

THE FRONTIER.

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D. H. CRONIN, Editor.



NATIONAL TICKET.

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SENATORIAL TICKET.

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COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Representatives:
JOHN THOMMERSHAUSER, of Ewing.
J. A. RIOR, of Stuart.
For County Attorney:
E. H. BENEDICT, of O'Neill.

McHUGH, in last week's Sun, thinks he has unearthed a mare's nest by publishing a free coinage plank adopted by the republican county convention in 1892, when the editor of THE FRONTIER was a member of the committee on resolutions. The plank in question was written by the gentleman who is now at the head of the free silver club, and, as he is well aware, that the plank as originally written was objected to, but after it had been remodeled by its author, upon suggestions from the other members, was incorporated in the committee's report. Is there anything said there about the ratio? Does it say we want free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, 32 to 1, or 1 to 1? No. They did not want the government to place its stamp upon 58 cents worth of silver and make it worth \$1. They were in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio that would put 100 cent's worth of silver bullion in a silver dollar, so that its value as bullion would be as great as its monetary value. More anon.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

At the democratic county convention held in O'Neill in 1893, the following resolutions, written by T. V. Golden, were adopted upon motion made by C. C. McHugh, editor of the O'Neill Sun:

We unqualifiedly endorse the platform of the party as promulgated by the national convention adopted at Chicago and the state convention at Lincoln in 1892.

We believe the party alone fully able under its well understood principles to give wholesome governments to municipalities, counties, states and nation, and are therefore opposed to uniting with any other party for temporary individual benefit, or for any other purpose.

We endorse the action of President Cleveland and particularly his efforts to repeal the Sherman act, the monster of legislative iniquity, forced upon the people by the swindlers and criminal acts of a republican congress.

We fully appreciate the honor given us by President Cleveland in the wise selection of Hon. J. Sterling Morton to a seat in his cabinet as secretary of agriculture.

The following resolution, introduced by O. C. Bates, was almost unanimously voted down and its author serenaded with hisses and cat calls:

Resolved, That this convention favors a clear and literal construction of the national democratic platform, and that neither gold nor silver should be impaired in their monetary value, by discriminating legislation.

The ringing words contained in the foregoing resolutions call for no comment in particular. They show that if McHugh and Golden meant what they then said they are hypocrites now, and if they mean what they say now they were hypocrites

then. In either event the records prove them Janus-faced.

But aside from the damaging evidence furnished by the archives, the fact is well understood that at the time of the promulgation of these resolutions both McHugh and Golden were exercising the plant hinge of the knee that thrift might follow fawning upon Grover Cleveland, but disappointed in that they turned their faces to the rainbow of promise in the populist sky and gave the lie to their own words of praise concerning the democrats. It is fair to presume that they are actuated by the same motives now that they were in 1893.

The people of the big Sixth district will elect W. L. Green to congress—a man who will cast his ballot to ask the Cady national bank crew to step down and out of the "governing" business and restore the functions of issuing and controlling the entire volume to U. S. Bank, give silver an equal show at the mint with gold, and most emphatically demand that John Bull remove his treacherous gold be-daubed nation paralysing fingers from the throat of this republic or else he will smell some of the powder of revolutionary days.—Beacon Light.

Is not W. L. Greene the man who was employed by the populist legislature a few years ago to assist in the prosecution of an impeachment case against some state officers? Was he present during the trial? Did he attend to the wants of his client—the state of Nebraska—as an attorney should? Is it not a fact that instead of attending to the duties he was employed for and paid to perform that he got on a prolonged debauch and not only disgraced himself and family by his antics, but his client? Is this the kind of a man you want to send to congress to represent the big Sixth? Do the people of this district want to pay a man \$5,000 a year so that he can satisfy his insatiable greed for liquor? We think not. We believe the people of this district have had enough of men who represented them in anything but a creditable manner, and realize the need of a man whose brain will not be clouded by the fumes from the sparkling cup, and will lay aside all party differences and on the 3rd of next November elect A. E. Cady, a man who will not only be a credit to himself and the people he represents but the state. 'Rah for Cady!

SELAH IN 1893.

Since the Sun in its desperation has gone back to the republican records of 1892 in an attempt to show that certain men who are now supporting McKinley, were then supporting a different platform, THE FRONTIER has done a little investigating on its own account. It finds that in the republican convention held in 1892 Clarence Selah, then deputy revenue collector, was chairman of the committee on platform, and author of the following plank adopted by the convention:

We most heartily endorse the principles of protection to American industries as enunciated by the platform of the national party and exemplified in the main by our present tariff laws, under which, according to the reports of senatorial investigation on the parts of such leading democrats as Senator Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Howe, of Tennessee, it is conclusively shown that the cost of the necessities of life covered by the tariff have in the aggregate decreased 1 per cent.; that the wholesale price of the same articles have decreased 8.33 of 1 per cent.; that the price of agricultural products have advanced nearly 14 per cent., while the wages of American laborers have advanced three-fourths of one per cent. We hold these unanswerable proofs to be evidence strong as holy writ of the benefits of republican tariff and reciprocity, and appeal to the commercial sense of the voters.

Since that auspicious event Mr. Selah has lost his job and acquired a sore head and is now president of the O'Neill Bryan free silver club. In the platform, written by Mr. Selah, he says the retail price of manufactured produce was declining, that wages were increasing and that the price of farm products were rapidly rising. He said these truths were unanswerable. We concede this to be true at that time, and true today. He went still further and averred that they were evidence strong as holy writ of the benefits of republican tariff and reciprocity, and he appealed to the commercial sense of the voters to sustain the system.

These prosperous times to which Mr. Selah points us with unanswerable proof were under the same financial system in vogue to day. Then is the gentleman president of the Bryan free silver club occupying a consistent position to day? We think not. What more does he offer us by his free silver theories than were in existence under protection and reciprocity? Nothing.

We know what great prosperity we had in '92, and Mr. Selah has told us how we got it. If protection was the cause of it then, and he assures us that it was, it will be difficult for him to convince the voters that the free trade platform upon which he now stands would produce the same results.

A GENERAL DENIAL.

Mr. Editor: In view of the fact that certain populists are assiduously circulating the report that I favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, I deem it proper at this time to enter a general denial.

While it grieves me beyond expression to feel called upon to refute a slander of this nature, especially when I have been resting secure in the belief that my political deportment had placed me above suspicion in that particular, yet I feel it a duty I owe my friends and the party in general to spike the lie before a sufficient length of time has elapsed to permit it to be accepted as true, because uncontradicted.

I realize fully that it is a matter of little importance, but it is just as well to keep these things straight and stop the populist tongue from wagging about "new converts," who are not converted.

The fact is I have never favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or upon any other ratio except it be the ratio established by the commercial values of the two metals. The moment we commence the unlimited coinage of a silver dollar containing less than a dollar's worth of silver, that moment are we on a silver basis; therefore, the question placed in issue by the populist platform is: will a single silver standard be a benefit to this United States? This question is answered by Carlisle in his famous five points, which stand today not successfully contradicted by any man living or dead, not even excepting the boy orator of the platitudes. The points made by Mr. Carlisle are as follows:

First—There is not a free coinage country that is not on a silver basis.

Second—There is not a gold standard country that does not use silver as money along with gold.

Third—There is not a silver standard country that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Fourth—There is not a silver standard country that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has.

Fifth—There is not a silver standard country where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

The issue presented in this campaign is not, in fact, whether or not we want more money, but whether or not we shall Mexicanize our currency. Our free silver friends insist that we want "more money," "a cheap dollar" and a lot of other rot. We can admit that free silver would give us a "cheap dollar," but we must deny that it would give us "more money." A familiar cry of the silver delusionist is that they seek to alleviate the woes of the husbandman whose farm is growing up to Russian thistles under the blighting dew—might for the sake of a pun be spelled d-u-e—of a mortgage, but he forgets to tell the voter and the farmer that 80 per cent of the mortgages have a gold clause and must be paid in gold or its equivalent; and he refrains further from telling the debtor farmer that free silver would place gold at a premium and thus increase his debt an alarming and unbearable per cent. In truth and in fact the only classes the silver man can approach with any degree of consistency is the debtor whose paper has no gold clause, and the man who lives in that limited area, the silver producing states. To the first he can hold out the alluring promise of a chance to pay his obligations in 50-cent dollars, and to the latter he can assure unlimited prosperity by reason of mine development.

The farmer who sells produce instead of talking politics would not reap any benefit from free silver. Even if it would double the price of everything he sold, it would not benefit him. Such a condition would double the price of everything he bought and leave him at the end of the year no better off than before. It would open up no boundless market for his products. The silver industry bears about the same relation to our other industries that the spray does to the wave, or the firefly to the sun.

Mr. Editor, instead of being in favor of free silver, I want it understood that I am opposed to it almost

to the point of intolerance. I consider it neither more nor less than a makeshift, stolen from the populists, to continue the same old democratic party in power. The party whose record is one of depression to the United States and extermination to its industries. It attempts to ride again into power upon a wave of general dissatisfaction caused by its own maladministration of affairs. By blatant bombast it seeks to arouse a false patriotism by pretending to reach out a protecting hand to the silver mines, this democratic party which never protected anything, not even the American flag. What it wants is office. It feels that same old itching in its palm and it must be scratched, no matter if every pension is out in two, every savings account halved, every salary reduced, every factory shut down and business generally sent to the demerition bowwows neatly packed in a hand-basket.

The most prosperous times this country ever saw were under the same financial system we now have. This fact appeals to me and convinces me then that to some other cause must we ascribe our present depression. In looking for the cause we must turn to history, and it is not very ancient either, for we find it in records less than four years old. In December, 1892, President Harrison in his message to congress said:

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they were paid, or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity.

Eight months later, in August 1893, with congress convened in extraordinary session, President Cleveland found a different condition staring the people in the face. In his message he said:

With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side.

Here we find the two extremes existing long after the crime of '73, and the latter can be ascribed to nothing but the threatening policy of the democratic administration.

Why return to the conditions of '73? Why not return to the conditions '92, which was the most prosperous period in the history of the nation? It can be done by the election of William McKinley, the re-enactment of a protective tariff and the reciprocity treaties.

The salvation of the western farmer is not in the silver mines, but in protection and the factories, supplemented by the benign influences of reciprocity. The factories employ thousands where the mines employ a single man. Create your market by giving employment to the idle millions of the east and prices will regulate themselves.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have endeavored to briefly define my position for the benefit of those who have counted me a convert to free silver, and I hope the misunderstanding may be understood. It is impossible in a single dash to go to the bottom of these questions and embellish with rhetoric the golden truths relied upon by the republican party, as they are so multifarious that the pen needs flow on forever, like Longfellow's brook.

Were I an ardent free silverite I would not support Bryan and his revolutionary platform, nor identify myself with the ragtag and bobtailed portion of the population of the United States, who are his chief and most numerous supporters.

Yours for sound money,
CLYDE KING.

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