

THE FRONTIER.

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

The flouring mill at Kearney is being run by electricity. The whole city of Kearney is a genuine hummer.

If we don't find it necessary to go down and whip Chili, we have some consolation in the fact that our navy is better equipped than ever.

Chili has nearly 2,400 miles of coast line, but there are only two or three points along the coast that the United States government need capture.

The more Miss Frances E. Willard and her sisters want to hold him the more President Harrison wants to fight.—World-Herald.

Well, that would be cause enough to make most any man fight.

"Party education counts for more than party manipulation," says Mat Brown in the Kearney *Hub*. And Brown, by the way, is one of Nebraska's best Republican educators.

The Democrats will meet in Chicago June 21 to nominate a candidate for the presidency. It is useless, but then as it is a matter of custom, we presume they might as well go ahead.

The new publishers of the *Bugle*, Messrs. Wry & Sackett, are giving the people of the South Fork country a bright little local paper, and THE FRONTIER trusts the people of that section appreciate their efforts.

It has been announced that Belva Lockwood is coming west, and will probably pass through Nebraska. THE FRONTIER warns the O'Neill fire department to be ready for a rush call at a moment's notice.

AFTER all the charges made against us, the *Item* falls back upon its statement that we are a "liar and a black-mailer." Simply and only a scheme to let themselves down easy. As we said before, we are not afraid of the truth and invite the closest scrutiny.

MATT QUAY has come out winner in the libel suits brought by him against two Democratic newspapers in Pennsylvania. The Democratic editors throughout the country will probably exercise a little care in the matter of telling the truth hereafter.

THE *Sioux City Journal* is doing some great work just now for the poor people of that city. Iowa's best newspaper is always a winner in any enterprise it enters into, and in the work now on hand it should receive the hearty cooperation of all good citizens.

THE FRONTIER has become extremely tired of seeing Ward McAllister's name paraded before the public gaze as the prince of princes in the giddy society world. All that the old fool wants is notoriety, and the public press has played the sucker act to his pet scheme long enough.

DENVER *Republican*: President Harrison and Secretary Blaine dined together on Wednesday evening. This does not look like bitter rivalry regarding the next presidential nomination. It is quite certain that one of them will be president and the other secretary of state during the term beginning March 4, 1893.

At the state Alliance meeting in Lincoln a few days since, W. H. Dech was re-elected state lecturer. This accomplished calamity shark traveled through the state last fall, and wherever his voice was heard, Republican gains were noticeable in the immediate vicinity. He is a howler from Howlersville, and his name is Dech, though it should be Mud.

MAT BROWN, the able editor of the *Kearney Hub*, reads a lecture, through his paper, to the Republicans of Nebraska that should be read by every conservative member of the party. It concerns the management of the campaign upon which we are about to enter. Mat Brown is right about the party management. In the language of our distinguished friend, Col. Doc Mathews, it "savors too much of one-manism."

O'NEILL wants another flouring mill, and had at that. She had one once upon a time, but she did not patronize it to any alarming extent and so it caught fire; you see?—Atkinson Plain Dealer.

See what? THE FRONTIER's eyesight is pretty good, but it fails to see anything funny in the fact that O'Neill's flouring mill, which was the pride of north Nebraska, burned down. If Col. Baluss would label his jokes, a suffering public would be relieved of considerable anxiety.

In denying the charge that Mr. Kinkaid dictates what is said about him in the *Item*, the kids give themselves dead away by saying that his honor does not give "newspaper comments more than a passing notice." We have heard of this expression before and it came from none other than the judge himself. If he does not dictate what is said concerning himself he evidently writes it, and the editor of this paper will make oath that he believes all that he has said concerning this subject, and further, that he knows a great many others of the same mind.

SEVERAL papers in this county have belabored Judge Crites considerably because he appointed some special master commissioners in a number of foreclosure cases. Without entering into a discussion of the merits of the case, we would simply refer these papers to the fact that the court records show that M. P. Kinkaid appointed R. J. Hayes such commissioner in twenty-two cases. It is on the docket of last term of court, in his own handwriting and surely cannot be disputed.

If it was so reprehensible for Judge Crites to appoint master commissioners, is it not equally so for Mr. Kinkaid to do the same thing, even if he did not assign Hayes but about one-fourth or one-fifth of the entire number? We understand that there are about 100 of these cases in the county and of these Hayes gets about eighty and McEvony the balance. If it is such a great wrong for Crites to fleck from the taxpayers the fees on eighty cases, is it not equally wrong for Kinkaid to do the same thing on twenty-two cases? These great protectors of the people's rights should be consistent along with their zeal.

It is understood that Mayor Eglin and the city council are doing some figuring with the electric light company, with the object in view of purchasing the plant. For a city the size of O'Neill to own and operate its own electric light plant must certainly be considered as a step in the right direction. Larger cities in Nebraska and other states have adopted this plan and have found that it not only worked very satisfactorily, but proved a financial success. THE FRONTIER sees no obstacle in the way to prevent the city from deriving benefit from a purchase of the plant, and if, in the course of time, there shall be a system of waterworks put in, a portion of the machinery of the electric plant could be put to double use. THE FRONTIER would be in favor of voting bonds for this purpose, providing the city officials can promote a transfer of the property at a legitimate figure, and it is understood that the affairs of the company are in shape to bring about this result.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the matter on irrigation found on our first page. THE FRONTIER believes that what has been done in Scotts Bluff county can be done in Holt county. It will take lots of money to build a ditch, say through the county from the northwest corner to about the center on the east side, but we believe the money can be secured, and that the project would be feasible and profitable for investors and farmers goes without saying. Instead of trying to inaugurate a half dozen or more minor enterprises, why not concentrate all our forces upon this one grand scheme and make fame and wealth at one blow. This secured, all the various enterprises which we need and desire will come without much more effort on our part. Irrigation ditches seem to us the only feasible plan to furnish our arid lands with water and we hope to see this scheme inaugurated this year. Let us get to work.

LINCOLN *Journal*: The iron industry is said to be on the eve of another revolution. A process has been discovered for producing pig iron directly from the ore by an electrical process at a reduction of about 80 per cent from the cost of the process at present employed. The trade journals are discussing the organization of companies to utilize this invention in every manufacturing country on the globe. It means the virtual upsetting of the old order of things. It also means that the new metals that have been so loudly proclaimed as certain to drive iron and steel into the background will meet some pretty stiff competition when they undertake the job in earnest.

"In comparing my expenses of last year with those of former years," writes a poor oppressed farmer to his home paper in Ohio, "I find that I have saved \$15 on my sugar bill, got \$15 more for wool sold, and can't find where I have paid over \$3 or \$4 by reason of the tariff, although I have expended \$600 or \$800 in various purchases affected by the legislation. Have been in active life, laboring in the field and otherwise forty-five or more years, and the calamity party's predictions never came true, unless they got the reins of the government."

Safety of Railway Employees.
From the Denver *Republican*.

Doubtless much attention will be given during the present session of congress to the subject of legislation to provide greater safety for train employes on roads engaged in interstate commerce. The subject has been discussed in the newspapers and in the annual reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There is no question that Congress has the power to legislate upon this matter, it being connected with interstate commerce. There is also no question that reform is needed in the equipment of cars so as to reduce the risk which train employes now incur. This is of course chiefly applicable to freight cars and trains. The aim is to secure the adoption of safety couplers by all railroads. One of the requirements is that it shall not be necessary for a brakeman to stand between the ends of the cars when coupling or uncoupling them. There are several couplers of this kind, and it is not thought that it would be necessary to require that a particular kind be

adopted. But whatever coupler might be adopted by a particular company would have to be susceptible of being used upon any car. This would be necessary, for cars belonging to different companies are used in making up trains.

Representative Henderson of Iowa has introduced a bill for the gradual adoption by railroad companies of such couplers. A good deal of time is given in which to effect the change, for it is recognized that to make it at once would involve an enormous expense. The bill will require all cars built after the law goes into effect to be provided with couplers of the sort referred to.

An enterprising reporter at Butte, Mont., interviewed John L. Sullivan upon the Chilian question, and the distinguished slugger's opinion is herewith given: "Well," said he, with a flash of indignation in his eye, "I think the Americans should go down and blow the little bully out of the water. We have stood too much of her impudence already. She has insulted the United States and endeavored to lower the standard of American citizenship. She ought to be whipped. The United States should make her a coaling station. I see that England offers to be a peacemaker. She has done all the dirt and would like to make suckers of the American public. While speaking of England I want to say I admire her for one thing, and only one; she protects her citizens at all places and at all times under the English flag. In this respect I think America should follow her example and protect American citizens under the stars and stripes, the only flag that represents freedom and true manhood."

Discriminated Against.
Rev. N. H. Blackmer, writing from Minneola, encloses us a copy of a letter received by him from Secretary Noble, in which that official gives his views regarding the new law governing the settlement of the reservation lands. From the letter, which we append, it appears that settlers on these lands in Nebraska and North Dakota cannot prove up in fourteen months, but must make a five years' residence:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1892.—[Rev. N. H. Blackmer, Lynch, Neb.]—Sir: I am in receipt of your letter, dated the 11th ultimo, enclosing two communications from the assistant commissioner of the general land office, relative to the interpretation as made by the general land office of section 6, of the act of March 3, 1891, in the matter of the ceded lands in Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

From the language used in the section of the act referred to there seems to be no escaping the conclusion that congress, for some reason, did make an exception of South Dakota, giving the settlers on such lands located in said state a right to commute their homestead entries that was not extended to settlers on portions of the same reservation within Nebraska and North Dakota; nor could such a transposing of the words as suggested by you be done and at the same time express the intent of congress, as shown by the language used in said section.

There is no apparent reason why the people of Nebraska and North Dakota should be treated very differently from those of South Dakota, and I have no doubt that congress would correct what it evidently unwittingly did if its attention was called to this matter and the proper remedy proposed, by the delegation of either of the states left out of the provisions of this act. Very respectfully,
JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

Mr. Blackmer inquires as to what can be done to remedy this matter. We would suggest to the gentleman that if he would, by petition or otherwise, call the attention of our representatives in congress to the facts in the case they would at once set to work to remedy the wrong. If you can do nothing more, send a marked copy of this issue of THE FRONTIER to Senator Manderson and at the same time write him a personal letter concerning it and we are sure he will look the matter up at once.

What One Man Can Do.
From the Chadron *Journal*.

Mr. John R. Penner, who has had ten years experience in sugar beet culture both in Germany and Grand Island, this state, says that his experience is that one man, by devoting his entire attention to the business, can properly seed, cultivate and harvest from fifteen to twenty acres. At Grand Island his crop last year yielded from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre, with 18 per cent saccharine, for which he received \$5 per ton. He says that the ground can not be plowed too deep for sugar beet culture, it should be a foot deep at least, for the beet must grow under ground to produce sugar, as all that grows above ground contains little or no sweetness. Mr. Penner took a claim south of town which will not be in shape for beet growing this season, and he expects to engage with the factory people as instructor to those contracting to raise beets. He lays great stress on the fact that the ground must be finely pulverized at least to the depth of a foot, and the deeper the better, before the seed is planted, to secure the best results, both in quality and quantity of the crop. The work is all done with horse machinery, seeding, cultivating etc., except thinning, which must be done by hand, and is generally done under con-

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WORLD'S FAIR NOTES

The Blue grass league of Iowa, embracing the southwestern counties of the state, has decided to construct a "Blue Grass Palace" at the exposition.

The Hon. V. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, according to present plans, will deliver the oration dedicatory of the exposition buildings, on October 12, 1892.

The United States Potters' association has applied for 23,000 square feet in the manufactures building, and announces its intention of making an exhibit that will not be surpassed by any showing made by the famed potteries of Europe.

It is the intention to have one room in Delaware's exposition building fitted up in colonial style, with hangings, pictures and furniture of that period. Among the exhibits in this room it is proposed to show models of three celebrated colonial churches—the "Old Swedes' Church," in Wilmington, founded in 1699; Barratt's Chapel near Frederica, which was founded in 1780, and where, in November, 1784, Rev. Dr. Thomas Coke, Francis Asbury, afterward first Methodist bishop in America, met with several others and planned the organization of the Methodist church in this country; and Christ Church, Broad Creek.

A "Columbian Catholic Congress" will be held at Chicago at the time of the exposition, beginning, as now planned, on September 5th, and continuing five days. It is expected that fully 5,000 delegates from dioceses in the United States alone will be present, and the number from European countries will be very large and include many noted dignitaries of the church. It is hoped that Pope Leo XIII himself, will accept an invitation to be present, and to open the congress. It is believed that the gathering will be the greatest and most representative in the history of the church. The progress and standing of the Catholic church in America and throughout the world, and the social and economic question embraced in the Pope's recent encyclical, will be presented and discussed.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the exposition buildings, October 11, 12 and 13, 1892, are to be very elaborate and impressive. The committee having the matter in hand will devote \$300,000 to that purpose. It is expected that the president of the United States and his cabinet, many of the senators and congressmen and governors of the states, numerous representatives of foreign governments, and 10,000 militia and several thousand regulars will be present. A dedication ode and marches, written for the occasion, will be rendered with full choral and orchestral accompaniment. Patriotic and other music, a dedicatory oration, a pageant of symbolic floats representing the "Procession of the Centuries," and magnificent displays of fireworks will be among the chief features of the programme.

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