

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

A. M. Stevenson, Senator Lee Mantle, Peffer and Others Out for McKinley.

Interest Charges Reduced and Bank Deposits Rapidly Increasing.

Fusion Bugaboos Intended to Divert Attention From the Real Issues.

Omaha, Aug. 20.—The outlook for the re-election of President McKinley grows brighter each day. Judged from the prosperous conditions that exist everywhere in the United States, and from the magnificent administration of affairs during the past four years his re-election has never been doubted for a moment. We find, however, other forces working, though less powerful and less important, than those above referred to, that are worthy of notice. In looking over the list of big guns in the Populistic and Democratic party we find them one by one dropping out of rank and announcing themselves for McKinley. Noted among these is the Hon. A. M. Stevenson of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Stevenson will be remembered as chairman of the Colorado-Teller Republican state committee and one of those who walked out with Teller from the St. Louis convention in 1896. Ex-Senator Lee Mantle of Montana is another of those Silver Republicans who followed Senator Teller in '96. He, like Stevenson, announces that not only will he refuse to support Bryan, but that he will use every effort to secure the re-election of President McKinley. Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer of Kansas, one of the most widely known Populists in the United States, has within the past ten days made positive announcement of his intention to support McKinley. Coming nearer home we find the Hon. J. E. Boyd, Nebraska's only Democratic governor, announcing that he will not support Mr. Bryan this year. Mr. Boyd, however, does not announce that he will support McKinley. W. F. Wappich, one of the stalwart Democrats of Omaha, an officer of the late Kansas City convention and a delegate to the late Democratic state convention; the Hon. E. Wyman, at the present time a member of the state legislature from Buffalo county, are among those prominent in Nebraska politics who refuse to stand for Bryan and his fallacies. In his announcement, W. F. Wappich brands imperialism as a false issue and announces in his discussion of the Philippine question that Mr. Bryan has put the cart before the horse. In speaking of this important subject Mr. Wappich says: "I am a thorough believer in the course being pursued by the present administration as regards the Philippine islands. I can think of no other course of procedure for the erection of stable government there. First of all order must be wrought out of chaos and the Filipinos forced to respect the law. Until this is done a stable government for them is impossible and independence for them is not to be considered. After the establishment of law and order in the Philippines will be the best time to consider what kind of a government they are fit for. I think the preaching of Filipino independence is premature. Mr. Bryan probably knows that he is putting the cart ahead of the horse, but by doing so he is enabled to use the Filipinos for campaign purposes and that is all he wants to do."

Low Rate of Interest.
Benefits resulting from sound financial legislation promulgated by the authorized representatives of the Republican party are beginning to fall into the hands of the people.

Already the rate of interest on farm and real estate loans has dropped to about 5 per cent, which means a saving alone in interest to the debtors of Nebraska of more than \$1,000,000 per year.

Four years ago it was difficult to borrow money on good security at less than 10 per cent, and very few if any loans were made at a lower rate than 8 per cent. Today money is abundant at 5 and 5½ per cent. The figures representing the full amount of the mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska are not at hand, so the exact amount thus saved can not be accurately computed. The report of the state labor commissioner just made public, however, shows that during the first six months of 1900 farm mortgages were filed to the amount of \$11,472,208, and the interest saving in one year on this sum alone, compared with the rate of interest charged four years ago, amounts to upwards of \$500,000.

The same reports show that there were 578 less farm mortgages filed in the first six months of 1900 than in the first six months of 1899. They further show that in the first six months of 1900 the farm mortgages filed amounted to \$11,472,208, while those paid off amounted to \$12,747,192, a difference in favor of the borrower or debtor class of \$1,274,984. On town and city property there were 247 more mortgages paid off during the first half of 1900 than during the first half of the previous year, and the amount paid off exceeded the amount additionally mortgaged by \$1,051,248, showing a reduction in mortgaged indebtedness on town and city property for the first six months of 1900 of \$1,051,248.

These reports also show that while the amount of chattel mortgages filed for the first half of 1900 exceeds the amount filed for the first half of 1899,

by \$1,207,000, the amount paid off for the first half of 1900 exceeds the amount paid off during the first half of 1899 by more than \$3,000,000.

Other Evidence of Prosperity.
Nothing contributes more to evidence of prosperity in Nebraska than the figures setting forth the amount of money deposited in the various banks of the state.

Today the deposits of the national banks in Nebraska amount to more than \$30,000,000. The deposits of the state banks amount to more than \$25,000,000, a net gain in four years of over 40 per cent. In the last three months the deposits in the state banks have increased more than \$3,000,000, or at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 per month.

Think of the people of Nebraska increasing their bank deposits at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 per month and then talk about calamity!

Nor does this include the deposits in the national banks, which would perhaps double the amount, or show an increase in the deposits of more than \$2,000,000 per month.

Under such conditions what excuse have Mr. Bryan's followers to offer for making a change?

Bryan's predictions of hard times are completely shattered by these exhibits. If the Republican policy has brought prosperity, which it surely has, how could an opposite policy, intended to upset the Republican policy, bring other than the reverse? The Democratic policy is the opposite and it would bring opposite results—it would mean hard times instead of prosperity. This problem will admit of no other philosophy; will admit of no other solution.

This is something for the people of Nebraska to think about. Lay aside partisanship for a moment and give these facts and figures sober and dispassionate thought. Partisanship is all right in its place, but when it is so deeply rooted as to prejudice the voter against subserving his best interests it becomes at once a dangerous menace. Prosperity depends upon the voter—he can vote to have it or vote it away, just as he pleases. Principles and policies that carry with them a guaranty of prosperity—principles that have been tested and proven sound—can not be exchanged for principles fraught with commercial disaster, without that result attending it. "The wages of sin is death," and no amount of false philosophy can change it.

A Board of Control.
Should the Republicans succeed in electing their candidates for governor and a majority of the legislature, many much needed reforms will be inaugurated at the next session.

One of the most important of these reforms is the enactment of a law creating a non-partisan state board of control, whose duties would be to exercise superintending and managerial control over all the state institutions.

The State Campaign.
The pathway of the fusionists is beset with many embarrassing obstacles. The one hardest to overcome is the administration of Governor Poynter. Poynter has played fast and loose with the public institutions and there are many fusionists who refuse to excuse him or condone his offenses, even on the ground of partisanship. The manner in which he has managed the state institutions is gradually coming to light, and it is a continuous story of shameful incompetency and fraud. Nor should Governor Poynter be permitted to escape righteous retribution. He has persisted in interfering with the management of each institution and he therefore becomes jointly and directly responsible for the evils thereof. When it is said that his administration is distinguished from all the rest for incompetency, discord, retrogression and dishonesty, it is saying a great deal, and yet it is merely a dispassionate statement of the facts.

This distinction, however, does not apply to Governor Poynter alone, but extends in scope so as to include the various state departments. Thus far reports of fraud and incompetency have been confined to the executive department, in so far as that department was connected with the management of state institutions. Subsequent reports, after the state institutions have all been reviewed, will deal with the other departments, all of which will be of keen concern to the electors of Nebraska, irrespective of partisanship.

It may be depended upon that the fusion campaign management will resort to every possible scheme to divert the attention of the voters from the real issues. They will seek shelter from attacks on the record of the state administration behind such false alarms and bugaboos as "militarism" and "imperialism." They know that they can offer no defense, so far as Poynter's administration is concerned, nor can they hope to achieve success, in the face of unexampled prosperity, by making an open issue on party principles. Their guarantee of continuous prosperity, in the face of the terrible distress and suffering under Democratic rule will hardly be accepted as being in any way substantial, and the only thing they can do is to resort to some scheme to divert attention and lead the voter astray from the real questions involved. It is highly improbable, however, that public credulity in Nebraska has reached that point where everybody can be so easily duped. This is a campaign in which the voters of Nebraska are likely to do their own thinking, and, assuming this to be true, the bugaboos and schemes of wily politicians are not likely to prove much of a restraint to a free and intelligent exercise of the right of franchise.

LIGHTNING RODS.

An Electrical Paper Hints at Their Value.

In the course of a discussion on the familiar question of the value of lightning rods, the Electrical World and Engineer says:

"We would take the position that there is abundant evidence to show that lightning rods do protect tall buildings of non-conducting material, but that the protection employed is not always the most economical. Instead of carrying a single stout copper rod through insulators from the chimney top to the ground, we think it would be more effective to employ half a dozen uninsulated galvanized iron telegraph wires from roof to ground, and inter-connect them all on the roof, with the object of providing a conducting network enclosing the house, rather than an isolated duct beside the house. There are numerous instances on record of lightning discharges having been conveyed to ground from the tops of telegraph poles through the ordinary No. 8 iron wire provided for that purpose without injury to the wire, and such material is both plentiful and economical. In all cases the ground that the eye sees not is probably of more importance than to successful insurance than the conductor that the eye can behold." The reader may be reminded that by the term "ground" the electrician means a connection between a wire above the surface of the earth and the layer of perpetual moisture in the earth. Unless this connection is made with great care it will prove worthless, and in the case of lightning rods rob them utterly of their value. It takes little to interrupt the flow of electricity. A short air gap or burial in dry earth will render the whole system void. Any form of lightning rod, cheap or expensive, ought to be carried down three, four or five feet below the surface to a region where the soil keeps moist all the year round. Water is one of the best conductors known, and if a thunderbolt which otherwise would make mischief can be led down to damp earth it will quickly and harmlessly distribute itself. The practice of attaching a big piece of old iron to the lower extremity of a lightning rod is a good one to observe, but even this will be of no benefit if the soil about it becomes dry. Everything depends on a good ground connection.

ANCIENT ROME'S PORT.

It Was at Ostia, a Place Now Miles Inland.

When ancient Rome numbered a million inhabitants the task of provisioning it was no small one, so the port of Ostia, now twenty-one miles by rail from Rome, was the most important in the empire. It was settled in the second century after the foundation of Rome, and rapidly became an important commercial center. At present the Tiber washes down 8,500,000 tons of sand a year, and this gradual extension of the delta has left Ostia miles inland. At Ostia the warehouses covered one-half the town, which was two miles long by one wide. The city contained fine temples, villas and theaters and the ruins are so extensive that for five centuries the villagers burned marble for lime without exhausting the supply, and when Cosimo de Medici visited Ostia he found the villagers engaged in burning a whole ancient marble temple to get lime. The peasants have destroyed many valuable old buildings and statues in this way, according to the Scientific American. At present there are ruins of some of the old warehouses: with their floors raised three feet above the pavements, and of private houses. The manner in which these ruins have withstood the centuries speaks well for the masonry work. The bricks are about one foot eleven inches square, the stone carefully cut and fitted, and the effect is neat and rather beautiful, though stucco covered most of it. Egypt alone shipped 190,000,000 bushels of grain to Rome, and Sicily, Sardinia and other places poured in their enormous supplies of foodstuffs. In addition to this may be reckoned the vast quantities of building materials, especially marble, which were imported. The Claudian harbor was used as a great naval station, and here was also the central postoffice for foreign correspondence.

Prince and Fisherman's Boy.

Ten years ago, when the crown prince of Japan was his thirteenth year, his highness spent a summer at Fujiwara, Ise. While out in the water one day the prince noticed a fisherman's boy of about the same age as himself, whose skill in swimming drew forth his admiration. The lowly youth, whose name was Yei, was presented to the prince, and these sprang up a friendship between the two. His highness was once more back at Ise the other day on his wedding tour, and the prince thought of Yei. He wanted to see his old friend, and after a good deal of trouble, the order was conveyed to Yei, now grown a sturdy young man, but still poor and lowly. In high delight the prince talked freely of the past and then allowed Yei to take leave of him loaded with various presents.

Sampling Japanese Coal.

Twelve samples of Japanese coal have been received at the war department for test, with a view to ascertaining its suitability for the purpose of the quartermaster's department in China and the Philippines. So far as the tests have gone, they have demonstrated that the coal compares favorably with the product of American coal mines and will meet the needs of the department.—Washington Star.

GIRLS IN BLOOMERS.

Astonished a Youth Who Strolled Into Their Gymnasium.

While it has not been heralded widely that the summer classes in Columbia University will be run on a co-educational basis of extreme liberality, assurance of this fact was demonstrated to a dignified senior who viewed yesterday the drilling of the class of girls in calisthenics in the college gymnasium, says the New York World. He entered the building purely through chance. He remained through his own volition. His presence was tolerated with lofty disregard by the girls. Heretofore rumor alone has established the fact that frugality in attire is conducive to free movements of the body in athletic exercises as practiced by the young women constituency of a co-educational institution. It may be stated, however, on the authority of an eye-witness that Columbia University co-eds affect bloomers, loose waists and a woman suffrage contempt of seclusion while undertaking the routine of gymnasium drill. The senior sauntered into the building yesterday in search of a cool place. He was surprised to hear the strains of a rag-time march, to the rhythm of which a dozen girls were marching up and down the floor under the tutelage of an instructor. The senior held his peace and also his breath for fear of discovery. The fair students proved themselves apt in all the figures taught men in similar drills. Hopping, skipping and ever so little of kicking were practiced, all unhampered by skirts and other things. Just as work on the parallel bars was to begin the senior was discovered. Instead of squeaks and cries of alarm and much running to cover the girls regarded the senior with complacency. Of those in the big gymnasium he alone turned uncomfortably red and would have sought the long grass had there been any handy. The young women "chinned," "dipped" and "vaulted" over the bars, accomplished "easy ones" on the horizontal bar and unquestionably enjoyed themselves. The exhibition gave the senior deep food for contemplation, however, and he admitted that the cooling effect of the gymnasium as he found it was not up to what he had contemplated.

AN INEBRIATED BEAR.

Had Fun with the Boys Who Expected to Have Fun with Him.

Altoona (Penn.) Spe. New York World: A tame performing bear, usually well behaved, got tipsy to-day. For several hours the bear made a bear garden of the little town of Listic, near here. The bear and its owner, a Frenchman, were quietly walking into Listic with the purpose of giving a performance, when they fell in with a crowd of men who were tapping a keg of beer by the roadside. The Frenchman let it be known that neither he nor the bear was a teetotaler. Without growling, the bear emptied growler after growler. The Frenchman got his share of the beer. He and the bear fell asleep. Two boys came along and thought they would have some fun with the bear. The bear woke up, got mad and had much fun with the boys, chasing them into Listic. There a man named Dietz, a powerful fellow, seized the bear. After a brief wrestling match the bear threw Dietz and bit through his right arm. The bear then tried to eat a child sitting on the steps of a barber shop, but the child was saved. The bear then went nosing around the village store. Men were about to sally forth with shotguns when the Frenchman arrived and profusely apologized for the bear. But the men wanted to kill the bear anyhow. But the sheriff, however, decided to permit the Frenchman and the bear to pass the night in a toolhouse on the edge of the town on condition that they would leave the town at daybreak.

Sawdust Briquettes.

In the large sawmills of Joseph Fialla, in Austria, the sawdust is utilized by being made up into briquettes; these form a good combustible for boiler furnaces for household use. The sawdust is impregnated with a mixture of tarry substances and heated to the proper temperature; it is then passed over a plate of iron heated by steam, from which a screw conveyor takes it to the screw press, where it is compressed into briquettes of the required size. The press turns out nineteen per minute, weighing two-fifths of a pound each and measuring 6 by 26 by 14 inches. The calorific power is about the same as that of lignite, with but 4 per cent of ash. The factory turns out more than 6,000,000 briquettes a year; the cost is about 16 cents per thousand, and the selling price reaches \$1, leaving a considerable margin of profit.

New Line of Chaperoning.

A young woman in the city of New York needed to work, but hardly knew what to do. While wondering and worrying also, for she needed work, and while talking of it with a friend, was asked if she would be willing to take the friend's daughter to and from school every day until some employment was found. The offer was accepted, with a wage of \$3 a week. The scheme was so satisfactory that the young woman was shortly asked to go with the daughters to matinees, excursions, etc. The idea spread, soon other girls joined the party, so that she earned \$12 a week, and the second year the number rose to eight, which yielded her a comfortable income, besides affording her many pleasures in the way of concerts, plays and outings that she could not otherwise have had.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Corrigan.

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The "scenic line of the world," the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the transcontinental traveler the grandest scenery. Two separate and distinct routes through the Rocky mountains, all through tickets available via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Three through trains each way with through Pullman palace and tourist sleeping cars between Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles and Denver and Portland. The best line to Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington via the "Ogden Gateway." Dining car (service a la carte) on all through trains. Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colorado, for illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

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Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her; and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Corrigan's drug store.

Piles are not only in, and of themselves very painful and annoying, but often greatly aggravate and even cause other grave and painful affections, and should, therefore, not be neglected. Tabler's Buckeye pile ointment is great boon to sufferers as it will cure them. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75c.—Corrigan.

Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health, and a pure complexion make all women beautiful. Herbine imparts strength and vitality to the system, and the rosy hue of health to the cheeks. Price 50 cents.—Corrigan.

For mosquito bites, bites or stings of insects, animals or reptiles, apply Bal lards snow liniment. It counteracts the poison in the wound, subdues the inflammation and heals the flesh. Price, 25 and 50 cents.—Corrigan.

For digestive weakness, nervousness, pains in the side, flatulence, dizziness, wakefulness, headache and other annoying accompaniments of costiveness, Herbine is a prompt and unequalled remedy. Price, 50 cents.—Corrigan.

Extreme hot weather is a great tax upon the digestive power of babies; when puny and feeble they should be given a dose of White's cream verifuge. Price 25 cents.—Corrigan.

Czarina Kind to Poor.

Russian women in reduced circumstances have reason to bless the czarina, who has organized an association of such persons. They are almost constantly employed in making embroidery for court dresses of for ecclesiastical purposes.

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