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O'NEILL, HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA, JULY 7 1892

NUMBER 52.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMIZED

The Local News of O'Neill as Caught by the "Kids."

RATHER INTERESTING NOTES

General Items of Interest Published While News Is Still News.

Miss Argie Bentley spent the Fourth in Atkinson.

Sanford Parker came in from Spencer last evening.

Gene Norton spent the Fourth with his parents at Niobrara.

Mike Dee, of the Lincoln State Journal, is in the city today.

Miss Emma Love of Wilber, Neb., is visiting Mrs. Maylon Price this week.

FOR SALE—A good team five years old. Inquire at this office. 51-2

Miss Bridget Welsh went to Omaha last Saturday morning to visit with her brother for a few months.

Castor, Machine oil for sale, 48-2m O'NEILL GROCERY CO.

Miss Nellie Daley is employed in the goods department of Pfund & Wagers store.

At once by J. L. Mack, 100 lbs of oats, for which he will pay best market price.

Robbs and Miss Ella Perdue, of Hot Springs last Thursday visit with friends.

was up from Cham- and called at this crops in good con-

of the bride's wednesday, June 10 Miss Moran Dorsey, Neb. ceating.

for general be paid HAZELET.

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for O'Neill people in Page. Agent Line, informed over their road They all report a

The supper and entertainment given by the children of the Catholic church under the supervision of the ladies was a success socially and financially. The proceeds were about \$58, which goes to the church fund.

G. W. Lessinger, C. S. Evans, T. V. Golden and son, Parnell, S. B. Howard, H. B. Kelly, and J. L. Coppoc went down to Omaha the first of the week attending the convention. They returned home Tuesday evening.

Pat Mullen, Jim Harrington, Dick Ewver, Malton Price, Clyde King, Lloyd Gillespie, Col. Pope and Mr. Lushia, together with their respective wives, beheld the eagle uncaged at Atkinson on the Fourth.

McCormick Harvesters are the only kind that gives universal satisfaction. I have a car load ready for the farmers of Holt county. Send your orders in at once if you wish to secure one of these valuable machines. For sale by 51-2 O. F. BIGLIN.

Felix Murphy, who has resided in Chicago, he graduated from the university of Notre Dame, about a year ago, and in this city last Saturday evening, and will spend a few weeks visiting relatives. Felix has numerous friends here who are pleased to see him and whom he is prospering.

Last Friday morning Frank Toohill and his butcher shop to J. C. Hayes and the latter will conduct the business. Mr. Toohill will go on the road for a few months with his patent grader, after which he will remove to Omaha and engage in business there. THE FRONTIER is sorry to see Mr. Toohill leave the city but wishes him success.

Last Saturday morning, Tim Hanley, Pat Biglin, Willie O'Connor and D. H. Cronin went down to Omaha to spend the Fourth. At Fremont the boys met John McBride who also went down to see the first independent national convention. There was a grand parade on Monday forenoon and splendid fireworks in the evening. The boys returned home Tuesday evening each declaring that he had a glorious time.

Mr. Dutcher, of Atkinson, has leased the Hotel Hayes and is moving in this week.

As we go to press we learn that Chas. Metz has purchased the O'Neill Cigar Factory.

In the postoffice deal Jack Hazelet acquired title to the Riggs residence on west Kid Hill.

J. C. Harnish has resigned his position in the land office and accepted a deputyship under Clerk Butler.

We understand Riggs Bros. have purchased a newspaper in Arkansas and will soon remove to that state.

Edgar Thompson and Hank McEvony met again with shot guns on the Fourth for a purse of \$20. Thompson got eleven out of twelve birds and won the money.

Rushville Standard: Gene Cress and wife came up from O'Neill Saturday morning and will remain in Rushville for some time. They are staying at Col. West's.

Director-General Davis has received a petition from the trustees and elders of forty-six German Evangelical Protestant churches of the middle states, representing a membership of 63,000, strongly urging the opening of the exposition on Sunday.

The American Ostrich Company has sent to Chicago for exhibition at the world's fair thirty birds from its ostrich farm at Fall Brooks, San Diego county, California. The ostriches have been sent on thus early in order that they may become thoroughly acclimated by the time the fair opens and appear at their best.

Our citizens who celebrated at Scottville report a very pleasant time. Hon. Ben White of Omaha, was orator of the day and made a splendid speech. Besides many other amusements an interesting game of ball was played in the afternoon between Dorsey and Scottville, the latter team winning by a score of 12 to 5.

Editor Evans, the independent of O'Neill, has taken upon himself the task of making up a legislative ticket for all three parties in his part of the state. He has determined upon Mullen, Golden and Mathews as the independent, democrat and republican candidates for the senate and is now looking up men for representatives. Great head.—State Journal.

In addition to our large stock of groceries we have added dry goods, boots, shoes, hats and caps, and would invite our friends to call and examine our stock and get our prices. We feel that we can do you good by saving you money and selling you good goods. Our stock is all new and fresh and of the latest styles and fashions, and not an old stock as some of our competitors would like to make you believe. Call and see for yourself and get prices. 52-3 PFUND & WAGERS.

Boys, when you speak of your father don't call him "the old man." Of course you are older now than when you learned to call him "father." You are much smarter than you were then; you are much more manly looking. Your clothes fit better; your hat has a more modern shape and your hair is combed differently. In short you are "flyer" than you were then. Your father has a last year's coat and a two-year-old hat, and a vest of a still older pattern. He can't write such an elegant note as you can, and all that—but don't call him "the old man." Call him father. For years he has been rustling around to get things together; he has been held to the thorny path of uphill industry for years, and the brightest half of his life is gone from him forever. But he loves you though he goes along without saying much about it, and if he knew you were bad it would be the heaviest burden he has to bear.—EX.

The state reunion, G. A. R., for the year 1892, will be held at Grand Island, August 29 to September 2 inclusive. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been announced from all parts of the state on all railroads. The attendance is expected to be larger than in any previous year. A program is being arranged with a view to having it particularly pleasing to all veterans, sons and daughters of veterans and members of the women's relief corps. It will embrace some new and attractive features not heretofore witnessed at any reunion in Nebraska. Accommodations will be more ample than ever before in every respect, and the camp will be located on the same ground it occupied last year. Seating accommodations will be provided at the speakers' stand. Full particulars can be had by addressing Seth P. Mobley, chairman, George H. Caldwell, secretary, or Harry Harrison, quartermaster. Communications concerning booth privileges should be addressed to S. N. Wolbach.

When in need of a nice spring suit be sure and give us a call. We can furnish you a nice spring suit, latest styles, from \$25 up. Patronize home institutions satisfaction guaranteed. 47-6 RETLEND & SELDEN.

Yesterday morning at 8:30 Rev. M. F. Cassidy performed the ceremony that united James McManus and Miss Tillie Kelly, both of this city. Charles McManus was groomsmen and Miss Allie Slattery bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the relatives and a few friends of the contracting parties. The groom is a young man who has many friends in this city and is steady, industrious, and possessed of good business ability. The bride is a young lady who has resided in this city about four years and has numerous friends residing here.

THE FRONTIER joins the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. McManus in wishing them a long and happy life, and that their cup of joy may never be moistened by the tear drops of sorrow.

Anti-Trust Twine. I have received a car load of twine which I contracted for last fall. The twine and price will suit you. 51-2 O. F. BIGLIN.

"Vox Populi Vox Dei." The recent change in the postoffice having created considerable discussion THE FRONTIER today sent a reporter out to interview a few prominent republicans and business men on the subject and here is what they say:

Patrick Hagerty—The people should know what is going on, and they should have a chance to say who is going to conduct the office. And whoever wins in an open fight let him have it. There are numerous young men who are more than this young man, and if the republicans of O'Neill can have nothing to say about matters of this kind they will exercise their right at the polls this fall.

Clarence Selah—I think this is a serious mistake, that the republicans should have been more generally consulted, and think that it forebodes no good to the republicans. It has the appearance of being a bargain and sale, I think there are older republicans who should be preferred when the party has favors to bestow.

Thomas Carlson—ex-member of the republican state central committee—I was surprised to learn of the appointment. It seems to me that a due regard for the patrons of the office dictate that before appointments of this character are made, some consideration should be given to them, or at least a respectable portion of them, for the purpose of ascertaining their choice. I am opposed to any rule which apparently favors of minority dictation as to such times as our law makers give to localities the exclusive right of determining who shall fill such offices. I deem it very poor judgment on the part of any person influential enough to bring about such an appointment to attempt to do so on the recommendation of two or three men of apparent political standing. Two or three or even a dozen men should never assume to say what appointment would give satisfaction to a certain locality unless such numbers constitute a majority of such locality.

No community or locality, deserves to be or should be ignored in appointments of this character and if such a state of affairs exists in this instance the parties responsible therefor, those assuming to act as well as those giving ear to them will no doubt ascertain later just what the people think of it but viewing the matter at a distance it seems to me good taste and good judgment would have suggested that it would have been well enough to have done a little ascertaining beforehand.

W. H. Pierce—The appointment as it comes on the eve of a presidential election, in a county where the parties are so evenly divided, seems to me very poor politics, to make an appointment of this kind without ascertaining the wishes of the party.

J. L. Mack—While I like John Hazelet and think him a nice man, I think that by giving him the appointment is an imposition on the other settlers.

A. L. Towle—I have nothing to say, I leave that to the business men of O'Neill.

C. E. Butler—John Hazelet has been here working under me, in the clerk's office, for four years, and was always honest, industrious and trustworthy, and think he will make a good postmaster.

J. C. Smoot—Think it was an outrage on the people and the republican party at large.

J. H. Meredith—I think it savors two much of ring rule; it will have a strong tendency to drive republicans to express their views against this method of procedure at the ballot box this fall. It was a very bad move on the eve of a campaign to give a man with no standing in the county that office.

Doc. Morris—I am perfectly satisfied, as the office is properly conducted, I don't care who runs it.

E. S. Kinch—I am opposed to one or two men running the politics of this county, and that the voters and tax-payers of O'Neill should have something to say in matters of this kind. I am bitterly opposed to ring rule. I think this will be the cause of defeating the republican legislative ticket in the county this fall.

D. S. Gillespie—I think that Mr. Hazelet will make a very efficient postmaster and see no reason for dissatisfaction. I think it is essential to recognize the young republicans.

Barrett Scott—I think that the new postmaster will be an improvement on the old one.

W. H. McEvony—While I have nothing personally against John Hazelet, I think there is many republicans here who are more deserving of the position than he is, for the reason that he is a comparatively new man, and has never taken an active part in politics. He has had a good position ever since he has been here and held the office of deputy clerk, which I think is all he is entitled to at the hands of the republicans. I also object to the one or two men saying who or who shall not be postmaster. I believe that the patrons of the office, or at least the republicans should have something to say about an appointment when a man seeks fit to resign. I also agree with a large majority of republicans that it will be a detriment to the legislative ticket this fall and may possibly lose us a United States senator.

Exports.

Imports.

Total Foreign Trade.

It will be observed that from 1778 to 1892 the average annual value of exports increased nearly, if not quite, thirty-five per cent. During the same period the average annual value of imports increased more than sixty-six per cent. These figures certainly do not indicate a falling commerce. They are taken from a source which cannot be discredited, either on the ground of undue partiality towards Ireland or the principle of tariff protection. Quoting again from the same English authority, it shows an increase in the public debt of Ireland to have been as follows: In 1760 it was £223,438; in 1770, £223,889; in 1780, it was £1,067,565; in 1790, £1,866,067; in 1800, £22,345,190; in 1810, £75,240,790, and in 1817—only seven years later—it

ON THE IRISH QUESTION

The Absent Editor Indulges in a Little Retrospect.

THEY SHOULD BE REPUBLICANS

An Interesting Review of the Decline and Fall of Irish Industries.

PEORIA, ILL., July 3, 1892.

Since the democratic convention I have had time to cogitate on some of the issues of the campaign, and the past week I have been so fortunate as to be associated with a quite prominent and certainly well posted Irishman, and from him and his library I have learned much which will prove interesting to my Celtic friends and republicans in Holt county.

With the light of facts before me one of the most difficult things to understand is how the natives of the Green Isle, after they emigrate to America and become citizens, can ally themselves with or give aid and comfort to a political party that has for its object the same thing that compelled them to leave Ireland. Time was when the products of Irish industries were famous throughout the world. At one time Irish ships carried Irish products to the four quarters of the globe. It would simply be an impossibility to go into the subject of the way in which Irish commerce has been destroyed and the Irish, as a nation, made wanderers upon the face of the earth, in an ordinary newspaper article, or in fact fifty of them. A few facts and figures, may, in a measure, give the average reader some idea of the story. Detailed statistics as to the rise of Irish shipping and Irish manufacturing are very rare. As far back, however, as the student cares to search for information touching upon the question, he discovers that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Ireland was second to no other nation at that time in the character and quality of her manufactured fabrics. At the time of the English invasion the woolen and linen industries of Ireland had reached extensive proportions. Exports of those fabrics are mentioned as early as the thirteenth century. The invasion and conquest, however, paralyzed for a time all the energies of the people, and Irish industries almost ceased to exist. They soon rallied, however, but the eye of Great Britain was upon them. Irish shipping, too, at that early period was something wonderful. Even as late as the latter part of the seventeenth century (1663) the English parliament enacted that "no commodity of growth or manufacture of Europe shall be imported into any of the king's plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, but what shall have been shipped in England, Wales, or the town of Berwick, in English-built vessels, whereof the master and three fourths of the mariners are English and carried directly thence to said plantations." Such was the law that eventually ruined the Irish shipping industry. Now let us examine and see if it can be discovered how great her shipping industry was even a century or more later. In 1795, prior to the legislative union with Great Britain, the number of ships that entered the Irish ports, as given by M. Moreau was 7,086, with a tonnage of 630,506. In 1801, they had increased to 7,690, with a tonnage of 711,242. As the Union occurred in 1800 these latter figures would not indicate declining industries or shrinking commerce. Further light, however, may be thrown on this point by the statistics of the exports and imports. The average annual value of Ireland's total exports and imports from 1774 to 1892 is shown in the following table, which is taken from British sources, the Encyclopedia Britannica:

The reader will observe that the debt increased in a higher ratio from 1790 to 1770 and from 1770 to 1790. It will also be observed that the increase from 1800 to 1817 was more than six times greater in the aggregate than the increase from 1780 to 1800 inclusive. As regards Irish manufactures it will be as well perhaps to quote from the same authority. As far back as the year 1806 the products of Irish looms were sought for the world over. Five mantles made of Irish frieze are mentioned in a list of goods exported duty free from England to Pope Urban VI. In 1641 something like 30,000 persons were employed in the manufacture of woolen goods in various parts of that country. So completely, however, has the English government destroyed this industry that as late as 1875, as shown by the official returns laid before parliament, out of the 1,800 woolen factories in Great Britain only sixty of them were located in Ireland employing but 1,506 persons all told. The manufacture of cotton was introduced into Ireland in 1777, and under the protection of high import duties and bounties its manufacture increased so rapidly that in the year 1800 it gave employment to nearly 14,000 workers chiefly in the neighborhood of Belfast. At the time of the Union it was arranged that the duties, which then stood at the rate of 68 per cent ad valorem should remain unchanged for eight years, when they were gradually lowered by eight annual reductions, until, in 1810, they stood at 8 per cent, and were shortly after abolished. The industry gradually declined until, in 1830, the number of factories had decreased to twenty-four, employing only 2,622 persons. In 1850 the number of factories was only eleven employing 2,973 persons. In 1861 the number of factories had still declined to nine, employing 2,734 persons. In 1870 the number of factories was six, and the number of persons employed 1,920. The cotton manufacturing industry built up in Ireland under protection from 1780 to 1800 died hard; but it died. The silk industry which also flourished very extensively there at one time fared no better than did the cotton industry. According to Lord Sheffield, who wrote somewhat extensively in 1785, he is authority for the statement that in the year mentioned there were some 1,500 persons employed in the silk industry. As late as 1836 the number had increased to between three and four thousand, but as the protective duties, were abolished in 1836 the industry declined until 1874, when the number of factories had dwindled to two, employing 400 persons, while in 1879 only one factory remained, employing but 152 persons. At one time the Irish people turned their attention to the manufacture of glass, and established some glass works, but no sooner did the attempt show signs of success than it was met by an act of parliament which prohibited the exportation of glass from Ireland. In due course of time this act was supplemented by a provision that glass should not be imported into Ireland except from England. It will be observed, therefore, that while the first act prohibited the Irish from selling their glass to other people, the second broke down the industry and prohibited them from buying except from the English producer or his factor. In 1636 Lord St. John, the governor general of Ireland, wrote to his home government that there were "some small beginnings toward a clothing trade which I have, and shall continue to discourage all I can, because it would trench not only on the cloths of England, it being our staple commodity; and if the Irish should be permitted to manufacture their own wool, which grows in very great quantities, we should not only lose the profit we now make by dressing their wools, but his majesty would lose largely in customs; and in conclusion, it might be feared they might beat us out of the trade itself by underselling, which they are able to do." The British statesmen of 1892 still exhibit the same propensity to shape the industries of the United States and the Irishmen who have become American citizens, as well as many citizens of Irish parentage, are unknowingly assisting them by giving their votes to a political party whose industrial policy would do for this country exactly what a similar one has done for Ireland. To discourage the growth of wool the British parliament forbade its exportation out of Ireland under a penalty of £500 and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo. This restriction continued until the English manufacturers themselves asked for the admission of Irish wool to use in their factories. The destruction of Ireland's woolen industry, however, drove her skilled workmen from home and forced them to seek employment elsewhere. Thousands of them went to France and to the continent of Europe from whence two centuries before Ireland had drawn her skilled mechanics. Those who set-

led in France, by their skill and civility built up the French broad-cloth industry which has flourished to this day. Scores if not hundreds of other instances could be adduced that would show the manner in which Great Britain has crushed out Irish industries. The economic history of that unfortunate island bristles with ugly facts like those herein recited. No industry begins to thrive in Ireland or that is at all likely to compete with any English imports, but it is promptly crippled or entirely killed by unfriendly legislation at the hands of the British parliament. England is the commercial rival in business and trade of every other nation. She has not land enough to raise bread for her people, hence she must supply her needs by making goods to sell to others. Even Ireland today is dependent on England and foreign countries for her manufactured goods. In the absence of manufacturers, however, Ireland's exports consist almost exclusively of dead meats and butter, which of course, go chiefly to England to feed her mechanics. In 1821 Ireland contained just one-third of the population of the United Kingdom. In 1891 it contained but twelve per cent. This is a condition, however, which has been brought about by British legislation. Let the intelligent reader ask himself the question why it is that American citizens of Irish birth or Irish parentage will associate themselves with a political party in this country that has for its object the introduction of an industrial system exactly like that which has rendered Ireland the abode of poverty and destitution and forced her children to seek homes at the uttermost ends of the earth. The student of the "Dismal Science," as a celebrated writer once characterized political economy, may search history from the earliest dawn to the present time and he will find no nation with a more sorrowful history than Ireland. She is blest by nature, so far as natural advantages are concerned, for manufactures, commerce and shipping as no other country is blest. Her coast is not rivalled by any other country. Her coast is not only surrounded by safe anchorages, but the land is so deeply indented by bays and inlets and so intersected by a network of navigable waterways that no part is so far from communication with the sea, as is the case with the coast of Great Britain. It is nearer than that country to the West India islands, the continent of America, the west coast of France, the coast of Spain and Portugal and the ports of the Mediterranean. It is capable of sustaining a population of ten million at the least calculation. In 1841 it had eight and one-quarter millions while today it is questionable if it contains a population of four million souls. And these are dependent upon England and other countries not only for wheat, flour, cornmeal, oatmeal and other necessaries of life, but for even the clothing that covers their backs. The industrial system forced upon the country by England lies at the bottom of it all, and yet Irishmen are making the mistake of trying to force such a system upon the republic of America that has supplied them with a place of refuge.

Who Are They and What Are They?

EDITOR FRONTIER: I have been reading some of the independent papers and I see they are wild, clear off of their base in their political argument. They are crying reform, calling the two old parties mules, jackasses and bosses and such stuff. They don't seem to realize from whence they sprung. They must be the offspring of the mules and jackasses of which they speak. You may ask them where they sprung from and they will tell you through the Chicago Western Rural, which most emphatically is not true, as the movement started in the extreme southern states some two years before the Rural ever thought of agitating the subject in the north. What was it started for? I will tell you. It was started for a political purpose, a southern scheme to weaken the republican party for the benefit of the solid south, which is as solidly democratic today as it ever was. Look at Kansas! The democrats and independents are running fusion tickets to gain the day. They are working hard to weaken a few of the southern states so as to make the next election democratic and if they can only accomplish that they will be satisfied.

I say to my republican friends, stand by the good old party, the only party that ever did us any good, the party that made this government what it is today! for you can talk to the independents, I don't care who they are, and they will tell you they would rather see Grover elected than Harrison everytime. Just point out to me an independent man and I will show you a democrat or a democratic sympathizer.

Yours truly,

T. HUYMAN.