FRONTIE **Delp**

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

For President:

BENJAMIN HARRISON. of Indiana.

For vice-President: WHITELAW REID. of New York.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The county central committee met as per the call of the chairman, in the republican club rooms, in O'Neill, Neb., on Saturday, July 9, 1892, and issued the following call:

The republican electors of Holt county are requested to send delegates from the several townships and wards to meet in convention at the court house in the city o "Neill, Neb., on Saturday, July 30, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following

One county attorney.

Two representatives. Also delegates to the state, congressional and senatorial conventions.

The several townships and wards are entitled to representation as follows, being oased on the vote cast for Hon. George II. Hastings, attorney general in 1890, giving one delegate at large and one for every twenty votes and one for every section.

It is recommeded that the caucuses in the

It is recommeded that the calcuses in the different townships and wards be held on Saturday July 23, 1892, at 2 o'clock r. M. A meeting of the central committee will be held on that day, all the members are re-quested to be present. The time will be stated by the chairman in the convention: The various townships and wards are en-titled to representation as follows:

Atkinson1	0 O'Neill, 3d *
Conley	2 Paddock 3
	2 Pleasantview 2
	4 Rock Falls 2
Deloit	2 Saratoga 3
	2 Scott 3
Rwing	5 Swan 2
Francis	5 Swan
Paleview	2 Stoart 5
Grattan	3 Sand Creek
Green Valley	3 Sheridan
Inpinn	3 Verdigris 3
IOWIL	2 Wyoming 2 2 Willowdale
Lako	2 Willowdale
McClure. Weill, 1st ward	Total
D. H. CRONIN.	G. C. HAZELET.
Secretary.	Chairman.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
and the second	

THE county convention has been called for July 30.

STEVENSON is still waiting to hear from Grover.

WITH this issue THE FRONTIER enters upon its fourteenth year.

THE congressional convention for this district will be held in Chadron on August 10.

THE World-Herald says that Boyd's friends have induced him to become a condidate for re-election. What is to done with his vetoing record?

The amount of farm mortgages released in Holt county during the month of June exceeds the amount of those fled \$97,001.58, and chattels released excoods those filed \$7,955.89. Not much see below the fate that will be theirs in mpaign fodder here for calamity polpers.

UDGE CROUNSE is receiving good pport from a large number of the relican papers throughout the state a will make a strong candidate. The ople realize that a good man is needed fall to head the ticket, and they w that Judge Crounse is that man.

'HE manufacturing industries in veland Ohio, have more than doubled

with cordial sympathy, for not only is his tariff policy in accord with the orthodox economic school of England, but his party platform wisely condemned the arrogant and irritating foreign policy of its opponents." This surely is a candidate to go before the American people with and ask support. History emphasizes the assertion that anything that to the best interests of the United

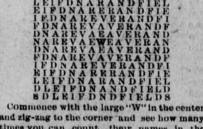
SAys the London Graphic: "English-

men will watch Cleveland's campaign

States.

ExcLISH papers and American free traders find in the Homestead unpleasantness mighty charms to sooth their savage breasts. They deride the idea of the protected workingman being forced to hold his situation with a Winchester, and of course credit protection with bringing about such a state of affairs. While the difficulty at Homestead is lamentable indeed, we cannot see any reason or justice for ascribing the cause to protection. If the managers of the Homestead works are opposed to organized labor, they would be opposed under free trade as well as under protection. If they are grasping and unphilan thropic enough to deny workingmen a fair per centage of the profits under protection, so would they be under free trade. If the workingmen refuse a reduction under protection, and resist efforts to destroy their amalgamated association, so they would under free trade. We don't believe there is a man in the United States that posseses an ounce of common sense who believes, honestly, that the Homestead trouble is due to protection.

Oun enterprising correspondent from Shields sends in the following presidential square:



times you can count their names in the above square.-Independent. "Sambo Sunflower" makes some say

age passes at cuteness. If he is possessed of more discretion than valor he will spend his days communing with nature in the neighborhood of his native hills and tickle the bosom of this yirgin soil with a walking cultivator for peradventure if he were to wander into a strange community some one would steal him and paste him up in curlo hall among the flying fish, horned toads and two-headed calves.

If the independents will commence at the large "D" in the center and zig-zag in any direction they choose they can November:

EFEAT STREAM LVHAN D EFEAT. EFEAT EFEAT

Jefferson and Jackson on the Democratic Platform. THE platform adopted by the demo-

quires us to establish at home, with the patotic determination of every good citizen to se no foreign article which can be mede within ourselves, without regard to difference in price, secures us against a relapse into foreign dependency .- Thomas Jefferson

Although other subjects will press more mmediately on your attention, a portion of hem cannot but be well bestowed on the ins ad sound policy of securing to our manugreat recommendation for a presidential factures the success they have attained and are still attaining, and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at present abridged by he unequal regulations of fortign gover cents. Besides the reasonableness of saving pleases England is invariably opposed our manufactures from the sacrifices change of circumstances might, bring o them, the national interest requires that. with respect to such articles at least as be ong to our defense and our primary wants we should not be left in unnecessary depend ence on external supplies.-James Madis Heaven smilled upon us and gave us liberty

and independence. The same providence and independence. The same providence has blossed us with the means of national in-dependence and national defense. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the greatest materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and in-borers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so necessary in war. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Does not this clearly prove that there is to much labor employed in agriculture? Com-mon scine at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and la-borers of Europe feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.— Andrew Jackson. We declare it to be a fundamental princiblessed us with the means of national in-

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we de-mand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government, when honestly and economically administered .- Democratic Platform.

ment, when honestly and economically ad-ministered .— Democratic Platform. The power to Impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several states. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely identical with that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The existence of the one without the other. The states have delegated their whole authority over imports to the general government. without limitation or restriction, saving the output inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This mithority having intirely pussed from the states, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and consequently. If it be not posessed by the general government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people strip-ped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selifish and de-structive policy which might be adopted by foreirn nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indeepensible power, thus sur-rendered by the states, nust be within the scope of the authority on the subject ex-pressly delegated to congress. In this con-cluston, I an confirmed as well by the opin-ions of Presidents Washington. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each re-peatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the uni-form practice of congress, the continued acquiesence of the states, and the general understanding of the people.—Andrew Jack-son.

Jefferson, Madison and Jackson have criticised the assertions and evposed the absurdaties of the democratic tariff platform far better than we could have done. Hereafter, when we wish to riddle the fallacies of the free trade "reformers," we shall often have oc-casion to appeal to the writings of the great founders of our government, men who, despite their differences of opinion on purely partisan questions, ever united in advocacy of the policy which means the furthering of American interests and the upbuilding of American industries. Every quotation from the works of these post-revolutionary patriots will add another nail to the coffin of the un-American Cobdenite.-American Econ omist.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

THE first impulse of every honest man when approached with a bribe must be to resent the insult so forcibly that the would-be briber draws back before he has gone too far to retreat. It is this natural instinct which renders bribery the most difficult of crimes to detect and prove.

It may have been supposed that a bridge insecure in its temporary foundations would give some sign of weakness and that, at all events, it would not tumble into complete ruin in the fash of an eye. But the old proverb that no chain is stronger than its weakest link has often a new and dreadful illustration.

INSANITY is often difficult to determine, but it is certain that some better directed effort to learn the condition of those brought up for commitment should be made. There are cases in which insanity may be evident to any one, but there are many in which only a physician skilled in mental disease can determine. Carelessness in so important a matter is unjust to the state which maintains the asylums and to the persons who

ure committed to them.

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to a neglected branch of education-the art of reading aloud. "The average school boy or girl cannot read an ordinary article in a newspaper in a way to make it interesting. They hesitate and stammer over the simplest words, do not mind their stops ' and generally demonstrate that reading aloud' has become one of the lost arts.' But there is a possible reason for this neglect, and that reading aloud is no longer regarded as an indispensable accomplishment

It is very strange that some farm. ers are exceedingly particular about the best methods of growing big crops. buying the best implements with all the latest improvements for their cultivation, growing the largest crops possible and havesting them in the best manner, and then paying no attention at all to the sort of stock to which they feed them. It is an anomaly in our farm practice, something that cannot be explained on any reasonable or sensible basis, and yet we

see it done every day.

THE majority of miners are hard working men, with no romance about them, and as law abiding and orderly as average citizens; the bad people who congregate in 'camps' are like the same classes elsewhere, except that they are a shade rougher and coarser and dirtier. The "bad man with a gun" is a cowardly wolf with no trace or shade of chivalry in his composition; the neatly dressed, quiet, cool, gentlemanly John Oakhurst of Bret Harte's stories does not exist. Crime is not romantic in fact it is tiresome and commonplace.

HITHERTO nearly all the efforts at training nurses have been directed toward the geniler sex. In all the large cities of the country, special attention has been given to fitting young women for expert work in the hospital and sick room. but the male nurses have been supposed to depend upon what knowledge they could pick up. It is stated by the Medical Record that whenever an intelligent young man commits himself to the vocation of nursing. as several have done in New York, he at once becomes thorough and enthusiastic. That good nursing is the most powerful ally the doctor has, is no longer a disputed question. That strong male nurses are indispensable is acknowledged. Our English brethren are very conservative in their orthography. retaining the u in such words as honor. labor. etc., and keeping up the use of double consonants to a much greater degree than is the case in this country; but they have done at least one good thing in this line and that is the dropping 'oleo" in the word oleqmargarine. The word is printed sim. ply "margarine." This is an excellent condensation, which ought to be adopted on this side of the water. Long words impair the force and lingual power of a language, and any move toward shortening them with out injuring their euphony and meaning should be welcomed. THERE is something sordid and absurd in the idea of a man giving himself up to the absorbing pursuit of accumulating money and delegating to his heirs the satisfaction which must result from its creditable expenditure. Money has no value, at least in the broader sense of that term. aside from what it will bring to the possession in the way of pleasure or the happiness which it can be made to bestow upon others. And this idea is receiving more than a mere ethical recognition. The world is gradually coming to the belief that the possession of great riches carries with it a certain obligation to humanity which cannot be wholly disregarded by perons endowed with a distinctive talena the acquisition of money.

HE canal across Central America will come in time, and that will be as soon as figures demonstrate that is will be a profitable undertaking. No matter how vast it may be, or what amount of money it may require, the canal will be built as soon as it can demonstratet to investors to profitable invistment.

The remarkable developments d ing the past few years in utilizing the mysterious force called electricity have diverted attantion temporarily from speculation as to its nature and source. The phenomena of heat, light and sound have been satisfactorily explained. but those of electricity are still shrouded in mysery.

THE key to all knowledge is the ability to read intelligently. In view of the facts of life among the pupils. the first care of the schools should be to teach that art and its haidmaid, writing as thoroughly as possible in the briefest time, so that if the pipil's school course is cut short he will at least carry away with him the instruments of self-education.

THERE is more danger in bad literature; than in anything else except bad whiskey. The question of suppressing that kind of literature is one that is frequently agitated by moral reformers. Interference by law and law enforcers is recommended by some. To see that the mind of the child is kept pure is the duty of the parents. No father or mother can shirk it. .

The first year of a president's term s spent in getting broken into the harness and disposing of the officeseekers. By the time his third year has begun he cannot help looking forward to the day-which seems so near-when he will have to give way to another. He thinks of the little he has done, of the many things he would like to see done. makes up his mind that four years is too short a term, and begins to feel the necessity of a ronomination and to work for it.

It requires a good deal of moral courage in a legislator who has concern about his political future to resist the pressure of forces which threaten him with defeat if he does not consent to do their bidding. There is many a man to whom the support of the moral sentiment of the community or the approval of his own conscience seems quito intangible by comparison with the threat of wellorganized and unscrupulous movements to defeat him at the polls.

LARGE open spaces for public recreation grounds are recognized as a necessity of city life. This is shown by the fact that, well equipped as London has been in the way of public parks, in comparison with our own cities, the park area of the British metropolis has been doubled in three years, since the organization of the new form of municipal government, the London county council. The same tendency toward a liberal provision for parks is manifest in nearly all leading cities of the world.

THE great advance that has been

are overywher his mind he wi tremor of a les but man can no ing from possib can only wait an date ourselves t with as much gra

sche

THE great dec whitefish in some casioned alarm an but this will under by the efforts of th which are taking the waters that ha The whole country the great lakes for be interested in the

commissioners are IT is the usual thi

sicians as impractic and exhibit the utmo sanitary science and The result is usually of the community is adjoining waters n tido if not above IL, greatly increasing mud is poisoned and created compared wit

cesspools were barml THE directors of the hand, the americals chancery, and the Ar in London have repo that the fortunes and Britain which are said heirs in this country a ical. In spite of this smooth-tongued swing are still making a liv ble Americans by pr them in securing "th

NATURE and ma

healthy mind ple

an abundance of

finite variety of div

to carry the min

scenes on a stont

Be

the aid of oar or

quickening bl

the brain by

exorcise and

restful.

with an

mind as

the phot

Auctor

reliz

cun

pr mi

pese under

the last 10 years. The number o ds employed in 1890 is almost three nes as many as were employed in 1880 d the amount of wages paid in 1890 is 0,453,685 as against \$8,502,935 in 1880. his is protection.

"IT IS a curious fact and one worthy careful consideration," says the ln strial World, "that every civilized tion on the globe, except the United stes, has immigrants by hundreds of thousands." Yet calamity leaders with wiser look and more discordant screech than the owl would have us believe the American laborer the most down-trodden creature in existence.

WHEN James H. Riggs was appointed petmaster it was upon the recomention of representatives of all factions, and were he a gentleman who had the nnciples of republicanism and fairness bued in his heart would have conted these same representatives reding a successor, instead of boldly nd defiantly selling the office for a stated price, payable in coin of the malm.

THE O'Neill postoffice fight is to be deplored. It is a sorry circumstance when a few men will prostitute the in-Influence, which is theirs by virtue of positions the people have seen fit to give hem, to foist upon these same people a postmaster who does not give satisfaction and is not a representative man This political piracy has endangered republican success in this county. See that proper credit is given where credit is due.

THERE is trouble over the change in the O'Neill postoffice, and THE FRONTIER regis-ters several large-sized kicks. Probably Doe wanted it again.-Fremont Heraid.

midering the fact that the genial entleman who has license to shape the atiny of this page has been revelling luxuries of the effete cast for the at three weeks and knew nothing of e, or The FRONTIER's kicking scelved a copy of the same. he the priv to say that appointment

cratic national convention at Chicag opens with the following paragraph:

The representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrous line of nine of his successors in democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

Our greatest historians do not for moment allow the right of the democratic party of the present day to claim either Jefferson, Madison or Jackson as its founders or as the exponents of its doctrines. In the history of the United States there have been four democratic parties. The first, the party of Jefferson and Madison, was developed by the issues arising after the revolution, issues chiefly due to conflicting conceptions of govermental power. The second and third existed in the days of Jackson: They were the southern free-trade democracy founded by Calhoun, and the national democratic party, of which Jackson was the leader, Jefferson the prototype, and which was more opposed in principles and doctrines to the Calhoun wing than it was to the whig party itself. The last is the Cleveland free-trade party of to-day, the legitimate successor of the Calhoun democracy. having as little right to trace decent from the party of Jefferson and Jackson as it has to call itself the successor of the party of Washington and Hamilton. work long before he was born and he has a cyclone cellar full of the best brands of reform constantly on tap; he We have spoken of this at such length merely to call attention to the hypocrisy of democratic leaders in alluding to Jefferson and Jackson as their patron saints, when they know themselves that on the issues of the present they are occupying a position entirely opposed to that held by the illustrious patriots whose names they invoke. For the purpose of showing this more clearly, we have gathered and give below the opinions and sentiments of those great leaders on the principal question treated of in the democratic platform and the position in regard to that question which the democratic party takes:

We denounce Protection as a fraud. Democratic Platform.

lay on all art whiel

In the Sixth district Jim Whitehead is not going to have a walkaway for the honor of being defeated by O. M. Kem. Dorrington of Box Butte, wants it and Judge Kinkaid of Holt. would not refuse it. Kem will be renominated and that tells tells the whole story .-- World-Herald.

We Wonder.

Hammond's Opinion.

Dr. Mercer is reported to have withdrawn from the contest for the nomina tion for governor on the republican ticket, immediately after the meeting of the central committee held in Omaha e few days ago. This must be a mistake. Dr. Mercer could not withdraw from the race, because he wasn't in it .- Fremont Tribune.

You Are Right.

An exchange in the western part of this congressional district says that Kem, if nominated, will not receive from three to five thousand votes of what he did two years ago and that Judge Kinkaid will be the nominee of the republican convention, being the most popular and surer of polling a larger vote than any one they could select.—Butte Gazette.

Quite True.

The friends of Ed. A. Fry, the hand some, though somewhat prematurely bald editor of the Niobrara Pioneer, are urging him as a mascot in connection with the state senatorship from Knox county. It is a genuine pleasure for the Tribune to endorse this movement in behalf of Mr. Fry for in this age of reform he would prove himself all that heart could desire. Mr. Fry is a pio-neer reformer, who began in the great is also a republican, and like charity, that covers a multitude of sins .- Fremont Tribune.

Crounse The Man.

With General Cowin out of the ques-tion, the most available man, and one who would have the least factional opposition, is Judge Lorenzo Creunse, now assistant secretary of the treasury and who years ago represented Ne-braska in congress. Crounse has a very clean record, and while he is not a ram-Crounse has a very pant anti-monopolist he has been in touch with the farming and laboring elements in this state in their demand for fair treatment at the hands of capi-Crounse is not magnetic, but he is Harrison-a man who would comlike Harrison-a man w mand the respect of all classes and would inspire confidence among the people if elected that while in the ex-ecutive chair we would have a clean, capable and safe administ. tion.—South maha Daily Citiz

made in the conveniences and comforts of city life within the period of one generation is a frequent subject of comment. There are now public means of convoyance between almost all sections, and the relations between the residence and business portion of the metropolis has been all but revolutionized. The telephone has annihilated space in the matter of conversation, and progressive civilization has manifested itself in many material minor but kindred ways.

No PERSON can learn to write easily, rapidly and legibly with character in the result except by much and continuous practica. The schools ought to give such practice as a few private schools do. Instead, they set the boys and girls the task of laboriously imitating and engraving copy for a certain time each day, and when their schooling is over the best they can do as a rute is painfully to draw an uncertain initation of their copies as they remember them. They have no faculty in writing and there is neither character nor dignity in what they do.

THE effort long ago set to make gentle society let go even its grip upon the slender and flexible aspara. gus, the steaming corn cob, the sinewy drumstick, or the artichoke's fleshy scales. The formality of the knife and fork was never adapted to the fullest enjoyment of any of these culinary joys. The glory of each is better exhausted with the help of the fingers; and this being so, they will, cleave to them in greater regard for the broad politeness of the reaso than for the hypersensitive subserv ience to impelling fashion, which lives always in dread lest it may no keep abreast of society's every freak What can knife and fork do toward e tracting the delicious juices of asparagus stalk, or the flavor of t fowi's phalanx, or what toward han ling the crisp shaving of the potat Absolutely nothing. They wore a made for such service.