

SURVIVAL OF NEW NOVELS.

Percentage of Books That Gain Enduring Fame Is Extremely Small. It is said that the American publishers have in press over two hundred new novels which are likely to be issued between now and the holidays. The statement is easily credible. In 1890 they issued 1,118 novels; in 1891, 1,105; in 1892, 1,103, and in 1893, 1,132. This average of three novels put on the market for every day in the year includes imported books issued by English houses and published in New York by their resident agents, but it does not include the publications of the "minor cheap libraries." The English publishers issue about the same number of novels yearly as the American. In 1893, an average year, they issued 935 new novels and 393 reprints.

The interesting question of what becomes of all this mass of "literature" is answered only in part by the five-cent counters. Many of these books must fall to obtain the honorable if humiliating usefulness the five-cent counters offers to those for whom the dollar shelves are no longer tenable. They do not circulate at all. A few copies are sent to the newspapers. The author distributes complimentary copies among his acquaintances, and he is fortunate if he finds even among his intimate friends those who can recall the title of his work within six months after its publication. That "among nine had if one be good there's still one good in ten" is a comforting thought, but it hardly applies to contemporaneous fiction, for hardly one in a thousand and certainly not one in a hundred of the novels published stands the only sure test of merit as a novel—that of survival. Only in rare instances do they outlive their first year. The man whose book actually lives ten years may set himself down as a genius whether the critics think so or not. Only once or twice in a generation do writers appear whose stories have enough of universal human nature in them to survive their generation. And this is all as it should be. It is well enough for the most worthless of all worthless books to be written if it really represents an aspiration to produce something worth the attention of the world, but it is better still that swift and merciful oblivion should cover failure. In novels as in everything else the fittest should be the survivors. And in the long run they always are.

JOSEPHINE WAS MERCIFUL.

She Tried to Prevent the Execution of the Duc d'Angouleme. Mme. Bonaparte learned with intense sorrow of the determination taken by her husband. In the main his measures and his convictions had been kept a secret, but she confided both to Mme. de Remusat, and the first consul himself had told them to Joseph. On the 20th the decree for the duke's imprisonment and trial was dictated by the consul and trial was dictated by the consul in the early afternoon he returned to Malmaison, where at three o'clock Joseph found him strolling in the park, conversing with Talleyrand, who limped along at his side. "I'm afraid of that cripple," was Josephine's greeting to her brother-in-law. "Interrupt this long talk if you can."

The mediation of the elder brother was kindly and skillful, and for a time the first consul seemed softened by the memories of his own and his brother's boyhood, among which came and went the figure of the Prince of Conde. But other feelings prevailed; the brothers had differed about Lucien's marriage and the question of descent if the consular power should become hereditary; the old coolness finally settled down and chilled the last hopes in the tender-hearted advocates for clemency. To Josephine's tearful entreaties for mercy, her husband replied: "Go away; you're a child; you don't understand public duties." By five it was known that the duke had arrived at Vincennes, and at once Savary was dispatched to the city for orders from Murat, the military commandant. On his arrival at Murat's office, from which Talleyrand was in the very act of departing, he was informed that the court martial was already convened, and that it would be his duty to guard the prisoner and execute whatever sentence was passed.—"Life of Napoleon," by Prof. Wm. M. Sloane, in the Century.

Telling Evidence.

Tom Wolfe was sentenced to a term of two years three months in the penitentiary by a Connorsville, Ind., court the other day for burglary. The conviction of Wolfe depended largely on whether a man of his build could have crawled through a seven-inch transom. Prosecutor Smith procured a window and demonstrated his theory before the jury by getting down on the floor and wriggling through the hole. He convinced the jury and clinched his case.

Awarded Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
PERFECT MADE.

HIGHEST TREES.

They Are of the Eucalyptus Tribe of Gums and Are Found in Australia.

In the Victorian state forest, on the slopes of the mountains dividing Gipps Land from the rest of the Australian colony of Victoria, grow the highest trees in the world, the noble gum trees of the genus eucalyptus. These trees range from 250 feet to 500 feet in height. One of the huge trees that had fallen was found, by actual measurement with a tape, to be 433 feet from the roots to where the trunk had been broken off by the fall, and at that point the tree was 3 feet in diameter. A cedar tree recently felled near Coocsta, Wash., measured 467 feet in height and 70 feet in circumference. Dr. James gives some interesting particulars of these gum trees. The eucalyptus globulus grow 40 feet in height in four years, in Florida, with a stem a foot in diameter. Trees of the same species in Guatemala grew 120 feet in twelve years, and had a stem diameter of 9 feet. Other species also attain enormous sizes—eucalyptus diversicolor is known to grow 400 feet high, and trees have been measured 300 feet long without a branch. Boards 12 feet wide can frequently be obtained. In 1860, a monster petrified tree was found in Baker county, Oregon. It was just 666 feet long, and at its butt was quite 60 feet in diameter. Amber-like beads of petrified gum adhered to the sides of the trunk for a distance of 100 feet or more.

Mr. Gladstone's Postal Cards.

A few years ago Mr. Gladstone was seized with a mania for answering on postal cards all communications addressed to him. His reply to requests for an opinion were so delightfully non-committal, that the recipient of the postal was never any the wiser as to the great statesman's views. For instance, Mr. Gladstone was once asked what he thought of the use of tobacco. Forthwith on a postal came the following: "While some persons consider the use of tobacco to be exceedingly injurious to themselves and offensive to others, not a few persons consider it an innocuous and delightful indulgence. What do you think about it?" These quasi-palindromes from Gladstone's pen were all much alike and created such fun that they were eagerly sought for. The old gentleman has for some time ceased this manner of correspondence, but the enterprising swindler in London, who has been flooding this country with Gladstonian postals, must have made a rich harvest. He netted \$3 a piece for them. It may have been that Mr. Gladstone's studied care not to express an opinion was due to the fact that he expected an imposition of this nature would arise. St. Augustine dubbed Cicero "a weigher and measurer of words." But give the wonderful sage of Hawarden a postal and he can discount the great Roman orator at his own game.—Philadelphia Record.

R.I.P.A.N-S
TABULES
REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla is prepared for cleansing the blood. It builds up and strengthens constitutions impaired by disease. For sale by Morris and Co. Druggists.

The east bound passenger on the Pacific Short line now leaves O'Neill 9:55 A. M., making connections with trains from the west. G. W. SMITH, Agent.

A. G. Bartley of Magic, Pa., writes: I feel it a duty of mine to inform you and the public that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. For sale by Morris and Co. Druggists.

George W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria Times, Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children said: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If this remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious. For sale by P. C. Corrigan, Druggist.

The popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the high esteem in which it is held leads us to believe it to believe it to be an article of great worth and merit. We have the pleasure of giving the experience of three prominent citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal., in the use of the remedy. Mr. A. V. Trudell says: "I have always received prompt relief when I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." Mr. James Orchard says: "I am satisfied that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my cold." Mr. J. M. Hatcher says: "For three years I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and its results have always been satisfactory." P. C. Corrigan, Druggist.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the District Court of Holt County, Neb. Mary Smith, Plaintiff.

vs. John Smith, Defendant.

NOTICE.

To John Smith, non-resident defendant. You are hereby notified that on the 31st day of October, 1895, Mary Smith filed a petition against you, in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a decree in said action separating her from your bed and board and the grounds that you have been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment toward the plaintiff and her minor children. In this, that on the 23d day of August, 1895, that you without any cause or provocation, struck the plaintiff in the face with your fist, and that on the 29th day of October, 1895, you without any cause or provocation struck the plaintiff with a wooden bench, and on the 31st day of July, 1895, that you struck the plaintiff with a rope, and that for the past ten years, dates unknown to plaintiff, and at least once a month during that time you have without cause or provocation beat and bruised the plaintiff and her minor children and that during the past ten years, dates unknown to the plaintiff at this time, that you have frequently abused the plaintiff and her minor children by calling them rife, indecent and abusive names, and have threatened their lives. Plaintiff prays in said petition for the custody and control of the minor children, to-wit: John Smith, Louis Smith and Edith Smith, and alleges that you are a man of vicious and vulgar habits and unfit to have the care and custody of said children. Plaintiff also asks in said petition for a decree separating her from your bed and board and that you be restrained, enjoined and prohibited from imposing any restraint on her personal liberty or that of her minor children during the pendency of this cause, and that you be restrained from removing or disposing of any of the personal property or household effects, situated on the south-west quarter of section thirty-five (35), township thirty (30), range fifteen (15), in Holt county, Nebraska; also prays that you be enjoined and restrained from interfering with her possession of the above described land during the pendency of this action.

Plaintiff alleges in said petition that you are the owner of personal property of the value of \$965 and real estate of the value of \$2500 all in Holt county, Neb., all of which is unincumbered, and that you owe not to exceed \$175.

Plaintiff prays that you be decreed to pay her reasonable alimony for the maintenance of herself and her children and for their education, and for such other relief as equity may require.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 13th day of January, 1896.

Dated at O'Neill, Neb., December 2, 1895. MARY SMITH, Plaintiff.

By R. E. Dickson, her attorney.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

No. 5819.

Marian W. Barnett, William L. Weller and Mary Weller, his wife, will take notice that on the 16th day of December, 1895, Edward B. Gaskell, executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. E. B. Gaskell, deceased, filed his amended and substituted petition in the district court of the county of Holt, state of Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by Marian W. Barnett and Drusilla J. Barnett to the American Loan and Trust Company, on June 1, 1887, upon the northeast quarter of section seventeen (17), township thirty-two (32), range eleven (11), in the county of Holt, state of Nebraska, to secure the payment of a mortgage bond for the sum of \$500.00 with coupons attached, due and payable June 1, 1892, which said bond and mortgage were duly assigned for value before maturity to Mrs. E. B. Gaskell, deceased. Plaintiff alleges that there is now due and payable upon said mortgage indebtedness from the defendants to the plaintiff the sum of \$617.50, with interest at ten per cent from December 1, 1890, and prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay said sum, with interest and costs, and in default thereof, that the said mortgaged premises may be sold to satisfy the amount due, with interest and costs.

You and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 3rd day of February, 1896.

EDWARD B. GASKELL, Executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. E. B. Gaskell, deceased, plaintiff.

By E. H. Benedict and Montgomery & Hill, Attorneys.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT O'NEILL, NEB., November 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at O'Neill, Neb., on January 4, 1896, viz: P. E. Chase, guardian of the minor heirs of Jacob L. Harper, deceased, H. E. No. 14994, for the SE 1/4 Sec. 19, Twp. 28n, Range 9w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Gray, George E. Hunter, Doran Hunt, Alaska Lines all of Page, Neb.

JOHN A. HARMON, Register.

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the Elkhorn Irrigation and Land Company was organized on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1895, and in accordance with the laws of the state of Nebraska, made and provided.

Its principal place of transacting business is O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is to construct, purchase, lease and maintain irrigation canals, laterals, ditches, reservoirs, and especially to lease, maintain, control and operate the rights, franchises and property of the Elkhorn Irrigation company, O'Neill, Neb., and to furnish water for irrigation, power, stock and domestic purposes, and to carry on a general irrigation, farming and stockraising business. Also to own, buy, sell and convey real estate lying under and contiguous to its irrigation canal or canals.

The amount of authorized capital stock of said company is \$150,000, divided into 1500 shares of \$100 each, \$5,000 of which was subscribed and ten per cent paid in before beginning business.

Said corporation began business November 18, 1895, and is to continue in business for ninety-nine years unless sooner dissolved by due process of law.

The highest amount of indebtedness said corporation can at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its capital stock.

The business of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of directors, from whose members shall be elected a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and such other officers as shall be deemed advisable by said directors.

THE ELKHORN IRRIGATION AND LAND COMPANY. [SEAL]

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Thomas Simonson and wife, Carlin Simonson, to have all of section 3, township 33, range 11, west of the 6th p. m. in Holt county, Nebraska, excluded and taken from the Golden Irrigation District.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of September, 1895, the above named Thomas Simonson and wife, Carlin Simonson, as petitioners, filed their petition with the board of directors of the Golden Irrigation district, praying in said petition that all of section three (3), township thirty (30), range eleven (11) west of the 6th p. m. in Holt county, Nebraska, and situated within the boundaries of said irrigation district, and constituting a part thereof, be excluded and taken from said district for the reason that none of said land can be irrigated to advantage and with profit, for the reason that a part thereof is rough and rolling and not subject to irrigation and that the balance of said land is so situated that it does not require irrigation for successful farming, and that none of said tract of land is under cultivation, except about ninety acres, and that the remaining part of said tract is used for hay and pasture land only, and said petitioners pray that said lands be excluded and taken from said district and that the boundaries of said district be so changed.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in, or that may be affected by the exclusion and taking from said district said lands, or that may be affected by such change of the boundary of said district to appear at the office of the board of directors of said Golden Irrigation District, in the city of O'Neill, Nebraska, on the 7th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day (that being the regular meeting of said board) and show cause in writing, if any they have, why said lands shall not be excluded and taken from said district as proposed in said petition and show cause why the change in the boundaries of said district as proposed in said petition should not be made.

Dated at O'Neill, Neb., this 11th day of December, 1895. [SEAL] B. B. BRAIN, Secretary of the Golden Irrigation District

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BEST PAPER
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