

The Frontier

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CANDIDATES BEFORE PRIMARY ELECTION

Tuesday, September 3, 1907.

J. C. Harnish is a candidate for the office of county treasurer on the republican ticket, subject to the action of the primary election September 3, 1907.

William P. Simar, present county clerk, is a candidate for nomination on the republican ticket at the primary election September 3, 1907.

C. J. Malone is a candidate for the nomination on the republican ticket for the office of county judge at the primary election to be held September 3, 1907.

Florence E. Zink is a candidate for nomination for county superintendent on the republican ticket at the primary election September 3, 1907.

Dr. E. T. Wilson of O'Neill is a candidate for the office of coroner on the republican ticket subject to the action of the primary election September 3, 1907.

A. W. Scattergood of Ainsworth is a candidate for the nomination on the republican ticket as judge of the 15th judicial district at the primary election to be held September 3, 1907.

L. E. Skidmore of Ewing is a candidate for the nomination for the office of county assessor on the republican ticket subject to the action of the primary election September 3, 1907.

J. E. Porter of Crawford is a candidate for the nomination on the republican ticket as judge of the Fifteenth judicial district at the primary election to be held September 3, 1907.

To the republican electors of the Fifteenth judicial district.—Gentlemen: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for the office of district judge in this district and request your support if you deem me worthy. W. C. BROWN.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the republican electors of the Fifteenth judicial district.—Gentlemen: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of district judge in this district and request your support if you deem me worthy. J. A. DOUGLAS.

Keep it in mind—the primary election September 3. Vote early and get your neighbors out.

The polls open for the primary election at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, September 3, and remain open until 9 o'clock in the evening. Don't fail to vote.

The Northwestern is going to make its six day passenger train a daily. Evidently there is no immediate danger of the mode of transportation reverting to the oxcart by reason of the 2-cent law when the train service has to be increased to handle the business.

The products of the farm, forests and factories this year in the United States is estimated at about twenty-one billions of dollars. With this enormous supply as a base of operations, there is every assurance of the continuance of the present unbounded prosperity.

The northwestern railroads say a 25 per cent raise on lumber rates from the coast is due October 1. That amounts to 10 cents additional to the hundred pounds, or about \$2.50 more per 1000 feet. The raise is brought about by Mr. Hill of the Great Northern and the explanation made the extra 10 cent per hundred is to cover the expense of hauling empty cars to the coast.

Nearly a year has elapsed since the local organ of discord and disseminator of deception sounded the alarm that Holt county was "right up against the proposition of a bond issue." Has anybody heard anything about Holt county issuing bonds? No one has, nor will they. The political manipulator who tried to get up a scare to get votes when he wrote it knew there wasn't a word of truth in it. The fusion agitators really hate to see the county and country immersed in the unbounded prosperity that has been enjoyed under republican officers. They would get out and shout and clap their hands today if

JUDICIAL CANDIDATES

The following are the east end and west end candidates for the republican nomination for district judges to be voted on at the primary election September 3:

EAST END
F. N. Morgan, of Rock county
J. A. Douglas, of Rock county
L. K. Alder, of Brown county
A. W. Scattergood, of Brown Co.
W. C. Brown, of Keya Paha Co.

WEST END
J. E. Porter, of Crawford, Dawes county.
D. B. Jenckes, of Chadron, Dawes county.

Republicans should select one candidate from the east end list and one from the west end list, and vote for them at the primary election.

Holt county was hard up and had to issue bonds instead of being in a prosperous condition.

As the secretary of war says, imprisonment is more effectual than fines in dealing with those who break the federal laws. For instance, when a corporation magnate is fined he can at once set about boosting prices of his commodities and in a day or two make enough to pay a dozen fines.

Secretary Taft's Columbus speech was a fine exhibition of the big war secretary's ability to handle political subjects. Taft declares himself flat-footed for the Roosevelt program of directing national affairs. It is safe to venture the presumption that Mr. Taft would like first rate to be made president and his speech may be regarded as having some bearing on that ambition.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court, Justice Harlan dissenting, virtually creates a saloon out of the express companies. The state of Georgia has rigid prohibition laws and from the supreme court of that state a case was appealed and a decision obtained which gives express companies the right to take liquor into the state addressed to no particular person and deliver the same to anyone who will pay the express and "C. O. D." charges.

People look with contempt upon the yellow streaked individual who turns informer with the hope of some sort of reward after being a party to a criminal plot, and he is set down as a traitor and a scoundrel. The announcement from Washington that indictments against the Alton railroad may be quashed puts the government in the business of rewarding the thief for disclosing where he put the stolen goods. If the Standard Oil company is guilty to the extent of \$29,240,000 for accepting rebates the Alton is equally guilty in granting them. If some poor devil defrauds the government out of a postage stamp he is up against a \$300 fine and imprisonment until paid. Here is a great railroad corporation that has been defying the federal laws for years granted immunity for "squalling" on their partners in crime. No doubt the railroad corporation let out valuable information in the suits against the Standard, but it looks bad, very bad, for a corporation to dictate the terms to the government upon which they agree to be good in the future and give away the snap to catch the other fellows.

A West-end Candidate.
Crawford Courier: Justin E. Porter of Crawford, who is now serving his second term as county attorney of Dawes county, has been so strongly urged by so many prominent men of all political parties to become a candidate for district judge that, after much serious hesitation (because his practice as a lawyer is more remunerative than the salary of a judge), he has consented to make the race, and judging from his past record, that is almost equivalent to an election.

Mr. Porter is 40 years of age, and, while he is a Canadian by birth, and graduated as an attorney in that country when he was 21 years old, and as a barrister (the highest degree in law there) when he was 22, he came to Crawford fourteen years ago, and soon became one of the most ardent admirers of our constitution and laws and an American citizen in its truest meaning.

Soon after coming here Mr. Porter's sense of fairness and his ability as a lawyer became appreciated in the community. If he honestly thought so, he never had any hesitancy in telling a prospective client that there was "no good case," or that the client would be money ahead by making a compromise and "cutting out" the lawyers, though distasteful to the client at the time. His practice in all the courts is very extensive, and his

experience large, even extending into Wyoming and South Dakota. Having taken only such case as he believed to be meritorious, he has been very successful as a lawyer. He stayed with this country through its darkest and hardest years, and he understands its conditions and customs. It is generally conceded that he is, perhaps, the most efficient and fearless county attorney who ever held that office in this county.

What particularly recommends him to many of the people in this community—farmers and railway employees alike—is the fact that if he thought there was a good case for a client against any of the railway companies he did not hesitate to prosecute it vigorously, and while other attorneys in the county refused to accept any such cases, Mr. Porter, while he has been fair and courteous to the railways, has during the last ten years practically solely represented the people and injured employees in this and Sioux counties in their grievances against the railway companies, always refusing to be tempted from his duty to his clients by passes.

In all factional fights, telephone fights, etc., for which Crawford has been famous, Mr. Porter has been the foremost advocate of "amicable settlements" and the burying of all hatchets that, unheeded, would injure the city and community. He has always been fearless in the performance of his official duties, and was never known to violate a trust or confidence of a client. He has oftentimes espoused the cause of the poor and oppressed against the strong and wealthy, where there could be no financial benefit to himself.

It is because of these facts that his friends, irrespective of politics, believe him to be so well fitted for the responsible office of district judge and are insisting that he be nominated for and elected to that office. Petitions have been presented for his nomination, signed by hundreds of Dawes county electors, and he has received the unqualified and voluntary endorsements of many of the leading Republicans in other counties in the district. It is as it should be when it comes to the selection of the judiciary, the office seeking the man, instead of the man seeking the office, and his many friends believe that the electors of this district will make no mistake in not only nominating Mr. Porter at the primaries, but in afterwards electing him by such a majority that good men will hereafter be encouraged to make the financial sacrifice which he is making in permitting himself to become a candidate. The electors of this district can keep up the good work of moral and anti-machine reform by seeing to it that Mr. Porter is the next district judge.

Frantic For Pleasure.

Fremont Tribune: The people are mad for amusements. These prosperous times are inducing them to spend their money like water and the ingenious are finding all kinds of devices to affect a separation and the devices are generally speaking, getting much the better of it and adding materially to the income of the ingenious. Everywhere moving picture theatres are being installed and circus tents are too small this year to accommodate the crowds, while Chautauquas and vaudeville and merry-go-rounds are making much more money than are curbstone brokers. Fremont now

has three theatres with all kinds of talk about another one or two. A carnival is here doing a land office business; one circus has come and gone, having made a record on receipts and two more are billed. Verily "we are living, we are dwelling in a grand and awful time."

Some Things That Count For Success.

Mrs. A. J. Stanley of Lincoln, has written the following exquisite idea of a successful life: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether it be by an improved copy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked in appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it, who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."

House Cleaning Day.

Ainsworth Star-Journal: State Superintendent McBrien has named August 29 as house cleaning day. He asks all school officers and teachers to assemble on that day each year to clean up the school buildings and premises in anticipation of the beginning of the school year. (The day should be spent at the school house. A picnic dinner should be served and school officers and patrons should hold a meeting to discuss plans for the school year. This kind of a holiday has been held in two counties in Nebraska for several years and the superintendent expects it to become a permanent exercise throughout the state.

False Notions in Training.

Columbus Tribune: Isn't it a truth that display in dress and language, aping other people's dialects emanates from empty heads and putrid hearts? These people haven't anything else to do in the world, they were permitted to exist something on the order of the moth, the drone, the viper; their pink teas and décollete dress and foppish manners brand them just in the same manner that we can distinguish other parts. The farmer's boy or girl, his wife, his household with clear hearts, clear brains, unswayed by the gossip of the "upper ten" are the future monarchs of America; while the jails and penitentiaries will hold the children who are reared with the idea uppermost that dress and dissipation are characteristics of a gentleman or gentlewoman.

POLAR DAYS AND NIGHTS.

Day, Which Is Summer, Is Not So Bad, but the Night Is Awful.

During a polar winter the average thickness of ice on the ocean where no storms or strong tides interfere reaches six feet or more. There is really no warm season. Even during the long summer days snow still falls frequently. Clear spells are relatively warm, but, especially in the antarctic, fogs and clouds are frequent, while winds bring low temperatures.

Nevertheless the summer near the margins of the arctic zone is described in the Journal of Geography as having clean, pure, crisp air, free from dust and with little precipitation.

The monotony and darkness of the polar night is decreased a good deal by the long twilight, due to the high degree of refraction at low temperatures. The sun actually appears and disappears some days before and after the times which are geometrically set for the change.

Light from moon and stars and from the aurora also relieve the darkness. Optical phenomena of great variety, beauty and complexity are common. Solar and lunar haloes and coronae and mock suns and moons are often seen. Auroras seem to be less common and less brilliant in the antarctic than in the arctic. Sunset and sunrise colors within the polar zones are described as being extraordinarily brilliant and impressive.

Thus the north polar summer, in spite of its drawbacks, is in some respects a pleasant and healthful season. But the polar night is monotonous, depressing, repelling, an everlasting uniform snow covering, rigidity, lifelessness, silence, except for the howl of the gale or the cracking of the ice.

Small wonder that the polar night has sometimes unbalanced men's minds. The first effects are often a strong desire for sleep and indifference. Later effects have been sleeplessness and nervousness, tending in extreme cases to insanity, anaemia, digestive troubles.

Extraordinarily low winter temperatures are easily borne if the air is dry and still. Nansen notes "not very cold" at a temperature of 22 degrees when the air was still. Another arctic explorer at 9 degrees says, "It is too warm to skate."

Zero weather seems pleasantly refreshing if clear and calm. But high relative humidity and wind, even a light breeze, give the same degree of cold a penetrating feeling of chill which may be unbearable. Thus the damper air of spring and summer usually seems much colder than the drier air of winter, although the temperatures may be the same. When exposed directly to the air, the skin burns and blisters, the lips swell and crack. Thirst has been much complained of

Closing Out SALE

The business being too small to keep the auctioneer, I have decided to sell at Special Sale all goods, consisting of Rings, Fobs, Chains, Silverware, Cutlery, and in fact everything in stock. Prices run about as follows:

\$1.25 alarm clock for	85c
\$5 eight day clock for	\$3.25
Fobs that were \$6 for	\$4.50
\$5 rings for	\$3.25
\$4.50 rings for	\$3.00
\$4 rings for	\$2.75
\$3.50 rings for	\$2.50
\$6.50 music cabinet	\$5.00
\$9.00 music cabinet	\$6.50

All goods about the same cut.

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by polar explorers and is surely due to the active evaporation from the warm body into the dry, relatively cold air. There is no doubt that polar air is singularly free from micro organisms, a fact which is due chiefly to lack of communication with other parts of the world; hence diseases which are common in temperate zones, colds among them, are rare.

A FAMOUS KEY.

It Was Thrown Into Loch Leven When Queen Mary Escaped.

The interesting key of Loch Leven castle is still in existence. It was found in the lake and is supposed to have been the one thrown in by the young Douglas when Mary, queen of Scots, made her escape. The key was originally in the possession of William Hamper, Esq., who presented it to Sir Walter Scott, having first had an engraving made of it.

The castle of Loch Leven is situated on an island of about two acres near the northwest extremity of the lake. Queen Mary when she dismissed Bothwell on Carberry hill and joined the insurgents was carried captive into Edinburgh and on the following day committed to Loch Leven castle. On the 25th of March, 1568, she attempted to escape thence in the disguise of a laundress, but was frustrated.

On Monday, May 2, 1568, however, while the family were at supper the boy, William Douglas, secured the keys of the castle and gave egress to the queen and her maid from the stronghold; then, locking the gates behind them to prevent pursuit, he placed the fugitives in a boat that lay near at hand and rowed them to the appointed landing place on the north side of the lake.—Strand Magazine.

THE AGE OF NATIONS.

Turkey, Born In 1453, the Oldest of the Present Generation.

The ages of most countries are recorded as exactly as that of any individual, and many of the nations usually considered old, even ancient, were really born long after those we call the younger ones of the new world. The father of nations, as we know them, is Turkey, with the sultan seated at Constantinople since 1453.

Then comes Denmark, born in 1523, followed by Russia, born Oct. 22, 1721, when Peter the Great became the first emperor. The United States of America, that most readers probably thought very young, was born July 4, 1776, and France, possibly imagined to be much older, counts from July 14, 1789.

Younger than either is the United Kingdom, born Jan. 1, 1801. Chile was born Sept. 18, 1810; Colombia on July 5, 1811; Holland, Dec. 6, 1813, and Sweden starts from Feb. 5, 1818. Brazil dates from Sept. 7, 1822; Mexico was born Oct. 4, 1823, and Bolivia was born Aug. 6, 1824. Belgium is younger, being born July 19, 1831, the same year as Ecuador and Venezuela. It may be a surprise to find Italy so youthful, her birth occurring Feb. 28, 1861.—London Answers.



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