

THE FRONTIER.

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For Forestry

The work undertaken by the division of forestry of the government agricultural department to ascertain if forest production on a large scale is possible in Nebraska is something that should receive every encouragement from the people of our state and all the aid possible should be given to the department. While the examination to be made is to be general throughout the state, it is more particularly for the western half, or the section with the least forest production and most subject to drought.

The idea is pretty generally held that a more abundant growth of timber in the partially arid regions of the west would be of value in augmenting the rainfall, but the immense force which the forest exerts in equalizing the evaporation and precipitation is not so generally understood.

It is stated by authorities that a single tree of good size draws through its veins and pours 123 tons of water during the months it is in leaf. This immense amount of water is lifted from the earth by the tree, is evaporated and rises to form rainclouds. Hundreds and thousands of trees are engaged in this same process and the value of forests in sending moisture into the air and thereby providing for rainfall is readily seen. The earth has an inexhaustible reservoir of water underneath the crust. It is possible that the investigations of the division of forestry may result in the inauguration of an era of tree growing that will solve the irrigation problem in the semi-arid regions. Instead of building reservoirs, cutting canals and conducting water to a limited amount of the earth's surface why not plant trees, lift the water from the earth and send it to the heavens to form rainclouds which will return again in refreshing showers.

No More Bryan.

In discussing the political side of the national life the Chicago Inter Ocean's Washington's correspondent says that both democrats and republicans are getting ready for the work of the next national campaign. The democratic leaders have tried to reorganize, without success. They are still divided into camps, like Indian tribes, under their various chiefs, and so far they have, like the Indian tribes, no other end in view than the success of their various chiefs.

Ex-Senator Gorman is pulling one set of wires, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, has another set, Mayor Carter H. Harrison is believed to have another line, and David B. Hill of New York another, while William J. Bryan is thrumming on the same old silver strings, trying to keep the democratic ear attuned to his old, familiar music. These democratic tribal chiefs are all looking forward to 1904 with an ambition to grasp the nomination from the democratic national convention. If they continue as they have begun there will be as much division in the next presidential convention as there was in that at Chicago in 1896 or that at Kansas City in 1900. It will be another war dance of braves without a peace pipe at the close.

It is hard to say what the democrats will centralize upon as an issue. Mr. Gorman at present is unquestionably the most prominent of democratic leaders. He it was that sounded the anti-imperialist keynote for the party in 1900 though his subsequent efforts in behalf of the ticket were none too enthusiastic.

Mr. Gorman is beginning his presidential campaign in what may seem a peculiar manner to people in the north. He is following in the footsteps of Tillman and other negro-phobes in the south. He has compelled the democratic governor of Maryland to call the legislature in

extra session and has wrung from that legislature a new election law which has a Massachusetts model with South Carolina interpretation, so that it will disfranchise a large part of the negro voters.

It is in line with the democratic methods in North and South Carolina and Mississippi. In this new move Gorman has two purposes. First, he proposes by that means to regain control of Maryland, making it a democratic state again, and second, he puts himself at the head of the southern democracy as a formidable leader. He will first try to return to the senate and resume his place as democratic leader there, and then he will be in position to shape the democratic campaign for president in 1904. He will relegate silver to the background, and if the developments in the Philippines warrant a new assault upon the republican policy as to the islands beyond the sea he will make that his leading issue.

While it cannot be stated as an assured fact to whom the democratic presidential nomination will go, such a thing as Mr. Bryan again being chosen leader in considered out of the question. Aside from the few straggling populists of the west, Mr. Bryan's following has deserted him.

The Stuart Herald is a new venture soon to be launched on the field of newspaper work in Holt county, W. P. Davis being the publisher. Will is another O'Neill boy that has grown up and acquired the mastery of the art in The Frontier office. In the twenty years and more of this paper's existence many good printers have graduated from the case in our office and gone into the world to carve fame and fortune from uncertainties, and a fatherly interest is felt in all. Will has the make-up to make friends anywhere, the ability to give Stuart a first-class local paper and the hustle to make business a winner. Stuart is a growing and sprightly town, and nothing adds more to the vim and ginger of a community than a live newspaper. Will is deserving of the best luck in the world and with the thoroughly up-to-date plant with which the Herald starts there is no reason to doubt but that it will have a prosperous career. The paper will headquarter in the Shank building, which Mr. Davis has bought.

Mrs. F. M. Smith, wife of the borax king of California, has evolved a plan for the expenditure of her millions that is an object lesson for women who squander wealth in idleness and luxury. Mrs. Smith will adopt 100 girls. The girls are to be of all ages—girls needing homes, and will be paired off in families to occupy ten cozy homes near Abor villa, the Smith mansion, one of the finest residences in Oakland, the city of mansions. This woman of wealth will mother her family of a hundred girls, educate and train them to lives of usefulness. If the thousands of other women throughout the United States who are abundantly able to do it would adopt a similar plan, a world of good would result.

An exchange (not edited by Carry Nation) says that in order to discredit the new anti-canteen law, the liquor element of the country is using the newspapers to reverse public sentiment. They furnish detailed accounts of all actual troubles with drunken soldiers in saloons, and vividly describe brawls that never occurred, to show that such things would not occur should the army canteen be re-established at military posts. It is needless to say that it is the wholesale and not the retail liquor dealers that want the canteen re-established.

The bold stand taken by Japan in threatening to declare war upon Russia if the latter persisted in her designs upon Manchuria is likely to put a different face on what otherwise would be a complete Russianizing of the whole Chinese controversy.

An unusual heavy demand for seeds has been made this year on the agricultural department, which has distributed free 500 tons of seeds.

Discussing the war in South Africa the amiable Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, sister in law of Joe Chamberlain, England's colonial secretary, takes a right-hand poke at the Hon. Joe: "It is all very well for men like my brother-in-law Joe to say that farm burning is all right, but how can he know about farms or farming? Who was his father? He was a little screwmaker, a very respectable profession, but it does not teach very much about farms. It is no good sending out screw-makers or anything of that sort. The war was not made for England, but for Johannesburg capitalists who could not speak English."

State Journal: The Omaha presbytery, by a vote of sixteen to four, decides that a man's sister-in-law is not his sister, and hence the confession and catechism do not forbid him, after the death of his wife, to marry her sister. The delegates to the general assembly are therefore instructed to get that body to rule that way and thus put an end to a long and bitter controversy.

If the Presbyterian general assembly will refer to that much neglected book of religious teachings, the Bible, book of Deuteronomy, twenty-fifth chapter and fifth verse, it will learn what the Lord Almighty has spoken to the world on this same subject.

Through the decision in the suit brought at New Orleans for an injunction to prevent the shipment of horses and mules to the British in South Africa is firmly established only what is a natural right. The court held that the transaction was that of a private citizen with the British government and it had no right to interfere in such action.

Although the esteemed Independent was shorn of official dignity more than a year ago when the county board designated The Frontier the official paper of Holt county for 1900; although the Peoples' Advocate of Ewing was ranked official for 1901, Mr. Eves of Amelia is advertising the Independent as the official paper of Holt county.

Gov. Deitrich was succeeded by Mr. Savage the 15th inst. Mr. Deitrich's career as governor has been short, but glorious, and if he goes after the senatorial business in the same business like way he will be as good a senator as Nebraska ever had.

Oil is being discovered in the vicinity of Beaumont, Tex., in quantities so great that the operators don't know what to do with it, and tests are being made to utilize the oil as fuel.

The most cordially hated Standard Oil company is liable to encounter a formidable foe in the billion dollar oil trust that is brewing in Texas.

Speaking of corporations, the United States Steel corporation amending its charter and increasing capital to \$1,100,000,000 isn't so slow.

IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISE.

Inactivity a Potent Cause of Atrophy and Degeneration. Regular exercise is essential to the preservation of health; inactivity is a potent cause of atrophy and degeneration. The vigor and equality of the circulation, the functions of the skin and the aeration of the blood are all promoted by muscular activity, which keeps up a proper balance and relation between the important organs of the body. In youth the vigor of the system is often so great that, if one organ be sluggish, another part will make amends for the deficiency by acting vicariously, and without any consequent damage to itself. In old age the task cannot thus be shifted from one organ to another. The work allotted to each sufficiently taxes strength, and vicarious action cannot be performed without mischief. Hence the importance of maintaining as far as possible the equable action of all the bodily organs, so that the share of the vital processes assigned to each shall be properly accomplished. For this reason exercise is an important part of the conduct of life in old age; but discretion is absolutely necessary. An old man should discover by experience how much exercise he can take without exhausting his powers, and should be careful not to exceed the limit. Old persons are apt to forget that their staying-powers are much less than they once were, and that, while a walk of two or three miles may prove easy and pleasurable, the addition of the return journey of similar length will seriously overtax the strength.

WHITTLING FOR FUN.

Said to Be a Healthful Relaxation for a Tired Mind.

People who flock southward during the winter as a relief from the cares at home take on some new and strange occupations. At present the passion is for whittling, says the Washington Post. In fact, it is the amusement of the hour of the banker, the merchant and the tired-out millionaire. But it is not the same aimless chipping away of a stick that delights the schoolboy; very pretty things are made by these grave designers, paper cutters being one of the most general. After a number of men congregated at some resort have been attacked by the craze, it is amusing to see them starting out to find the wood. They go forth clad in knickerbockers and armed with great jack-knives, as serious as though in search of the buck of the season. More prized than any other are the woods of the laurel and rhododendron. Both are exquisitely white and receive as high and fine a polish as satin. Straight pieces of considerable length are chosen to be cut and it is desirable that they should terminate in a fork. The forked part is left undisturbed in its natural state for the handle, while the other end is whittled down into the blade of the cutter. Various are the ways of achieving this apparently simple end and every man finds contentment in the conviction that his own knife and tools are the best. The final polishing is universally done with sandpaper and a broken bit of glass. Knitting needles are also popular among the things that are being whittled. They are finished at the top with a round ball, which has carved upon it the initials of the one who is to be their possessor. The greatest achievement in whittling, however, is an endless chain that was recently done by quite an old gentleman who had gone to the south to rest. Within each link rested a little revolving ball. It was truly a chef d'oeuvre. Scientifically it is claimed that there is something about the mechanical calm of whittling which is most restful to an overtaxed mind.

RESTORED TO LIFE.

Experiment in Massaging a Heart That Had Ceased Pulsating.

Dr. Maag of Nasted, Denmark, recently made an experiment in revivifying a man apparently dead, which has convinced him that it is possible, in favorable circumstances to restore the dead to life by massaging the heart, says the St. Louis Star. The doctor was attending a charity patient, a laborer, who apparently died under an operation from the effects of chloroform. Artificial respiration and other methods of the usual "revive" treatments were tried, but all to no avail. The other attending surgeons gave up the case, and said when they did so that the man had been dead fifteen minutes. Dr. Maag, however, declared that he would save the man. He cut open the dead man's side and began to manipulate the heart. He timed the squeezing of the organ by the beating of his own pulse so as to get a natural rhythmic action, and soon began to feel the heart respond to the treatment. The other doctors began working at the artificial respiration again, and in thirty-five minutes the dead man was breathing again and his heart was beating. His side was sewn up and he put to bed, where he ceased to breathe, and all attempts at artificial respiration were powerless to start the lungs working once more. The heart, however, kept on beating for eight hours, when it stopped, and the man was finally "allowed" to be dead, even by Dr. Maag. In all this reviving process the patient did not regain consciousness, but the doctor believes that he nevertheless began to live again after the heart had been started working by massage. Some people will say that the action of the heart was simply a case of muscular reflex, responding to irritation and not real life. Dr. Maag, however, believes, that the reason the man died a second time was that his treatment was largely impromptu, and that the proper conditions and instruments for a thorough and scientific test were not at hand.

Maine's Modern Ships.

Maine shipbuilders are developing the schooner rig to such an extent that they are putting together a vessel of that type with no less than seven masts. Big six-masted ships, rigged in schooner fashion, have proved to be remarkably economical and successful in carrying huge cargoes of coal and other heavy stuff, and now a step onward to seven masts is on foot, says the New York Tribune. The new giant of its class will have a keel length of 335 feet, a breadth of 54, a depth of hold of 32, and a tonnage of about 4,000. This is a rarely interesting movement in the construction of sailing vessels. How much further is to go? Will the seven-master, if satisfactory, be followed by an eight-master, and possibly a ten-masted schooner, in a score of years or less? It may even be that the middle of the century will welcome a sailing leviathan with a dozen masts of the schooner rig. Yankee inventiveness and energy take long looks ahead.

Family with Membership of 425.

Joseph A. Marbut, a member of the Missouri legislature, belongs to a family with a membership of 425, all living within five miles of the village of McDowell. The family consists of four generations and there has never been a bachelor or an old maid among them. They are also noted for their longevity. There is a tradition that one Marbut voted the republican ticket at a local election.

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A full line of guaranteed grades of cutlery, guns, ammunition and all kinds of sporting goods.

NEIL BRENNAN

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 - Men's dress shoe 1.08, 1.25 and 2.50
 - Misses shoes 49c, 98c, 1.00 and 1.25
 - Men's and boys' hats 25c, 35c, 75c and 98c
 - Lace curtains 48c, 75c, 98c, 1.48, 2.50
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 - Men's and boys' fancy shirts for less than \$1.
- Also other new goods which we will be glad to show you.

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CASE BEER \$2.75 PER CASE

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