

THE FRONTIER.

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

For President:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice-President:
WHELAW REID,
of New York.

THE PLATFORM.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We are not satisfied with 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 the 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.

We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ore, 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 improved machinery, and the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the democratic party to a 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 parity of value between the two metals so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver or gold, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producer, the manufacturer, 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 such ballot shall be counted and returned, and that such right shall be 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 rights under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot 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; extending alliances with none and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe 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 carrying 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 humanity and the rights of the weak against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the American men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and all agencies 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 1860, to all restrictions of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens.

We heartily indorse 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 further their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the free delivery service, now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the post office department and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service, and the wise and consistent enforcement 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 insure 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 it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the honor and dignity of the nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of the pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

A HARRISON CLUB.

We have been requested to call a meeting in the republican club rooms for next Friday night, the object of which is to organize a Harrison club. This meeting should be well attended.

MIKE LONG points with pride to the situation that Colonel Doyle "views with alarm."

BURROWS refers to the independents as a "hopeless minority."

BURROWS: "The management of the business of the independent party, both state and county, is open to the severest criticism."

The crippled soldier's curses and the groans and tears of widows and orphans will make charming campaign music for Grover the vector.

The leaders of the republican party in the various states have settled down to work and are working with untiring zeal for the success of the republican ticket.

Now that the national convention is over and the standard bearers selected, the attention of Nebraska republicans will be turned toward the candidates for the various state offices.

Gov. McKINLEY remarked at Indianapolis that all the principles of the first republican platform are now incorporated in the laws of the land. And no party dares come forward and demand the repeal of any one of them.

G. W. ROSA and T. B. HUTCHINSON have purchased the Fremont Flail and now are issuing a good democratic paper. The retiring editor, Mr. Hyatt, was a successful newspaper man and in his parting shot intimates that he will again engage in the business.

The great and decisive reason for the nomination of Whitelaw Reid was that, as minister to France, he worked successfully to open new markets for American grain and pork, and thus made himself a peculiarly good representative of the doctrine of reciprocity.

J. BURROWS, eulogizing Holden of Lincoln, says: "Renouncing the success you might have achieved in the republican party and casting your lot with a hopeless minority." "Hopeless minority" is pretty good, but who would have thought that Jay, old boy, would acknowledge it?

The New York Times concludes an article denouncing the president for delay in filling the supreme court vacancy by saying it "is not explicable on any ground that is creditable to the president." But if, in the opinion of the Times, it was creditable to the president that paper would never mention it.

The Long Pine Journal last week published an alleged likeness of the Chautauqua grounds. The cut in question looks as though it had been inked with a corn cob and printed in a hay press. It is but justice to say that the Long Pine Chautauqua grounds are very beautiful and look nothing like the base misrepresentation.

The enthusiasm among independents in this county is slowly but surely waning. A year or so ago their county conventions were attended by bright, intelligent and progressive farmers, but being bright, intelligent and progressive they have quietly dropped out and now the marching work is left to the sore-headed heelers and windy reformers. This fact was made patent by their convention of last Saturday.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that "a majority of the states that are inflexibly republican cast their votes, or a majority of them, against the renomination of Mr. Harrison." But it is misleading and unfair to determine whether a state is "inflexibly republican" or not according to its vote on local issues in off years. This fact ought to be plain enough now, but every democrat will understand it after next November.

"BUCK" KILGORE and his heavy boot represent the ex-Confederate chivalry of the house, which defeated in a fair fight and accorded generous terms of surrender, broods away its life in lowering hate. With a mocking laugh he interposes the veto of his objection to a soldier's pension, a soldier's widow's relief or money to build a pedestal for General Sherman's statue. And the democratic house sits servilely in its humble submission to the big, bullying Texan.

WHELAW REID represented the United States in France when on the basis of reciprocity, that country was induced to open its ports to American pork, and it was largely through his efforts that the result was achieved. In addition to his other merits as a man of high character and ability Mr. Reid is a strong and appropriate representative of the doctrines of reciprocity. He has been one of the leaders in opening new markets abroad for American pork and flour, and his candidacy has a particular meaning which the people will appreciate.

During the four years he was in office Cleveland was handicapped by a republican senate. He was unable to procure the repeal of a single republican law or the enactment of a solitary democratic measure. With his hands so well tied, it was impossible for him to inflict on the country as would certainly follow the election of a democratic candidate this year. The situation now is such that the democratic candidate, if elected next November, will carry both branches of congress with him, and the country must then learn what democratic rule is in all that the name implies.

There is no mistaking the significance of the money plank in the republican platform. It says what it means means what it says in the declaration that 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 parity of values of the 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 republican party favors the circulation of the largest quantity of gold and silver that can be kept at par, but not the coinage of a single dollar under conditions that will make it worth less than 100 cents.

SPEAKING of vice-President Morton the mugwump Herald of Boston, says: "It will probably prove that he had too much respect for the dignity of the office to dicker for it, and he found the ground had been cut from under him without so much as a warning of his danger." Of course there is no truth in this. Vice-President Morton has acquitted himself in a manner that merits any confidence or mark of honor the republican party has to bestow, but it was generally understood some months ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election. That being so it was thought peculiarly fitting that the candidate for the vice-presidency should be one who would specially represent and embody the doctrine of reciprocity, and hence Mr. Reid was chosen.

There is no higher democratic authority than the Louisville Courier-Journal, and in its issue of June 14, it says: "The history of an organization is the best index to its future course." This is eminently correct doctrine and it is for that very reason that the republican national committee is circulating documents which recite the history of the democratic party with great fullness and accuracy. When, for instance, it is shown that the democratic party has never adopted a tariff for revenue only and maintained it for ten years without lowering wages one-half and depriving tens of thousands of their means of livelihood, every thinking man ought to be able to do something in the way of judging the future of the party by the past.

SOME way or other THE FRONTIER is inclined to admire the independent Liberty, published at Lincoln. Its editor, Mr. Holden, is an independent cuss and refuses to indorse the acts of his party leaders, when he thinks they are in the wrong, simply because they are party leaders. This is the way he speaks to that grand old humbug, Van Wyck.

General Van Wyck spoke in Lincoln one week ago last Thursday night. He wrote out that part of his speech which related to the silver question and read it, that no mistake last week. We did this by request, as we had made allusion to his speeches made at Grand Island and Denver, charging that in his Grand Island speech, he said he wanted a hundred cents worth of silver in a dollar, and was in favor of free coinage; and that in his Denver speech he did not care how much silver there was in a dollar, that the fiat of the government made it a dollar. The Grand Island Independent, a republican paper, warmly commended his Grand Island speech. Mr. Dech, state lecturer of the alliance, hotly condemned it and declared he would never again speak from the same platform with the General. The General's speech in Lincoln was for the purpose of clearly defining his position, and he made it clear—as mad. He does not say anywhere that he is in favor of the present dollar, or of a heavier one. He favors the restoration of coinage as it was, and of allowing congress to settle the question after this is done, but very artfully refrains from saying what kind of a silver dollar he would favor were he in the United States senate.

NO BRITISH SYMPATHY.

The Chicago Herald does not relish the glowing eulogies of the democratic party which have lately appeared in the English press. Mindful of the fact that sympathy coming from such a source would be no great help to democratic candidates, indeed would be more than anything else an inducement to patriotic American citizens to vote against those candidates, the Herald attempts to defend the free-trade party against the charge of working in the interest of Great Britain. It says:

For every blow dealt against British pretensions hostile to American rights, England is indebted to the democratic party of the United States. It was democratic statesmanship that overthrew by combined diplomacy and force her hoary doctrine of "once a subject always a subject." The victory won by the army and navy of the revolution would in time have lost much of its efficacy if the democratic party in the first quarter of the century had not resisted again to the issue of war the intolerable insolence of English greed and the scope of English contention. The fundamental doctrine of the rights of American citizenship and of American commerce was engraved on our institutions by the democratic party. It was that party, passionately opposed by the British mobs in the opposition party of the first fifty years of this republic, that opened the gates of the country to the victims of nonarchical tyranny in all European lands.

We do not dispute the truth of most of these statements, although we do deny that all these things were done solely by the democratic party. In those days the question of maintaining a resolute opposition to the establishment of British "ascendency" in the United States did not form a dividing line in American party politics. The two great parties, whatever might have been their differences in their interpretation of the constitution or of the powers of the central government, were

ever found working hand in hand when American interests were at stake or American honor required action. What we do wish to impress upon democrats who still cherish the noble principles of Jefferson and Madison, is that the democratic party of that time was no less enthusiastic in its support of a protective tariff and American industries than it was in opposition to British pretensions and British arrogance. The same Jefferson who drafted the great declaration of American independence also believed in purchasing American goods, no matter what the difference in price, and in laying "prohibitory duties" in order to guard against a "reliance into foreign dependency"; and the same Madison who so actively supported the war of 1812, in vindication of the rights of American sailors, said that "there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of congress than the consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States, during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of congress." The party of Jefferson, which in his days, be it remembered, was still called the democratic party of the present time as freedom is unlike slavery. Those democrats, therefore, who are democrats because they think the party represents Jeffersonian principles had better become republicans, as Jefferson's own grandson did some time ago. For it is a little less than slanderous to call the party of Cleveland, Mills and British free-trade Jeffersonian, when we know and recognize that Jeffersonian democracy—a cardinal doctrine in the creed of which was protection to American industry—stands for all that is noblest and best in American citizenship and most patriotic in American politics.—American Economist.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Wants a Change.

The state auditors office needs cleaning, therefore the patriotic republicans will put in nomination for that official position, Eugene Moore, of Norfolk, one of North Nebraska's noblest and bravest sons.—Wayne Herald.

Wouldn't Have It.

R. R. Dickson one of O'Neill's brightest attorneys, was in Atkinson Saturday evening. It is rumored that Dick is on a still hunt for the state senatorship, and that his mission in this section was for the purpose of booming his political aspirations.—Graphic.

Both Good.

Amelia Journal: The time is coming when we will have to decide upon two men for representatives. What we want is men that will work for the interests of Holt county and not betray the confidence of the people that elect them. We will name two stalwart republicans that will fill the bill, E. M. Ogle and Joe Hunter.

Render Utro Caesar that Which is Caesar's.

A considerable boom is being worked up in Knox county for Ed. A. Fry for state senator. Ed. would make a good one. He is deserving too for he has boomed Niobrara and Knox county for twenty years and has always been a faithful and constant republican.—Ledger.

Right you are, J. C.

It now looks as if Joe Bartley, of Atkinson, had a sure thing on the republican nomination for state treasurer as he will go into the convention with the solid north and west part of the state. Well, the Index is not stuck on republicans as a rule, but we have known Joe Bartley for several years and there will have to be a mighty good democrat put up if, when we get into the box, to vote, we do not scratch for the genial Joe. He has run a bank for fourteen years and never sued a man or foreclosed a mortgage. Such men should be honored no matter what their politics are.—Dickson Index.

Crouse For Governor.

Judge Crouse is yet the only man against whom the politicians of Nebraska can say naught and to whom the people would rally as a candidate for governor. He is not a member of any faction. If he has sided with any faction it has been that side which more closely represented the best interests of the people. In every way practical, as a lawyer, judge, congressman, official or business man, no interest has ever been tainted with calumny. The republican party must free itself from the charts of monopoly politics or go to the wall. As business men the great corporations must have justice; but that they should control the state's politics it is high time to call a halt. They must have the same trust in men and measures that other interests have, it being enough that their interests are protected in the even channels with those of others. All sides being carefully viewed with a knowledge of Judge Crouse's many years' faithful service in varied capacities, the Pioneer has vet to see the name of a candidate for governor of Nebraska whose record is so clean and whose fitness for this great state is so strictly unique.—Niobrara Pioneer.

There is no question but what there is a great deal of harm arising from the distinctive American trait of hurry and worry. This evil has had a noticeable effect on the lives of business men, as it is a fact that in no country in the world do men grow old so fast as here.

It looks like useless goodness of heart for the United States government to set the British sleuths on the trail of the London swindlers who make money out of American seekers of great estates. The sucker was born to be caught and caught he will be if not by one device then by another.

AMERICAN men of money seldom or never travel in their own country, to admire its scenery, but only to spy out the land for investments in real estate, railroads, lumber and minerals. It is about time that the fashion should change and permit a study of the national natural treasures, which will well repay a visit.

"In order to arrive we must start," said Tallyrand, and this terse bit of epigrammatic wisdom holds its significant lesson to those of us who are too often by way of being dilatory in carrying out our intentions. The procrastinator comforts himself with the assurance that some other day is as good as to-day—which is a fallacy. If one would arrive he must start, and the sooner he starts the earlier will be his arrival.

We have to work at the universally adopted rate in order to keep up with the competition of the times in any line in which we may be engaged, but even this being true, can the business man not cultivate the habit of laying off the cares of his surroundings, as he does his office coat, and go into the atmosphere of home and society, forgetting the dark cloud of the day, trusting that a brighter to-morrow's sun may dispel it, or bring a clearer sky?

In no country in the world are the people living in the mental and physical strain that they are here. In every other country the relief comes to the business man and the laborer in the shorter hours occupied; the few moments' respite enjoyed with companions over the glass and the lunch, when the forenoon is but half spent, and its repetition again in the afternoon, just as the burdens of the day begin to be a heavy weight; in the holidays crowded with everything which would tend to drive from the mind the cares of the bread-winning, gain-getting struggle of life.

TO GET one's name written with some credit on the pages of one's town or state is an ambition which is commendable. To leave behind, as some have done, or to set up during his lifetime, some monument which will give pleasure, or inspiration or help to somebody else, that is a glorious ambition. But to build a marble pyramid, a great pile of dumb stone to obstruct the earth and hinder the planting of corn and potatoes, is a conspicuous illustration of human folly, not to say meanness. That sort of a memorial makes intelligence laugh and evokes pity or execration from true humaneness.

THE desire to be remembered is a common, and not an ignoble feeling. When we are dead and gone it will really make no difference to us whether we are remembered or not. When the time comes for friendship and acquaintance and reputation to be translated into memory we will be engaged in a journey of discovery whose interest will take our whole attention. Even the most enterprising newspapers have no subscribers in heaven. Even the meanest newspapers, though well fitted for circulation on earth, have no constituency in hell. So that the account of our funeral in either class of papers will make no difference to us when once we have crossed the line. We will never read it. Nevertheless we have a desire to be remembered.

THE making of fine distinctions involves no end of painstaking. But it is precisely the perception of these that constitutes the variety, charm and picturesqueness of every coveted good of life. In our public schools, see how the boys and girls have to persevere in learning to match the ideas they want to express with the fitting nouns, adjectives and verbs. So to speak, all the verbal colors they know at first are yellow ochre, Indian red and coal black. Look at their compositions and see what dreadful discords glare out of their language embroidery. One adjective seems to them just as good as another, alike whether they are characterizing Cleopatra or a sculpin, majestic ocean steamship or a clumsy dugout. Let them keep on ten years, however, matching word shades, and then what a pleasure to get a letter from one of them, written from the mountains or seashore! How the ravines and summits, the cliffs, breakers and beaches stand out before the mind's eye!

The American plan of business founded as it is upon rush and push, hurry and hurrah, is at best a grinding system, wearing away the lives of participants in it, and the question arises: How can some relief be found from this constant taxing to the uttermost of the strength and ability?

A GENTLEMAN in the East who some years ago took a champagne bath at a cost of \$800, has taken his life at a very small expense because he had nothing to eat and not raiment enough to wad a gun. The two acts taken in connection are an effective commentary on the exceeding foolishness of fools.

MERE beauty needs no appeal; it makes its own. But there is nothing, after all, so vulgar and wearisome as physical charm without adequate harmony of mind and heart. We should prefer that all our proclamations should be for the development of feminine harmony, rather than the conservation of bodily beauty.

DON'T carry your business home. Leave it down town; wait and meet its hardships to-morrow when you have renewed strength. Don't meet your family with a flag of despair flying at half-mast, and by word and act send a chill to the hearts and hearts of your home, which will destroy every chance for them to help you by the loving tenderness they would otherwise extend. It is a hard matter to accomplish, we know; there are a thousand and one things to banish from your mind, which it seems impossible to do, but it can be done.

SOME years ago it was generally accepted that electricity was a current flowing through or along a wire or other good conductor, exerting a force at the point of exit just as in the case of water or air passing through a tube. This was too material a conception, notwithstanding the fact it could not be demonstrated, and the obscure term of force was substituted. This has since been allowed to stand while the vain search for its cause was continued. Now that electricity has become so important an element in the mechanical welfare of the world, efforts to uncover the mystery of its existence have been redoubled.

It is undoubtedly necessary that in the machinery of the law, or for its enforcement, there should be a class of men whose duty it should be to trace criminals and who, by practice and the study of trifles that would pass the eye of the unobservant and inexperienced man, can follow a trail through a crowded city as accurately as would the Indian through the unbroken forest. But there is danger that these men or some of them at least, are actuated by other motives than those of bringing the criminal to justice or upholding the dignity of the law. Probably there are not many who would be ready to protect the criminals if they could share in the profits of the crime, and there are less who would instigate him to crime for their own pecuniary benefit; but such cases have been known.

ANARCHY cannot be attributed either to liberty of speech or liberty of the press. Where there is free discussion its spread is impossible. The secret nature marks it as the natural means of fighting the repressive policy of absolutism. The most conclusive evidence on this point is that it does not originate in lands where the liberty of the press and of speech is the greatest, but where they are least. It takes no root in England or the United States, but attains its most universal development in autocratic Russia. It may seem a contradiction of this rule that the anarchists are active in the French republic, but we must remember that not even the republic has refrained from repressive measures toward the radical element of Democracy, while the real seeds of the small anarchist growth in France were sown by the repressive tendencies of the second empire.

THERE are two things that do seriously "wear" upon all workers: one is a position of responsibility which is complicated by continual contact and inevitable friction with the varying wills and dispositions of other people,—as, for instance, the work of public school teaching. Here the teacher has before him the problem of harmonious relations with fifty, or more, unreasonable individualities, and the further duty of maintaining with all their parents such relations as best conduce to the good of the pupils, and the problem also of meeting the requirements and holding the respect of the school authorities,—the head master, the supervisor, the board of education. In private schools the conditions are somewhat simplified, and concern in the main only pupils and parents. But in all occupations where the worker has to do with a more or less complicated tribunal, there is a tax on nervous force that may well require seasons of complete and even protracted rest to recuperate the energies.