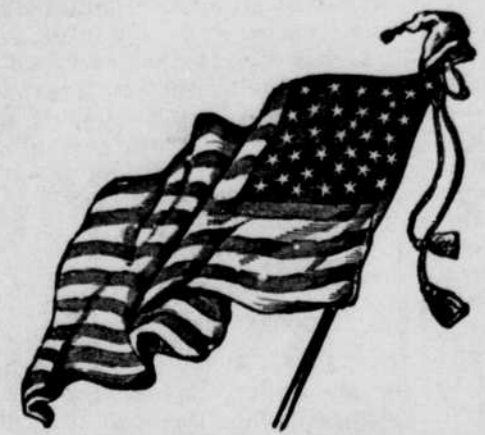


THE FRONTIER.

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D. H. CROFTON, Editor.
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WHO WILL PULL DOWN THE FLAG?



"It is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed, and wherever it is assailed at any sacrifice it will be carried to triumphant peace."—President McKinley.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congressman—
M. P. KINKAID,
of Holt County.

JUDICIAL TICKET.
For Judges Fifteenth District—
L. K. ALDER, of Brown county,
W. W. WOOD, of Sheridan county.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Treasurer—
PATRICK HAGARTY,
of O'Neill.

For Sheriff—
HAY McCLEURE,
of McCleure Township.

For Clerk—
J. F. WERTZ,
of Stuart.

For Clerk of District Court—
JOHN SKIRVING,
of O'Neill.

For Superintendent—
J. C. HARNISH,
of O'Neill.

For Judge—
G. S. BENSON,
of Ewing.

For Surveyor—
R. F. BOWDEN,
of Agee.

For Coroner—
I. R. SMITH,
of O'Neill.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are required to send delegates from their respective counties to meet in convention in the city of Omaha, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1899, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:

One judge of the supreme court.
Two regents of the state university.
And to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows: the apportionment being based upon the vote cast for Hon. L. M. Hayward for governor in 1898, giving each county one delegate at large and one for each 100 votes and major fraction thereof, to-wit:

Adams	19	Johnson	14
Antelope	10	Kearney	10
Banner	2	Keith	3
Blaine	2	Keya Paha	3
Boone	12	Kimball	3
Box Butte	5	Knox	14
Boyd	5	Lancaster	16
Brown	7	Lincoln	16
Buffalo	13	Logan	2
Butler	16	Loup	2
Cass	14	Madison	16
Cedar	9	McPherson	11
Chase	3	Merrick	11
Cherry	7	Nance	8
Cheyenne	5	Nebraska	16
Clay	17	Nemaha	13
Collins	12	Perkins	10
Cuming	16	Phelps	10
Custer	6	Pierce	8
Dakota	6	Platte	12
Dawes	10	Polk	8
Dawson	15	Red Willow	11
Deuel	3	Richardson	24
Dixon	10	Rock	4
Dodge	18	Saline	19
Douglas	97	Sarpy	15
Dundy	4	Saunders	15
Edwards	11	Scott's Bluff	3
Franklin	10	Seward	16
Frontier	9	Shelburne	16
Furnas	11	Sherman	5
Gage	2	Sioux	2
Garfield	3	Stanton	16
Gosper	4	Thayer	16
Grant	1	Thomas	1
Greeley	4	Thurston	6
Hall	19	Valley	6
Hamilton	14	Washington	14
Harrison	9	Wayne	19
Hayes	4	Webster	13
Hitchcock	5	Wheeler	12
Holt	11	York	19
Hooker	1		
Howard	8	Total	1020
Jefferson	1		

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the entire vote of the delegation of the county which it represents.

It is further recommended that wherever two county conventions be held the selection of a county committee shall take place at the first convention and that in every case the secretary be required to promptly advise the state committee of the organization of such new committee with the names of officers, members, post office address and name of precinct represented by each.

Omaha, Nebraska, June 23, 1899.
P. O. HEDLUND, Secretary.
R. B. SCHNEIDER, Chairman.

Lieut. Wertz is making a clean campaign for the office of county clerk and one that will land him an easy victor.

The Independent will probably learn that it will take more than abuse of republicans to convince Holt county tax payers that the gang ought to be retained in power.

Here is continuity of purpose: Neville in 1892—Free trade specialist. Neville in 1896—Free coinage specialist. Neville in 1899—Anti trust specialist.—North Platte Telegraph.

If the voters of Holt county want a competent affable gentleman to preside in the county clerk's office the next two years they will support that gallant young soldier, Lieut. John W. Wertz.

Hay McCleure is far in the lead of his competitor in the race for sheriff and the indications are that he will have a couple of hundred votes to spare. Now is the time to climb into the band wagon!

The pops nominated young Kay, not because he was fitted for the office, but because he had made some money with his race horse this year and would be able to put a good many "plunks" into the campaign fund.

Young Kay was electioneering in this vicinity a couple of days the first of the week and met with such an icy reception that he thinks of giving up the fight in disgust. Might as well lay down, Johnny, and save time and money.

Patrick Hagarty will receive the support of hundreds of citizens, regardless of party affiliations, for the office of county treasurer. They recognize his eminent fitness for the position and will rally to his support in sufficient numbers to give him a good majority.

"Kay has the long green," remarked a prominent pop the other day, and he will use it in the fight. A recommendation of this character will not have much influence with the enlightened voters of Holt county. They are not for barter and sale and will vividly impress that fact upon the "gang" next November.

Doc Norvall sees the cloud of defeat rapidly descending and is urgently clamoring for assistance from "de gang." The latter recognize the mistake they made when they placed this unlearned gentleman upon the ticket for this important position and will let him rush on to defeat without raising a hand to assist him. Poor Doc!

Speaking of Judge Kinkaid's nomination the Beatrice Express says: "They could not have made a better choice. The judge is a man of wide reputation, and his ability is recognized throughout the state; and there are no spots on his record. He will put on a very strong fight, and although his district is the stronghold of the reformers, there is a good chance that he will win."

In 1880 the republican congress enacted a law establishing a penalty reaching \$5,000, with possible imprisonment of one year, or both, against the members of trusts. In 1894 a democratic congress repealed this law, and gave nothing in its place that would interfere with trusts as they now exist. It may surprise many people to learn that W. J. Bryan voted for that repeal of the only effective anti-trust law that was ever upon the American statutes.—Arkansas Republican.

A boy addressed a younger comrade one day recently and asked him if he knew what "Bryanism" is. "Yes, you bet," was the reply. "What is it?" the older lad inquired. "Bryanism is where a man by the grace of a good people is appointed colonel of a regiment gotten up for his especial benefit, and then deserts it in time of need in order that he may use his mouth to howl against that for which he entered the service. That's the kind of ism it is; some would call it traitorism," said the youngster.

Here is some pretty good stuff taken from the Hardy, (Ark.) Buzz Saw: "Democratic politicians charge that if the Philippine war is not ended by the beginning of the presidential campaign next year that it will result in the defeat of the republican party. In pursuance of this belief they are doing everything they can do to embarrass the administration and discourage the enlistment of men, that the war may be prolonged. Such action encourages the Filipino, prolongs the war, kills our soldiers and dishonors our nation. It may not be treason, but in view of the fact that the only object

to be gained is the offices which the republicans now hold, we will call it manslaughter in the first degree."

BRYAN FAVORS IMPERIALISM
New York Sun: "William J. Bryan sometimes talks about things he does not know, makes statements that are not so and suggests policies to whose simple meaning and obvious result he is blind. A case in point was his recent asseveration that there were more business failures and bank failures in the country in the six months after McKinley's election than in any other similar period of time before. Another illustration is his proposition, made in an oratorical burst before the democratic state convention of Nebraska, at Omaha, on Aug. 22, that the proper way of 'limiting trusts' would be to prohibit any corporation from doing business outside of the state in which it was organized, save under a license from the federal government."

We have been unable to find a verbatim account of Mr. Bryan's speech, but the Evening Bee, of Omaha, puts what he said in this way:

"Mr. Bryan then paid his respects to the trusts and declared that when a law is passed that will prevent a corporation from doing business outside the state where it is organized without a license from the Federal Government, the trusts can be effectually regulated."

The World-Herald, of the same city, says:

"The speaker declared that the trusts could be destroyed when the Federal Congress would decree that no corporation should do business outside the state where it was organized, except by securing the license of the Federal Government."

Think a minute, Mr. Bryan! What kind of a government would it be under which no concern could do business outside the state where its chief office was without securing the permission of somebody at the seat of Federal power? It would be the greatest scheme of imperialism, the most absolute system of centralized power that the world has ever known.

THE PRESIDENT'S PATRIOTIC WORDS.

(Extracts from the address of President McKinley to the 10th Pennsylvania Troops at Pittsburg.)

"Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty, and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The Eight Army Corps in the Philippines have made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed them. Their service—and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them and where both have exacted their victims."

"They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had no part or patience with the men, few in number happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends."

"They furnish an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor. They have secured not alone the gratitude of the government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the government. I think I do, and so I am here to express it."

"The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over 250,000, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity without precedent or

parallel, by the terms of their enlistments were to be mustered out, with all the regulars above 27,000, when peace with Spain was effected. Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents, in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate, were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

"This was the situation in April, 1899, the date of the exchange of the ratifications—with only 27,000 regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the executive, and they, for the most part, on duty in Cuba and Porto Rico or invalided at home after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them to the Philippines. Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said: 'We will stay until the government can organize an army at home and transport it to the seat of hostilities.'

"They did stay, cheerfully, uncomplainingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed, they fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted federal authority and who with forces attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory. Without them then and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever government there was would have been by the will of one man and not by the consent of the governed. The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers—their self control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders, they preserved the status quo, remembering that they were under an order from their government to sacredly observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit and avoid all conflict except in defense, pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace. They were not aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace in the senate, great as was their justification, because their order from Washington forbade it."

"I take all the responsibility for that direction. Otis only executed the orders of his government, and the soldiers, under great provocation to strike back, obeyed. Until the treaty was ratified we had no authority beyond Manila City, bay and harbor. We then had no other title to defend, no authority beyond that to maintain. Spain was still in possession of the remainder of the archipelago. Spain had sued for peace. The truce and treaty were not concluded.

"The first blow was struck by the insurgents. Our kindness was reciprocated with cruelty, our mercy with a Mauser. The flag of truce was invoked only to be dishonored. Our soldiers were shot down when ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our humanity was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice. They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley—no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established. The misguided followers in rebellion have only our charity and pity. As to the cruel leaders who have needlessly sacrificed the lives of thousands of their people, at the cost of some of our best blood, for the gratification of their own ambitious designs, I will leave to others the ungracious task of justification and eulogy."

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If your dealer will not order them for you, send size and width and we will send you a pair for \$2.75, express pre-paid.
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Special rate for bands in uniform carrying instruments, fifteen or more for militia companies in uniform, fifty or more, 1c per mile—limit returning to suit party. For further information inquire of E. R. Adams, agent.
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you have to take east this spring can be greatly shortened by going via O'Neill and the Pacific Short Line. The shortest route to Sioux City; makes close connections at O'Neill in both directions. Quick connections at Sioux City with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Buy local tickets to and from O'Neill, makes lowest fare.
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ALL WOMEN AGREE.
A druggist in Macon, Ga., says: "I have sold a large quantity of **Mother's Friend**, and have never known an instance where it has failed to produce the good results claimed for it. All women agree that it makes labor shorter and less painful."

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is not a chance remedy. Its good effects are readily experienced by all expectant mothers who use it. Years ago it passed the experimental stage. While it always shortens labor and lessens the pains of delivery, it is also of the greatest benefit during the earlier months of pregnancy. Morning sickness and nervousness are readily overcome, and the liniment relaxes the strained muscles, permitting them to expand without causing distress. Mother's Friend gives great recuperative power to the mother, and her recovery is sure and rapid. Danger from rising and swelled breasts is done away with completely.
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