VOLUME XVII.

# O'NEILL, HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA, JULY 30, 1896.

NUMBER 4.

Items of Interest Teld As They Are Told to Us.

WHEN AND HOW IT EAPPENED

Local Happenings Portrayed For General Edification and Ampsement.

Dentist at Hotel Evans.

Will Lewis was up from Ewing yester-

Register Harmon returned last night from a thirty day's visit in the east.

Mrs. Geo. Clark went down to Omaha this morning for medical treatment.

A destructive hall storm is reported to have visited Boyd county last Sunday.

Billie Fisher, of Laurel, was in the city last Friday. He went up to Atkinson in the evening.

Con Murphy, of Anaconda, Mont., arrived in the city Sunday morning to attend the funeral of his mother.

Work on the new fair grounds is being pushed as rapidly as possible. A halfmile track is now in course of construc-

The dance at the bowery Tuesday night was not much of a success financially, although those in attendance had a pleasant time.

Mrs. Ham Kautzman and son, Fred, started Tuesday for West Union, Custer county, on a visit to Mrs. Kautzman's daughter who is ill.

Charlie Ryan arrived in O'Neill Friday night for a short visit with friends here. He is on his way to the mountains of Colorado for his health.

You are going fishing? Well, before you start get your fishing tackle of Neil Brennan w o keeps everything in the sporting 1 44-tf

The ladies of the M. E. churbh will give a so per at the Bowery on Wednesway evi aing of next week at 6 o'clock. Come and get a square mek.

John Murphy, who arrived in the city last Friday evening to attend the funeral of his mother, returned to his home at Park City, Utah, this morning.

Dr. Scoggin, the dentist, at Hotel Evans, says on account of more work coming in than he is able to finish by August 1, he will remain until Monday,

For sale or exchange for young stock several full-blooded Poland China boars, GEO. MCLEOD,

The ladies of Coburn Post W. R. C., Leonia, Neb., will give an ice cream social at the Marquette chapel Saturday afternoon, August 8, at 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

O. F. Biglin sells the best farm machruery manufactured. Every farmer knows the name of the best machinery; it is the McCormick. Harvesters, bind. ers and 6-foot mowers for sale at prices that are right.

Elmer Merriman, of Laurel, visited in O'Neill over Sunday with friends. Murphy, who survives her. In 1879 they Elmer says he is prospering nicely in his came to this county where they have new location and likes the place. There are enough ball games down in that Annie, Jerry and Maggie, blessed her section to ward off ennui.

Mr. McGinnis, formerly of York, was in the city last week on business. Mr. McGinnis has purchased a considerable amount of land near Amelia and will stock it with fine milch cows and furnish milk to the Amelia creamery.

Friday morning, where he went with Miss Davis, mention of whose sickness was made in these columns last week. His patient arrived at her home without experiencing a relapse and her recovery is not doubtful.

Mrs. N. C. Gwinn and daughter; Bl.die, leave O'Neill tomorrow morning for Laurel, Neb., where Mr. Gwinn is located and in the jewelry business-The family has e resided in O'Neill for thanks and hope that it will be many will sincerely regret their departure.

District court adjourned last Friday sine die. Several motions were disposed of and a few equity cases. The court granted Mrs. Clark the right of appeal from the award of the board of arbitration. The city ordered a transcript and will test the matter in the supreme

Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Washington, D. C., will give her lecture, "The Philosophy of Woman Suffrage," in the court-house Thursday evening of this for Walter A. Wood & Co.'s mowers and invited; no admission fee will be charged. | years.

Primary caucus for supervisor in district number Five is recommended on Saturday September 19, and the convention on the Saturday following, Sep-2 P. M. J. M. Alperson, Chairman.

Those who want more reading matter during the campaign can get the Sioux City Twice-a-Week Journal and THE FRONTIER for \$1.55; the subscription to THE FRONTIER to continue one year, and the subscription to the Journal until November 20.

The board of supervisors met in adourned session Monday to complete heir work on the claims. The Boyd county board came over yesterday to neet with them for the purpose of making some definite arrangements in regard to the bridge on the line between the two counties.

The annual convention of the Equal Suffrage Association, of Nebraska, was held at Long Pine Chautaugua July 22. 23 and 24, and was of great interest and importance. Officers elected: President, Mrs. Clara B. Colby; vice-president at large, Mrs. C. M. Woodward; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. M. Bunting; ecording secretary, Mrs. A. M. Edwards; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Smith-Havward. Some very fine addresses were delivered. Among them a very eloquent and able address from Mrs. Jeannette L. Taylor, of this city, upon the necessity and value of the ballot to woman. Mrs. Taylor was warmly applauded and at the close of her brilliant address was heartily congratulated by her pleased audience.

Chever Hazelett returned Sunday night from a business trip to Chicago.

Summer Clearing Sale. Parasols, umbrellas, fans, shirt waists, low shoes, straw hats, baby hats and bonnets, and our full line of summer

20 to 50 per cent. DISCOUNT. for two weeks ending Saturday, August 8. If you want summer goods cheap come and see us. J. P. MANN.

OBITUARY.

MURPHY—Died, at Sioux City, Iowa, Wednesday. July 22, 1896, Mrs. Brid-get Murphy, of Bright's disease, aged 57 years.

The deceased was the wife of Patrick P. Murphy, who resides about three miles northeast of this city. She had been in Sioux City the past six weeks receiving medical treatment and was supposed to be recovering under the skillful care of the physicians and the constant attendance of her son, Felix, and daughter, Annie, who were with her. But it was not to be, and she was At Caldwell's ranch, nine miles north of called to her heavenly home, passing peacefully away at 6:30 Wednesday eyen-

> Mrs. Murphy was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1839 and came to America in 1857. The following year she was married to Felix Murphy, at Ontonagon, Mich. From there the, moved to Central, Mich., where her husband died in 1865, leaving three children, John, Felix and Abbie, now Mrs. M. M. Sullivan. After the death of her husband Mrs. Murphy moved with her family to Hancock, Mich., where she was married in 1868 to Patrick since resided. Four children. Con. second union, all of whom survive her,

and were present at the funeral. The funeral was held Sunday afterneon and was one of the largest ever seen in this city; all friends and acquaintances gathered to pay a farewell tribute to one whom they loved in life for her many virtues and by their kindness tried Dr. Gilligan returned from Rapid City to allay the poignant grief of the loved ones left behind. THE FRONTIER joins the many friends of the family in tendering its sympathies in their hour of SOFTOW.

## CARD OF THANKS.

To the kind neighbors and friends, at Sioux City as well as at home, who so kindly assisted us during the sickness, death and burial of our beloved wife and mother, we extend our heartfelt fifteen years and have many friends who years before you will be called upon to bear a like affliction.

> PATRICK MURPHY AND FAMILY. MRS. M. M. SULLIVAN AND FAMILY.

> > LOOK HERE.

It is now the season when you want to buy the best machine oil for the least money, and when doing so always bear in mind that Brennan's is headquarters for all kinds of oil: Machine, gasoline, kerosene and sewing machine; also axle grease. Twine as low as the lowest. Deering Harvesters and Binders. Repairs week. People who have heard this binders. Moline wagons, buggies, road address say it is one of the most able, wagons and the finest assortment of logical, convincing and brilliant they hardware in the valley. Anti-rust tinever heard on that subject. Everybody ware warranted not to rust for three 51-tf. MRIL BRENNAN.

SPLAN THE CRITIC.

By last week's Sun we find that Mr. Selah has taken the editor of that paper into his confidence, to deliver himself tember 26, at the LaRue school house at of a literary abortion, which he or the Sun man dubs "Caldwell Criticised." But the Sun man gives the snap entirely away by publishing it, and is, thereby, we think, guilty of a most flagrant vioation of confidence. For who can for a moment conceive, that Mr. Selab, a man who has spent nearly half a lifetime in the newspaper business, would be so lacking in a knowledge of the reading public as to expect to be able to palm off upon them such a conglomer ation of inconsistency with the hope that it would be accepted as a criticism of Mr. Caldwell's address.

We will submit, in the first place, that the address of Mr. Caldwell, referred to, needs neither apology nor defense, and in the second place, if it did, we consider Mr. Caldwell amply able to take care of himself. But it seems strange to find a statesman of Mr. Selah's pretensions practicing the very faults which he fancies he discovers, and is quick to condemn, in others.

He says in referring to Mr. Caldwell's address, "he should not trifle with facta; he should not assert without proof; he should not presume what does not exist; he should not juggle with public credulity; if he does he lays himself liable to severe criticism, etc." Now if Mr. Caldwell "triffed" or "asserted without" or "presumed" or "juggled" etc., it was Mr. Selah's place to point out right there, at the close of his enumeration of charges (by insinuation) at least some particulars in proof of his insinuating charges. But he does not do this either there or in any other part of his ample screed. He presumes, of course, as he does in all his rantings, that it is sufficient for him to make the accusation, that the rest will be taken for granted.

What does Mr. Selah mean by asking 'shall we, a nation of 70,000,000 of people, etc., allow Great Britain to measure our values by her own arbitrary standard?" We must "presume" that Mr. Selah "presumes" that Great Britain is doing this or at least trying to do it. Now Mr. Selah, you should enlighten us se to how these things are being done, or else swallow a dose of your own medicine-denounce yourself for "trifling with facts," "asserting without proof," "presuming what does not exist." etc., We con't know but that you may be silly enough to expect an answer to your question. If you do we consider ourselves safe in answering at the top of our voice for at least every patriot in American, NO!!! not if McKinley is elected.

Now, Mr. Editor, we consider our silly flight of imagination. is but a repetition of inconsistencies similar to that noted above, and open to all you insinuate against Mr. Caldwell with other elements which might be added, but which would add no dignity to the list. STUDENT.

ALFALFA AND IRRIGATION. FREMONT, NEB., July 25, 1896.

R. PATRICE HAGERTY, Chairman of Alfalfa and Irrigation Committee, O'Neill, Neb. DEAR SIR: In connection with the

very pleasant trip which Hon. C. W Irish and I-made through your country and the conferences had with your people, I would ask you and you alfalfa and irrigation committee as appointed in connection with those conferences, to send me a list of say 50 to 100 people in your county most interested in irrigation and the redemption of your country, to the end that Mr. Irish may send each of them from Washington a copy of a valuable pamphlet on practical irrigation. It will be a valuable thing to get into the Lands of your people, and will be in line of keeping the subject before your people as so well launched by these con-

I desire to report to your committee that at the conclusion of the trip in your country by Mr. Irish and myself, we both went on to Omaha, where we had a good conference with the passenger department of the Fremont Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and Mr. Irish gave to them his strong recommendation of your country for alfalfa growing and the result of his observations in this regard on our trip. They were much interested, the cultivation of alfalfa without irrigation, its long tap root and its great productiveness and value, appearing to be something of a new thing to them as it is to many of us. I am confident we can count upon the co-operation of the railroad people in this new redemption movement. Yours very respectfully,

J. F. HANSON [Mr. Hagerty desires all those who are interested in irrigation or alfalfa culture and who desire to secure the pamphlet to give their names to him and he will send them to Mr. Hanson.—ED.]

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Holt county institute will close on Friday. It is highly gratifying to announce that the attendance is about the same as last year, and a little larger than it was three years ago.

The peculiar function of the institute is to give the teachers professional train-

ing and inspiration.

The enrollment is 189.

Those having enrolled since our last

issue are as follows:
Athinson.—W. S. Morgan. Pearl Burle-gon, Matilda Nightingale, Lavina Mor-row, Anna Morrow, Anna Cross. O'Neill-Ella Early, Mary Horriskey,

C. J. Coffey, Annie Murphy. Chambers—Grace Alderson, Wintermote.

Emporia-Carrie Gallagher. Norfolk-Kate Stafford. Dorsey-E. J. Beeney. Agee-Henriette McAllister

Slocum—Tessie Gallagher. Stafford—Mary Dougherty. Amelia-Nellie Hiatt. Several lectures and addresses have

been given before the institute. Prof. J. A. Beattle addressed teachers last week in the interests of the

state normal and general education. Mrs. Woodward gave a lecture on "The Teacher Evolved" on Monday night to a large audience. Hon. H. R. Corbett, state superintend-

ent, was present Tuesday and addressed the teachers in the afternoon. Prof. Corbett explained the new course of study and talked upon interesting educational topics.

Mrs. Clara Colby, of Washington, D. C., lectured Wednesday night upon subject, "Margaret Fuller, America's

Greatest Woman." Excellent work is being done by Supt. Miller, Prof. Anderson and Miss Hass.

PACTS AS TO SILVER.

The purpose of this series of questions and answers is to put, in simple form, the problems raised by the free coinage controversy, with a plain answer to each: All statistical facts given are transcribed from official publications, and a list of all authorities used is published at the and of the catechism.

Q.-What is the fundamental claim of the free coinage advocates? A .- They claim that the amount of money in circulation has been decreasing since the demonetization of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in

Q .- Is it true that the money supply

has been decreasing? A .- It is not. Q.-What are the facts? A.-So far as the United States is concerned, there has been an enormous increase. In 1860 the money in circulation in this country heavy increase over preceding years. known. It never disappoints. Price 25 time and your space too valuable to follow him further in his little, 549; by the treasury bulletin at the opening of the present month it was \$1.521 .-

> Q.-What does this show? A.-It shows that our money supply has increased 240 per cent. as compared with 1860, and 106 pet cent as compared with

Q.—Has the money supply increased faster than the population? A .- Very much faster.

Q.-How do you prove this? A.-By dividing the total money in circulation at each date by the total population of the country at the same date, and thus anding the circulation per capita.

Q.-What does such a process show! -The per capita circulation of the United States on July 1, 1860, was \$14.06; on July 1, 1872, it was \$18.70; at the opening of the present month in 1896 it Was \$21.85

Q .- But has not the money supply of he world at large been decreasing? On the contrary it has been increasing

Q.-How is this proved? A.-By the statistics of new gold production.

Q.-How large has this production been? A -The reports of the director of the mint, which are acknowledged authority, show that from 1878 to 1894 inclusive the world's total new gold production has been \$2,526.884,900.

Q.-Is this new product of gold increasing or decreasing? A .- It is increasing with enormous rapidity.

Q.-Give the figures? A.-In 1878 the world's gold product was \$96,200,000; in 1880 it was \$106,436,800. In the year 1890 it was \$118,849,000. In 1894 it was \$180,626,100. For 1895 the exact total is not yet compiled, but is closely estimated at \$195,500,000.

Q.-What does this mean? A.-It means that the amount of gold annually added to the world's money supply has more than doubled in the last twentythree years.

Q .- Is not this annual rate of production liable to decrease? A .- On the contrary, all experts in the American, Australian and South African gold fields look for a further and very heavy increase over the present rate of pro-

Q.—But has not the disuse of silver with full coinage facilities cut down the Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Fran

total annual addition to the world's metallic money supply? A .- It has not.

Q.-Why? A.-In 1878 the world's gold product was \$96,200,000; its silver production, \$81,800,000; total \$178,000,-000. Last year the production of gold alone was \$199,500,000.

Q.-Was not the combined annual production of gold and silver larger than this in the "bonanza days"? A .- it was

Q .- What was the highest record of that period? A .- Between 1856 and 1860 the world's average annual production of gold was \$184,088,000; of silver. \$87,-618,000; total, \$171,701,000, or less by \$27,800,000 than last year's production of gold alone.

Q .- What are we to say, then, of the argument that the money supply, since silver free coinage was abandoned, has been contracting? A .- That it is utterly false as applied to the world at large, and especially so as applied to the United

Q .- Is it true, nevertheless, that the price of wheat and many other farm products has fallen heavily? A .- It is. Q.-How are such declines, in wheat for instance, to be explained? A .- By the enormously rapid increase in graingrowing area throughout the world.

Q.—Has this increase been especially rapid since 1872? A .- The increase in grain-growing area in this period, especially in North America, South America and Asia has never been approached in any equal period in the history of the

Q.-How do we judge of actual competition in the sale of wheat? A .- By the supplies threwn annually on the world's great distributing markets.

Q .- What market in particular? A. England, where most of the buying nations go to purchase their grain.

Q .- What are the figures? A .- As re cently as 1880 Great Britain imported for consumption and re-expert 55,261,924 hundred weight of wheat-a large increase over the preceding annual average. In 1895 it imported 81,749,955 hundred weight.

O.-What has made possible this remarkable increase in wheat production? A .- The exceedingly rapid development of transportation facilities in the newly-cultivated grain countries; among them India, Russia and the Argentine Republic.

Q.—Has there been an increase in the United States itself? A .- An enormous

Q.—How large? A.—In 1875 there syrup to my friends. were 26,881,512 acres of wheat cultivated in this country; in 1891 there were 89, 916,897, an increase of 50 per cent. The last year, with a greatly reduced acreage and a partial crop failure, the yield was 467,100,000 bushels.

Q.—Has the yield of other crops increased correspondingly? A .- It has. Q .- Give instances. A .- The cultivated area of corn in the United States in 1871 was 34,091,137 acres; in 1891 it was 72,204,515; increase 124 per cent. The yield of corn last year was more than double that of any year prior to 1875. Both the acreage and the average annual yield of oats have doubled since 1871. Our cotton crop in 1894 was 50 per cent

Q.—Was a decline in grain and cotton prices, under such conditions, inevitable? A .- As inevitable as a decline in the price of clothing, or furniture, or books, or steel rails, or pins, when competition in their manufacture has extended enormously.

greater than in any year prior to 1887.

Q.-Would free coinage help the producer of grain to a larger profit, under such conditions? A .- Not in the least. Q.-Why not? A.-Because if the nominal price of grain were to rise through inflation of the currency the price of everything else would rise also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before.

Q .- Do the free coinage advocates us in their speeches these statistical facts which we have examined? A .- They do

Q.-Can the subject be understood without examining them? A .- It cannot; the whole question rests on these facts regarding money and production.

Q.-Why do the free coinage speakers not use these facts and figures? A .- Because the facts and figures are against Q .- Is there any dispute over the truth

of the figures quoted in these answers? A .- They are undisputed, even by free coinage men. They are taken from the reports of the United States treasury, of the department of agriculture, of the director of the United States mint, of the United States bureau of statistics, and of the British board of trade; all of them in their respective spheres, the highest known authorities.-New York Post.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

#### THE WEATHER.

The weather report since our last issue is as follows, taken by A. U. Morrie.

TOTAL OBOUT ACT.				
Day of Week.	Date	Max.	Min.	Rain
hursday	23	50	50	.30
ridayturday	24 25	72	100	00
inday	28		58	00
onday	28 27	82 78	50	00
ednesday	28	86 88	SH 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	.08

\$11.15 Bound Trip.

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Paul Minn., Sep. 1 to 4, 1896. Tickets on sale August 80, and 31, good to return until September 15. For further information apply to joint agent at St. Paul, Minn. Fare from O'Neill and return \$11.15.

W. J. DOBBS, Agt.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired and nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stom gently stimulates the liver and kidneys and aids the organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1 per bottle at Corrigan's.

The Discovery Saved His ife.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggiet, Beavers-ville, Ill , says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with lagrippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but was of no avail and was given up and told 1 could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Corrigan's drug store.

What a Prominent Insurance Man Says. H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 8rd St. Louis. writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influe which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took Ballard's Horehound Syrup. One bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister who had a severe cough, and she experienced imme relief. I always recommended this

John Cranston 908 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Ill., writes: I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to yield in 1875 was 292,186,000 bushels, a any other cough medicine I have ever

Clitonn. Missouri.

Mr. A. L. Armstrong, an old druggist, and a prominent citizen of this enter prising town, says: "I sell some forty different kinds of cough medicines, but have never in my experience sold so much of any one article as I have of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. All who use it say it is the most perfect remedy for cough, cold, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs they have ever tried." It is a specific for croup and whooping cough. It will relieve a cough in one minute. Contains no opiates. Price 25 and 50 cents.

## REGULARLY

Every day, except Sunday, the Pacific Short Line makes connections at O'Neill with the east bound train from the Black Hills. It doesn't cost any more and you save three hours' time to Stoux City and beyond. Buy local tickets to O'Neill.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from billious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholers Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. Morris & Co.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. Morris & Co.

From O'Neill on Friday, May 1, one dark brown gelding, five years old, weight about 850 or 900 pounds; hair off right hip; two cracked hind hoofs. C. E. HALL.

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Morris & Co.

Elf Hill, Lumber City, Pa. writes: "I have been suffering from piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Ecz sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. Morris & Co.