheriff McEvony should investigate and if found correct have better service or make some changes.

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As rich as the finest fur cloak,  
And for handsome design  
You just should see mine—  
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I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,  
For both I impartially stitch;  
In the cabin I shine,  
In the mansion I'm fine—  
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,  
With zeal I always am fired;  
To hard work I incline,  
For rest I never pine—  
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,  
With instalments that monthly do fall;  
And when I am thine,  
Then life is benign—  
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,  
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:  
I left all behind,  
The Grand Prize was mine—  
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

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And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

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