

The Frontier

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STATE TICKET.

Governor.....J. H. MICKY
 Lieutenant Governor.....E. G. M'GILTON
 Secretary of State.....A. GALUSHA
 Auditor.....E. M. SEARLE, JR.
 Treasurer.....PETER MORTENSEN
 Superintendent.....J. L. WHELAN
 Attorney General.....NORRIS BROWN
 Land Commissioner.....H. M. EATON
 For U. S. senator.....H. B. HULL
 For congressman, 5th dist.,.....M. P. KINKAID

COUNTY TICKET.
 Court attorney, E. H. Benedict of O'Neill
 representatives, W. N. Coats of Stuart and
 S. W. Green of Ewing.
 For state senator, Dr. J. P. Gilligan of O'Neill

Notice of Supervisor's Convention.
 Notice is hereby given that the re-
 publicans of the Fifth supervisor dis-
 trict of Holt county, Nebraska, will
 meet in convention in the village of
 Chambers, on October 8, 1904, at one
 o'clock in the afternoon, for the pur-
 pose of placing in nomination a candi-
 date for the office of Supervisor for said
 district. The townships comprising
 said district will be entitled to repre-
 sentation as follows:
 Inman, 8; Chambers, 9; Conley, 2;
 McClure, 2; Lake, 2.
 It is recommended that no proxies
 be allowed and that the delegates
 present pass the full vote of said
 township.
 George Davis, Chairman.
 J. W. Holden, Secretary.

**COUNTY DIVISION MEANS IN-
 CREASED TAXES.**
 Emmet, Neb., Sept. 28.—Taxpayers
 of Holt county: Have you thought
 over the proposition we are up to this
 fall to divide the county—make three
 counties out of one? Three counties
 means three court-houses instead of
 one, three sets of officers instead of
 one. Have you ever seen the big
 vaults full of records? Have you any
 idea what it will cost to abstract all
 these records? You know what one
 abstract costs whenever you buy or
 sell a farm. You have some idea what
 thousands of them will cost. It takes
 experts to do this work; it means big
 salaries to get them. Where is your
 money to pay them. It means thou-
 sands of dollars. It means bonds on
 the new counties.
 Don't believe these men who tell
 you they will build their own court-
 houses and hire those clerks. This
 kind of talk will all cease after election
 —after they have won the battle they
 will ask you to vote bonds. This
 means mortgages on your farms be-
 cause your property is incumbered un-
 til the bonds are paid. Your taxes
 are now reasonable. They are going
 downward and will be lower next year
 than this year. You are now getting
 older. The work is harder on you
 than it was ten years ago. A new
 county means a ten year debt on you.
 At that time the work is still harder
 on you and you would curse yourself
 for taking on this new and needless
 burden.
 Don't believe it when they tell you
 the new counties will raise the price
 of your land. You can buy a farm
 today within five miles of O'Neill just
 as cheap as you can fifteen miles away.
 Don't believe that you can buy your
 necessities of life cheaper in the new
 county seat. They will charge you
 more if anything because their bur-
 dens will be heavier and the farmers
 will have to pay the bills.
 Now gentlemen farmers, when you
 read this letter, don't think that it
 is written or dictated by an O'Neill
 schemer. It is written and dictated
 by myself. I am a farmer living nine
 miles west of O'Neill on a stock and
 dairy farm, which means lots of hard
 work to make an honest living, pay all
 expenses and taxes, and I don't want
 any further increase in taxes. The
 distance some of you have to go to the
 county seat is not the burden increase
 in taxes would be. You don't have to
 go often and you can afford to take a
 day off once in a year or two and enjoy
 life. Don't believe the stories that
 summoning juries and witnesses from
 any part of the county is ruinous; you
 know your taxes are going down.

HENRY MARTELD.

POINTED EXPRESSIONS FROM ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

We intend in the future to carry on
 the government in the same way that
 we have carried it on in the past.
 We are content to rest our case be-
 fore the American people upon the
 fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal
 we have added, proved governmental
 efficiency.
 No other administration in our history,
 no other government in the
 world, has more consistently stood for



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

the broadest spirit of brotherhood in
 our common humanity, or has held a
 more resolute attitude of protest
 against every wrong that outraged the
 civilization of the world, at home or
 abroad.
 It has behaved toward all nations,
 strong or weak, with courtesy, dignity
 and justice; and is now on excellent
 terms with all.
 Our foreign policy has been not only
 highly advantageous to the United
 States, but hardly less advantageous to
 the world as a whole. Peace and
 good will have followed in its foot-
 steps.
 Within the limits defined by the
 national constitution the national ad-
 ministration as sought to secure to
 each man the full enjoyment of his
 right to live his life and dispose of his
 property and his labor as he deems
 best, so long as he wrongs no one
 else.
 It is but ten years since the first
 attempt was made, by means of lower-
 ing the tariff, to prevent some people
 from prospering too much. The at-
 tempt was entirely successful.
 To uproot and destroy the protective
 system would be to insure the prostra-
 tion of business, the closing of factor-
 ies, the impoverishment of the farmer,
 the ruin of the capitalist and the
 starvation of the wage-worker.
 During the last five years more has
 been done for the material and moral
 well-being of the Philippines than ever
 before since the island first came with-
 in the ken of civilized man.
 We did not take the Philippines at
 will, and we cannot put them aside at
 will.
 We have striven both for civil right-
 eousness and for national greatness;
 and we have faith to believe that our
 hands will be upheld by all who feel
 love of country and trust in the up-
 lifting of mankind.
 We hold ever before us as the all-
 important end of policy and adminis-
 tration the reign of peace at home and
 throughout the world; of peace which
 comes along by doing justice.
 The constitution must be observed
 positively as well as negatively.
 We do not have to guess at our own
 convictions and then correct the guess
 if it seems unpopular.
 A party which, with facile ease,
 changes all its convictions before elec-
 tion cannot be trusted to adhere with
 tenacity to any principle after elec-
 tion.
 As for the navy, it has been and is
 now the most potent guaranty of
 peace; and it is such chiefly because it
 is formidable and ready for use.
 If on one great issue they (the
 Democrats) do not mean what they
 say, it is hardly safe to trust them on
 any other issue.
 Free trade and reciprocity are not
 compatible.
 They (the Democrats) have occu-
 pied three entirely different positions
 (on the Philippines) within fifty days.
 Which is the promise they really in-
 tend to keep?
 Since the close of the war with
 Spain there has been no substantial
 change in the rate of annual ex-
 penditures.
 Where there is no respect there can
 be no trust. A policy with so slender
 a basis of principle would not stand
 the strain of a single year of business
 adversity.
 If a tariff law is passed aimed at
 preventing the prosperity of some of
 our people, it is as certain as anything
 can be that this aim will be achieved

only by cutting down the prosperity
 of all our people.
 There is not a policy, foreign or
 domestic, which we are now carrying
 out, which it would not be disastrous
 to reverse or abandon.
 This government has been true to
 the spirit of the fourteenth amend-
 ment in the Philippines. Can our op-
 ponents deny that here at home the
 principles of the fourteenth and
 fifteenth amendments have been in ef-
 fect nullified?
 If continued in power we shall con-
 tinue our foreign policy and our hand-
 ling of the navy on exactly the same
 lines in the future as in the past.
PULTIZER'S MISTAKE
**He Does Not Understand the Attitude of
 Parker.**
 Joseph Pulitzer did not attend the
 gathering of Democratic editors which
 met and commended recently with the
 Democratic candidate for the presi-
 dency, but he wrote a letter, of which
 this was the concluding paragraph:
 "It is because I so strongly desire
 Judge Parker's election that I speak so
 plainly on this subject. I earnestly
 beg of you when you see him tomor-
 row at Esopus, to urge that he accept
 also the full responsibility of his posi-
 tion; that he will not permit the cam-
 paign in New York—the pivotal state
 —to be mismanaged by the small poli-
 ticians who beset him."
 "Beset!" "Beset," indeed! Little
 is Alton B. Parker "beset" by the
 small politicians to whom Pulitzer al-
 ludes, those who have, for years, been
 the vassals of David B. Hill or among
 the operators for Tammany. Alton B.
 Parker has been one of them himself.
 Foxy political manager for Hill, who
 repaid him by an appointment, and
 who, in the present year, has repaid
 him further, he is not likely to be "be-
 set" by his own associates. Mr. Pult-
 zer must be wandering in his mind. It
 is upon those from whom he wishes
 Mr. Parker to dissociate himself that
 Mr. Pulitzer depends for whatever
 vote he may get in New York—Tam-
 manyites and the Hill henchmen.
 If our opponents come into
 power they can revoke this or-
 der (pension order No. 78) and
 announce that they will treat the
 veterans of 63 to 70 as pre-
 sumably in full bodily vigor and
 not entitled to pensions. Will
 they now authoritatively state
 that they intend to do this? If
 so, we accept the issue. If not,
 then we have the right to ask
 why they raise an issue which,
 raised, they do not venture to
 meet—Roosevelt's Letter of Ac-
 ceptance.
 Mr. Parker, Democratic nominee for
 president, has never journeyed west of
 Buffalo, N. Y. What does he know of
 the great west, its people, their
 achievements, their possibilities, their
 needs? How can he reconcile the de-
 mands of the different sections, and
 decide great questions properly and
 for the good of the whole country? Of
 limited experience, a narrowed hori-
 zon, he is not comparable with Theo-
 dore Roosevelt, who has traveled the
 country over, lived east and west,
 knows the people, the country and is
 a president of the people, not con-
 trolled by Wall street and its influ-
 ences.
 "Political empirics" well describes
 the species of constitutional hair-split-
 ters who see the constitution rent in
 tatters every time a new condition de-
 mands the exercise of some govern-
 ment power not dreamed of in the phi-
 losophy of Thomas Jefferson. If the
 political empirics of 1861 had had their
 way there would have been no union
 left for their successors to weep and
 groan over in 1904.
 The annual report on the coal in-
 dustry of Illinois, furnished by the
 state bureau of statistics, shows that
 miners were never so prosperous as
 under the McKinley and Roosevelt ad-
 ministrations. The coal output of the
 state now is nearly twice what it was
 under Cleveland; 15,000 more men are
 employed than six years ago, and
 wages are fully 50 per cent. higher
 than in 1897.
 When the industries of the country
 prosper coal is in demand and miners
 get their full share of the general pros-
 perity. When the mills and factories
 close or work on short time for lack
 of orders, railway traffic falls off and
 the mining industry suffers. Miners
 are as much interested in maintaining
 the Republican policy of protection as
 any other class of workmen.
 Balfour, the prime minister of Eng-
 land, in a speech delivered at Sheffield,
 declared that Cobden, the apostle of
 free trade, was "a great man, but he
 failed to foresee the developments of
 the last half century which had made
 free trade an empty name and a vain
 farce."
 There is one truth that seems beyond
 the comprehension of the Democracy,
 that "the old order changes, yielding
 place to the new." Otherwise it
 would not try to fit the Jeffersonian
 knickerbockers of 1904 on the lusty
 American giant of 1904.
 The element which leads and domi-
 nates the Democratic party today
 stands not for tariff for revenue, but for
 ultimate free trade. There is no use
 trying to dodge that fact. The work-
 ingmen of America must take note
 of it.
 Judge Parker is said to have writ-
 ten his financial views so as to not of-
 fend Bryan. He voted that way, too,
 a couple of times.

 Sir, I hold to the opinion that
 all war is barbarous. I am
 against war, civilized or un-
 civilized except it be necessary to
 redeem people from oppression,
 or be for national defense, or to
 sustain the national honor in the
 protection of American citizen-
 ship.—Senator Fairbanks in the
 senate, May 20, 1897.

NOTHING TO TAKE BACK
**How Will Bryan Explain His Hostility
 to Parker?**
 William Jennings Bryan has been
 officially engaged by the Democratic
 national committee to make speeches
 in New York, Indiana and other
 places. The former candidate for the
 presidency has something of a reputa-
 tion as an agile political contortionist,
 but he will have the time of his life
 explaining his record during the pre-
 sent campaign. Mr. Bryan has been
 on a good many sides of a good many
 different questions, and yet he lives to
 tell the tale. But just how he proposes
 to advocate the election of Parker is
 a mystery.
 Bryan was opposed to Parker before
 the convention met at St. Louis. He
 was opposed to Parker every day dur-
 ing the sessions of that inharmonious
 gathering. When Parker sent his tele-
 gram supplementing the Democratic
 platform Mr. Bryan rose from a bed of
 sickness to denounce the nominee as
 a traitor and a dictator, and his drama-
 tic appearance on that Saturday
 night was one of the most extra-
 ordinary episodes of an extraordinary
 convention. Bryan lashed Parker and
 he dared the convention to send a tele-
 gram to the nominee demanding his
 honest opinion on other well-known
 Democratic principles.
 Later on Mr. Bryan, in his paper,
 The Commoner, while the events in
 the convention were fresh before him,
 openly charged that Judge Parker was
 a party to a corrupt attempt to deceive
 the convention and that his nomina-
 tion had been secured by improper
 means. It was then that the former
 candidate for the presidency put him-
 self on record by saying in The Com-
 moner of July 13, less than a week
 after the nomination: "I have nothing
 to take back."
 It seems a curious thing to find a
 man who has "nothing to take back,"
 appearing on the stump favoring the
 election of Alton B. Parker for the
 presidency. If Mr. Bryan has "noth-
 ing to take back," he should in com-
 mon honesty when he appears on the
 stump in Indiana, and elsewhere, re-
 peat to his audiences exactly what
 he said in The Commoner of July 13,
 which was printed exactly one week
 after the Democratic convention was
 called to order and only four days
 after Judge Parker was nominated for
 the presidency and had sent his tele-
 gram repudiating the Democratic plat-
 form.
 In this issue of The Commoner Mr.
 Bryan said:
 "It was a plain and deliberate at-
 tempt to deceive the party. The New
 York platform was vague and purpose-
 ly so; because the advocates of Judge
 Parker were trying to secure votes
 from among the people who would
 have opposed his views had they
 known them. The nomination was
 secured, therefore, by crooked and in-
 defensible methods."
 As an exhibition of political gymnas-
 tics Bryan's campaign speech for Par-
 ker ought to be worth going miles to
 hear. If, as he says, he has "nothing
 to take back," how will he explain
 matters to the people? What did he
 mean when he said in The Commoner:
 "The nomination of Judge Parker
 virtually nullifies the anti-trust
 plank?" Was it true on July 13 that
 Parker's nomination had been secured
 "by crooked means?" If it was true
 then is it not true now?
 Mr. Bryan in The Commoner said:
 "I shall not appeal for votes for the
 ticket on false grounds." How can he
 appear on the stump, therefore, and
 seriously ask the workmen of the
 country to vote for the Democratic
 nominee after The Commoner had de-
 clared that "The labor plank as pre-
 pared by Judge Parker's friends on
 the subcommittee was a straddling,
 meaningless plank?"
 Was Mr. Bryan lying when he said
 in his paper, "A Democratic victory
 will mean very little, if any, progress
 so long as the party is under control
 of the Wall street element?"
 If the party was under the control
 of the Wall street element when Mr.
 Bryan wrote that editorial, is it not
 just as much under the same control
 while he is on the stump?
 Perhaps Mr. Bryan can explain
 away these things. Perhaps he can
 answer these questions.
 Perhaps not.

 A man who is weak enough to
 put his candidacy in their (Hill's
 and Belmont's) hands before the
 convention would not be strong
 enough to resist their influences
 after election, if he were by any
 possibility successful.—William J.
 Bryan.

Would It Be Wise?
 It is conceded that the Democrats
 are not on record on the tariff question.
 This being the case, would it not be
 unwise to trust tariff revision to the
 party opposed to the principle of pro-
 tection, the result being practically
 free trade, bringing industrial depres-
 sion, hard times and the inevitable
 lowering of prices on farm products?
 Silence has grown weary listening
 for the reply that comes not from
 Esopus to Tom Watson's query, "What
 is Judge Parker's position on the negro
 question?"

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ARGUMENT

All the argument in the world wont convince a man
 that any certain political or national policy is a good
 thing half as quick as a ten per cent advance in his
 wages under that same policy. A man's pocket book
 is the one portion of his anatomy you must reach if
 you want to convince him that your argument is good.
 We might argue through a newspaper every day for a year that the
 "NEBRASKA SPECIAL SUITS" for men we are selling for \$10.00
 are as good as any \$15.00 suit to be found anywhere. We sell them for
 \$10.00. But when you bump up against one that somebody else has
 bought of us, and compare it with your \$15.00 suit you'd say that
Our Newspaper Argument is Sound.

Send for samples of these suits.
 You'll save a five dollar note on
 your purchase.

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