

THE FRONTIER.

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THE PLATFORM.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1884.

We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws by their means manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallicism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the value of the dollar. Two metals so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producer of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections and that the laws to be enacted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, the same rights, guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its vigilance in their maintenance, and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the Union.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers; entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and the policy in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limb of employees of transportation companies engaged in operating on interstate commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and its tests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the right of the citizen to assemble and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and of religion, and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land, but while insisting upon the full enjoyment of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the republican platform of 1884, to the consolidation of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens.

We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and cities the right of free delivery service, now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the republican platform of 1884, pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the postal service at the highest and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service, and the wise and consistent course pursued by the republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States government.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from the bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor the cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands in the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will ensure a discharge of the expenses and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison, under the which the country has enjoyed remarkably prosperous and honorable and dignified of the nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the records of the pledges sent as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

WINNERS.

Now look to Chicago.

HARRISON and Reid! Good.

HARMONY, Harrison and Reid.

It looks like Cleveland next week.

WELL, how do you like the ticket?

BEN is wearing a new hat these days.

REID strengthens the ticket in New York.

In 1896 it will be McKinley who heads the ticket.

The greatest show on earth at Chicago next Tuesday.

The I-told-you-so man can now proceed to proceed.

HARMONY is perching on the republican banner all right.

SCOTT and Hazelt neutralized each other at Minneapolis.

WHAT has become of the republican club? Wake up, boys.

We still insist that Blaine was not a self-made candidate at Minneapolis.

JO BARTLEY apparently has the cinch on the treasurership at this writing.

REPUBLICANS are happy and the democrats gloomy over the result at Minneapolis.

THE Nebraska delegation cast fifteen votes for Harrison and one for McKinley. Warner strayed from the fold?

WILLIAM MCKINLEY made many friends at Minneapolis by the manner in which he presided over the convention.

HARRISON and Reid clubs are now the order of the day. What is the matter with O'Neill having a nicely uniformed club?

THE editors are beginning to return from the California excursion, to take an active part in the coming political battle.

O'NEILL welcomed the news of Harrison's nomination with delight and a beautiful pyrotechnic display dispelled the darkness of the night.

AN editorial writer Lessinger, of the Independent, is entitled to the belt. The depth of learning and profound logic evinced by this crusader against wealth is simply over-powering.

JACK MCCALL can carry Douglas, and would be a formidable candidate for governor in some other localities, but take it all around he would not be so sure a winner as Judge Crouse.

THE Platte County Argus, edited by Col. Bixby, is one of the neatest weekly papers in the state, and the only objection we have to the Colonel is that he is on the wrong side of the fence, politically.

AND now it is intimated that Tom Benton is grooming his deputy to take his place in the auditor's office. Such fellows as Benton had enough at the hands of the republicans and should be relegated to the rear.

It is claimed that Chauncy Depew will be offered the position of secretary of state by President Harrison. Mr. Depew would conduct the affairs of state in a manner that would be satisfactory to all parties, and would uphold, in a fitting manner, our dignity as a nation.

HOLT county republicans are happy. Harrison was the man they desired to see nominated, and he has been. The republicans of this county will now fall in line and work with untiring devotion for the success of the ticket this fall. Again we say, hurrah for Harrison and Reid!

In the death of Col. L. L. Polk the independent party loses one of its ablest leaders. He was the mainstay of the southern alliance, and had he lived he would, no doubt, have been given a place on the national ticket by the Omaha convention. The question now arises, who will take his place?

OMAHA has no candidate for governor on the republican side who can carry the city. At least that appears to be the opinion of every Omaha republican we have talked with. The country republicans have no particular objection to an Omaha candidate, providing assurances of success are given, but they will insist on a united demand at least. There must be no Rosewater and anti-Rosewater talk if Omaha presents a name.

WHILE in Omaha we had the pleasure of listening to an address by Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., at a political ratification meeting. Like his father Mr. Douglas is aggressive and a fighter, but he prefers to fight in the republican ranks instead of the democratic, and gives cogent reasons why he is a republican. Douglas says Mr. Harrison is not strong because he is president, not strong because of his friends, but is strong because of the enemies he has not made.

REPUBLICANS discussing the result of the Minneapolis convention on the cars, on the streets, in the hotel lobbies, everywhere, agree with remarkable unanimity that it is wise and just, and certainly augurs victory for the republicans in November. Even the Blaine men admit now that the contest is over, that Harrison was entitled to a renomination, that his administration has been clean and business-like in all respects, and profess satisfaction with the ticket. There are some who think perhaps that McKinley would have proven stronger—that may be true under the circumstances—but surely the campaign can be conducted now on the record made, and aggressively. There is nothing to defend with Harrison, but with Blaine it would have been very different. All republicans can and will fall into line for Harrison and Reid, and the ticket will grow more popular every day.

Put Nebraska in the republican column this year with an old-time majority. And Holt county will contribute her quota. However, a great deal depends on the nominees for state offices. Make no mistakes. It will not do to be influenced by personal feelings, nor for that matter by locality, in the choice of a candidate for governor. We want a winner. And to be certain about it a man must be selected who can carry Douglas county, and at the same time will be strong in the country. We have such a man in mind—Lorenzo Crouse of Washington county. Mr. Crouse is not a candidate, but he cannot well refuse to accept a nomination. The writer has never been identified with Crouse in politics, but as the situation is presented at this time considers him the most available man in the state and the one most sure to win. Omaha and Douglas county will give him three thousand majority over any man the combined opposition can put up, and he is the only man who will keep up with the procession all over the state.

WHITELEW REID, who was nominated by acclamation Friday in Minneapolis for the vice presidency, will give strength to the ticket, for he is recognized as a man of integrity and ability, who has done good service both for the party and the country. Although a native of Ohio he is a citizen of New York, and so in the nomination of the ticket this year the party has pursued the traditional policy of selecting a western man for the presidency and a citizen of an eastern state for the vice presidency. Mr. Reid's work has been that of a newspaper man. He took charge as editor of a paper in Xenia, Ohio, his birthplace before he attained his majority, and he has been connected with journalism ever since. As the head of the New York Tribune since the death of Horace Greeley he has exerted a powerful influence upon politics, and has been recognized as one of the chief counselors of the republican party of New York. As minister to France he distinguished himself in the negotiations which terminated in the admission of American pork into that country and thus opened a large market for one of the most important of American farm products. He displayed talents of a high order as a diplomatist and in every respect conducted the affairs of the legation in a manner creditable to himself and to his country. The nomination of Mr. Reid will be received with approval by the party in all parts of the union. A strong, true, pure man, he supplies in his career an example of the success which may be achieved by one who unites energy with mental vigor and an honest purpose.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

There will be 444 votes in the electoral college of 1892, and 223 will be necessary to a choice. The increase since the last presidential election is 43, of which number 20 will be cast by the new states, namely: Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. The remaining 23 are the additional votes based on the new apportionment to the old states, as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Wisconsin, 1 each; Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Texas, 2 each. Nebraska, 3.

If the states vote this year as they did in the last presidential election and the six states which have since been admitted align themselves with the republicans, as there is every reason to expect they will, the results will be to give the republican candidate 269 votes in the electoral college against 175 to the democratic candidate. A part of the vote of Michigan, however, perhaps not to exceed five, must be deducted from the republican estimate and given to the democratic. Upon these figures it will be seen that the republicans could do without New York and still have a majority of five, but if they should lose Indiana also they would be in a minority of ten. There is no good reason, however, for regarding Indiana as a doubtful state. Harrison carried it four years ago, and nothing has been offered to show that he cannot carry it again. In fact, Indiana democrats practically concede that he will again receive the vote of that state. It is by no means improbable that the six votes of Connecticut will go to the republican candidates next November, and the votes of West Virginia, six in number, may also go in the same direction. The democratic plurality in the latter state four years ago was very small, and there is every good reason to believe that at the presidential election of this year it will be shown that the democrats have lost ground there. There are far better reasons for believing that the republicans will carry Connecticut and West Virginia than there are for the assumption of the democrats that they will carry any western or north-western state.

Any careful and candid view of the situation must carry the conviction that the republican chances of winning the battle of 1892 are very much better than those of their opponents. The republican candidate is unquestionably stronger in popular confidence than he was four years ago, and the claim of republican policy to the support of the people has been greatly strengthened during that period.—Bee.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The campaign of 1892, like the one of 1888, is surely to be fought out mainly upon the general issues of the two great parties, principles and policies, not personalities and piques; but the personal reputation can not be overlooked, and is sure to be a potent factor in the determination of the result.

Mr. Depew well called Benjamin Harrison America's parallel to the younger Pitt. Belonging to one of the most illustrious families in the United States; the great grandfather a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the grandfather a president of the United States, the father the leader of his party in Ohio in 1860, he has during the last four years achieved a place in history which is the especial glory of the name. Four years ago he was an expectation rather than a realization. His rank as a lawyer was high and his record as a senator good, but his towering ability has been the surprise of his administration. The country supposed when he was nominated that he was a fairly able man, but hardly more than that. His short campaign speeches made them inquire: Is it possible that a great statesman heads the republican ticket? Fortunately for the real test of his ability the two most important cabinet officers, the secretary of state and of the treasury, were disabled from official business at very critical times, and in both cases the president came to the front in person and conducted the affairs of their respective portfolios, doing so in the most satisfactory manner. Those two episodes fairly demonstrated the remarkable statesmanship of Benjamin Harrison, and taken in connection with the general administration of affairs and the continued felicity of speech, has left no room to doubt that a very great statesman occupies the office of president and is a candidate for re-election. He has all the courage and integrity claimed for his immediate predecessor, with a faculty for grasping great matters which was singularly lacking in Mr. Cleveland. The latter was a tireless worker, but he wasted his energies over petty details and never could rise to the mastery of a great subject. It should have been Cleveland and not Harrison who brought Great Britain to a settlement of the Bering Sea difficulty, and would have been had it not been for the contrast in the real ability of the two men. Every genuine American must be proud to have at the head of the government a president who is equal to every emergency. England is still proud of her greatest sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, because she was the real head of the government, doing most where the danger of mistake was greatest. Of all our presidents Benjamin Harrison will be known in history distinctively for the firmness of his grip upon the reins of government without the slightest encroachment upon the prerogatives of others.

Such a candidate is sure to grow upon the good opinion of the people. These are the qualifications which stand the test of reflection. The more the people think about it the better they will like the idea of voting for a man who has demonstrated on a grand and high scale his pre-eminent fitness for the greatest office within the gift of any people.

ED FRY, of the Niobrara Pioneer, has announced himself as a candidate for state senator in his district. Success to you, Ed.

We wonder what this world would be to us if throughout our lives we reposed on a bed of roses! Should we in reality, feel more happy than when, under the present social dispensation, we frequently feel a sharp thorn in our side, and a fibre of their keen biting points starting out against our heads in the night-time as if so many little imps were holding a carnival amidst the feathers of our pillow? We have often asked the question both of ourselves and others, but never could obtain a satisfactory answer, and being obliged to take refuge in the court of experience, we very soon discovered that appearances were invariably deceptive, and that the roses and thorns of life mingle promiscuously together; that they were inseparably united—one for a stimulant to man, the other as a reward to him during the natural pauses between his exertions.

The value of pure air as an agent of health in the animal system is pretty generally understood, but the knowledge is for some unaccountable reason, very imperfectly applied in practice. We declare in a nonchalant sort of way that fresh air is a very good sort of thing, and even go so far as to admit that to a certain extent it is a very necessary thing, and yet no element so vital to existence and so easily made serviceable is so cavalierly or stupidly disregarded. Not one factory or workshop in ten is constructed with any humane or scientific respect of the principles of thorough ventilation, and not one nursery in one hundred is supplied with the quantity of pure air essential to the comfort and health of the infants confined to them. More concern would be given to the matter of pure air if its relation to health were more definitely known, or if we realized what diseases are in a large measure chargeable to an insufficient supply of oxygen to the functions of the system.

THE way to get good teachers is to have them thoroughly interested in the work and thoroughly equipped for it. There will then be no empty school houses or dull classes.

INTEGRITY is the first moral virtue, benevolence, the second, and prudence is the third. Without the first the two latter cannot exist, and without the third the two former would be often rendered useless.

A BOAT that would go under water, be fully in control of the operator and be capable of making trips at a fair speed of several hours in duration, with perfect safety to the men aboard, would revolutionize naval architecture. The submarine boats have done this much, except perhaps in the matter of speed, but they do not do it every time. They are not certain to work when wanted.

It is not so hard for the human spirit, full of emotion and stirred to extraordinary effort by sudden impulse on battle-field or in other scene of brilliant spectacle or maddening excitement, to risk the loss of that which to every man is dearer than all else. It requires a sterner courage, a heart more deliberate in self-sacrifice to risk life for others in a dismal river overflow, in rickety boat, with no skill against rushing waters, with little endurance in the chill of furious blizzards.

NEGLECTING individuals, here and there, who, gathered together, would form a minority not altogether inconsiderable in its quantity and weighty in its intellectual quality, is surely indisputable that this disease of greed is a serious menace to the highest form of public progress. Culture in the arts, religion, morality, health, duties of citizenship, sociological questions, and, in fact, all that falls to bring material grist to the individual mills which grind day in and night out to produce moneyed influence for their owners—all these pursuits are woefully neglected in the frenzied rush to acquire a larger income than one's neighbor.

THE question "What are we here for?" is a question not without pertinence to members of the various professions, many of whom regard the parchment that admits them to practice as exclusively for their personal advantage. To a certain extent members of the clerical and medical professions recognize their obligations to the public. Each accredited member of these professions performs many public duties in care for mind or body of those who are unable to make personal recompense to their helpers. This is right. It would also be equitable for members of the other important professions, the law, to emulate this good example.

This is a time-saving age and everything and every plan that will contribute at all to time economy at once becomes popular. The train that will carry a passenger to New York an hour quicker than another is the train that is to secure the more passengers. A person contemplating a saunter through Europe and having the whole summer for a long saunter and convinced that the ocean ride is going to be of physical benefit to him, still will hanker for the steamer that will take him across in the quickest possible time. The get-there spirit comes pretty near being omnipresent. Even the tramp, who has till eternity to reach his destination, will take the shortest cut to it if he knows it.

THE sunshine of life will never be found laughing amidst the excesses of living. It will be found playing only about the moderate; and the temperate man—he who is temperate in all things—is seldom at a loss for splendors to admire and amusements to enjoy. To him life is an elegant panorama that never ceases to reveal something new and exciting. It reflects the landscapes with their varied beauty until his soul is filled with delight; and it even portrays the best sentiments of the heart and the best melodies that the zephyrs, the birds, the streams, the human voice or angels ever make. He exhausts neither his taste or appetite or the thing of which he partakes in his enjoyment of it.

WHEN men are so devoted to the accumulation of so-called riches as to pay no attention to their physical and intellectual needs it is not surprising that they are apathetic in matters which only concern them as units of a great whole. While thoughts of material aggrandizement absorb every waking hour to a greater or less degree, and leave no time for real home life and proper supervision of the children's upbringing there is no reason to wonder that civic affairs should be left exclusively to professional politicians—men whose whole thought is personal advancement at no matter what cost to the public they are supposed to serve. The strength or weakness of a nation lies in the public-spiritedness of its individuals.

THE marriage of a New York couple in the head of the statue of Liberty will prompt some crusty old bachelors to remark that it is no new thing for young couples to go wrong in the head.

THE English compartment car abolition would not last in this country six weeks. American newspapers have a way of assailing outrages of this character that does the business for them in short order. Witness the car stove of a few years ago.

THE Australian war-ship Aurora passed up New York Bay recently. Opposite Governor's Island she fired the national salute of twenty-one guns, and the fort responded. Probably these national courtesies are desirable, if not necessary; and yet Sir Arthur Helps estimated that they cost more in time of peace than all the orphan asylums of the world. So did Disraeli once contend that the buttons worn on the back of men's coats where they are of no earthly use, cost as much as the whole educational system of Great Britain.

THIS country has no sympathy with what is called primogeniture, and equally little with the custom of millionaires leaving the bulk of their fortunes to their sons and only pittances to their daughters. The object of such wills is to continue great fortunes and to make them still larger. An equal distribution among the children of millionaires would mean more rapid dissipation of accumulated fortunes. It would be more in keeping with the spirit of republican institutions, which are opposed to the creation of a permanent moneyed class.

THE latest impeachment of Columbus is that he was a sea rover and buccaner; he cut off the hands and feet of his captives; he was a slave trader, and his thirst for gold was unappeasable. In other words, he was the seaman of the Fifteenth and not of the Nineteenth century. The explorers of a century later would fit this description almost equally. Drake, Froberisher and Hawkins were buccaners, scoured the Spanish Main for silver and gold, made slaves of their captives, and practiced numerous things which the Nineteenth century has cast aside as belonging to the cruelty and wrongs of feudalism.

THERE is no virtue in living in the dark, damp caverns of life; in throwing ourselves before a self-constructed car of juggernaut; in scarifying the flesh and depriving ourselves of the innocent pleasures of the world. Laughter is the sweetest music that the human being can make; the man who never smiles is like a corpse; the man who has a face so long that there is danger of his stepping on his chin, is a nuisance. It is an insult to God to refuse to enjoy the beauties and blessings which he has created. It is a crime to abuse them. The miser is a fool; the abstainer from any innocent enjoyment has a defective conception of both his rights and his privileges. Our pleasures should be as intelligently planned and partaken of as the necessities of life are planned and enjoyed.

THERE is much too little chivalry among lawyers for the good of their profession. Worse still, what there is is discouraged and discredited as much as possible. A lawyer who regards his legal training as imposing upon him duties to prevent or expose wrongs is too commonly considered visionary and quixotic. Possibly this may sometimes be the fact. Even then it is better than a policy of selfish indifference, that may prove more profitable and more promotive of personal ease. It needs a brave heart and all the encouragement that friends can give to sustain a lawyer who has undertaken this difficult task, and this, at least, should not be withheld from any who seem disposed to recognize that they have duties to the public as well as to their paid clients and to their own purses.

LIKE fire, electricity is a good servant, but a terrible master. It is an age of electricity. The fluid, as it is still called, is harnessed and used everywhere. It is a motor for working engines. It is a means for the instant transmission of the human voice to long distances, and agent for the quick conveyance of messages. Used for artificial illumination it is carried into private homes as well as public places. Produced by different means, it is conducted by wires. The lightning stroke has informed man of its deadly quality and has prompted science to make use of it as an executioner. Its dangerous quality fully known, every corporation generating and distributing this terrible agency ought to exercise the utmost care to prevent its becoming a menace to human life. The art which employs it for useful purposes is equal to the task of rendering it, by complete isolation of wires, entirely safe. But care entails expense and the clamor for dividends leads to criminal recklessness.