

THE FRONTIER.

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D. H. CRONIN, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

VOLUME XVII.

O'NEILL, HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

NUMBER 13.

NEWS SANS WHISKERS

Items of Interest Told As They Are Told to Us.

WHEN AND HOW IT HAPPENED

Local Happenings Portrayed For General Education and Amusement.

Fresh oysters this week at Mrs. Cress' restaurant.

E. L. Coburn, of Phoenix, was in the city Monday.

Rally at Inman next Saturday evening, October 3.

John Flannigan was down from Stuart over Sunday.

William Krotter, of Stuart, was in the city last Monday.

John McHugh made a business trip to Fremont last week.

Frank Emmerson was transacting business in O'Neill Saturday.

R. R. Dickson transacted business in Omaha the first of the week.

Ed Welton left Tuesday evening for his home in Daves county.

The music box and watch at Bentley's will be given away Oct. 8, 1896.

S. J. Weekes and John Skirving returned from a business trip to Lincoln Sunday evening.

Joe Richardson, of Chambers, and Jack Sageser, of Elgin, were callers at this office Tuesday.

John Halloran and A. J. Clark were up from Inman Wednesday attending the funeral of Dr. Morris.

John R. Hayes, of Norfolk, came up Tuesday evening to attend the funeral of Dr. Morris yesterday.

Dr. Plummer, dentist, of Norfolk, will remain with us a few days after the close of the Presbytery.

Mrs. Thomas Waldron left this morning for Scranton, Penn., where she will spend a few weeks visiting relatives.

Dr. Gilligan, Andy Gallagher, J. H. Welton, Ed. Welton and Ham Kautzman visited Sioux City last Saturday.

John Schneider and Emma Kurtz received permit to wed from Judge McButchan yesterday. They are both residents of Stuart.

Corbett's photo studio and dental parlors will be open from September 25 to October 2, 1896, inclusive.

A. H. CORBETT.

Harry Huddleson went down to Sioux City last Saturday to hear his old schoolmate, Congressman Cousins, expound republican doctrine.

You are going fishing? Well, before you start get your fishing tackle of Neil Brennan, who keeps everything in the sporting line. 44-1f

Geo. Garrison, of West Union, Custer county, came over Tuesday after his wife who has been spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ham Kautzman.

"Boys will be boys," but you can't afford to lose any of them. Be ready for the green apple season by having DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure in the house. Morris & Co.

On September 23 Judge McCutchan issued license to wed to Charles M. Foster, of Atkinson, and Fanny Norhouse, of Wapello, Ia. The groom is 44 and the bride 41.

The whole system drained and underpinned by indolent ulcers and open sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve speedily heals them. It is the best pile cure known. Morris & Co.

Last week Judge McCutchan issued a marriage license to Gilbert Davis and Mamie O'Connor, both of Atkinson. THE FRONTIER wishes the young couple a happy journey down the pathway of life.

There is no flour, at any money, as good as White Satin, and there is no flour for the price that equals G. A. R. They cost no more than other flour of the same grade, but will give better satisfaction. 114 J. P. MANN.

Theories of cure may be discussed at length by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief, and one minute cough cure will give it to them. A safe cure for children. It is "the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results." Morris & Co.

The republican rally held at Amelia Monday evening was a great success. The meeting was addressed by J. H. Meredith, of this city, and W. E. Scott, of Atkinson, and they were very enthusiastically received and made a good impression on the residents of that section.

Barney Corrigan, the best off-hand auctioneer in this part of the country, was down from Atkinson the first of the week and dropped in to see us.

H. Allen, Elmer Allison and Dr. McDonald, of Atkinson, Wm. Krotter and R. E. Chittick, of Stuart, were in the city Wednesday to attend the funeral of Dr. Morris.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Chambers last Tuesday evening. Mr. Scott, of Atkinson, and Mr. Alder, of Atkinson, done the speaking and the meeting was a hummer.

O. F. Biglin, Peter Toohill, J. S. Walker, of Page, J. N. Hovey, of Stuart, and P. P. Pierce, of Boyd county, went down to Omaha this morning to attend the state convention of the national democracy.

J. F. Stinger and Laura Halloran, of Inman, were married on September 24, by County Judge McCutchan, at the Ogden hotel in this city. THE FRONTIER joins their many friends in tendering congratulations.

Hon. Thomas McSheehy, of Ohio, who was billed to speak at Inman tonight, will be unable to be present. Local speakers will go down from this city and hold a meeting and Mr. McSheehy will speak there next Saturday evening, October 3.

Mr. John O. Johnson, residing south of Inman, died Saturday of last week. Deceased had been ailing for some time and his death was not unexpected. He was 81 years of age and lived with his son, E. G. Johnson. The remains were taken to Ashland, Neb., for interment.

Mrs. J. W. Chisholm, mother of Mrs. J. H. Welton, died at her home in Battle Creek, Iowa, last Sunday. The family are old residents of this city and the news of her death will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this county. THE FRONTIER extends its sympathy to the sorrowing hearts afflicted by so sad a misfortune.

George W. Smalley, the famous American editor-author, has been granted a two months' holiday by his paper, the London Times, and has gone abroad on a special mission for the Ladies' Home Journal. He has engaged to prepare a short series of articles for that magazine and is gathering the material for them in Europe. The work will necessitate his spending part of the summer in England and the remainder in Germany.

The Hon. W. J. Bryan, democratic candidate for president of the United States, will speak in Sioux City October 9, at 9:30 in the morning. The Pacific Short Line will run a special excursion train leaving O'Neill early enough to reach Sioux City in time that all may see and hear him. The fare will be \$3 for the round trip. The exact leaving time will be announced later.

G. W. SMITH, Agent.

Harry Mathews was in the city last Friday. Harry says that he is not surprised at Doc's action in joining the democrats; that he has always been a kicker and hunting for something, and probably saw a better opportunity to get it through democratic channels than from the republicans. Harry has done a good deal of traveling over the state lately and has figured the political situation that Nebraska will be in line for McKinley, protection and prosperity by a good safe majority.

The Presbytery of Niobrara held its semi-annual meeting in O'Neill Tuesday. Some 25 members, composed of ministers and elders were present. The business was largely of a routine form. Rev. W. F. Finley was elected state clerk, to take the place of Rev. W. E. Kimball, D. D., who has accepted a charge in Illinois, and Rev. N. S. Lowrie was made chairman of the home mission committee. This committee has all the churches of the Presbytery under its oversight, excepting two, and disburses \$3,420 of funds among the ministers and churches. A new Presbyterian church was organized at Plainview. A spirited conference was held in the afternoon on home missions which was addressed by several members and by Dr. Sexton, our synodical missionary. Wm. J. Lowrie, who is a sophomore in the state university at Lincoln, was received as a candidate for the ministry. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. E. Vandyke Wright, of Wayne, on "The exaltation of God in the nation as our only safety." The ladies of the church entertained the members in right royal style in their dining hall on Douglas street, one of the enthusiastic preachers saying the cuisine was equal to Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City. Presbytery adjourned Wednesday morning to meet in the spring at Randolph. Our O'Neill church is to be regularly supplied by Rev. Sharpless once a month, morning and evening, for the coming year.

SOUND LOGIC.

Now, that I have so effectually succeeded in convincing my good-natured, but misguided friend, Mr. McCafferty, of his folly in attempting, like the turtle in the fable, the exploration of regions extraneous to his nature, such as criticism, philology, philology, logic, etc., and as he has at length confined himself to the simple role most congenial to his nature, that of turgidist, I feel that it is at least expedient to recognize his intimation for a truce.

You hint, John, that Cochran and Cady and your humble servant must feel somewhat out of place under the same blanket. What kind of a sensation flutters through your own anatomy when yourself and the notorious Judge Scott, of Omaha, "spoon up" between the same pair of sheets? But that is entirely another question, of course.

So you have determined to take to the lecture field. Well, when every other field to success is closed that seems to be open; and while I have not the slightest desire to discourage you, candor compels me to remark that if your debut be a specimen of your ability in your new role, your career must result in most ignominious failure.

The most casual observer can hardly fail to observe how distasteful, nauseous, in fact, the name of poor Bryan is becoming to the palate of some of his whilom: most ardent admirers. Even Mr. McCafferty can hardly stomach the dose without sugar-coating it with the names of such models of patriotism and statesmanship as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and others whose memories are held sacred for their unselfish devotion to their country. The attempt to mention in the same breath the names of those noble spirits with that of the arrant demagogue who is now tramping the country, firing the spirits of section against section and class against class for his own personal ends, deserves the condemnation of every American citizen who loves his country and reveres its honored dead.

Those honored gentlemen, Mr. McCafferty, whose names you mention, did, with Robert Morris and some others, take the most active part in preparing and helping to pass the first coinage act of the present constitution. But, Mr. McCafferty, your subtle attempt to leave the inference that the principles upon which the ratio of the metals was determined and established in the act of 1792 and those contemplated by the Bryanites is, to say the least, unbecoming a man who makes any pretention to fairness or justice. Anyone who has read even a small part of the debates on the question, or the correspondence between Jefferson and Hamilton and Morris, knows that the central idea of the whole discussion was to make the legal ratio correspond as nearly as possible with the commercial ratio. They concluded that one ounce of gold was, in the commercial world, equal in value to fifteen ounces of silver, and fixed the legal ratio at that rate. It was afterwards discovered, however, that an ounce of gold, as bullion, was worth more than fifteen ounces of silver, its mint value, and hence gold was not coined for circulation. Now, why was the change made in 1834, and upon what principle did the legislature again determine to establish it? It was made to correct the error committed in 1792, viz: the miscalculation in fixing the mint to correspond with the commercial ratio, and it was now hoped that upon the original idea—that of making commercial and legal ratio equal—the concurrent circulation of both metals would be secured. But this time there was a discrimination slightly in favor of gold, with a similar result as in the case of the original act, viz: that but one of the metals circulated—this time it was gold. From 1834, silver being more valuable in the market than at the mint, retired from circulation until after the "Bland Bill," which passed in 1878.

I apologize to you, Mr. Editor, and to a patient public, for going over this hundred-times told tale. The only excuse I have to offer for taking up your space and time is my desire to show the essential and the sole principle upon which it is possible to have bimetallicism, that is concurrent circulation of both metals, under unlimited coinage of both. I do this by showing that the principle by which the congress of 1792 was governed in framing the coinage act was that the legal and the commercial ratio should be equal; that by reason of a miscalculation in determining this equality, the metal, silver, favored at the mint, went to the mint, and the other metal, gold, being more valuable as bullion, went to the market. The amendment of 1834 was based upon the same principle—that of commercial value—but the ratios were again made unequal, and again only the metal favored at the mint went into circulation.

What are called free silverites to-day either do not understand the above principle or, through their perversity, refuse to recognize it. Mr. McCafferty says that if Mr. Bryan and his supporters are anarchists, Washington, Jefferson, et. al. must have been anarchists too. This is a repetition of some of Bryan's deceitful prattle by which it is sought to leave the impression that the principles involved in both cases—that of the original act and the Bryan monstrocity—are alike, in which case the conclusion—that Washington et. al. were anarchists—would be indisputable. But the principles involved are as far apart as the poles. If Jefferson and Hamilton, or the others, should advocate free coinage of silver at double, or at any other than its commercial value with gold, I don't think they would be adjudged anarchists for the reason that there was no corroborative evidence to convict them, while in Bryan's case it can be furnished in abundance. A charge of insanity, however, might lie. Their reputation, unlike that of Bryan, would afford no other explanation.

If the commercial ratios of the two metals should always remain the same, no matter whether at 1 to 1 or 100 to 1, then, with unlimited coinage, concurrent circulation of both might be secured. And it would be immaterial which was called the "unit of value." But with a fluctuating market value of both metals concurrent circulation with unlimited coinage is impossible. This is the experience of every civilized nation upon the globe.

Mr. McCafferty does not seem to be able to grasp the principle upon which the government is able to keep so much silver in use at present and why the coinage of silver is limited. Your interrogatories, Mr. Mc, involve the whole "silver question." The government is enabled to keep a large quantity of silver in use because it is pledged to maintain its parity with gold; and it can maintain such parity only by being allowed to control the coinage of the cheaper metal, silver. Deprive the government of the power to control the silver coinage and you remove the condition which makes it possible to maintain the parity and at the same time step down to a silver standard and leave no further excuse for a "silver question." It may be added that our bimetallicism, instead of being the practical, true bimetallicism which we now enjoy, and which the republican party is pledged to maintain, will be the bimetallicism of every silver standard nation in the world to-day, viz: silver monometallism. Bimetallicism does not exist to-day outside of gold-standard nations.

Mr. Mc's question as to whether the price of silver has fallen hardly deserves notice, and is characteristic of the trickery and subterfuge continually practiced by his leader. All commercial values, it is hardly necessary to say, are determined and expressed with reference to some fixed standard. The standard of comparison in this country is the gold dollar. The only question to be determined, then, is: Is the relation between silver and gold, in a commercial sense, less than it was when the standard was established? and it is not necessary to ask the opinion of Soetbur or any one else to make up an answer.

The Soetbur tables were constructed to show the average prices of commodities from 1851 to 1885, the prices of 100 articles having been taken from the official tests at Hamburg, and that of fourteen articles of British manufacture from London. As Congressman McCleary has shown, in his answer to Congressman Towne, (both Missourians) the prices after 1878 never reached as low as those between 1847 and 1850, the average of which was taken as a standard. The prices of some articles, after '78, declined, but the prices of many were well sustained, while that of many others showed an advance. The greatest decline was in minerals and metals and the fourteen British manufactured articles. The speeches of those two gentlemen can easily be obtained as both were printed in pamphlet form.

The attempt on Mr. McCafferty's part to leave the inference that the Soetbur tables were published simply to show an intimate relation between the prices of agricultural products and silver is as stupid as it is dishonest. He can find in Dr. Sauerbeck's "Course of Prices" that the greatest fluctuation in prices occurred in what he (Mc) would call "bimetallic times," notably from 1789 to 1814, and again in the early "fifties," when prices were unusually high, and at other periods between times when prices were very low. This is but one of many refutations of the gross absurdity that "the prices of agricultural products and the price of silver fluctuate together."

I now come to the most interesting statement Mr. McCafferty has made since the commencement of the present discussion. I have laid him down, rolled him over, stood him upon his head and back again on his feet, in my endeavor to force him to commit himself on some point that had direct bearing upon his theory of coinage, but without avail until the present.

Mr. McCafferty asserts that the amount of bullion in the dollar has nothing to do with fixing its value; declares in fact that such an idea is the "veriest nonsense," and in proof of his statement cites the fact that the trade dollar, although containing eight grains more, exchanged for twenty cents less than the standard dollar, and that the latter will now purchase as much products and labor as the gold dollar, although its bullion value is forty-seven cents less. Just so, John. You have given us a fair and exact statement for once, and one which completely proves my position, as previously stated. Thank you, John, very much.

I have already explained to you why the standard silver dollar has an equal purchasing and debt-paying power with the gold dollar, although its bullion value is only about one-half that of the latter—that the government is pledged to keep both at a parity on condition that it be allowed to limit the coinage of silver, and to remove the condition is to throw us on a silver basis. The case of the trade dollar proves this exactly. By section 31 of the act of 1873, the owners of silver bullion were allowed to have it coined on their own account without limit. But on that very account—the privilege of unlimited coinage—the government never undertook to keep it (the trade dollar) at a parity with gold, and hence its value was, as must ever be the case under unlimited coinage, only about that of the bullion it contained. The case of your purchasing the Mexican dollar, which you try to evade, is a further illustration of the truth of my position. You say the Mexican dollar reduced itself to bullion by coming on this side of the line. Mr. McCafferty, your inclination to practice subtle trickery is scarcely less than that of Mr. Bryan, but you lack his ability in that line. The Mexican dollar, John, is worth but its bullion value no matter where it happens to be—whether in Mexico or out of it. But how about your American dollar? Would it be reduced to its bullion value by expatriating itself to Mexico? By latest accounts it was worth \$1.90 of Mexican money in the City of Mexico. John, you are either knavish or idiotic.

Now, I have taken a good deal of pains, even at the expense of being prosy, in handling this, the only direct position which you have as yet assumed on the question you pretended to, but did not, discuss. But I hope my labor will not prove fruitless; that you will study the principles laid down and act upon them with candor. And now, that I may not distract your attention from this important lesson, I will allow other matters to pass and close by asking you to kindly answer the following question: If, under unlimited coinage of gold and silver, the bullion values need not be taken into account, (as they have "nothing to do with fixing the value of the coins") why may not the ratio be fixed even up—an ounce of silver to an ounce of gold? I have a few more pertinent questions to which I would like very much to have an answer, but shall reserve them until I hear from you upon the foregoing.

STUDENT.

P. S.—Please give us a reason or two why you think silver should be coined without limit at the ratio of "16 to 1."

The Latest.

Our new fall stock is now nearly all in and we have never been in as good shape to serve the people of Holt county as we are this fall. Our stock of dress goods is never was more complete. It contains everything from a double-width cotton worsted at 15c to the latest novelties in silks and worsteds. We call your especial attention to our line of Bradhead worsteds, the most popular, most stylish and best wearing goods ever sold at 50 cents per yard, and they cost the same in O'Neill as in New York.

Our line of cloaks will surprise you when you hear the prices commencing at \$3.75 for a stylish light colored jacket and running up to \$15. For \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.50 and \$10 we can give you values that cannot be equaled anywhere this side of Omaha.

On shoes we can do you more good than anybody, as we have the largest stock within a hundred miles of O'Neill and make a specialty of carrying the best goods obtainable. We have the well-known E. P. Reed & Co. fine shoe for ladies, Miller's celebrated Racine shoes for every day, the Little Giant children's and Misses' shoes and Haiskamp Bro's. celebrated shoes for men and boys.

We have a tremendous large line of underwear and some startling bargains. Think of a good heavy jersey-ribbed, fleece-lined ladies' vest or drawers at 88 cents each or 75 cents per suit, and an extra heavy one for 50 cents each. 360 suits of men's wool mixed shirts and drawers at 50 cents per garment, and the heaviest one you ever saw for \$1. Every one of these are a leader and hard to match anywhere.

Give us a chance to sell you your fall bill and we will save you some money. Yours truly, J. P. MANN.

12-3

DEATH OF DR. MORRIS.

MORRIS—At his residence in this city on Monday evening, September 28, 1896, of erysipelas, Dr. Alexander Updegraff Morris, aged 63 years, 4 months and 28 days.

Deceased was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, April 30, 1834. When five years of age his father died, and two years later the family moved to Philadelphia, where he received his education, excepting one year in which he took a course in college at Salem, Ohio. At the age of 15 he entered a drug store as clerk, that being his choice of profession, where he remained two years. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, remaining there two years, and then to Evansville, Indiana, where he accepted a clerkship. After holding this position a year he resigned it and went into business on his own account at Vincennes, Indiana. In this city he was married to Fannie Caddington on December 23, 1857. Three children were born to them, Thomas being the only one now living, the others having died in infancy.

Early in 1860 he moved to Cincinnati where he again entered the drug business, remaining there but a year, when he removed to Clinton, Illinois, where he remained in business about eight years. In 1869 he went to Chicago, remaining there until 1881, when he removed to LaPorte, Indiana. He resided in LaPorte until the spring 1885, when he came to Holt county and went into the business which he was running at the time of his death. He had enjoyed perfect health since coming to O'Neill up to within a few days before he was called from further earthly duties.

Deceased leaves a feeble mother, who is nearly 90 years of age, and a loving wife and son to mourn his demise, and they have with them the deepest sympathy of the community.

He became a member of the Masonic lodge in 1865 at Vincennes, Indiana. In 1868 he was one of the officers of the grand chapter in Illinois, LaPorte and in O'Neill and was also eminent commander of the Knights Templar at LaPorte.

In the death of Dr. Morris O'Neill loses one of its best and most enterprising citizens and he will be greatly missed. He had unbounded faith in Holt county, and any enterprise inaugurated for the benefit of this city found him a foremost worker to carry it to success. It is saddening to see a young sapling ascending the pathway of life full of bright promise of usefulness cut down before it reaches maturity; but more deeply do we regret to see the sturdy oak that has breasted the storms and troubles of a half century without a blemish to mar its beauty cut down by the Grim Destroyer. But such is life. In the midst of it we are in death. His memory will ever live fresh in the hearts of his legion of friends and be cherished in the daily walks of life by all who knew him.

The funeral was held at 11 o'clock under the direction of the Masonic lodge of this city. The remains were interred in the Protestant cemetery, and were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of citizens.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

To those in possession of the present currency which is supposed on one side to be 100 cents, on the other only 58 cents: At the day of reckoning some one will get left, so my advice would be to purchase some good merchandise, that represents full value for 100 cents. The place to find such goods is at P. J. McMannus as I have opened for sale the largest stock of general merchandise west of Sioux City. Ladies' misses' and childrens jackets a specialty. Ladies' fine shoes the best the market can afford in style and quality; also mens' shoes of the latest model the market has designed. Dress goods of up-to-date effects with all the latest trimmings. So do not hold your 58 cent dollar, but purchase the best values that have ever been shown the trade in Holt county.

12-3 Respectfully yours, P. J. McMANNUS.

NOTICE.

The republican electors of the city of O'Neill and Grattan township are called to meet in delegate convention in the republican club rooms in the city of O'Neill on Saturday, October 10, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for supervisor for the Third district, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. The township and wards will be entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Judge Norvall in 1895: Grattan 5. O'Neill, First Ward 4. " Second Ward 4. " Third Ward 5. It is recommended that primaries for the selection of delegates be held on Saturday, October 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. CLYDE KING, Secretary.