

THE FRONTIER.

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CLYDE KING AND D. H. CRONIN, EDITORS AND MANAGERS.

VOLUME XIV.

O'NEILL, HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

NUMBER 32.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMIZED

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

INTERESTING NOTES

General Interest Published While News Is Still News.

M. D. Long visited Sioux City Saturday.

A. L. Tingle, of Basset, is in the city today.

Geo. Butler, of Ewing, is in the city today.

Dell Akin is in the city attending court.

Get your flour at McManus' as he has the best. 31-2

THE FRONTIER and New York Tribune both for \$1.50.

Attorney Rice was down from Stuart Monday attending court.

Mrs. G. C. Hazlet went down to Sioux City yesterday morning.

We have a full line of all kinds of fish at popular prices.

O'NEILL GROCERY CO.

Rev. J. M. Bates will hold Episcopal services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

S. M. Wagers and wife and Mrs. John Larue returned from their eastern visit last Monday evening.

The Bartley guards have been assigned to the second regiment and given the position of company F.

District court convened this morning with Judge Kinkaid on the bench. The day is called for the 19th inst.

Ed Butler, Hez Chambers and Mr. Hardy came down from Atkinson yesterday to see the wrestling match.

Miss Grace Adams gave a farewell party last evening to a large number of her young friends. A very pleasant time is reported.

When in need of coal go to Biglin's coal yard. He keeps the best coal in town and his prices are reasonable. 26tf

Chas. B. Leis, of Murdock, and Miss Emma Mikel, of Emmet, yesterday secured the county judge's consent to wed.

FOR SALE—10 head of farm horses. Want to close them out at once; will sell them for \$30 to \$70 per head.

EDGAR THOMPSON.

Col. Neil Brennan went down to Lincoln Wednesday per special invitation to attend the 25th anniversary of the Nebraska State University.

Parties wishing to purchase flour in 100 or 1000 pound lots will do well to see P. J. McManus before purchasing elsewhere. 31-2

Glove sale Saturday, Feb. 17. Entire line of ladies' and gent's gloves at cut prices. One day only.

J. P. MANN

Back Berry was in from Paddock yesterday. He reports his son, Tommy, recovering from his attack of typhoid fever.

THE FRONTIER's remarks regarding the principal seem to have performed the functions of a laxative and transformed his constipation of ideas into a dysentery of words.

I have just received a car load of flour which consists of two grades, full patent, Crown, and straight grade, Kitchen Queen. Every sack warranted.

P. J. McMANUS.

C. R. Parker, of Scottville, will sell at public sale on Tuesday, February 27, his entire outfit of farm machinery, household goods, stock, etc., to the highest bidder.

Chever Hazlet and Col. Brennan visited Chambers Saturday in the interests of the German Chicory Co. It is the intention of the company to erect a drying kiln at that point this year.

For sale or rent, on easy terms, a good farm, 160 acres, four miles from O'Neill; all tillable land, 115 acres were under the plow last year. For terms and further particulars address, Wilbur Seed Meal Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 30tf

Graphic: It is reported that the high school at O'Neill has been turned into a partisan forum. This is an innovation that will not conduce to harmony or a proper development in the legitimate lines of instruction under our school system.

The Independent last week donated exactly 6 feet and 2 inches of space to THE FRONTIER, for which we are grateful in proportion to the value of the space for advertising purposes, which we imagine is in the neighborhood of 25 or 30 cents.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25 cents.

Conrad Grebe, of Emmet, called Saturday and relieved the financial stringency at this office somewhat.

The blood is the source of health. Keep it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself, and superior in strength, economy and medicinal merit.

Last Friday Miss Fannie O'Neill closed a very successful term of school in District 156. Miss O'Neill expects to leave in a few days to visit with friends in Sioux City and Omaha.

The wrestling match last night between McDermott and Simpson was patronized by a \$150 house and gave general satisfaction. Simpson won three out of five falls and was declared winner by Referee Purdy, of Atkinson.

Kautzy, old boy, doesn't defend the First National Bank with that old-time enthusiasm. Perhaps those articles libeling THE FRONTIER don't come often enough to satisfy the cashier. Time was, you know, when Gallagher paid \$1.50 per week for them.

Mrs. L. E. Whitehorn will give a term of eighteen lessons in vocal music for \$1. Beginning February 19. Class meet at residence in the northwestern part of town, at 4:30 P. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Instrumental lessons \$3 per term. 32tf

The communication published last week in the Independent and signed "B. F. S." was written by Kautzman. "B. F. S." is so very illiterate that he cannot write anything. As a rule that is the class of men you will find flocking around Kautzman's standard, however.

Probably the first orange ever raised in Holt county was plucked last Saturday from a tree grown by Charlie Millard, the half of which THE FRONTIER acknowledges receipt of. It was of a fair size, looked all right, smelled delicious and was flavored like—a pumpkin.

The Sun received the contract for furnishing county stationery. It is to be hoped McHugh will give full count this year as the county is too hard up to be cheated. The last time the Sun had the contract 600 letter heads would go very nicely for 1000. This was by actual count.

John Tomstick, residing near Atkinson, was before County Judge McCutch on a last week on the charge of adultery, filed by one Mary Confal. The case was continued to March 12. Those who have a cultivated taste for rich and racy matters of this particular brand will do well to be on hand.

All persons holding tickets on J. P. Mann's parlor set are invited to be present Thursday, February 23, at 2 P. M. to witness the manner of awarding same. Should the set not be claimed or called for in 30 days after being awarded we will repeat the program March 23. So save your tickets as you may need them.—J. P. MANN.

Butte Gazette: The dance given by the A. O. U. W. lodge last Friday evening was one of the finest ever given in Butte. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Spencer orchestra, which, under the leadership of Sanford Parker is one of the finest in the west. The hall was crowded and all report a most enjoyable time.

Edward Bok's successful article in the January Cosmopolitan on the "Young Man in Business" has been reprinted in a tasteful and handy booklet form at 10 cents by the Curtis Publishing company, of Philadelphia. To this reprint Mr. Bok has added some fourteen pages of editorial matter answering "Three Uncertain Young Men."

The county board adjourned Saturday. Outside of the Skirving case nothing of particular interest was transacted. The settlement committee made report, various road and tax matters were acted upon, printing contract let and the county attorney instructed to bring suit against A. J. Meals and his bondsmen to recover a judgment of \$3,000.

Now that Professor—God save the mark—Morrow has proven to his own satisfaction that THE FRONTIER editors don't cut much figure anyway, perhaps he can find time to tell us why it is that parents from every portion of the county who were once anxious to send their children to O'Neill's justly celebrated schools are now either sending them to country districts or other cities?

Goods at less than wholesale prices at the Golden Investment company's store, O'Neill. Two-piece bedroom set, \$9.50, wholesale price in Omaha, \$10. Mattress, \$1.25, wholesale price, \$2. Woven wire spring, \$1.25, wholesale, \$1.50. Dining room chairs, \$4, one-half dozen, wholesale price, \$6. Rocking chairs, \$1, wholesale, \$1.50. Carpet per yard, .30, cost, .80. Blankets, sheets pillows, etc., in proportion. 1w

In the case from Boyd county, where in a woman was arrested and brought to O'Neill for stealing a pair of mules, H. E. Murphy nolleprossed her and let her go.—Independent.

"Nolleprossed" wonder what in thunder that means. We'll bet it's some mean trick, though. "Nolleprossed her and let her go." We thought Henry had reformed since his election, but there's no measuring the extent of a woman's influence. Our advice to Henry would be to not do it again, however.

Doc Mathews returned Sunday evening from his trip to California. He fell in love with the country and purchased 10 acres of land near Madera, at which place the Holt county colony is located. Mr. Mathews will probably express his views of the country in his own language through these columns next week. He carried with him a small camera and took a large number of views, among them Scottie's prison in Juarez, Mex., also some of his chums in that place.

Parties intending to buy flour in 500 or 1,000 lb lots want to distinctly understand that we will allow no outfit to sell the same grades of flour for less money than we do, and as for having the best flour in the market, all we have to say is the G. A. A., Patent and Daisy Straight are too well known to need any comment, and the manufacturer was never known to be driven from the market on account of prices, so remember we are doing business at the old stand. 33-2 O'NEILL GROCERY CO.

Judge Keyser came up from Omaha Sunday evening to hear the numerous bond cases Monday. Nothing was done, however. As the last session of court adjourned to no particular day or month, Attorney Utley raised the question of jurisdiction and was sustained by the court, and adjournment taken. The judge held substantially that when district court adjourns it must be to some particular day and hour. In view of this decision we are reminded of the forfeiture of Scott's first appearance bond, which was taken at special session and not at a session called for any particular day. The state has got its forfeiture in this case, now why doesn't it proceed to collect it?

Advertising, judicious and persistent, always pays. A New York dry goods house disbelieved the axiom and so a resort was made to the use of printer's ink in the established daily papers. The first advertisement brought a crowd of customers and the firm was forced to close its doors. Two hundred new salespeople were employed, more advertising done, and the house has been doing more than a satisfactory business. This truth is told by the firm. It always works that way. The reading public scans the newspaper columns, and it generally goes where it is invited. A pretty show window catches the attention of the passerby. But those who travel on another street look to their morning and evening papers for offers of bargains.

Obituary of Oliver T. Jones.

Deceased was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, June 4, 1825, and died at Dorsey, Nebraska, February 4, 1894, being therefore over 69 years of age at the time of his death. He was married to Miss E. E. Lancaster, of the same county, in April 1847, and moved to Hastings, Minnesota, in 1856, thence to Union county, Dakota, in 1872, and to Holt county 1878, where he resided until the time of his death, which was 12 o'clock noon, February 4, 1894, in the Presbyterian church, while attending Sabbath school.

Funeral services were held at the church where he died, Tuesday, February 9, at 12 o'clock, conducted by Mrs. Jennie Fryer, assisted by Elder Rosenkrance. The scripture lesson was taken from the fourteenth chapter of Job, tenth verse: "Man dieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"

He was a good soldier for his country, which the following will show: He enlisted in company A, Second regulars of Sharpshooters, volunteers on October 2, 1861, and was discharged in November, 1862, after being three times severely wounded.

He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, as was clearly seen by the large concourse of people that came to the funeral. The church was entirely too small for the people to get in. He will be greatly missed in the vicinity for his sterling worth as a citizen and a neighbor. In the last month he has been greatly interested in spiritual things and with the last few days of his life gave evidence of his expectation of Christ. He leaves a wife, three sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

Dorsey, Neb., February 7, 1894. **

Stock Cattle!

I am prepared to furnish stock cattle of all ages, or will buy on contract or commission. FRANK ANDERSON, 321f U. S. Yds., Sioux City, Iowa.

A Pedantic Pedagogue.

THE FRONTIER's mild criticism of Professor Morrow's method, or rather lack of method, of conducting our public school, seems to have deeply stirred that gentleman's slumbering passions and successfully urged him to scrawl a pair of screeds and appear before the public in the Sun and Independent simultaneously. He filled over a column with verbiage that resounded with the ring of the counterfeit and bore all of the essential ear-marks of a labored literary effort.

If we followed correctly his tiresome meandering, and grasped the ideas he sought to convey, his article was for the purpose of convincing the public that THE FRONTIER is presided over by illiterate and malicious individuals; and in that perhaps he is correct. We have no desire whatever to discuss the point, as it is entirely foreign to the subject in hand. If we are ignorant it is no excuse for Mr. Morrow being found in the same lamentable and barbarous condition. He is professor of a high school, once celebrated throughout the state for its learning, and is therefore supposed to know something. We are simply editors of a "boodle organ" and defenders of "robbers" and "venal vampires" and "corporation cormorants," which duties do not necessitate the assistance of education. We do not hold a first grade certificate and consequently are not obliged to suffer the excruciating humiliation of publicly defending our ignorance.

If we wrote "Inculcate into," we were wrong in the technical meaning of the term; but when he wrote in correction, "Inculcate upon," he was wrong. The one is incorrect, the other was obsolete years before this teacher of "current events" had graduated from the nursery. But perhaps he doesn't know this, so we will not dwell upon the subject.

Personally we have no particular war to make upon the professor, and what we have said has been for the good of our schools and not because we took exceptions to the pedagogue's political principles, "which we knew to be false." The board made a grave error when they employed a person without ability or experience, and it is to be hoped they have profited by the results. Our school is in a sorry plight. The chief instructor has not the respect of his co-workers, his pupils or his patrons. It was only last fall that this monument of conceit and ignorance essayed to read "current events" from a newspaper to a small audience upon the street corner. His delivery was so wretched, his pronunciation so inexcusably rank that a member of the school board within hearing probed a finger into either ear and retreated to a distance where the atmosphere was untroubled by the sound waves of that uncultured voice prompted to vibration by an uncultured and neglected mind. We say it is a sad circumstance that our principal, (the person who should command by his ability the respect of all) should go from room to room in the school house using such expressions as "I have saw" and "I seen," and defacing the blackboard with words so incorrectly spelled that he becomes the laughing stock of his pupils in the primary department. And it is no less painful to see him turn to his able assistant in the recitation room and request her to explain this or that point, as "I am somewhat rusty."

It is with reluctance that we expose to the public the true state of affairs existing in our temple of learning, and it is with regret we anticipate that it will take some competent scholar years to right the wrong that has been done and re-establish the reputation we have lost. The school board is not particularly at fault in this matter, as they certainly had reason to expect better things, but they can endear themselves everlastingly to the hearts of their countrymen by not being mistaken a second time.

Mr. Morrow should remember that philosophical studies are beset by one peril, that a person easily brings himself to think that he thinks, and a smattering of science encourages conceit, and a communication written in the language of a blackguard is a boomerang that is sure to crack the head of the twirler.

Obituary.

MAYNE—Samael, on Monday morning, February 12, 1894, at his home 3 miles southeast of O'Neill, of cancer; age 58 years.

Deceased was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1874. Mr. Mayne was a prosperous and energetic farmer, owning one of the best farms in the county, and has many friends who mourn his death. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral took place yesterday, services being held in the church at Inman. THE FRONTIER tenders its sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Letter List.

Following is the list of letters remaining in the postoffice at O'Neill, Neb., unclaimed, for the week ending February 4, 1894: Miss Lillian Ross, Miss Mary Gallagher, Thomas McDonald, Jess Stalling.

In calling for the above please say "advertised." If not called for in two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. H. KINGS, P. M.

The Skirving Impeachment.

As was indicated in these columns a short time ago, the independents are now at work with their impeachment machine—the board of supervisors. This machine is a peculiar instrument of exclusive populist application and is embellished with modern improvements upon which they hold either copy-right or letters-patent. The Holt county alliance, which is by satanic conception the unnatural parent of the independent party, has through its secretary, one John A. Robertson, trumped up a few charges against District Clerk Skirving, acting upon which the independent board of supervisors has placed the clerk upon trial for his official head.

The case came on for hearing Saturday morning but was continued by agreement to March 6.

M. F. Harrington is attorney for the complainant and R. R. Dickson, N. D. Jackson and T. V. Golden for the defendant.

The complainant alleges as his cause of action in substance as follows:

That in 1891 John Skirving was elected clerk of the district court, and that he still holds the office by virtue of such election.

That the plaintiff is a resident tax-payer of Holt county, Nebraska.

That the said clerk has neglected his duties by willfully and wrongfully absenting himself from his office for more than half of the days since his election.

That on the 19th day of August, 1893, the county of Holt brought an action in attachment in the district court against Barrett Scott; and that on the same day a similar action was brought by the Union National bank of Omaha against Barrett Scott; and that the said clerk refused to approve the bond offered by Holt county or issue an attachment until after the bond offered by the bank had been approved and attachment issued. Which action, complainant alleges, knocked the county out of something like \$1,800.

That the clerk wrongfully approved the bond of William McWhorter in the matter of enjoining the treasurer and the First National bank from paying Sheriff Cunningham his reward, to which complainant takes occasion to say he was justly entitled.

That the clerk has taken illegal fees in four or five foreclosure cases.

That he unlawfully certified E. H. Benedict to be a Justice of the peace.

To all of the above charges Clerk Skirving pleads not guilty.

What the outcome will be of course is somewhat problematical, although it is pretty safe to guess that the ring will carry out the wish of Harrington, who is too foxy to start a case of this kind unless he was confident that he could command the votes to successfully terminate it at the proper time.

Mr. Emery on Irrigation.

[The following is a synopsis of the speech made by Judge Emery, of Kansas, before the North Nebraska Irrigation convention, at O'Neill, last month. The entire speech is quite lengthy, but is full of valuable irrigation information and we will give it to our readers on the installment plan, a couple of columns each week until completed.]

Ladies and gentlemen of Nebraska—

This subject is so large and has so many sides to it that sometimes in talking about it I am a little at loss to know where to begin. Some parts of arid America have interests peculiar to themselves; not all of arid America is alike, so what interests some parts would not be interesting to other parts, but I feel today more as if I were going to address a Kansas audience on the question of irrigation, because your interests in Nebraska are like our interests in Kansas. We have much the same surface, much the same water supply and much the same people. If you will recall the geography of these two states you will find your north line about as far from the British possessions as our south line is from New Mexico, so that it is a square piece of country lying in the western belt of the arid region of America. Our products are the same, you raise cattle, wheat, corn, and hogs. We raise the same. You are engaged in much the same kind of wealth that we are in Kansas, the same condition of climate and I think that Kansas and Nebraska have about the best climate in the world, taking the twelve months together, the same railroad facilities. We are much the same people, our history came much at the same time. The time that you settled Nebraska forty years ago next September, we settled Kansas forty years ago next September so that to you people I think I see my way very clear to talk very much as I would in Kansas.

My first idea will be to present a little historical glance at our condition. What made Kansas and Nebraska settle? I am not going to speak of the social condition forty years past but some of you are as old as I am myself and you will recall that in '54 when your state and mine were settling, immigration was west resting on the line of four states and one territory, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and the territory of Minnesota. The great army of immigration was sort of stopping at

that line; and we didn't know much about it; there were no settlements west of that line except Texas and the Mormon population at Salt Lake. All west of that line was an unknown country filled with Indians and Mexicans. And going back on the Pacific coast all west of these lines was an unknown country; people knew nothing about it; people didn't ask questions about it, and the young men those days were settling Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and settling along the Missouri river. Now you old men know what I am talking about, the attempt of slavery to get west of that line together with the discovery of gold in California were two forces that caused immigration, caused that army all at once to cross the Missouri river. I crossed it with a hundred and twenty young men at Kansas City, you crossed it where the city of Omaha now stands, and Nebraska City now stands, and we began the settlement of this country and it was opened and settled in a day.

The most of these settlers settled in eastern Nebraska and eastern Kansas. Now my friends, and perhaps you, Mr. President, all of us who were in that army at that time, we never asked ourselves anything about what kind of a country we were going into. I never heard the question of irrigation till within the last few years, we never asked ourselves whether this was an arid country or not, we didn't know whether it was a country filled with minerals or not, we came in here because we wanted a free state here, wanted a free state there, and the excitement took place and it is a long and dreary chapter in history. It was turmoil and trouble and disturbance from '54 to the time of the surrender of Appomattox.

Now what has been the condition here since? [We built railroads, Uncle Sam gave away an empire of land in building railroads across the continent, we founded towns, we made cities, we invested in lands, and we opened farms in the west part of the United States which lies in the region we are talking about. It was settled in a hurry, no man asking himself much about it. What has been the condition in this country since? What is the condition of the great plains today? It is an open country, got a settled population. Now California is pretty densely settled in portions, and we have admitted thirteen states since that time, and we have made history very fast since we came across that line and have been so engaged in the agricultural and general development of the country that we haven't thought much about the country as a farmer's home, as a home for farmer's to gain a successful livelihood. We in Kansas have never been willing to admit that our state is good for nothing and you people in Nebraska have been much in the same fix. You have thought and we have thought and geographers have told us that as the population went westward the rain fall would go westward, but we have found out that that is a delusion. It is now scientifically declared that your rainfall has not gone west at all so that we have been hugging this delusion that we have got a good country for farmers to live in. A man that sits over here told me that he settled out here some fourteen years ago and is here now. When he first settled here his house was the only house, then he got so he could see three houses from his, then so he could see fourteen houses, today he says he sees eight houses from his. That's the history of this country in a nutshell. You have gone west and tried to get a living in western Kansas and Nebraska and you have been worn out; you have taken down your house and gone back because you couldn't get a living, and you have made a discovery and that discovery is this that this whole country is good for but very little. Taking farm lands one year with another there is nothing certain about it, unless we have more water. Now look what Uncle Sam has done: he sold you western farming lands at the regular price. Ten years ago Uncle Sam went down to the west point of the Gulf of Mexico, and if you will go with me in your mind and stick a stake in the warm sands of Mexico, Uncle Sam has drawn a line clear into Canada and then run that line twelve hundred miles west on the Canada line until he came to western Oregon, then runs it down the tops of those mountains past San Francisco, then around the coast to Mexico and down to Arizona and down the Rio Grande to the west Gulf until he comes to this state. Run a red line around the maps of this country and what has he told you? He has told you that all the land within that line is arid, that's this geographical survey.

Now these boys and girls, and I see some of them here, and I am glad to see them, you want to understand that line embraces two-fifths of our land, exclud-

[CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.]