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## THE FARM AND HOME.

### WHY COUNTRY BUTTER IS NOT GILT-EDGED.

The Difficulties of the Farmer's Wife—It Pays to Keep Bees—Milking and Smoking—Horticulture and Home Hints.

The difficulties with which the average farmer's wife has to contend in the management of a dairy, large or small, are much greater here in Texas than in any of the older states writes Mrs. Little in the Texas Farm and Ranch. There is a prevailing idea that milk cows deserve no better treatment than what are termed the "out stock." She must subsist on the same dry and unwholesome grasses, and drink from the same dirty pool of water. While this treatment may suit the range stock, it is a poor way when applied to cows. We should always provide the best and most succulent food, and pure, fresh water for these docile creatures that provide such luxuries as milk and butter. Every farm, even if it is a rented one, should have a pasture of some variety of tame grass as wild grass is green for so short a time, and is generally so mixed up with weeds as to be ruinous to both milk and butter. It not only spoils the flavor, but injures the texture of the butter as well. Butter made from the milk of cows that ran on poor pastures will absorb impurities much more readily than if the cows had access to good grass with a grain ration at milking time. Very few consider it necessary to feed solid food when there is plenty of grass, but it is a good idea and cotton seed, or meal, have no equal as a summer ration, as the milk will stand a much higher temperature without "souring," and the butter is much finer.

Any method for keeping the milk sweet sufficiently long to allow of the cream's rising would be eagerly welcomed by the much suffering farmer's wife, who sees all her struggles against the demon, heat, of little avail. The plan that comes nearest to a successful solution of the problem, is to provide an open shed, through which the air can circulate freely, then keep the vessels containing the milk thoroughly enveloped in damp cloths, and see that the cloths are always wet; the vessels should be of stone or earthenware. One and two gallon jars are the best. Tin is lighter and easier handled, but does not give as good satisfaction. It is always the main object, or should be, to get the milk cool and keep it so, and if this is accomplished the butter may almost be depended upon to take care of itself, always provided the cows have had the right treatment beforehand.

It will be a grand victory for country butter when a little piece of ground will be taken from that monopolist, the cotton plant, and put in Bermuda or alfalfa on every farm in Texas. When this has been accomplished the farmers will begin to see a reason for providing suitable accommodations for dairying, for which he is now sadly blinded. And he will begin to see that the scrub cow looks out of place in those beautiful pastures, and will get a "fine" cow that will look more suitable and that will most certainly suit his wife, because she will then be enabled to make butter to suit the most fastidious, and the much-derided "country butter" will float serenely on the topmost wave of public favor.

Hoping that this prophecy will be fulfilled is the earnest wish of one who has become tired of the present methods.

#### It Pays to Keep Bees.

This is my conclusion after a dozen years of experience. Adam Leister gives his experience of nine years and makes it average about 20 lbs. per colony. Taking it that length of time it is a fair average with my past experience, but I find that each year, as I get to understand them better, the profit increases. I first started with plain boxes and let them take care of themselves except to set a small box on top for surplus. I attended to them when I got ready whether the honey season was past or not, any day that I happened that way. Other people did the same and surely it must be all right. But experience taught me soon, that this plan was good as far as honey and profit were concerned. Thus I lost about three years in the old rut of planting without cultivation. The balance of the time since I have used a hive with movable frames, and find that to get profit one must have things in proper shape, and give the little occupants a chance.

The first thing to have is a rousing colony the first of May, boiling over with bees, in a nice, clean hive, with new combs all in first-class shape, and if the season is only an average one you are sure of 50 lbs. honey, which at 20c. per lb. would be \$10, besides winter supplies. So it is plain to be seen that it pays if properly managed. I should add, further, that such a colony will likely cast off a good swarm. The amount of honey to be expected must be based on the strength of the colony in the spring. A hive of bees, full to overflowing, will give 50 lbs. surplus easier than a weak colony can build up strong and gather sufficient food for winter during the summer months.

My average for five years has been about 25 lbs. to the colony, good and bad together. The largest amount I have ever taken was 67 lbs. net but 50 lbs. often. I have the best strains of Italian the country can furnish, and find that they are superior to the blacks in the ratio of 2 to 3.

A sure receipt for profit is to see that weak swarms are built up early in the fall, before cold weather, by feeding granulated sugar, as it is cheaper than honey; but don't feed anything but the best, as poor feed is

likely to give them the dysentery or make them unhealthy, and before cold weather sets in pack chaff well around the frames and lay a chaff cushion on top, and you will be in good shape to show up a handsome profit next season.—E. Shimel, in Ohio Farmer.

#### The Coming Hog.

H. C. Dawson of Iowa is of the opinion that the future hog must be a rustler, one that has the get up and grow to him, an animal of fine proportions, with extra top line, broad, deep hams, clean cut, smooth under line, free from flabbiness of jowl or belly, with deep bacon sides, the deepness extending well back to flank and forward to shoulder, not uneven, and deep in center, having a fine cut head, smooth and broad between the eyes, jaw broad and tapering well and even to the muzzle, eyes clear and prominent with ears standing well out from the head, breaking evenly and smooth towards the point, but would even prefer a standing up ear to a drop or flop ear; as a drop or flop ear, flabby jowl and under line, in my experience, are not rustlers, and are more inclined to disease from their nature of slothfulness, and these bad points are generally found together. The bone should not be too large, but of fine and strong texture, firm, standing erect on their pins, tapering well from arm and thigh down to feet. Some people have an idea that the size is the most desirable in the selection of a hog, and that large bones, no matter how badly shaped, is the hog for them; claiming that large hogs must have extraordinary large bones; while a good bone is desirable, if well shaped, a small bone is more to my notion than a big awkward shaped one, for this reason, a hog that has the right form and small bone possesses the faculty of putting on deep flesh, and making big returns for his feed, and carrying to market desirable meat, while the other is a harder, longer feeder, and goes to market with a larger per cent of low priced meat.

#### Clover on Sandy Soils.

There is no way of keeping up sandy soil so easily and cheaply as by raising clover on it. But it is not all sandy soil that will grow good clover. Sometimes the cause is mechanical, the soil blowing away from the seed, or possibly with it, into adjacent ravines. But it is more generally due to lack of the proper mineral elements. Clover loves lime and potash, and on sandy land potash is often lacking. A dressing of leached, or better still of unleached ashes, will get a clover catch on many fields where year after year the seed has failed to grow. The potash has a mechanical effect on the soil. It unites with the sand, and thus forms a crust, making it less likely to blow away.

#### Milking and Smoking.

When a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind-legs, and then passed it under the milker's jaw. When he ceased whirling around, and the myriads of stars he saw had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.—Farmer's Voice.

#### Horticultural Hints.

In transplanting, keep the roots moist.

One year-old grape vines are, on the whole, the best to set out.

Some plants are naturally more tender than others and need more care.

A quince needs a rich soil more than the apple and requires more pruning.

The tent caterpillar seems worse where there is a good growth of wild cherry trees.

Undersized fruit of any variety is not worth raising, either for home use or for market.

While not so valuable in other respects, seedling peaches are generally the hardiest.

It is a serious mistake that is often made of allowing a young tree or vine to overbear too young.

Taking off the surplus fruit while it is small is a great benefit to the tree as well as to the fruit.

#### Home Hints.

Knives should never be put into hot water, which injures them, first, by loosening the handles, and next by spoiling the temper of the steel. Wipe them first with a damp cloth and then rub on a smooth board which has been previously rubbed with a scouring brick or knife powder.

If the eyes are tired and inflamed from loss of sleep, by sitting up late or long travel, apply in the morning soft white linen, dripping with hot water—as hot as you can bear it—laying the cloth upon the lids. You will feel the eyes strong and free from pain or distress in half an hour.

Little red ants cannot travel over wool or rag carpet. Cover a shelf in a closet or pantry with flannel, set whatever you wish to keep from the ants on it and they will at once disappear. They may be caught also in sponges into which sugar has been sprinkled; then the sponge should be dropped into hot water.

Dusting should be done with a damp—not a wet—cloth. Another cloth—a dry one—should be used for rubbing afterward. It stands to reason that the little dust particles should be taken, and not scattered over something else in the room; and a damp cloth cloth collects them, while a duster, or even a dry cloth sends them flying.

## THE TICKET NAMED.

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD BEARERS FOR 1892.

Cleveland Nominated for President and Stevenson of Illinois for Vice President.

CHICAGO, June 23.—In the democratic national convention this evening Cleveland was nominated for president on the first ballot, the vote standing:

Total vote, 808  
Necessary to a choice, 509

Cleveland	616 1/2
Hill	112
Boies	113
Gorman	38 1/2
Stevenson	16 1/2
Morrison	5
Carlisle	5
Campbell	2
Patton	1
Whitney	1
Russell	1

When the discussion of the platform was terminated and that instrument was adopted, Chairman Wilson announced that the roll would be called for nominations.

That was what the crowd was waiting for, and a shout went up from 20,000 throats.

When Alabama was called a delegate named Fenton jumped on his chair and moved an adjournment, but without heeding the motion the secretary proceeded with the call. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey amid cheers, and Governor Leon Abbott of New Jersey was recognized and took the stand to nominate Grover Cleveland. He stood just behind the chairman's desk, a manuscript in front of him, and speaking so clearly that he could be heard all through the great hall, he said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: In placing a name before this convention I speak for the united democracy of New Jersey, whose loyalty to democratic principles, faithful service to the party, and whose contributions to its success entitle it to the consideration of the democracy of the country. In voicing the unanimous wish of the delegation, I present as their candidate the name of a distinguished democratic statesman, born upon its soil, for whom in two presidential contests the state has given its electoral vote. We have been in the past, and will be in the future, ready to sacrifice all personal preferences to the clear expression of the will of the democratic party. It is because this name will awaken throughout our state the enthusiasm of the democracy and insure success; it is because he represents the great democratic principles and policy upon which this entire convention is a unit. It is because we believe that with him as a candidate the democracy of the union will sweep the country and establish its principles throughout the length and breadth of the land that we offer to the convention as a nominee the choice of the democracy of New Jersey—Grover Cleveland.

When Governor Abbott named Cleveland the hurrah of an hour before was renewed. The delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounted chairs, hats were thrown in the air and the noise of the cheering was deafening. The cheering continued intermittently for ten minutes.

When Colorado was reached DeWitt nominated Hill.

John R. Fellows of New York seconded Hill's nomination.

Iowa was the next state called, and Hon. John F. Duncombe took the platform to nominate Horace Boies.

The galleries got very restive during the closing part of Mr. Duncombe's speech and tried to shut him down. When Mr. Duncombe was through the roll call was resumed, and Mr. Fenton of Kansas took the platform to second the nomination of Cleveland.

Kentucky was then called. The chairman of the delegation announced that the friends of Mr. Cleveland had chosen Hon. J. A. McKenzie to second his nomination, and the friends of Mr. Boies had selected Hon. Henry Watterson to second his nomination. Judge McKenzie stood on his chair and spoke briefly.

Mr. Watterson next took the floor.

"I second the nomination of Horace Boies of Iowa," he said [cheers], "and bear witness to the truth of all that has been said of him by his friend and neighbor, Judge Duncombe."

George W. Ochs of Tennessee, who was elected by the Tennessee delegation, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. Among other things he said:

One grand figure has for ten years appeared before the youth of this land pre-eminently as the embodiment of that lofty statesmanship which is not incured by issues of war, and is free from all sectional prejudices. He has ignored in his teachings, his papers, these effete issues, and he has been the guide for progressive democratic thought, the oracle for patriotic Americans, the mentor for the rising generation. In him the young men of the union have discerned a character distinguished for honesty and integrity, of fearless fidelity to public promises, and resolute probity in the discharge of public duty; a living, unflinching exponent of the burning truths of undefined democracy. His example has elevated political life, his record has chastened public service, his career has honored American citizenship. For his faculty as a leader, his integrity as a statesman, his fidelity as an administrator, his courage of conviction, his fearless devotion to duty, his honorable career as mayor, governor and as president, on behalf of the state of Tennessee, and in the name of the young men of the country, I second the nomination of Grover Cleveland of New York.

At 8:35 a. m. Mr. Usher of Maryland moved to make Cleveland's nomination unanimous. Much confusion ensued and there were many changes of votes to Cleveland, notably Texas, Maryland, Iowa, West Virginia and Kentucky. Daniels of Virginia also made a brief speech for Cleveland and the motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried with about half a dozen nays which were greeted with hisses.

Cochran of New York said that his state vote had been cast in full in the affirmative, and Shields of Iowa made the same statement for his delegation.

#### VOTES BY STATES.

States.	Cleveland	Hill	Gorman	Boies	Morrison	Carlisle
Alabama	14	2	1		2	2
Alaska						
Arizona	5		1			
Arkansas	10					
California	18					
Colorado	12					3
Connecticut	12					
Delaware	6					
Dist. of Columbia	3					
Florida	5					
Georgia	17	5	4			
Idaho						
Illinois	40					
Indiana	35					
Iowa	20					
Kansas	18					
Kentucky	18					6
Louisiana	3	1	1	11		
Maine	5	1	1			1
Maryland	5			9 1/2		
Massachusetts	21	4		1		1
Michigan	28					
Minnesota	18					
Mississippi	8	3	4	3		
Missouri	34					
Montana						6
Nebraska	15					4
Nevada						3
New Hampshire	8					
New Jersey	3					1
New Mexico	3					
New York	73					
North Carolina	3 1/2				1	1 1/2
North Dakota	5					
Ohio	14	6	5	16		5
Oklahoma	2					
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	61					
Rhode Island	8					
South Carolina	2	3		14		
South Dakota	2					
Tennessee	34					
Texas	21	1		6		
Utah						
Vermont	8					
Virginia	12	11	1			
Washington						1
West Virginia	7					
Wisconsin	24					
Wyoming	3					
Utah	2					
Indian Territory	2					
Total	616 1/2	114	38 1/2	108	5	38 1/2

\*Gorman not voting.  
Number of votes cast, 909 1/2; necessary to choice, 607.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—Grover Cleveland was nominated for president of the United States at 8:10 o'clock yesterday morning. His nomination was made on the first ballot, in which he made heavy gains over the published accounts of his managers, which had given him a safe two-thirds. The nomination was accomplished after the most picturesque convention in recent political history. After sitting ten hours filled with driving work the convention settled down to a vote. It was faced by both sides with resolution. There was no quailing. The opposition made few attempts to check the work of the night. One or two motions for adjournment were made, but these were caused not by a desire to postpone action, but by the turbulence of galleries which fairly overwhelmed the gathering and robbed the chairman of all authority.

The ballot began amid the most intense excitement in the galleries, which were still well crowded with anxious spectators of the great battle. It was apparent before ten states had been called that the printed estimates of Cleveland's strength rather under-shot the truth and that the expression of his following would overwhelm opposition. Unexpected gains developed as the roll call proceeded. Before the middle of the call was reached Cleveland was thirty votes ahead of the estimate giving him 606 votes. He lost some after that through the lapse of Maryland and Ohio, but when the last state was called he had 616 votes, enough to nominate and to spare. The nomination was read with wild cheering. The jaded crowd that had sat in the wigwam for ten hours rose to its chairs and cheered madly when the announcement was made. The total vote was: Cleveland, 616 1/2; Hill, 114; Boies, 85; Gorman, 38 1/2; Morrison, 5; Campbell, 7; Carlisle, 14; Stevenson, 16 1/2; Whitney, 1.

When the roll call was finished and it was known that Cleveland had won, the former opponents of the successful candidate began to tumble into the band wagon with all the certerly they possessed. West Virginia led the procession in changing its vote to 11 for Cleveland. Maryland made its vote 16 for Cleveland, and the chairman of the Kentucky delegation was on his feet to announce a change in its vote, when Ohio moved that the rules be suspended and Cleveland made the nominee by acclamation. Senator Daniel of Virginia seconded the motion as did Governor Flower of New York and then after Texas had got its vote recorded as 30 for Cleveland, the motion to suspend the rules prevailed and Grover Cleveland was declared the nominee by acclamation. The convention then adjourned until 2 p. m. to-day.

At 2:55 p. m. Chairman Wilson called the convention to order and a brief prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas Green, of Iowa.

The chairman—Gentlemen of the convention—The next order of business of the convention is the nomination of a candidate for the office of vice president of the United States. The chair will now direct the clerk to call the roll of states for nominations for that office.

On motion of Governor Porter, of Tennessee, nominating speeches were limited to five minutes each, and seconding speeches to two minutes each, and the roll was proceeded with.

John E. Lamb placed Gray of Indiana in nomination.

Mr. Worthington of Illinois nominated Stephenson of that state. Connecticut seconded the nomination of Gray of Indiana.