

THE FRONTIER.

Published by D. H. CRONIN.

\$1.50 the Year. 75 Cents Six Months

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Meserve's "line of defence" is like every other man's that is "found out."

Strange, but the two leading republican dailies of Nebraska agree upon nothing.

The great men of history will all be small fish when the pretender makes good his pretensions.

The human heart likes to excuse its sins upon the theory that someone else is a good deal worse.

After lengthy investigation, and matured deliberations, President Roosevelt has decided that Schley is wrong and the court right.

When it comes to the land syndicate steals and corruption of the last populist administration in the sheriff's office the Independent closes up like a clam.

The esteemed Stuart Ledger has an able editor, the material for a neat and tidy paper, but its printer ought to subscribe for some good trade journal.

The American people generally are glad to learn at last of the successful termination of the long pending negotiations for the release of Miss Stone and her companion.

Prince Henry has arrived and been received with dignity and cordiality befitting the great American republic, the spurts and splutters to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our Boyd county neighbors are to be congratulated upon the successful termination of their fight on behalf of their homes as against the state appropriating the school lands. It was a signal victory for the homesteaders.

The Fremont Tribune observes that "a Baltimore preacher has finally handed down an opinion that William McKinley reaped what he sowed and that he sowed it in not suppressing the army canteen. The reverend Baltimore oyster is evidently a disciple of Rev. John G. Wooley, prohibition crank and wholesale distributor of inflammatory language."

The two senators from South Carolina, Tillman and McLaurin, engaged in a fight of words Saturday in the senate chamber that developed into blows and ended with the sergeant-at-arms conveying them both to the back yard. The two gentlemen from South Carolina are now under contempt of the senate and ostracized from Washington's official society.

The Frontier does not feel any special call to champion the cause of Governor Savage, but it looks this way: Which is preferable as the taxpayers of Nebraska, the administration of a republican governor who has saved them \$100,000 in one year's time and granted liberty to a man whom ten thousand years of confinement could never replace the shortage, or the administration of the fusion governors with their reckless expenditure of public funds in keeping innumerable relatives and friends in the various state institutions and squandering the people's wealth by hundreds of supernumeraries.

By a vote of 46 to 26 the senate on Monday passed the Philippine tariff bill. The bill exempts the commerce passing between the Philippines and the United States from the navigation laws of the United States until July 1, 1904, and authorizes the Philippine commission to so regard the craft engaged in lighterage or exclusively harbor work, provided such craft are built in the United States or the Philippines and owned by citizens of the United States or citizens of the Philippines. Taxes and duties collected in pursuance of this act shall be

paid into the treasury of the Philippine islands and used for their benefit. All articles manufactured in bonded warehouses of imported materials, or material subject to internal revenue in the United States to the Philippines when exempt from the internal revenue and all taxes paid on such articles shipped to the Philippine islands since November 15, 1901, shall be refunded.

The United States government has proposed to the powers concerned in the Chinese treaty that they consent to a pro-rata reduction of claims so as to maintain the total within the sum of 450,000,000 taels, which the powers agreed to accept from China as full indemnity for the Boxer outrages. Germany has discovered that it placed its claim too low and has demanded an increase in allowance of 10,000,000 taels, and if this is to be met the other signatory powers must agree to submit to the pro-rata deduction of that sum from their own original allotments. The United States is firmly opposed to any attempt to extort from China any more than the 450,000,000 taels and it will attempt to avoid the creation of a precedent to be followed by the other powers in the allowance of this German claim.

SAVES \$100,000 IN ONE YEAR
Blair Pilot: According to the Omaha Bee and Lincoln Journal the present republican state administration during the last year has saved the tax payers of Nebraska more than \$100,000. In other words it cost the state \$100,000 less to maintain the state institutions during the last year of the republican administration than during the last year under the fusionists.

According to reports the fusionists had over 200 of the faithful at these institutions who were neither inmates nor employed there, and who were in fact relatives and friends of fusion officials and prominent fusion leaders, and by putting these out and adopting a rule that minor children of the superintendent alone should be allowed to stop at the institution, the republicans made a net saving to the tax payers of over \$40,000 last year.

This is certainly a most creditable showing and it should and no doubt will greatly strengthen the republican party in the estimation of the public. Whether a republican, a democrat or a populist, every tax payer is in favor of economy. The official who observes this rule takes a sure and short cut to public favor and popularity. An official may err in other respects but if he err honestly he will be forgiven, but if he err in economy he is doomed to public disfavor.

It is well that the present state administration used this as a guide-board. Governor Savage who stands at the head of it is a man of rugged honesty and integrity. If he has any fault it is that of having a big heart. He is as sympathetic as a child when it comes to grief and distress, and the world should love him for it, but when it comes down to right or wrong in which the public interests are concerned he is like a mighty obelisk of steel and would stand by the right at any sacrifice.

Governor Savage has kept a close tab on public funds. He gave the superintendents of each of the state institutions to understand that they must give the people in their charge better treatment than they had ever before had yet keep within appropriations made by the legislature. Thus far this has been done. Governor Savage has given the state a business administration and while some of his official acts may have met with some opposition in the main he has made one of the best governors, and from a business standpoint, the best governor Nebraska has ever had.

FURNISHINGS OF KINGS.

London Tit-Bits: In Windsor Castle kitchen, King Edward VIII. has copper and silver utensils worth something like \$9,000, while on fittings alone George II. expended the sum of £10,000 in order to satisfy his cook.

But the cream of kitchens is owned by the Czar of Russia, who soon after his accession to the throne, spent \$80,000 in remodeling and refurbishing his kitchen at the palace of St. Petersburg. All the cooking utensils are solid silver, while the spice boxes are of solid gold. His chief cook draws a salary of \$8,000 per annum, and he has six subordinates in receipt of salaries ranging between \$1,000 and \$1,500—to say nothing of hundreds of supernumeraries. Altogether the czar's kitchen expenses amount to £120,000 yearly.

The Shah of Persia's kitchen is the most valuable in the world, if not the most expensive. The shah could, if he wished, realize more than a million pounds sterling on the sale of the contents of his kitchen. His food is cooked in gold-lined pots, and he eats his dinner off solid gold plates, incrustated with precious stones of priceless value. His jeweled knives and forks are said to be worth thousands of pounds, while his marvelous "state" soup tureen is worth half a dozen large fortunes.

These almost fabulous expenditures are indeed astonishing when we reflect that they represent only the kitchen paraphernalia of one great establishment for each of the two first-mentioned rulers, who maintain various places of abode, and then reflect that everything else connected with their support and entertainment is in like proportion. When we take into consideration the enormous cost of officialdom and aristocracy, together with the added expenses of alcoholism, it seems hardly possible that there could be anything else than poverty and want among the masses.

Boy wanted to learn trade at O'Neill Cigar Factory. 34-11

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Session Last Week Was a Profitable Gathering for the Agriculturalists.

MANY INTERESTING ADDRESSES

Various Features of Farm Life Discussed by Men With a Practical Knowledge of Farm Work.

The 5th Annual meeting of the Holt county Farmers' Institute was called to order in the court-house at O'Neill at 1 o'clock p. m., President J. L. Coppoc in the chair. Superintendent Norvell gave a brief address of welcome, responded to by D. L. Pond. John Brunner of York was then introduced and spoke on growing and feeding on the farm for beef purpose, and touched on butter products and the breeds for both. Also how to handle them, giving preference to the Polled Durham as a calf and butter producer, running the calf with the cow until weaning time. Then putting them in the feed yard on alfalfa and ground feed aiming to make them weight 1,000 pound by the time they are one year old. Much interest was manifested by the large and attentive audience.

At 3 p. m. Hon. M. F. Greely spoke on care and management of sheep, utilizing the waste products on the farm to raise and fatten lambs fit for market before they are a year old. He advocated raising rape and alfalfa, especially rape, as they are valuable yet inexpensive foods.

At 4 p. m. the high school was invited in to listen to a very interesting and instructive address by Mrs. Bertha D. Laws. In the course of her remarks she said that man took pains to study the feeding of his stock but not of himself. She spoke at some length on the comparative value of various foods and advocated the use of those foods which contain the greatest amount of nutrition and also the use of fruits.

The evening session was opened by a few remarks by Mr. L. D. Stilson, in which he urged the beautifying of the home, so our boys and girls will not leave the farm for the city.

Mrs. Bertha D. Laws gave an address on "The American Girl in the Home." She said that the American people were coming to the point where we look down upon what are called the lowly duties of domestic life. That we teach our girls to look to higher education and the accomplishment of art, music, science, etc. That we forget to notice their attainments in home making, thus leading them to grow up disliking home life and very often with no knowledge thereof whatever. Mrs. Laws advocated the establishing of industrial branches in our schools, making them compulsory instead of optional as at present, that these be not only in our high school, but all through the graded schools.

On "Landed Homes," Hon. M. F. Greely said, that population has now caught up with the land and we should endeavor to interest the rising generation in becoming land owners, as in a few years time the land owners will be the only independent men, as is the case now in Europe. Also that we should be satisfied with small portions and not endeavor to hold and work great tracts, thus causing over work for our boys and driving them to the over crowded trades and professions of the city.

Prof. Owens, principal of the O'Neill high schools, said, that the only independent man was the independent farmer. In ordinary city trades and professions, a man merely gains a livelihood and that by dint of hard labor and any reverses leaves him often in poverty.

M. F. Greely gave a stereopticon lecture showing views of the Nebraska school of agriculture and experiment station, he also showed views of interesting places in our state.

Wednesday Mr. L. D. Stilson spoke on soil culture, advocating surface work to conserve moisture.

President's address was read in part as follows: The past year has shown much activity in institute work in Holt county, five successful meetings having been held, beginning with the annual meeting on March 22; next, a very enthusiastic one at Chambers in June, followed immediately by one at Inman. Then in September Stuart was given a date, followed by one at Ewing. The interest manifested in these institute has developed the fact that farmers of our county constitute an intelligent and progressive community. I wish also to call attention to the fact that Holt county has received more aid in institute work than almost any other county in the state. For which we owe a debt of gratitude to state manager, Prof. E. A. Bunett and the State University.

I would recommend the appointment to consider the propriety of requesting our State University to establish a Farmers Reading Course, such as has been incorporated in the University extension in several of the eastern states and in South Dakota. The

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PEELER & M' MANUS
O'NEILL, - NEBRASKA

college or station, quoting from Farmers' Bulletin 109, of the department of agriculture, lays out certain courses of agricultural reading on such subjects as, soil and crops, live stock breeding and feeding, dairying, fruit culture, gardening, farm economies, domestic economy and other like topics. Selects sets of books for reading, which most clearly sets forth the principles underlying these subjects, provides for superintending the work and make arrangements for supplying prospective readers with books, examination questions, etc., and to act as a sort of bureau of information. The reading course is designed to bring to the farmers in his home the opportunity of taking under college direction a course of systematic reading on subjects especially pertaining to his work.

Now if such a course can be established in our state, under the control of our state institution, it will be of incalculable benefit to the agricultural all other material interest of state. I would suggest that some action be taken at this meeting indicating our desire in the matter and requesting the leaders of our University, if they have not already done so, to take the subject under advisement.

The recommendation was adopted and ordered to be reported for publication.

Some changes were made in the constitution and by-laws.

The following officers were elected: president, J. L. Coppoc; vice-president, G. F. Smith; secretary, D. L. Pond; treasurer, M. T. Elliott. Executive committee: Giles Philips, Page; Frank Phillips, Star; C. M. Smith, Chambers; J. Taggart, Chambers; W. W. Bethea, Deloit; Mr. Blonden, Atkinson; Nell Brennan, O'Neill; S. H. Truesell, Little; C. W. Moss, Amelia; W. P. O'Brien, Atkinson; Mr. Gilson, Atkinson.

3 p. m. Mr. C. H. Bamard treated the subject of trees and tree propagation. There are two ways of grafting and three of budding. The best method of propagation is by piece root graft. When asked his opinion in regard to foster-mother root graft, said he could see no advantage in this over other methods. He would protect tree when planted, by wrapping them with cornstalks, letting them remain until they rotted away. He exhibited specimens of the different methods of propagation. His address was full of instruction and was well received.

John Brunner spoke on Alfalfa. It requires a dry season to get it started and advocated the theory that fall seeding would probably prove the most successful. He is now making experiments along this line, as a hog pasture, but for no other, he considers it the best. As a farm crop he says that it cannot be surpassed, he having sold hay and seed to the amount of \$70 per acre; as hay it is the best, being in the amount of protein in contains richer than other hay and about equal to wheat bran.

Mr. L. D. Stilson advocated the feeding of shredded fodder, holding that in doing so we gain much in feed that is now wasted and also that that there has been no corn stalk disease where the fodder has been shredded. When the soil is sandy he advocated the sowing of some other crop in the corn at last plowing to prevent the land from blowing when corn is cut off.

After some discussion the institute adjourned.

Prefer the Old Shiftness Way.
Tired of owning their own homes and making their own way in the world, 200 Pottawatomie Indians living on one of the reservations north of Topeka, Kan., will petition Congress at the coming session to permit them to sell their lands and again become wards of the government. These Indians and their ancestors have been living on this reservation for the past 30 years and many of them were born there.

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Youngest Minister in Washington.
Luis F. Corea, the minister plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, who may figure prominently in the affairs of the great isthmian canal, is the youngest minister in Washington. He is a moving spirit in the confederation of great Central America and has always taken the keenest interest in the interoceanic canal.

Place for Divorce-Seekers.
The District of Columbia is rapidly becoming the most popular place in the United States for mismatched couples to seek separation. Scarcely a day passes that the courts of this city are not asked to grant anywhere from three to six divorces, and in nine cases out of ten the applicants are accommodated.—Washington Letter.