

THE FRONTIER.

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THE FRONTIER PRINTING COMPANY
D. H. CRONIN, Editor.

There are five or six active candidates for Mr. Jackson's shoes. Let the best man win.

It cannot truthfully be denied that the populists got the worst of their deal with the democrats.

Now let's muzzle the calamity howlers and everybody help to push along the business boom.

The Cuban insurgents are now said to be perfecting plans for besieging the city of Havana.

France has a big flood, but our Salt river is not affected, and the defeated find it easily navigable.

Mr. CLEVELAND hasn't sent any congratulations, but that is no indication that he isn't pleased with the result.

ELEPHANTS are noted for their climbing powers, and the G. O. P. animal is the greatest climber of them all.

ONE thing can be said of Tom Watson: he didn't have to wait until the election was over to find out that he had been buncoed.

BRYAN knows more than he did, although it is far from certain that his increased knowledge has added to his stock of happiness.

THE RUSSIAN Czar and Czarina have retired to a country residence for a rest, which they need about as much as our campaign speakers do.

WHY not take a little rest before starting upon the construction of the cabinet? Or better yet, who not leave the job to the president-elect?

NEW YORK city's mammoth McKinley and Hobart and honest money parade occupies the proud position of having been the greatest civic procession known in the history of the world.

BRYAN's admirers are now talking of sending him to the senate in 1900 in place of Senator W. V. Allen. Our free silver friends should bear in mind the fact that a republican will succeed Mr. Allen.

The Spanish government having succeeded in placing a loan of \$80,000,000, Gen. Weyler may feel justified in increasing his corps of typewriters, thus enabling him to circulate more claims of victories.

The plurality of McKinley in Illinois, the birth state of Bryan, is 144,382, and 70,145 in Cook county, where the convention was held that nominated Bryan. Could any candidate want anything more decisive?—Omaha Bee.

The college football players may ease their minds; now that the more important business of electing a president has been attended to, the public will devote some of its attention to the chrysanthemum haired young men, who have been somewhat neglected of late.

The people of the Third congressional district will regret having elected Samuel Maxwell to congress before the next session of that body is fairly started. Poor Third, the Sixth sympathizes with you, for we have Bill Green. But there is some consolation in the fact that their term of office lasts only two years.

HENRY M. STANLEY, who has been strangely silent since he got a seat in the British parliament, has written a letter endorsing lord Salisbury's attitude on the Venezuelan question. Henry has the fawning act down fine; it put money in his purse as a newspaper man and as a lecturer, and he doubtless thinks it ought to help him along politically.

THE FRONTIER desires to congratulate County Superintendent W. R. Jackson upon his election to the office of state superintendent. While we are opposed to Mr. Jackson politically we will give him credit for having performed the duties of his office in this county in an able manner and trust that he will be as successful at the state house.

A COMPLETE VINDICATION.

It is not an exaggerated estimate that 150,000 persons who were without employment a week ago today are now at work. These are employed in every branch of industrial and business activity and include many thousands of commercial travelers who have taken the road within the last few days. More than half the number have been given work in reopened mills and factories, while other thousands have been employed in the various trades. In some localities the demand for labor exceeds the supply. The improvement in industrial and labor conditions is not confined to the eastern and middle states. It is seen in California and some other far western states.

This is but the beginning. Announcements are made of industries to start up and others to increase their capacity which insure a greater demand for labor during the next thirty days than has already taken place, so that before the close of the year it is safe to say that fully 800,000 wage-workers who were earning nothing before the election will be at work. It is also to be noted that this labor is being employed without any reduction of wages and in some cases at an increase, especially for skilled labor. Consider what this means in the enlarged distribution of money and therefore in the purchasing power of the people. Assume that the annual average earnings of this labor is \$400, which is considerably less than it was four years ago, and we have \$60,000,000 added to the wage account already since the election, with the assurance that this will be at least doubled before the end of the year, or \$120,000,000 annually added to the purchasing power of the people. The industrial resumption will not stop there. The spring of 1897 will witness a further demand for labor in all directions—in manufacturing, in transportation, in building and in public improvements, so that it is reasonably assured that by next summer practically all the labor in the country, especially skilled labor, will be employed. When that is done the consuming capacity of the people will be very materially increased and there will be a better home market for agricultural products than there has been for several years. Already the policy of opening the mills has received most complete vindication.

But this is not the only vindication of the republican contention. It promised a full restoration of confidence and it has come. There is an abundance of money for every legitimate demand. The supply of gold is found to be in excess of the demand, since the people do not want it for general circulation, and the banks at the financial centers are prepared to furnish gold for export as it may be needed, so that the treasury reserve, now considerably in excess of the \$100,000,000 limit, shall not be drawn upon. Not since 1892 have the banks before been disposed to do this. It is highly probable that in the near future the practice that prevailed until 1890, of the government and the banks settling balances between them in gold, will be renewed, thus affording further protection to the treasury reserve.

With these facts before him can any rational man doubt the wisdom of the American people in sustaining the sound money cause? But it is said by the free silver leaders, who are compelled to acknowledge these conditions, that they cannot be perpetuated. It is sufficient answer to this that we had such conditions almost uninteruptedly from the resumption of specie payments to 1892, and there is no valid reason why we may not have them for a longer period if the country continues faithful to sound money and protection. It is the avowed purpose of the free silverites to destroy these conditions, if possible, by continuing their agitation, but the attempt will be hopeless. That cause is weaker by a million voters today than it was a week ago, and it will steadily decline under the influence of a rising and expanding prosperity.—Omaha Bee.

THE HORSE IN HISTORY.

Many Traits Recorded in Honor of the Noble Steed.

Now that the horse is losing its importance as a factor in the travel of the times and all the world is at peace, so that he is not needed in warfare, it is worth while to cast a retrospective glance over his history, and recall features of past greatness, which must always attest his worth. It may be that he will suffer a temporary eclipse only that his record may show all the brighter when he emerges from the enforced retirement now imminent, but that he should disappear altogether from the face of the earth, is an ultimate possibility which takes on the nature of a calamity. Surely a few noble specimens will be reserved for the racing sport, so dear to man, since not even electricity can offer a desirable substitute. The blue-grass trotter proudly points to Ten Brock, Longfellow, Jay-Eye-See, Lexington, Maud S., the fastest trotters of the century, Ethan Allen, and a host of others, whose names are written indelibly on the horse's book of peerage, the American trotting register. Among the horses of the past who led the world's record were Lady Suffolk, one mile, 2:28; Flora Temple, 2:19½; Dexter, 2:17; Rarus, 2:13¾; St. Julien, 2:11¼; Maud S., 2:10¼. This was wonderful record-breaking in each instance, but now the trotter will have to do its mile in two minutes to excite attention. A 2:10 gait is slow to the present generation. And how much were those famous horses worth in their day? Robert Bonner is said to have paid \$33,000 for Dexter, and \$36,000 for Rarus; Mr. Vanderbilt paid \$20,000 for Maud S. He refused \$75,000 for her a few months later. It is said that on one occasion, when General Grant was out driving with Mr. Bonner, behind Dexter, he remarked, that in an artistic sense, the animal in the shafts was vastly superior to the two in the sulky, and that they suffered by physical comparison.

EXCISE IN ENGLAND.

The Laws Are Strictly Enforced, but Are Liberal in a Right Direction.

The hours for closing taverns or saloons on Sunday vary in different parts of the kingdom, greater opportunities being given for drinking in London than in the provinces. In the London metropolitan district all taverns, restaurants, hotel bars and, in fact, every place where liquor of any description can be purchased, must remain closed from midnight on Saturday until 1 in the afternoon of Sunday. Then the house can open and do business until 3 p. m. when they must close again and remain so until 6 in the afternoon. Then they can open and remain in full blast until 11 at night, but at that hour sharp to the minute every public house door must be tightly closed and every customer off the premises. At 5 in the morning of a week-day the taverns can open, although the more respectable houses do not take advantage of that permission until two or three hours later in the morning. Closing time on a week-day is 12:30 a. m., except on Saturday nights, when it is sharp midnight. Christmas Day and Good Friday are the only two other days in the year which are treated as Sundays, so far as the license law goes. The four bank holidays, which are legal national holidays, are the greatest days of all the year for the public houses.

A Natural Financier.

A group were talking a few evenings ago about some remarkable exhibitions of "nerve," when one said: "I think I saw about as 'nervy' a display of impudence as I ever heard of in a cigar store in this city a few days ago. A young man came in and asked for two ten-cent cigars, throwing a half dollar on the counter. The clerk gave him the goods, and tendered him in change thirty cents—a nickel and a Canadian twenty-five cent piece. The customer object to taking a Canadian coin when the clerk said: 'Well, sir, I am perfectly willing to give you American money, if you prefer it, but suppose you first give me an American half dollar for this Canadian fifty-cent piece you gave me.'"

Consumption

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READ THE FRONTIER.

CRISPI AND OUIDA SHRIEKINGS

She Says There Is a Reign of Terror from Alps to Etna.

The government of Francesco Crispi has sent the country back sixty years, says Ouida in the Contemporary Review. By him and through him all the old instruments of torture are in use. Spies fill the cities, detectives scour the fields, informers listen to all speech, public and private; literary clubs and co-operative societies are arbitrarily dissolved; packed juries condemn; venal judges sentence; military courts imprison civilians; civil courts judge homicidal officers; time serving prefects deny the franchise to all independent thinkers and manipulate the electoral lists to suit their governments; lads as they come singing through the country lanes are arrested if the song is of liberty; little children writing in chalk on the town wall are sent to prison for forty-five days. There is a reign of terror from Alps to Etna, and the police, armed to the teeth, swarm everywhere and the prisons are crowded with innocent citizens. The country has gone back to the darkest and worst days of Austria and papal tyranny and the name of the tyrant is ostensibly Humbert of Savoy; in reality, Francesco Crispi. Meanwhile there is no check, whatever on the caprices and coercion of his rule. It is already stated that to procure funds, nominally for Africa, actually for the elections, confiscated church property, now state property, is to be largely and without the consent of parliament illegally sold. To any one who cares for liberty and believes it to be the sole moral hygiene of a nation the state of Italy at the present time is painful and humiliating. Equally so to any unbiased English thinker is the attitude of the leading English newspapers upon Italian affairs, which they continuously and systematically conceal or distort. It is difficult, well-nigh impossible to make the most intelligent Englishman comprehend Italian public life. He is misled by the surface semblance of his own institutions of monarchy, parliament and electorate and he does not comprehend the enormous unlikeness of all these to his own caused by character and custom.

AERIAL TRAVEL.

Limitations Which Surround Animals in Their Flight.

It is evident that not one of these would-be flying machine men has ever seriously undertaken to solve the problem mentally, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. There is but one way of getting through the air by mechanical action, and that is by cleavage. There are really only two forms of cleavage, the one as represented by wing action as applied by insects and birds, the other a rotary action as represented by the screw of a steamer. To the application of the wing principle there is a limit set by natural law, just as in animal forms there is a limit set to either bipedal or quadrupedal construction. There is, perhaps, no form of cleavage that represents the expenditure of force more economically than wing action as manifested in the flight of a wild goose. Here is an exceptionally large avoirdupois for the wing area, but the bird cannot carry any additional weight. In the birds of prey, the body is lighter in proportion to wing surface—a light, compact frame, but immense muscular action, capable of carrying for a short distance a load of from eight to twelve pounds. But the limit is soon found, and there is not a winged creature on the earth weighing fifty pounds that can mount into the air and cleave as a true flyer. Why do not the ostrich, the great auk, the emu and other congeners of these bird tribes properly fly, since they are equipped with cleavers as are other birds of flight? Walkers and swimmers, as well as flyers, are all, by natural law, limited within certain restrictions, and it is remarkable that, as these inventors have not learned this, as it is a fact of the utmost importance, and one which, in a careful analysis, must early disclose itself.

To Make Grape Fruit Salad.

To make most delicious as well as healthful salad use a good ripe grape-fruit and crisp, fresh head of lettuce.

Wash the lettuce and let it stand in cold water till needed, then shake out the leaves and arrange them in the salad bowl. Cut the grape-fruit in half and with a spoon take out all the pulp, taking care to preserve the juice. Arrange the pulp in the lettuce leaves and make a dressing of oil and the juice. To every three tablespoonfuls of this oil allow half a teaspoonful of pepper. Put all these ingredients in a bowl and dissolve the salt and pepper in the oil, then rub the spoon with a dose of garlic and stir in the juice of the fruit until emulsion is formed. Pour it over the lettuce and pulp and serve at once. About one teaspoonful of juice should be sufficient for three of oil, but it is not possible to lay down any exact rule. Vigorous stirring is essential, and as soon as a whitish compound is formed the dressing is ready for use.—Philadelphia Record.

Cheese Crackers.

A dainty morsel for the hungry half hour before bedtime is "cheese crackers." Spread thin sphyrettes or sarked crackers with a little butter and sprinkle lightly with grated Parmesan cheese. Place on a dish in the oven long enough to brown them slightly. These will keep for several days.

Chance to Economize.

Irate Father—You young idiot, don't you know it costs a small fortune each year to gown my daughter? Eager Wooer (convincingly)—Yes; but then you would not have to dress her so expensively when she was my wife.—Puck.

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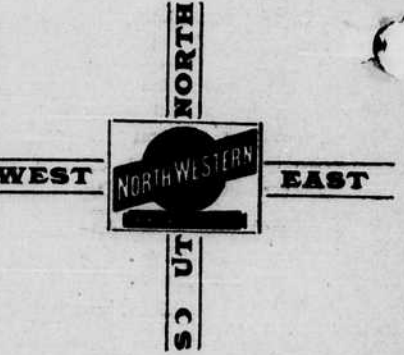
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Freight east,	3:10 P. M.

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