

THE FRONTIER.

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

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The republicans of the Sixth congressional district of Nebraska are hereby notified that there will be a republican delegate convention held in the city of Kearney, on Tuesday the 23rd day of April, 1892...

Also to designate the time and place for holding the congressional convention of this district for nominating a candidate for congress, also to transact such other business as may regularly come before it.

The basis of representation is the same as that fixed by the state central committee, for the state convention, but no county shall have less than two delegates...

Table with 2 columns: COUNTY, No. Del. and No. Del. listing counties like Boyd, Blain, Brown, Buffalo, Box Butte, Banner, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawson, Deuel, Daves, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Howard, Holt, Hooker.

The central committee recommend that no proxies be admitted, but that each county elect alternates, and in the absence of both delegates and alternates the delegates present cast the full vote of the delegation.

J. E. EVANS, Chairman, North Platte, Neb. W. W. RANNEY, Secretary, Kearney, Neb.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The republican county convention of Holt county, will be held at O'Neill, Nebraska, on the 23rd day of April, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State and Congressional conventions...

The republican electors of the county are requested to meet in caucus at their usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, April 16, 1892, at 2 o'clock P. M. and elect delegates to represent their respective townships...

Table with 2 columns: TOWNSHIP, No. Del. and No. Del. listing townships like Fairview, Paddock, Steel Creek, Dustin, Saratoga, Sand Creek, St. Paul, Stuart, Atkinson, Grattan, Inman, Ewing, Iowa, Willowdale, McClure, Wyoming, Francis, Conley.

G. C. HAZLET, Chairman. D. L. Cramer, Secretary.

PERHAPS NOW Gov. Boyd might shake the hand of Thayer. The republicans of the Third district might do worse than to nominate Judge Barnes for congress.

DEMOCRATS as well as republicans approve the president's position in the Behring sea matter. Gov. Geo. Peck of Wisconsin is mentioned by his 'bad boy' for president. This is funny.

BILLY BRYAN is a bright boy, but from appearances his constituents next fall will not consider him the right man to represent them in congress.

PRESIDENT HARRISON gave Queen Victoria to understand that the United States proposed to have what was right, no matter if it required an investment in powder and lead.

AL TOWLE is entitled to the handle of 'Hon.' but since he has commenced to worship at the mysterious shrine of Mecca he is something more noble since. Politics now has no honors for Al.

ONE of the reasons given by democrats for the nomination of Gov. Boies is 'that he has been a republican up to within a few years.' Of course this helps him out, as it shows he was not always wrong.

THE editor of the Bloomfield Monitor wants to be a delegate to the Minneapolis convention. If a country editor has money enough to spare to make a play of this kind we hope he will win. Guess he is running a bluff.

It appears to be a difficult matter to secure an increase in the pension of John Grady under the existing laws, but we think that if our congressman was any good he would work it up and make a go of it.

THE great military triumvirate that wins battles for the democratic party—General Force-fraud, General Gerry-mander, and General Cussedness—would have worthy civilians as commanders-in-chief in the persons of David B. Hill and Isaac P. Gray.

WE desire to call Ross Hammond's attention to the fact that E. Rosewater is not dead, and that his obituary notice was prematurely published. P. S.—Since writing the above we have reread Ross' beautiful eulogy to the dead, and find that it was the great stallion, Ed. Rosewater, that was referred to and not the editor. We join in the tears.

In a speech in Alabama the democratic necessity, Senator Hill, said: 'I believe you have the right to control the machinery of your elections and that the government of the United States has no constitutional or moral right to interfere.' Hill should now safely count on the south.

Why would it not be a wise move for the republicans to go to Omaha this time for their candidate for governor? And if they go to Omaha what's the matter with ex-Mayor Broatch? A good clean man and a consistent republican like Broatch would be acceptable to the country.

FIGURES that do not lie show that over \$20,000 of value was added to the woolen goods production of this country under the McKinley law during the last ten months of the year 1891, and these woolen goods were never before so low in price as they were during that time and are now.

SIoux City has a mayor who proposes that the laws shall be enforced to the letter, whether the laws be approved by the majority or not, and as a consequence the saloons, gambling and fancy houses are being vacated and their proprietors are flocking to the Nebraska side of the large raily.

If we lived in the Third district E. K. Valentine would be our choice for congressman. Val. can and would do more for the people—he not only has the disposition but knows how—than any other man that could be selected. He now holds a very lucrative and honorable position and it would be a personal sacrifice for him to accept a nomination and election, but we believe he would do it if his party would ask him to.

DEPEND upon it that the southern alliances will support the democratic nominees for president and vice president. It will be the same old thing down there, while up north it is expected that the independents of republican antecedents will also aid the democrats by not voting against them. THE FRONTIER knows of a good many independents who are beginning to understand the true situation, and will refuse to fall into the trap this fall.

MONEY is much more plentiful in the east than it has been for years, and the rates of interest are being reduced to a noticeable extent. This does not appear to do this part of the country much good as yet. It is unfortunate that our people are compelled to borrow, but if the rates were reasonable it would not be near so great a hardship and all would be in a more prosperous condition. There is something wrong somewhere when money can be had in Illinois for 6 per cent, and commands three and four times that much here.

THE alliance of Stuart, as a body, has adopted a resolution of boycott against the Ledger, and thereby a posterior of hideous appearance has been exposed to the public view. THE FRONTIER predicts right here that this silly action of the alliance will do more injury to the misnamed 'Independent' party of that particular precinct than any other one thing that could have occurred. It is so ludicrous that sensible men will become disgusted, and the Ledger will prosper and grow fat over such an action—such an attempt to injure a man simply because he did not agree with a party of men who were not honest in their own claims of honesty. Independence! Why, this action by a lodge or league is so plainly contrary to independence and freedom of speech that it is damnably reprehensible. We are inclined to the belief that the meeting of this alliance was very slimly attended, and that the sentiment expressed will be denounced by the majority of the independents themselves.

The writer is a friend of the farmer, of the laborer, of the poor man generally and the past twelve years residence in this county ought to be proof of this fact, but we have no sympathy with proceedings that smack more of intolerance and anarchy than of fairness and justice, the principles which should actuate any organization that labors for the good of the people. We always stand ready to defend the masses against the classes when the masses are right, when wrong should be adjusted, but when we candidly think a body of men are engaged in persecution at the instigation of a few schemers we propose to be just as free in condemnation. Right is right—wrong is wrong—and we esteem the way Treasurer Scott has been treated by the majority of the board, as wrong, and that this boycott of the Ledger for so stating an considering the matter is uncalled for.

THERE are probabilities in view that 'it' will be the old ticket, Harrison or Cleveland, notwithstanding his well-disciplined party, and all the federal patronage at his command as a campaign element. Furthermore, the Cleveland party was then a united democracy. What defeated Mr. Cleveland? It was not his record on the finance questions. He was and is opposed to free coinage of silver. It was the soldier vote plus the tariff a la Horizontal Morrison, principally, that changed the balances, and sent democracy to a back seat. Besides

'his immensity' was opposed to a second term, until he had entered upon his first, when he immediately began to plot and shape things for a second. He has been a candidate for a second term ever since, and the ingratitude of Hill and the Hillites, has roused the tiger in Mr. Cleveland's breast. He is now willing to forego those delightful home comforts and pleasures that constitute earthly happiness, upon which he counted so much, to again become the choice of his party and be vindicated. President Harrison, on the other hand, has never advocated the one term humbug—he has never been a candidate for a second term, or a defeated candidate seeking a renomination; he has given the country a clean, successful and vigorous administration, he has the respect of the people and all parties. He will be nominated on the first formal ballot at the Minneapolis convention, because he has been faithful to every promise, fair to all and true to himself and the country's best interests. He has not been hampered with cabinet scandals like Grant was—as the result of misplaced confidence of personal friends. He has not violated his promises to the soldiers; he has not made any bad breaks to offend the dignity of his high office, or shock the better judgment and good taste of American citizenship. If it shall be Harrison or Cleveland, the country will choose Harrison—every solid interest of the country demands that the prostituted democracy as represented by the hungry horde of politicians demanding spoils, be defeated, whether Cleveland or Hill, or another be the leader.

FROM O'NEILL TO HOT SPRINGS. Rambles of the Whilom Editor of 'The Frontier.'—What He Saw.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 19.—[To the Editor of THE FRONTIER.]—Monday morning when I left O'Neill it was with a feeling of pleasure to think that I was going where I would escape some of the blustering impudence of March weather in the north. I had been suffering for nearly a month from a severe cold contracted in one of our genial March winds, and my condition generally was not the best. I remember seeing you at the depot and your face was as blue and your nose as colorless as those of some your Keeley students, and you looked as though you would enjoy a trip such as it was my purpose to make about as well as anyone I knew. But to be brief, surely, I thought, when I get to Kansas City or St. Louis I will find spring in all her glory and geniality. But when I did reach there my hopes were dashed to the ground, for I found that either old winter had changed his habitation or the beautiful pictures painted by the pens of real estate brokers and such were myths.

At St. Louis my meditations were of a character similar to those indulged in at home, and you can well imagine my surprise on reaching this state to find 10 inches of snow on the level and the atmosphere quite similar to that of our own. We traveled through snow all the way from St. Louis, and the farther south we got the heavier the snow seemed to be. It has extended down into Louisiana and Texas as well, and of course has done much damage to early fruit and garden truck. Peach trees have been in blossom here two weeks or more and the gardens all up. The snow came Wednesday and is still several inches deep. It is beginning to melt on the sunny side thus early this morning (8:30) and gives promise of entirely disappearing today. It has frozen every night since the snow came and the day before it began to snow was very cold. The 'oldest inhabitant' has nobly come to the rescue, however, and piously asserts, between shivers, that nothing like this has ever occurred since he became a resident here and he has lived here all the way from ten to fifty years. And, judging from the honest expression of their faces and the frequent shivers indulged in, this invasion of the 'sunny south' by northern cold and frosty elements is rather phenomenal. So much for the weather. I will now tell your readers something of my trip and the country.

Leaving O'Neill at 10 o'clock Monday morning we were soon speeding towards Omaha. At the depot I met Mr. Swingle, father of our own and only Fred Swingle of the First, and we had a very pleasant visit. Mr. S. has lived in Nebraska three years, and thinks there is a great future in store for the state, is much in love with it, and thinks this will be another good year. All along the road there were evidences of activity among the farmers and business men. When we reached Omaha I at once went to the postoffice and hunted up Mr. Vandervoort, chief clerk of the railway mail service, and after securing from him a letter to J. P. Lindsey, superintendent of division No. 7 of the railway mail service, headquarters at St. Louis, we went down into the post-office room and Mr. Vandervoort kindly introduced me to various heads of departments. I found these gentlemen courteous and obliging and all enthusiasts for Omaha and Nebraska, and quickly and emphatically acquiesced in a remark I made that this would be another good year for Nebraska and that the evidence of it was in the very air. The Omaha postoffice is well conducted but woefully crowded and they will not get their new building any too soon.

Later I found my way to the 'Arcade,'

CHICAGO - CLOTHING - HOUSE

Be Fair With Yourself and SEE OUR SPRING STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. HATS, CAPS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

No Firm in north Nebraska has Stocked Up as we have this season. It presents opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss our immense store this season presents. A Sight Worth Seeing in the way we have Stocked Up for the Spring trade, and that Low Prices we will give you this season on Clothing is worthy the patronage of every customer in Holt county. Our immense stock was bought direct from the manufacturers, which enables us to do just what we advertise and will prove the same if you come and see us. When need of Overalls, Cheap Pants, Working Shirts, Jackets, Cloves, Working Shoes, anything to wear, do not pass our store. Come right in. Come to us for your Spring Goods and you will come out ahead.

BED ROCK Prices at the CHICAGO CLOTHING HOUSE M'BRIDE BUILDING SOUTH P. O., O'NEILL, NEB. J. E. SMITH, Manager.

took supper, wrote a few letters and at 8:30 struck out for the Webster street depot for the Missouri Pacific train which bore me south. At 9:30 the train pulled out and as soon as possible I went to bed and in the morning woke up in Kansas City. This is a city of hills and hollows, tunnels and viaducts. Having three hours here before the fast mail for St. Louis left, I took a cable car from the Union depot out into the heart of the city. Walking back I stopped at the office of the Journal, had a little chat with the business manager and then took a circuitous route down to the depot.

The Missouri legislature has been in session several weeks and among other things it gerrymandered the state so that it is cut up in a worse shape than any of the famous bandits of that state ever were or could be. It may be the means of making more of the districts republican, but of course the object is to make them all still more solidly democratic. There is a great revulsion against the measure and the people may rebuke the democratic managers for their bold thieving.

The fast mail pulled out of the Kansas City Union depot at 9:30 and I was a passenger thereon, on my very first trip through Missouri. There were two inches of snow at Kansas City and we did not get out of the snow belt until we reached St. Louis. I had expected to see some beautiful country going across the state, but was disappointed, largely on account of the snow, however. From Kansas City to Jefferson City the road passes through a prairie country, most of the way and I judge that two weeks later will be very beautiful to look upon. But the farms and farmers seemed to me much behind those of Nebraska—there were miles of rail fences and much evidence of shiftlessness. But they have the best of soil and a little more enterprise and thrift will make this state a wealthy one in fact as it is in name. Missouri is rich in good soil, good timber, fine stone and minerals of various kinds. From Jefferson City the road (Missouri Pacific) passes through a very rough country, most of the way following the Missouri river. We passed through three or four tunnels of considerable length. Near St. Louis the road crosses and follows the Merrimac river into the city. This is a prettier stream than the Missouri and the country along it better developed. The better farming land though, I judge, is back from these streams, for there certainly must be larger farming interests, immense timber lands and wonderful mines to support such a great city as St. Louis.

It was about seven o'clock when we reached St. Louis. I met a nice old gentleman on the train whose son was down to the depot to meet him with a carriage. They took me to a nice hotel opposite the great exposition building. Here I procured a room, cleaned up and then had supper. While eating I learned that Theodore Thomas, the great Brooklyn musician, gave a concert that night in the exposition building, with a superb orchestra of a hundred pieces or more. Of course I lost no time in securing a ticket and for two hours sat entranced with their sweet strains. It was pretty rich for me, but I lived through it nicely and was then in good shape for a peaceful night's rest.

Next morning, Wednesday, after breakfast, I started out to see the sights. I first visited the Missouri Pacific headquarters and met Mr. B. Allison, son of Mrs. Allison who formerly lived near Lambert, our county. Found Mr. Allison busy with his duties; he looks after the advertising of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads and it requires the assistance of a half dozen clerks to do all the work in his department. After spending a pleasant half hour here I visited other points of interest and after dinner, letter in hand, I went to the federal building and sought

out Mr. Lindsey, whom I found a most agreeable and accommodating gentleman. A few moments later we went down stairs and I was formally presented to Isaac H. Sturgeon, assistant postmaster and John H. Steger, secretary to Postmaster Harlow. This latter gentleman was out of the city, as was also Mr. Clarkson, postmaster at Omaha. Whether they were following my example or I theirs and taking a little time off for vacation I do not know, although I judge neither perhaps, as they were attending a conference with the postmaster general at Washington.

I later was introduced to John H. Cookron, superintendent of the city delivery, who piloted me over the main floor of the model postoffice of the United States. It is certainly a mammoth affair and admirably conducted. There are several hundred employes and all of them experts in their various departments. A score or more of colored men are among the number and they are as efficient and intelligent as their white brothers. I cannot in this article give an extended description of the office, but would simply say that every department is thorough and complete and the work is done with a comparatively less force than is employed in Chicago or other larger offices. I also met F. C. Kohr, superintendent of the money order department; John Grogan, superintendent registry department; W. H. Lamb, superintendent of mails, and various others assistants in these departments. I found every one of them obliging and courteous without being patronizing and all made me feel perfectly at home. The assistant postmaster was especially kind to me, and to him and all of them I feel deeply grateful for their many kindnesses. About 5:30 I again visited the mailing department. This is the busiest time of the day, as all of the letters mailed during the afternoon are then handled and made up to go out on the various mail trains leaving the city in the evening. Was shown through the foreign mail department, where they receive and make up mail for all the foreign countries. Here there is much to interest and instruct. Then in the basement is the paper department, devoted exclusively to that. There are tons of mail received there every day, and on that day all the weekly papers came in and it was especially crowded and all hands were busy. I shall remember with pleasure my first visit to a metropolitan postoffice and feel that I will be much better able to conduct our own properly from what I learned while there. Will hardly be able to model it after the St. Louis postoffice, but gathered many points that will assist me in the move.

After supper that evening I visited the Globe-Democrat office a half hour and was kindly treated by the assistant foreman and 'make-up.' This office works eighty men and when they get in their new office, now nearly completed, will work 120 at least. The Globe-Democrat is the greatest newspaper in the west. After leaving this office I went to my hotel and getting my bill took a street car for the depot. The Iron Mountain train left for the southwest at 8:10 P. M. and we were soon speeding on our way, leaving the great city behind us. I was most favorably impressed with St. Louis. Her people make one feel at home and they possess to a remarkable degree the thrift and enterprise of the north, coupled with the congeniality and chivalry of the south. The city is just between the two sections, on the north and the east they have the great corn and wheat fields to draw from and on the south and west the great cotton fields, timber and mining interests to assist in making St. Louis a great city and a grand monument of the culture and material interests of the country surrounding her.

Leaving St. Louis at night I could not see much of the Iron mountains, although the moon rose just in time to give me a dim idea of their grandeur and of the wealth yet hidden within them, some of which, however, was piled out along the track, young mountains of crude ore waiting the process which would convert them into articles of usefulness. Towards morning we reached the timber belt of southeast Missouri and from that point to Hot Springs and even on down through the state to Texas, as well as almost all over the state, there is one vast sea of timber—pine cedar, oak,ypress, gum and scores of others—seventy varieties in all. We reached Little Rock at nine o'clock Thursday morning, and were glad to get a warm, meal even at 75 cents. On

re-entering the cars who should I first see but F. M. Smith, who your readers will no doubt remember as the genial foreman of the Chicago Lumber yards at our place several years ago. Mr. Smith is now cashier of the bank of Malvern and has prospered very much since moving south. Not only financially but otherwise, as they now have four members in their family, two boys to bless their home, and their general health is as good as when in Nebraska. It was 10:30 when we reached Malvern, my farthest objective point south. Here I passed a pleasant half day with friend Smith and family and formed several pleasant acquaintances, among them several democratic editors—have three there, but they do not possess horses. There are very few republican papers in Arkansas, even at Little Rock, the capital, one cannot thrive. I had heard much of the razor backed hogs of Arkansas and here I found them roaming the streets at will, here and there picking up a stray bite to keep skin and bones together. They have everything here in its native simplicity.

Malvern is a city of 2000 souls, is the county seat ('sile') they call it here, has a beautiful court house, fine churches and fair schools. There is quite a sprinkling of northern people here. I could not quite understand where the people got their support from, and I was informed that it came mainly from cotton. But that is so low this year that farmers are in a very bad condition financially. I asked if they didn't grow corn, potatoes, etc. and why, and was told that they did not and the only reason any one advanced why they did not was their indifference and shiftlessness. The farmers here scarcely raise anything to supply their own needs, except fruit, and buy almost everything, depending principally upon cotton for their ready money and the necessities of life. This they will have to quit if they ever become prosperous and self sustaining. With all their general climate and warm fertile soil, in the bottom lands at least, they are a generation or more behind their northern brothers. They might be ahead of them if they would only get a 'rustle' on them, for where it has been tested they can grow almost anything here they put in the ground. They need new blood and thrift to develop their country.

I came over to this place Thursday evening and will return this afternoon to Malvern to spend Sunday. I like Hot Springs better than anything I have seen so far in the state and it certainly has a great future before it. The city is built here, pretty high hills they seem to me only, and has many large buildings—two of the largest hotels in the country. The government has reserved the Hot Springs mountains, others as well, and on this one has the government buildings, hospitals, bath houses, etc. Baths here cost 35 cents and 15 cents for an attendant. They are not allowed to charge more. The population of the city is now about 14,000 and they have 7,000 or 8,000 visitors all the time. Thousands of people are benefited here every year by the hot waters and as a health and pleasure resort it is growing in popular favor every year.

For several years there was a bitter fight here among the old residents about the title of some of the best land, but the government stepped in, divided part of the land among the contestants, gave patents for it and placed the rest upon the market. This will be auctioned off on April 12 next and will in all probability go pretty high. Real estate is up here and is considered good property to hold. The Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific railroads sell round trip tickets from Omaha and other points to Hot Springs, for this sale, at one fare for the round trip. People who wish to invest in property here, or see the country will get good accommodations on these roads and will be paid for their trip by the sights they see, whether they buy or not. And if you are ailing in any way you can get relief by bathing in these springs of perennial, life-giving properties. Board can be secured here all the way from \$6 per week to \$50 and if you wish to live 'at home' 1,300 miles from Holt county, you can find the best there is at the Hot Springs sanitarium, if such you receive medical attendance, if not in need. A friend of mine is recommended all this institution and I can recommend it connected with it as thoroughly reliable in every respect, kind, courteous and obliging. It is an institution conducted upon humane as well as business principles and most satisfactory results are accomplished in all cases taken in time. I will begin in all cases taken in time. I will begin in all cases taken in time. Monday. Have already made this article long, and will close now, but will tell your readers more of the country in later issues, if desirable. Yours truly, J. E. S.