

NEWS SANS WHISKERS

Items of Interest Told As They Are Told to Us.

WHEN AND HOW IT HAPPENED

Local Happenings Portrayed For General Edification and Amusement.

D. Sammons, of Amelia, is in the city today.

If you have number 673 call at Bentley's.

H. A. Allen was down from Atkinson Monday.

Sanford Parker was over from Spencer yesterday.

Mrs. O. O. Snyder visited relatives at Allen last Saturday.

Nat Lucia visited over Sunday with relatives at Allen.

Attorney C. L. Talmage, of Lincoln, transacted business in the city Wednesday.

Jim Gallagher is down at Neigh this week where he has charge of the station during the absence of the agent.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Long of Amelia, died yesterday and was buried today at Chambers.

Thomas Kearns, of Park City, Utah, was in the city yesterday. He left for the east this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Chapin, of Wakefield, Neb., were in the city last week visiting their daughter, Mrs. S. Barnard.

T. J. Birmingham, of Galena, Ill., president of the First National bank, is in the city looking after his business interests.

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

James N. Blakere, of Diller, Neb., Mrs. Bettie Klineb, of Inman, were married by Judge McCutchan yesterday. The groom was 55 and the bride 56.

Those wanting to buy winter apple by the barrel will do well to see us before buying. 14-15 O'NEILL GROCERY CO.

The Ladies McKinley and Hobart Club will meet Friday evening, October 16, at the club rooms. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

Corbett's photo studio and dental parlors will be open from October 23 to 30, 1896, inclusive. A. H. CORBETT.

Walter Phillips, of Knoxville, who went to California a couple of years ago has returned and will again take up his residence in this section. He is an uncle of Frank Phillips, of Star.

A quarter section of clear land in Madison county, Mo., assessed valuation \$7 per acre, to be against \$1,000 that McKinley will be elected. For further information call at the billiard hall.

Don't trifle away time when you have cholera morbus or diarrhoea. Fight them in the beginning with DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. You don't have to wait for results, they are instantaneous, and it leaves the bowels in a health condition. MORRIS & CO.

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.

It doesn't matter much whether sick headache, biliousness, indigestion and constipation are caused by neglect or by unavoidable circumstances: DeWitt's Little Early Risers will speedily cure them all. MORRIS & CO.

Attorney W. J. Courtwright, of Fremont, was in the city Monday. Mr. Courtwright has been stumping the state for the republican ticket and as he is a speaker of marked ability has been doing much good for the party.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla is prepared for cleansing the blood from impurities and disease. It does this and more. It builds up and strengthens constitutions impaired by disease. It recommends itself. MORRIS & CO.

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.

Mrs. R. R. Dickson returned Tuesday evening from Iowa, where she had been visiting relatives the past six months. THE FRONTIER is pleased to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Dickson to O'Neill again and hope that they will never regret having returned to Holt county.

Charles Hemstreet has leased Standard's billiard hall, fitted it up and is now able to shoot the ivories with any of the boys.

We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and the laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.—Democratic platform, 1892.

The great scenic production, Lincoln S. Carter's "Fast Mail" Company, which appears at the opera house this evening has played all over the United States for the past three years. It is unnecessary to dwell upon its merits—suffice to say that for this season it has new scenery and mechanical effects that surpasses all previous efforts. The present season Mr. Carter has six companies—four in this country and two in England.

The meeting held at the court house last Saturday evening was a hummer. J. L. Caldwell, of Lincoln addressed the people and for two hours he poured shot after shot into the populist herd who fumed and pranced like yearling calves who were being introduced to the weaning process. Preceding the meeting a torch light procession was formed on Fourth street, consisting of the Atkinson and O'Neill Ladies McKinley clubs and O'Neill McKinley and Hobart club. The clubs marched over the principal thoroughfares to the court-house. Among the numerous transparencies we noticed one that bore the inscription: "I voted for Grover and got a \$1 for my wheat, nit," reminding the people of the promises made by the boy orator four years ago, and one old soldier after reading the above exclaimed: "He was a liar then and he's a liar now." He hit the nail squarely on the head. The promises made to us four years ago have not been fulfilled. The novelty of ladies marching in a torchlight procession attracted considerable attention and they received many compliments for the simplicity of their costumes in which were combined beauty and neatness. Their presence in this campaign bears an ill omen to the ranting blatherskites who would destroy the fundamental principles of our government, and the ill-bred scoundrels who stand on the sidewalk spewing tobacco juice over their wearing apparel and making insulting remarks about these faithful women, many of whom lost a father or husband battling for a country that is gracious enough to allow such men (?) to participate in the affairs of this government, will, we hope, be compelled to take their cadaverous carcasses into their dens of corruption and stay there. \*\*

Mr. McCafferty exhibits the qualities of an apt scholar in at least one respect, the power of imitation. Like his chief, Mr. Bryan, although not in so high a degree, he possesses a peculiar faculty for evading questions that would lead to the utter overthrow of his doctrine. In answer to a question, the foundation for which was laid by himself, and a direct answer to which would involve either an abandonment of his theory of unlimited coinage or place him in the light of an advocate of an almost endless chain of absurdities, he replies that he will answer by asking another.

Here, in substance, is the question put to him: "If it is the height of nonsense that the bullion value of a dollar affects its value as money, why, under a system of unlimited coinage, might not gold and silver be coined at a ratio of 1 to 1?" He answers the question by asking authority for the assertion that the government keeps gold and silver at a parity on condition that it be allowed to limit the coinage of silver! A most pertinent answer indeed!

It is about as easy to trace the relation between Mr. McCafferty's "answer" and the question as it is his kinship to Adam and Eve.

But Mr. Mc. must admit the facts, as he tacitly has done, that the government is pledged to maintain the parity, and that it is possible to carry out this pledge only by power to control silver coinage. It is a principal of law that an authoritative act implies the necessary means to carry it into effect. This I will leave to any attorney of repute in town, regardless of his party affiliations.

But, as before stated, this has not one thing to do with the question put to Mr. Mc. He has merely taken umbrage under it to avoid a direct answer.

Mr. McCafferty wastes a large amount of space in rehashing the opinions of commissions and individuals upon financial questions. He might spend a life time transcribing the opinions of the most eminent men who have ever expressed themselves upon either side, or upon both sides, of the question, or upon any question, and still he would not have furnished sufficient material to support a valid proposition—a conclusion capable of enforcing a conviction. I don't wish to be understood to mean that the opinions of others are of no value, or of little value. What I mean is that an "opinion" never loses its character until it is verified, and it then becomes a "fact." Hence, all the opinions advanced since the creation of man upon any one subject would be insufficient to disprove a single fact relating to the same subject.

REPUBLICAN RALLIES.

John Skirving, chairman of the county central committee, and Clyde King, secretary, have arranged for the following republican rallies to be held in the county, speaking at each meeting to commence at 8 o'clock sharp:

October 17—Hon. James Whitehead and Col. W. R. Akers, at Luman.

October 19—Judge John G. Tipton, at Emmett.

October 20—Judge John G. Tipton at Saratoga.

October 21—Judge John G. Tipton at Cleveland.

October 22—Judge John G. Tipton at Green Valley.

October 23—Judge John G. Tipton at Amelia.

October 24—Judge John G. Tipton at Chambers.

October 27—G. M. Lambertson at Atkinson, and Hon. James Whitehead and Col. W. R. Akers at Ewing.

October 29—Hon. T. L. Matthews at Stuart.

The Silver Dollar.

Just to illustrate how much one of Uncle Sam's silver dollars will buy from us, we quote a few of the many bargains to be found in our store:

- Granulated sugar 19 pounds for \$1 00
Arbuckles Coffee per pound . 19
Rolled Oat Meal 8 pounds for . 25
Gloss Starch per pound . 5
Baking powder per pound . 15
Ginger Snaps per pound . 7
Best Soda Crackers per pound . 7
Sun cured Japan Tea per pound . 45
Broken Leaf Japan Tea per pound . 12 1/2
Parlor Matches per dozen . 10
Climax, Horseshoe, Star and Spear-head Tobacco per pound . 38
One pound sack Smoking Tobacco . 17
Thirty-three bars laundry soap for . 1 00
Three cakes toilet soap . 10

CANNED GOODS.

- California Peaches 3lb cans . 12 1/2
California Egg Plums, grapes, gages . 12 1/2
Pie Peaches 3lb can . 10
Eastern cherries, gooseberries and blackberries three for . 25
And many other good drives.

O'Neill Grocery Co.

STUDENT AGAIN INSTRUCTS.

Mr. McCafferty exhibits the qualities of an apt scholar in at least one respect, the power of imitation. Like his chief, Mr. Bryan, although not in so high a degree, he possesses a peculiar faculty for evading questions that would lead to the utter overthrow of his doctrine. In answer to a question, the foundation for which was laid by himself, and a direct answer to which would involve either an abandonment of his theory of unlimited coinage or place him in the light of an advocate of an almost endless chain of absurdities, he replies that he will answer by asking another.

Here, in substance, is the question put to him: "If it is the height of nonsense that the bullion value of a dollar affects its value as money, why, under a system of unlimited coinage, might not gold and silver be coined at a ratio of 1 to 1?" He answers the question by asking authority for the assertion that the government keeps gold and silver at a parity on condition that it be allowed to limit the coinage of silver! A most pertinent answer indeed!

It is about as easy to trace the relation between Mr. McCafferty's "answer" and the question as it is his kinship to Adam and Eve.

But Mr. Mc. must admit the facts, as he tacitly has done, that the government is pledged to maintain the parity, and that it is possible to carry out this pledge only by power to control silver coinage. It is a principal of law that an authoritative act implies the necessary means to carry it into effect. This I will leave to any attorney of repute in town, regardless of his party affiliations.

But, as before stated, this has not one thing to do with the question put to Mr. Mc. He has merely taken umbrage under it to avoid a direct answer.

Mr. McCafferty wastes a large amount of space in rehashing the opinions of commissions and individuals upon financial questions. He might spend a life time transcribing the opinions of the most eminent men who have ever expressed themselves upon either side, or upon both sides, of the question, or upon any question, and still he would not have furnished sufficient material to support a valid proposition—a conclusion capable of enforcing a conviction. I don't wish to be understood to mean that the opinions of others are of no value, or of little value. What I mean is that an "opinion" never loses its character until it is verified, and it then becomes a "fact." Hence, all the opinions advanced since the creation of man upon any one subject would be insufficient to disprove a single fact relating to the same subject.

It is puerile, therefore, to offer naked opinion, no matter what may be the character of the author, in support of a theory disproved by every known fact relating to it. The history of the civilized world, on the financial question, affords far more proof than is necessary to show the futility of attempting to keep gold and silver in circulation under a system of unlimited coinage at any but their commercial ratio or one very close to that. It is not necessary, in fact it might be justly denominated pedantry, to fill up a newspaper by quoting authorities in support of this. It is known to every one who has given the slightest attention to the financial history of this and other civilized countries. Yet, after the experience of centuries to the contrary, we find a glib-tongued demagogue able to force the belief upon his votaries that he is capable of overturning what is next to a law of nature. And he sent forth a man from Omaha to show how it can be done. The illustration is very simple and harmless in itself, but none the less deceptive. He told his dupes (and of course they applauded vociferously) that the ratio of value between the two metals would be governed by the same law which would preserve a level in two tanks filled with liquid and connected by a pipe although you should turn the faucet loose in either. Now this is certainly very simple and, in regard to preserving the level of the liquid, it is true, being governed by a law of hydrostatics. Financial principles, however, are not governed by hydrostatic laws. The principle governing the circulation of two metals of different commercial values under a system of unlimited coinage is what is known as the "Gresham Law." It is, to put it in a few words, this: When the commercial value of the two metals differs, the cheaper metal goes to the mint, and the dearer one to the market. It is easy to see that neither law has any similarity with the other. I think, however, that Mr. McCafferty's faith in the application of the tank law to the financial question would largely depend upon the kind of liquid the tank contained.

Omitting the numerous "opinions" (mostly of the forbidden foreigners) offered by Mr. McCafferty, as "immaterial incompetent and irrelevant," there is

little left for consideration.

Mr. Mc. errs in saying that all agree that there is not enough actual cash to do the business of the country. He cannot claim a deficiency of currency while millions upon millions of dollars are lying idle, the owners being afraid to invest under the present disturbed condition of the country. After the idea of November, when the tocsin peals the glad tidings of William McKinley's election, then we will find that, once more, the hoarded millions, rushing into the channels of trade, whirling round the wheels of industry, thereby affording the laborer and mechanic an opportunity to exchange muscle for food and clothing, this land of liberty will resume the accustomed condition of happiness and prosperity incident to republican rule, bringing peace and joy to the hearths and homes of even those who are banded together for its humiliation and, perhaps, destruction.

The conduct of the Yale students Mr. Mc., received the prompt condemnation of the republican press and people. It was otherwise with the Bryanite press towards the disgraceful conduct the hoodlum element of its party toward Bourke Cochran at nearly every place of note that he delivered an address. At Omaha it is said that Bryan's private secretary was the leader of the ruffians, and Bryan's mouthpiece, the World-Herald rather defended than condemned the rascality.

If you can establish equality of condition among the people of the earth, Mr. Mc., you are just the man we want, provided the condition be a happy one. But you can't, with the vast amount of experience before us, and which still continue to stare us in the face, make us believe that you can accomplish it by placing the country on a silver basis, which must inevitably result from your theory of unlimited coinage at 16 to 1. We turn in disgust from the condition of the unfortunate people of China, Japan and India, and also from that of our southern neighbor, Mexico, as given in the report, just published, of the Trades' and Labor committee sent to examine into the condition of labor in that free silver country. It seems there were poor and wealthy in the time of the Savior—"the poor ye have always with you," He said. These conditions are likely to continue. By a comparison of the condition of the people under a gold with that of those under a silver, standard, you can very plainly see that your cure (silver basis) if there is a disease, is worse than the malady itself.

John acts like the finder of a shoe horse next in his remarks on bimetallicism. Bimetallicism, John, in any other sense than that of concurrent circulation may be bimetallicism in name, but that is all; and I ask, what is the use of the name without the substance? Again: You say no silver standard country ever claimed to have bimetallicism. You also deny that gold standard countries have bimetallicism. Where, then, according to your notion, can a bimetallic country be found? No where! The gold standard countries of today tried for years, as their histories show, to maintain concurrent circulation under unlimited coinage. They failed. But they have in use today about as much silver as they have gold, while there is not a single silver standard country able to keep one dollar of gold in circulation. Not only that, the gold standard countries have several times more silver in use, per capita, than the silver standard countries. These are facts, not opinions. What hope, then, is there of increasing the circulation, admitting it were insufficient, by adopting unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, which would unquestionably place us upon a silver basis, and consequently drive gold out of circulation? The facts are all to the contrary.

The royal commission theory of bimetallicism would be effective if the "ratio fixed by law" was the commercial ratio, and there were no fluctuations in the market. But one of the necessary conditions (non-fluctuation) is impossible of affirmation; therefore the conclusion cannot follow.

It must have been about bed time when Mr. Mc. wrote that the value possessed by gold and silver over the baser metals was given them by law. It is strange why the law had not the same effect in regard to the baser metals—iron, brass and copper—when they were used as lawful money, viz: to make them more valuable than the precious metals. It seems it didn't, though. You are wrong end to this time, John. Gold and silver were selected for use, and remain in use, as money, because of the universal preference for them. After arousing from your lethargy, you seem to realize this fact when you state that "gold's relative value of sixteen times as much as silver is nothing more than a fiction of the human mind ratified by law." Das so, as the darkey said, first the preference, then its embodiment in law.

The attempt to show that it is immaterial whether, in expressing a change in the prices of commodities, you say that the value of commodities has declined or that of money has advanced, or vice versa, can be true only when the comparison is made between the standard of value and a single commodity or when the value of all commodities are affected alike. The prices of some farm products, such as: the cereals, are said to have declined between '73 and '93, while the price of eggs and butter remained practically unchanged, and that of labor had considerably advanced. Now, under these circumstances (which are verified by the senate committee's report of '94) can we truthfully make the general assertion that "money has become dearer," during the period referred to? Evidently not. In the case of cereals, we might say it had become dearer, in the case of butter and eggs etc., that it had remained practically the same, while, in regard to labor, it had actually become cheaper. The necessity for a standard is, that we may compare other things with it and thereby be enabled to give expression to their values in relation to it. The illustration of the boys playing "teeter," Mr. Mc., is similar to that of the "two casks." The parallel might be admitted it, in the case of commodities, as already stated, all should vary, in regard to the standard, in like proportion at the same time, and that one of the boys were regarded as a "standard" of position.

I have already shown the fallacy of the proposition that "the prices of commodities are governed by the amount of money in circulation." It is strange that any man possessing a grain of common sense would give credence to an assertion that is contradicted by almost daily experience.

It is plain to anyone not blinded by prejudice or hypnotized by demagogues, that prices advance and decline under conditions directly opposite to what is claimed by this doctrine. We find in our own country and right at home here that the prices of commodities decline, without a contraction of the currency, and advance when it was said the currency was growing less. "It is unnecessary to go any further for proofs although they can be furnished in abundance, and easily.

You seem to wish to leave the impression, Mr. McCafferty, that you have done some tall reading on questions financial and economical. Perhaps so. But if you have, I submit that it has done you more injury than benefit. You seem to have grasped nothing but the grossest absurdities of your authors, and to have wasted valuable time which you might have improved in doing a little studying yourself. One year spent in cramming your brain with the undigested thoughts of others. The most powerful intellects of every age have very often been diametrically opposed on the most important questions that have been offered for solution. This should teach us that we should not endorse the opinion of any one, no matter how eminent, without first digesting the question, impartially, for ourselves. I think, Mr. Mc., that if you had acted upon this principle you would not have been led into such absurdities. Change at once, and I am satisfied you will make up your mind to vote for William McKinley. STUDENT.

WE GLADLY ACCEPT SILVER.

gold, or any kind of U. S. currency when tendered in payment for tickets over our line, besides making your money worth more than via other lines, for time is money, and we save you three hours time to Sioux City and beyond. Buy local tickets to O'Neill and rebuy there via the Pacific Short Line. Immediate connections every day except Sunday.

BUY THE BEST.

Advertisement for 'The Best' featuring an illustration of a man and a woman, and text: 'Every Pair is Warranted. J. P. MANN.'

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Necessity for Adopting the Amendment Enlarging the Supreme Court.

Of these there are twelve in number. Provision has been made by statute so that a vote may be cast upon these amendments as a whole or with reference to each separately. The first amendment on the official ballot is to increase the number of supreme judges of this state from three, its present number, to five. The necessity for this increase becomes clear when we reflect that in the supreme court there are now undisposed of 1,675 cases and that the very highest average rate at which cases have heretofore been disposed of is 660 per annum. To clear the docket of pending cases would require the court as at present constituted, to work more than two years. The cases being commenced in the supreme court are at the rate of 740 annually, so that with a clear docket to commence with it would be impossible to dispose of cases as fast as they are filed.

There is no danger that a majority of those voters who vote upon this amendment will vote against it. An amendment to prevail must receive a majority of all votes cast at the election at which it is submitted. For example let it be assumed that at the coming election there will be cast the highest number of votes for governor. If the aggregate number of votes cast for all the candidates for governor equals 800,000 a constitutional amendment to be adopted must receive 150,001 votes, for the requirement is that the amendment must receive a MAJORITY OF ALL THE VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION at which it is submitted. From the figures as to the condition of the business of the supreme court above given, it would seem that this particular amendment will meet with no opposition. But this is not enough. A majority of the entire number of electors who vote in Nebraska on November third next must express themselves in favor of this amendment or it will not be adopted.

THE CROSS AND CROWN

Written for The Bee. Speak not so lightly of the crown of thorns. It pierced the temples once of God's own son; The sacred emblem only all adorns. Profane association, do thou shun.

Prate not so loudly of a cross of gold. The cross He carried was so sanctified That but to name it makes the blood run cold, And shows the darkened field on which He died.

Thy vain ambitions are too small for this. For mortal cravings let the earth suffice; The crown of Christ, His cross, are both as mine. They live to point the way to Paradise. LAMAR ECKERT.

"Business confidence," says McKinley, "is what the country wants." It had business confidence when the Republicans were in control of the government under President Harrison. It will have business confidence again when the Republicans are restored to power under McKinley.—Omaha Bee.

The wooing of the old soldier vote by the free silver press is not likely to be attended with much success so long as sneers and insults are continually hurled by these papers against the brave generals whom the old soldiers still love and reverence.—Omaha Bee.

A vote for J. H. MacColl for governor is a vote for practical business administration of the state affairs, and Nebraska is sorely needing such an administration.—Broken Bow Republican.

"The idea that the government can create wealth is a myth. The only thing that can create wealth is labor."—William McKinley.

What a Prominent Insurance Man Says. H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3rd St. Louis writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, 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 immediate relief. I always recommended this syrup to my friends.

John Cranston 908 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Ill., writes: I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known. It never disappoints. Price 25 and 50 cents. Free sample bottles at P. C. Corrigan's.

What is a Guarantee? It is this. If you have a cough or cold, a tickling in the throat, which keeps you constantly coughing, or if you are afflicted with any chest, throat or lung trouble, whooping cough etc., and you use Ballard's Horehound Syrup as directed, giving it a fair trial, and no benefit is experienced we authorize our advertised agent to refund your money on return of bottle. It never fails to give satisfaction. It promptly relieves bronchitis. Price 25 and 50 cents. Free sample bottles at P. C. Corrigan's.

LADIES ATTENTION! We have now open for inspection six nice decorated dinner sets, bought direct from the manufacturers at unheard of prices for this kind of ware. One hundred pieces in each set for only \$7.50. Come in and look them over. 15-2 O'NEILL GROCERY CO