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UME XV.

O'NEILL, HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA, APRIL 18, 1895.

NUMBER 41.

Interest Told As They Are Told to Us.

nings Portrayed For General

fication and Amusement.

at was over from Boyd Tues-

lanus left Friday morning for first installment of seed corn

O'Neill this week. Martin is making his annual

h assessors' schedules. unty relief commission met

at the county clerk's office. court will convene in Boyd May 7, instead of the 25th.

st National bank has purolt county's state warrant at

Connoly returned to the city day night and will reside here

kendall went up to Atkinson ight to accept a position on

Bastedo and Roland were over te Monday and Tuesday on

Wertz was down from Stuart attending the meeting of the lief commission.

County Clerk McCarthy, is on n, having fully recovered from of the mumps.

will be quarterly meeting at the hurch on April 20, at 2 o'clock e following Sunday at 11.

Butler, Drayton and Benson rom Ewing last Thursday and lking county division with our

ntague arrived from New York and is now at work for the Chicory Co., in the capacity of

of the factory. t not be a bad play on words at the Boyd county farmers a "seedy" appearance. Three

wagon loads of it. Kinkaid and Reporter King Saturday morning from Sioux

where they had been holding They go next to Boyd on May who "fish by the signs" should

his month that the indications

rented the Murphy pasture 3 st of O'Neill and will take colts ure for the season. Running

P. H. McNicholl.

is coming on nicely in this seche ground is said to be in finer than it has been for three d everything is a month ahead

s. Moore and Lell, members of nty relief purchasing committee. wa buying grain. We under-

hic: Mike Stafford and family for Norfolk Tuesday where ect to make their future home aphic joins a host of friends in shes for this very estimable fam-

t Ledger: The Citizens Bank of opened its doors for business rning with J. M Flannigan as Mr. Flannigan is an affable recable gentleman and we predict der his management the Citizens

Harding, of Delta, Colorado, an satic irrigationist and one who velled extensively through irrigatricts of the west, has been spendew days in O'Neill and its vicinity. y and under successful irrigation ts for it unbounded success. THE TIER acknowledges a pleasant call.

meanest man on record is said to Rawlins, says the Cheyenne Tri-He sold his son-in-law a oneaterest in a cow and then refused quested to provide the feed the assumed, and was compelled to water to her three times a day. tly the cow hooked the old man is suing the son-in-law for dam-

Miss Edna Saunders, of Randolph, was in the city the first of the week, the guest of Mrs. D. H. Cronin. She returned home this morning.

Miss Herrick gave to "men only"-at the rink last night-a good healthy talk on morality. Miss Herrick need not ND HOW IT HAPPENED | concern herself as to the grounds of propriety; all right thinking people will sustain her: The other class don't cut much of a figure anyway.

> Sioux Co. Journal: After an absence of two years it is evident that Judge Kinkaid is as popular as a presiding judge and as a man as he ever was here. His reporter, J. J. King, made his first visit here this term and his conduct and family of the deceased. attention to duty has made him many

creases the power of the township on the following dates: real estate and personal property, to maintain public wells, plant trees in highways and protect their growth and to operate a pound for the care of stock left running at large.

Grattan, 272 bushels potatoes, 685 bushels of corn; April 19--20; Shields, 200 bushels of potatoes, 780 bushels of corn, April, 19--20; Emmet, 94 bushels potatoes, 238 bushels of corn, April 19--20; Shields, 200 bushels of corn, April 19--20; Emmet, 94 bushels of corn, 94 stock left running at large.

A large and enthusia fic audience witnessed the production of the "Lancashire Lase" at the Opera house Monday night, by the Academy Dramatic Co., under the management of O. F. Biglin. The performers displayed considerable talent in their several parts and the play was a success. The net proceeds were about \$100.

Three hundred men and as many teams from Boyd county were in O'Neill Sunday, Monday and Tuesday for relief seed grain. Seven car loads were delivered upon the track here, Monday, by Wm. Krotter, of Stuart, but considerable trouble and delay was caused by the failure of the Boyd county authorities to dispose of their state warrant. Sam Sample was in Lincoln with the warrant, and word was received from him Tuesday morning that arrangements had been made and the grain was accordingly released.

The case of Hudson vs. the lodges of Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias, was tried Monday afternoon in county court. The case grew out of the reward offered by these lodges for the recovery of Scott's body. Mr. Hudson was the thanks to all churches for their valuable gentleman who first hooked into the body in the river. Some sixteen or or eighteen others who were assisting cared for me as if I were an own brother. in the search intervened in the case and asked that the reward of \$200 be pro rated, but the jury decided that the thankfulness of those whom you so plaintiff was entitled to the full amount | kindly benefitted. and brought in a verdict accordingly. The jury was composed of the followingnamed gentlemen: J. J. McCafferty, Ben Transue, Wm. Laviollette, John

Tuesday afternoon and evening was decidedly drizzly and uncomfortable for those whose business compelled them to be away from fire and shelter. The vast influx of Boyd county farmers rendered it extremely difficult for our hotel men to provide for and make them comfortable, and as a result thereof, the saloons entertained their full quota. A FRONTIER reporter, in quest of notes, dropped into one of these resorts, and in casting his eagle eye over the motley group espied the familiar faces of Jim Pinkerman and Mose Elliott. The form of the latter being propped up against the bar, ostensibly to keep the same ey will buy about twenty car in an upright position, while Jim was circulating among the throng and in modulated tones inviting everybody from Boyd county to come up and drink. This looks peculiar, to say the least; but we opine that the evidence in the case will have a greater influence in deciding the verdict of the jury than all the beer and hail-fellowship which can be brought to bear upon it.

Rev. Hosman, assisted by Miss Lida M. Herrick, deaconess of the Methodist In the north snow, followed by freezing. hospital, Omaha, and Miss M. E. Brown, will soon become one of the been conducting a series of revival meetrous business enterprises of Stu- ings at the M. E. church. Mr. Hosman informs us that up to date there have been about thirty-five conversions, principally among the young ladies and gentemen of the city. These good people have gone out upon the highways, and with their prayers and songs and logic arding thinks we have a beautiful succeeded in awakening some of the people of O'Neill to a realizing sense of their spiritual needs. Miss Herrick is a very quiet, nnassuming lady-a reasoner-and has a way, peculiarly her own of presenting her arguments and compelling her listeners to turn the searchlight of investigation upon their de the milk, maintaining that he Miss Brown, the singer, is possessed of all the front half the an uncommonly sweet voice, and has dedicated it to a good cause. Her beautiful songs, both in the open air and in the sanctuary have been instrumental in stirring up many an old sinner to a sense

KEARNEY—At his home about three miles north of O'Neill, on Monday, of pneumonia, Patrick Carney, aged 59

Deceased was born in Kerry county, Ireland, in 1837, and came to America in 1850. He came to this county and settled on the farm where he died, in 1876, and has been a resident of this county ever since. He was sick only about a week. Deceased leaves a wife and six children, four boys and two girls, to mourn his loss. The funeral services were held at the Catholic church, Wednesday morning and the remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery. THE FRONTIER tenders its condolence to the

The following townships will receive The new supervisor law largely in- their seed grain and potatoes at O'Neill

Saratoga, 100 bushels potatoes and 240 bushels of corn, April 22; Scott, 140 bushels of potatoes and 336 bushels of corn, April 22; Rock Falls, 140 bushels of potatoes and 337 bushels of corn, April 22; Rock Falls, 140 bushels

Chambers, 105 bushels of potatoes and Chambers, 105 bushels of potatoes and 880 bushels of corn, April 23; Conley, 100 bushels of potatoes and 485 boshels of corn, April 28; Fairview, 100 bushels of potatoes and 315 bushels of corn, April 23; Swan, 52 bushels of potatoes and 165 bushels of corn, April 25.

William delegation of potatoes and 165 bushels of corn, April 25.

Willowdale, 80 bushels of potatoes and 348 bushels of corn, April 24; Iowa, 105 bushels of potatoes and 310 bushels of corn, Apail 24; Verdigris, 185 bushels of potatoes and 690 bushels of corn, April 24.

Steel Creek, 160 bushels of potatoes

Steel Creek, 160 bushels of potatoes and 535 bushels of corn, April 25; Paddock, 217 bushels of potatoes and 550 bushels of corn, April 25. COMMITTEE.

To the people of Sumner, Tripoli, Westgate, Hawkeye, Maxfield, Knittel, Buck Creek, Waterloo and vicinities, who so cheerfully and liberally contributed grain, money and clothing to the poor people of Shields township, Holt county Nebraska, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks and the thanks of the poor people here who received a portion of the relief. Particularly do I extend aid, and also to my warm-hearted friend, D. R. Littell and his good wife who

May the good Lord blese you all, and may your reward be increased by the

CONRAD WETTLAUFER.

Mr. Wettlaufer called at THE FRONof lack of space in this issue the list will appear next week.

Mr. Wettlauffer did a month's hard work and collected about \$600 worth in

He is, however, very much dissatisfied over the way the grain was distributed, that part of the work being done by M. F. Harrington before Mr. Wettlaufer's return. He says the people of his township who most needed relief received the least.

Weather Indications for April.

Following is what Dr. Hartor's almanac says about the indications for April: "April arrives with the last storms of Cool, pleasant weather during the first days of the month, growing warmer, then in circulation in the country. with reactionary storms about the fifth and sixth. April showers, with warmer weather, follow. The first regular storm period of the month will originate in the of the store "trading" of the country all west on the ninth, taking its course across the continent, and reaching the Atlantic about the twelfth. During the progress of these storms, there will be At the south rapid and violent changes in temperature. Electrical phenomena. Frequent local showers. Cool to warmer weather will follow, with scattering storms on the sixteenth and seventeenth, through congress like the stealthy tread then pleasant April weather. Mercury on the twentieth will aggravate the second regular storm period, originating in the west on the twenty-first, and new moon on the twenty-fourth, will increase the heavy down-pour of rain and hail. A very warm atmosphere with electric clouds give warning of approaching danger. Cool pleasant weather will tollow, growing warmer with local storms on the twentyeighth and twenty-ninth. April will end with pleasant weather with increasing warmth and scattering April show-

Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned on section 14, township 31, range 11, on November 1, 1894, one white yearling steer. Also on February 4, 1895, one calf, color, red and white. Owners can of the duty he owes to his Creator, his family and his fellow man. have same by proving property, paying for keeping and advertising.

40-2 H. Hodgkins, Leonia, Neb. The "Post" on "Coin."

The New York Evening Post has felt the English language. called upon to take up the statements and arguments of the pamphlet now being widely circulated by the free coinage, 16 to 1 propagandists and silver mine owners, called "Coin's Financial School," and to treat them at length in a series of articles in its somewhat ponderous English manner. The Post has taken the pains to trace up the statements, historical and otherwise, to their lair and demonstrate their folly and to be interested, to provoke discussion falseness, a task that has seemed super- and get the sense of the country. ogatory to most of the opponents of free coinage without an international agreeto be misled by these insane chestnuts.

Here are some of the allegations of 'Coin" that the Post riddles.

The first is the assertion that the silver dollar was the unit of money in this country from 1792 until 1873. This is wholly false. The congress of the confederation did make the silver dollar the unit in 1875. It providéd a silver legal tender dollar and a silver one only. But in 1792 the congress of the constitution made the dollar to consist of two different things, two "units" if you please, one a dollar of twenty-three and threefourths grains of pure gold and the other a dollar of 271; grains of pure silver. It called them both units in a loose way and provided that the eagle should contain ten of these units or dollars.

"Coin" throws a little dust by stating that the act said that the eagle was to be 'of the the value of ten dollars or units," which is not true. It was that it should 'consist" of ten units or dollars.

In the same act it was provided that the silver dollar was to be "of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current," but having made a slight mistake in the computation of the grains the silver dollar coined under this act was worth a cent more than the Spanish milled dollar, and as the Spanish milled dollar was a legal tender by act of congress, it drove the congressional dollars out and they could not be kept in circulation, but were exported to be melted back into bullion.

So in 1805 President Jefferson of ping the coinage of the congressional orators was utterly ignored nine years the commission of 1876, but nothing after the passage of the coinage law, tions until thirty-one years later.

The next misstatement of "Coin" nopassed a law making all foreign silver gery by the Post. THER office yesterday and gave us a list coins legal tender in this country." This of the names of the donators which he lie is handy for the purpose of proving alism in 1871" and "Monometalism in eparations for next Monday and
Those will be the only two his more than the property of the names of the donators which he had promised to have published for the benefit of his Iowa friends. On account line to the purpose of proving the the theory of the silver free coinage 1894," one a picture of thrift and prosvalue that makes a dollar worth a dollar. ery. But of course as there wasn't a dol-The fact is that only two foreign come lar in either gold or silver current in the were ever made a legal tender by congress, the Spanish milled gollar and the metalism" then or for seven years there-French five-frank piece or crown.

But all this time up to 1861, when all coin left our circulation, over two hunded foreign silver coins circulated without trouble in this country. Subsequently, when the South American states became independent of Spain, but continued to coin the standard Spanish dollar, their dollars were made legal tender in this country, being precisely the same as the Spanish dollar. Congress made the Spanish dollar and the French March, passing onward to the east. five-frank piece legal tender because they constituted the bulk of the coin

The French and Spanish and Spanish-American silver coins less than a dollar were always in circulation and did most these years without ever being a legal tender for debt. So did those of Germany Austria, Holland, Belgium and Denmark, which were not legal tender. circulate without question because of their intrinsic value.

The next statement of the twelveyear-old suckling who answers to the name of "Coin' is that the "coinage act of 1973, which demonetized silver went of the cat." It was more like the stealthy tread of an elephant, for the proceeding on the bill occupy 144 columns of the Congressional Record, and the bill itself was printed thirteen different times before the vote was taken

This act provided that "the silver coins of the United States shall be a dol- thus to deceive the ignorant and the unlar, a half-dollar, or fifty-cent piece; a quarter-dollar, or twenty-five cent piece; a dime, or ten-cent piece; and the weight prominent free coinage stumper and of the dollar shall be 384 grains-which coins shall be a legal tender for their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment."

silver coin should be issued from the mint. A third section provided that the gold dollar should be the unit of value. county seed corn of There was nothing "covered up" in the 41-2

bill if one understands the rudiments of

The particular part of the bill that omitted the silver dollar as a unit of value was discussed on the floor by four members of the house. Secretary Boutwell called attention particularly to this feature of the bill and his documents were printed and laid on the desk of every senator and congressman. They were also sent to boards of trade, college professors and all persons thought The senate struck out "384" as the

number of grains in the silver dollar ment, because no intelligent man ought that made it equivalent to a French fivefrank piece and just equal to two half dollars, and inserted "420" and thus created the "trade dollar" that was afterwards used in China and the east. So the senate must have known something about the change that was being made in the "unit." But the silver dollar was then an obsolete coin and nobody wanted it for business. The trade dollar was put in its place for our Asiatic customers who used silver almost exclusively.

All debts, public and private, have been contracted on the basis of the act of '78, that is, the gold basis. The national debt, previously contracted practically on the gold basis if not legally, has all been refunded since that year, and is legally on the gold basis. But since that time the silver dollar of 1792 has depreciated in value to 50 cents all over the world. except where it is 1edeemable in a gold dollar. The government has simply chosen the most stable metal for its unit or dollar and all contracts are for dollars of that unit.

The Post alludes to other subsidiary lies in the pamphlet. For instance a quotation purporting to be the words of Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, at a lecture in the Art institute." Mr. Gage not only repudiates the quotation, but declares that he never attended any such

It also notices the allegd report of the monetary commission of 1878 attached to a picture of "Columbus discovering America," in which the point is endeav ored to be made that Columbus, by "restoring the volume of precious metals,' sainted memory issued an order stop- lifted the world from misery to prosperity. There is no such passage in the resilver dollar and not another one was port of the monetary commission of minted in this country until 1836. So 1878. There is found a part of it in the the alleged "unit" of the free coinage report of Senator Jones, of Nevada, of about Christopher Columbus and the and was repudiated by all administra- discovery of America, which gives the quotation all its point. Another phase in the quotation, sub-quoting from ticed by the Post is that "congress had "Adam Smith," is also found to be a for-

and not intrinsic | perity and the other of poverty and mis-United States in 1872 there was no "biafter. Furthermore, the "prosperity" of 1872 was a hollow shell. The year after a panic occurred, worse than the 'monometallic" panic of 1893-4 that brought poverty and misery to thousands of households. And we had bimetalism in 1894 as we have never had it before.

The Post discusses at some length the silly twaddle of the fool schoolboy "Coin" about gold being "the money of the rich and silver the money of the poor," which is an insult of course to the laboring man, as it pretends that a 50-cent dollar is good enough for him, while the "rich" man grinds him down to powder by trying to make him take a gold dollar when he pays his his wages. But such stuff is beneath contempt. As the Post shows incidentally, the

only real dynamic force behind these lies and forgeries is the covert suggestion to the man in debt that if the silver mine owner is permitted to have his 50 cents worth of bullion made into a legal tender dollar he will double his debt paying power and the consequence may be that other debtors may get some of these dollars "cheap" with which to swindle their creditors also from whom they borrowed gold dollars or their equivalent a day or a week or a year before. The Journal apologizes for synopsiz-

ing the Post's articles because they cover too much space to be quoted in full. But it has presented the principal points. briefly and plainly. It shows that the pamphlet was written by a gross liar and a bold forger, and that it intends wary. In this respect, however, it merely follows the method of every writer in the land. None of them dare tell the truth at any stage of their monotonous screeds. The truth would "down" them, and so they carefully es-Another section provined that no other chew it. -State Journal.

To insure your corn crop buy Holt

PERTAINING TO IRRIGATION.

To make a reservoir, first select a suitable location, one that will occupy the land as high, or higher, in elevation than any of the land you wish to irrigate; then lay off the lines marking its dimensions. If the land on which the reservoir is to be built be of fresh sod, it will be necessary to plow up or remove all of the sod from the ground on which the embankments are to be constructed, otherwise there would always remain a seam through which the water would escape from the reservoir, as sod is not fit material to use in the construction of embankments, it should not be used when building them up to their required heights. When the outlines of the embankments are established and the sod removed, as before stated, then plow within the lines of the proposed embankments and with a scraper draw the earth from the inside of the reservoir to build up the walls with. The walls should be not less than five feet in height, measuring on the outside, and very wide or thick at the ground level. The wall should be so carried up that the slope from the inside will be very gradual, not abrupt, for the reason that if the walls are nearly perpendicular, waves of the water will destroy them, hence the avantage of making the walls very sloping from the inside; the outer walls may be made more perpendicular, because there is no water from the outside to injure them. Having built the walls by using the earth from the inside of the reservoir, and everthing ready for puddling the earth to hold water, the first thing in order is to plow up all of the land over the whole bottom surface of the reservoir, four or five inches deep, then with a harrow or drag, or other suitable implement, reduce the earth to a very fine pulverization, and after this shall have been done, and thoroughly done, the next thing in order is to make ready to puddle.

Having your team and that of your neighbor, if you can secure his services. with drags or harrows, or inverted scrapers, or other tools that will be best adapted for working fine earth into mortar. Now, all ready to puddle, turn the water into the reservoir and begin to puddle at one edge, puddling carefully along this edge until the earth shall have been reduced to perfect mortar and continue to work toward the other side until you have completed the entire bottom of the reservoir as far up on the embankment as yourcan work to good advantage with your team.

If you have done the work thoroughly and without stopping after you have once commenced, until it is finished. your reservoir will then cement into a good solid bottom that will hold very well. After you have your reservoir thus made and puddled, the next thing is to provide some means to prevent the embankment from being washed down by the continuous waves of water which are caused by the wind. Many different schemes have been devised for this purpose and none of them with that degree of success that it is hoped will be obtained by further experimenting in the near future. Some of the irrigators use sod for protecting the walls on in the inside by laying the sodded blocks in the same manner now employed by landscape gaadeners in sodding lawns and housevards. If stone can be had the better way

will be to rip-rap the embankment on the inside, as it would be the more permanent and as a rule give better satisfaction. Some irrigators have used planks thrown onto the water, which will float and be driven by the wind to the opposite side of the reservoir from which the wind blows, the planks acting as a break-water to prevent the walls from being destroyed. When the wind changes these planks

blow to the other side again and thus continue to protect the walls, no matter from which direction the wind blows. This last plan—of using planks—is not as good as the sodding in the estimation of many who have used both systems.

Another plan is to rip-rap the inside walls with brush and weight them down with stone, or hold them down by sta ing them. In this case the twigs and limbs of small trees and bushes are laid down against the wall in a compact mass, and in as thick a mass as the sup-ply of the material will permit. This been found to give very good results. If the walls have been sodded inside instead of being protected by boards, brush, or stone rip-rap, it will be well if some water-grass can be procured from sloughs and planted in seams between the blocks of sod, so that by the time the sod rots out, the water-grass may have taken firm root so as to afford a living peotection to the embankment.

The outside walls of the embankment

may be sodded, or they may be planted with such grass as irrigators prefer, such as blue grass or other tame grasses. To maintain your reservoir in good order never allow it to go dry. If the bottom will dry out and crack open, which will require it to be re-plowed and re-puddled, requiring just as much work to make it hold now as it did to make it hold in the beginning; for the same reason do not allow the ground to freeze. Freezing is just about as bad as leaving it go dry. To avoid freezing always keep about two feet of water in your reservoir during the winter.