

THE FRONTIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE FRONTIER PRINTING COMPANY.
W. D. MATHEWS, Editor.

NEBRASKA was a quarter of a century old last Tuesday.

CUSTER county, the home of Kem, has seven republican papers.

THE Nelgh Advocate in its new dress presents a duds appearance.

SPEAKER CHRIS is said to be a really sick man. But Mills don't care.

WHY do we not hear from one Kem, M. C.? Is he a representative, anyway?

DAVE MERCER would make a rattling good congressman for the Omaha district.

THE republicans are a unit for the nomination of D. B. Hill by the democrats.

THIRTY thousand bushels of corn for starving Russia speaks well for Nebraska.

JOHN M. THURSTON, in a card to the Bee, says he does not want to be a candidate or a delegate this year. No?

HENRY WATTERSON "esteems Harrison a strong man with the people." Pretty good democratic endorsement.

THE people's party national convention meets in Omaha on the 4th of July. What's the matter with Van Wyck for president?

THE name of Whitelaw Reid is mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for the vice presidency. Why not?

WHAT is the use of talking of Richards for governor? We do not believe he would accept the nomination if offered, and besides it will not be offered this year.

MR. WANAMAKER has proven the best postmaster general the country ever had and has placed the service in the best conditions. It is business with him more than politics.

CONSIDERING the number of candidates in the field, and the spirited contest that seems inevitable when the committee meets, it is safe to say this new district will be ably represented in congress.

THE FRONTIER agrees with the Sun. Its respected democratic contemporary, that the board of supervisors is composed of too many members. It is an unwieldy and expensive body. Let us have reform in this direction.

SUBSCRIBE for and read newspapers of all shades of politics and you will be better able to form correct opinions. The alliance papers, however, do not advise this. Their cry is to "take only independent papers." This is "independence," indeed.

IF a democratic house, with a majority of two-thirds, can run two months at an expense of over \$700,000, without doing anything, or even getting as far as the adoption of rules, how much can it expend and how little can it accomplish in the course of two years?

THERE is a rumor afloat to the effect that an English syndicate has purchased the wind-mill plants of the country, and proposes to establish a trust. But the American workman knows that English syndicates already control the wind-mill plants of this country—the free trade newspapers.

THE pope at Rome has issued an edict dispensing with abstinence from meat during the Lenten season, excepting the usual observance of Fridays. This was done because of the low vitality existing throughout the world from grip, especially the aged being unable to withstand abstinence from nourishing animal food.

J. HELEN FOSTER puts in her time on the stump for reform, while her young son punishes budge and plays poker at Cedar Rapids, Ia. This might be, and Helen not to blame, but the boy says he has not seen his mother but a few times in nine years. We have no patience with a woman who runs around the country on public business and neglects home duties.

SAYS the American Economist: "The McKinley bill cut off the Canada barley. We ought to have 3,000,000 bushels of it here now, but I don't suppose there is a bushel." Such is the wall of a Buffalo malster. He was careful not to mention that 3,000,000 bushels of domestic barley was on hand to take the place vacated by the Canadian grain. But then he was not pleading the barley growers' cause."

IT has been found that it is too late now to establish the chicory industry here to any great extent this season. Interested parties however, will experiment quite extensively this year, and the matter will be looked up to Europe, and if all is found satisfactory, action will be taken next season in time.—Alton News.

THE O'Neill chicory factory will be in active operation and will experiment on a reasonably large scale this season, and we do not think it will be necessary for our Albion friends to go to Europe for information. Watch Congressman Bryan, however. It appears to be his hobby to get after any industry that is destined to be a benefit to the state.

In his autobiography, just published, General Butler says: "There were votes enough thrown for me several times over to have prevented Mr. Cleveland's election, but in many of the polling places they were counted, not for me, but for Cleveland, and so the electoral ticket for the state of New York was counted for him by a few hundred votes only."

THE Fremont Flail demands a return in Dodge county to a modified commissioner system. The Flail says: "Something must be done to save our county from the auctioneer's block, and there is no movement that will go so far toward doing it as in doing away with the odious and expensive supervisor system." And in many of the county papers we find the same kind of talk, which shows that the supervisor system as it now exists is not popular.

THE Omaha Bee editorially favors the "creation of a fund to be used in paying for the treatment of dipsomania in cases where the victims of the disease are in reduced circumstances," and pronounces the plan "practical and worthy of consideration." No nobler charity is possible than one which will help men stricken down with the alcoholic habit to their feet and self-respecting manhood. Temperance work of this character will produce immediate and lastingly beneficial results.

W. D. MATHEWS, after varied experiences for several years in all of which he has been successful, again comes to the front as a publisher with THE FRONTIER at O'Neill, Neb. Several years ago "Doc" published THE FRONTIER and sold it, when the name was changed. Then he started another paper in O'Neill and sold that. There was two or three more collapses in newspapers in O'Neill, and not as the outcome of all the adventures is the old original FRONTIER as bright as a new dollar, with the old original W. D. Mathews at the helm. Success to him.—Warren (Ill.) Sentinel.

THANKS. But you are a little off in newspaper history in O'Neill. THE FRONTIER was established in 1880 by its present editor, the name was never changed nor an issue missed, and it was sold but once before—to James H. Riggs by himself in 1885.

RIGHT is right; persecution is always wrong. It certainly looks like persecution for the county board to demand of the county treasurer that he produce the county funds to the full board for the purpose of counting it, when it is considered that a committee of the board checked over the books and counted the cash only a few days ago, that the committee reported everything correct to the full board, said report was unanimously adopted and the new bond approved. This examination was strictly made and nearly \$60,000 in cash, the entire balance as down on the books, carefully counted by the board's committee, and this ought to satisfy every taxpayer in the county.

THE tirade in the form of a stump speech embodied in the platform of the heterogeneous St. Louis convention is very fierce, but it is completely thrown in the shade by some of the anarchist talk which used to be heard in Chicago. Their platform writes the American people down as whipped curs, afraid to hold or express an opinion and under bondage to tyrannical powers. The use of credit was referred to as a towering abuse, as though it was not open to every man to go without it if he preferred. The whole spirit of the platform was that of arraying the people in classes against each other, and representing the individual as under oppression. There never was an age of the world when the unaided individual, using his own bright mind and industry, could win so high returns for his labor as now, or had broader opportunities open to him.

IF the republicans would win this fall they must insist that the railroad element that has so often dominated and dictated in nominations be relegated to the rear. Public sentiment is nearly always right, and the man who proclaims that the people have no cause of complaint against the encroachments and demands of railroad manipulators is either himself a corporation tool or is incapable of clear vision. We believe the bone and sinew, the voting strength, if you please, of the republican party, favors such legislation as will put the railway corporations on a business level with other enterprises that do not have millions at command, and that the disposition is to make these corporation heeled and solicitors take a back seat. Now is the time for country republicans to assert themselves for the right. They have the strength, surely, and by giving close attention to the primaries they will accomplish much more than to seek a new party. The republican party is all right. It is some of the so-called leaders that need "trimming." Proceed to trim.

THE supporters of Cleveland managed to make something of a division of public attention at the time Senator Hill was showing his mastery in the state convention in New York and his party leadership. The most important thing brought out by the struggle of the two factions is that the feeling between the two has proceeded to such lengths that neither one can carry New York. This is practically conceded in the announcement from Columbus in Cleveland's interest. It was asserted in that declaration that Cleveland did not need New York, but could carry the country with-

out that state. This conclusion is of the utmost importance in one way, in that it concedes that the Empire state is no longer democratic on the supreme issues of 1892. Examined from the other side the testimony of the Cleveland managers is not of so much account. Their claim is based on his ability to carry such states as Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, etc., not one of them, but the whole bunch. That same claim was made with the same confident certainty by Vilas, Brice, Dickinson and other leaders in 1888. The result gave those prophets the name of "rainbow chasers."

THE Beatrice Express makes no apology for the publication of the following private letter, because it believes such use of it will encourage others who need help to follow in the footsteps of its writer, and that for this reason Mr. Mason himself will be pleased to have it done:

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 16, 1892.
Dear Mr. Jordan: I deeply appreciate the many generous and encouraging words you have spoken about me in the Express. I am thoroughly cured of the appetite which so nearly accomplished my destruction, and my future endeavor will be to prove myself worthy of the words of kindness and confidence with which you and other friends have made pleasant my return to newspaper work. Sincerely and gratefully yours,
WALT MASON.

In another article the Express says: "The Keely institute in this city has a rapidly growing patronage, and numbers among its inmates several who had descended from good and honored citizenship almost to the dregs of humanity. The community will wish them success in the effort they are making at reform. The redemption of one such man is worth more than the institution has cost from its inception. Before another winter the Express predicts that the association will find it necessary to erect a separate building for their own use."

THE FRONTIER is of the opinion that all three of the Keely institutes in Nebraska—at Blair, Beatrice and O'Neill—will grow in success and in doing good, and makes the same prediction for the O'Neill institute that the Express does for the one at Beatrice.

DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY.

How He is Considered by the Medical Fraternity.

The general public is interested in knowing how Dr. Keeley and his remedies are considered by the medical fraternity. In a recent article in the American Lancet the doctor is quite severely criticised, and we deem it but justice to reproduce the article entire and leave the reader to form his own conclusions as to who is right—the medics or Dr. Keeley. Here is the article:

"A party of Detroit capitalists have bought the right to use the Keeley cure for inebriety in Michigan. To these or their representatives only will Dr. Keeley sell his medicine throughout this great state. Thirty thousand dollars is the amount supposed to have been paid for this monopoly. The company is said to have purchased a large property in the village of Northville, and arranged for the duplication of the state of things now existing at Dwight, Ill. It is surmised by the papers that over one hundred thousand dollars will be expended in the preparation of this plant for the cure of drunkards. From the character of the gentlemen composing this company it is certain that they are convinced that they have struck a method of making money better than United States bonds. Should Keeley sell his cure to each state on the same terms as he is said to have done to Michigan, he will have secured in this manner alone about one and one-half millions of dollars. This is a nice little nest egg for a poor physician. Besides this he has all the countries of South America, of Canada, of Europe, Asia and Africa, Australia and the islands of the sea with which to increase his nest-egg.

"A physician who lately visited Dwight told the writer that over eight hundred were undergoing treatment by Dr. Keeley. Each one of these paid twenty-five dollars per week, and the treatment averaged four weeks. Hence, every four weeks Dr. Keeley must receive at least eighty thousand dollars, or about one million dollars per year. In so far as we have any knowledge of medical men's income, Dr. Keeley leads all who have ever lived. If the cure be genuine, there is every reason to believe that this income will continue his so long as he is able or cares to work. Then to his successor it will be assured.

"Estimating roughly, Dr. Keeley has about one forty-eighth of all the money collected by the sixty thousand physicians of the United States, and if his medical discovery is genuine, there is no reason why he should not continue to retain this enormous income. It will thus appear that the drunkards alone will pay one forty-eighth of all the money received by physicians in the United States. It may seem a little strange that one disease should pay such a large proportion of money to one physician. But it serves to illustrate the beauties of secret cures for diseases. In so far as the financial receipts of physicians are concerned, we have no doubt that they are vastly diminished by their refusal to hold as secret any discovery. Here we have a fair illustration of the money value to its discoverer of a cure that affords relief to many individuals." By the laity, physicians are often termed "fools" because they do not retain as secret, or patent, their beneficial discoveries. The fact that the in-

stinct of the profession in all ages has forbidden this thing, conclusively proves that the profession of medicine is not a business.

"Suppose Sir Joseph Lister had kept to himself his antiseptic surgery. Suppose that he had established a hospital, and kept his methods perfectly secret. The records from his cases would have shown that his mortality from the same operation was far less than the old methods, that classes of cases could be safely operated upon in his hospital by him that elsewhere nearly always failed and died. It would have required no very long time for the people to have learned these facts, and when afflicted with diseases calling for grave surgical operations to have sought relief at the hands of Sir Joseph Lister and in his hospital. It is clear that with the popular conviction that he only of all the physicians on earth could safely do such operations, he would have a complete monopoly. With this he could have asked any price for his operations that he chose. Such a monopoly would have made him rich beyond the wildest dreams of a Cæsar. When he chose he could have sold territorial rights just as Keeley is doing. The value of such exclusive rights would have been fabulous. So to him would have come during his entire life an income surpassing even that of Keeley. As his discovery was one of an epoch-making nature, there could have been no diminution in its importance and money value. From a business standpoint, Lister was a fool that he did not retain for himself the money value of his discovery.

"Medicine and surgery are full of similar epoch-making discoveries that would have enriched their discoverers equally with that of Lister. Yet how different from Keeley have the authors of these discoveries behaved. They have published the fullest details respecting their methods; they have taken as pupils those who desired to learn these new discoveries; they have in all respects so instructed their rivals that they could use the discoveries as well as well as the originators themselves. All this has been done freely and without price. There has been no suggestion of selling out for thirty thousand dollars the right to use any one of these discoveries in Michigan, or any other state or country. All the great discoverers of medicine have been quite content that the fact of their discovery should be acknowledged by those who used it. They have always rejoiced if by their genius or labor the lot of humanity was rendered happier, more free from infirmities, and the power of their profession in combating disease largely augmented. As a whole, individual members of the profession, that have thus profited by the unselfish labors of their predecessors during thousands of years, have rejoiced to follow in this illustrious line of humanitarians, and to give the profession freely and fully any thing they may have discovered that is capable of rendering doctors more efficient in their combats with disease. So it has come to pass that among true physicians there never has been, and is not now, any secret respecting the means or methods of doing their work.

"Lastly, we desire to remark, it is universally conceded that the onward progress and most rapid development of the human race depend upon the most complete and speedy dissemination of all knowledge. Of all classes of men, none can be found that has more steadily practiced according to this law than have physicians. It is surprising that in this nineteenth century there can be found intelligent persons, newspapers, that claim to lead in the van of progress and liberty and humanity, who stigmatize this characteristic of the medical profession as reproach worthy of a sneer. It simply proves that they have not understood that as the students and teachers of science as applied to the prevention and relief of human suffering they are compelled by the very nature of their calling (if they be honest men) to speak all the truth and the truth always, without fear or favor. The doing of either more or less than this stamps the individual so doing as an apostate from the faith delivered to us by the fathers, and inherent in the very nature of our calling, and as an enemy to the dissemination of scientific knowledge when found useful for the benefit of suffering humanity."

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