

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL NEBRASKA

Boston has cause to be congratulated on account of its general healthfulness, according to the Boston Herald. "Notwithstanding the large number of heat prostrations with fatal results," says that journal, "reported in Boston during the last week, it is interesting and gratifying to note that the mortality record for the week was exceptionally low. Ordinarily the death rate in a protracted season of extreme heat is exceptionally high, particularly among the infant population. Apparently the babies are better and more intelligently cared for than they used to be when the infant deaths frequently mounted up to figures representing something like a third of the city's total mortality in midsummer. Pure milk and better health conditions generally have changed all this for the better."

A correspondent in the interior of China complains in the North China Daily News of high prices. "The cost of living," he says, "has gone up enormously. The staple products have doubled in price. Rice sells at from \$800 to \$900 cash a Chinese bushel; flour at from 40 to 50 cash a catty. And this in spite of the fact that the crop just harvested was an exceptional one. Enormous quantities of grain are being shipped down river. The local authorities tried to put a stop to this export, but were reprimanded by the viceroy." A catty is about one and one-tenth of a pound. A cash is about

The test of the 2-cent fare law in Missouri is resulting in a great increase of passenger traffic. The receipts of railroads have risen \$2,000 a day in Kansas City. Passenger traffic as reported in St. Louis is as heavy as during the exposition. The railroads admit the gain, but point out that the costs of operation have grown with it, and raise the question whether the increase is not temporary, caused by a desire to take advantage of the low fares. A much longer test is needed to determine definitely the permanent effects of reduced rates on traffic.

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams has just completed one of the most extraordinary journeys ever undertaken by a woman. She spent three years in visiting South and Central America, penetrating to the furthest frontier points. In the highlands of Peru Mrs. Adams found scattered Indian tribes who are in nowise changed since the days the Spanish conquerors first saw them. These Indians, Mrs. Adams says, are the remnants of the greatest of American aborigines whose monuments are today the marvel of scientists.

A noted English artist was standing at the edge of the road, waiting for his horse, and he was dressed in his usual peculiar style—mustard-colored riding suit, vivid waistcoat and bright red tie. A man, who had evidently been revelling, happened to lurch around the corner of the street. He stared at the famous artist for a minute in silence, then he touched his cap and asked in a tone of deep commiseration, "Beg pardon, guv'nor, was you in mournin' for anybody?"

W. D. Howells, who saw the king at Doncaster on St. Ledger day, records in Harper's impression: "Probably no man in his kingdom understands better than Edward VII that he is largely a form, and that the more of a form he is the more comfortable he is to the English ideal of a monarch. But no Englishman apparently knows better than he when to leave off being a form and become a man, and he has endeared himself to his people from time to time by such inspirations."

A cavalry officer who had by no means distinguished himself in the South African war, retired from the service and built himself a villa in a remote spot on the coast of Devonshire. He was showing it to a friend one day and remarked: "The one difficulty I have is about a name for the house. I should like to hit upon something suitable—something appropriate to my military career, you know." "I see," remarked his friend, "then why not call it 'The Retreat'?"

During the year 1906, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, there were slaughtered for food in the Kingdom of Saxony (which constitutes one-thirty-sixth of the area) and contains about one-thirteenth of the population of the empire 12,822 horses and 3,738 dogs. This is an increase of 224 horses and 133 dogs over the year 1905. In all Germany, during the year 1906, there were slaughtered for food 182,000 horses. This is an increase of about 20,000 over 1905, and of about 47,000 over 1904.

Why does the proportional number of widows increase steadily? asks a Swiss journal, and gives in reply several reasons—the men are engaged in more hazardous occupations; they waste too much time in taverns, drinking and squabbling over politics, and they generally burn the candle at both ends. Hence the insurance companies are beginning to ask a higher rate of men than of women.

The new directory of Chicago shows an increase in freak names. One man is named Ex, another Ek, and there are two Amens. Among the queer names are Szyszklawie and Cossack. There are 6,549 Johnsons, not including 454 Johnstons, and 4,877 Smiths. There is only one Cat in Chicago, but there are five Lions, two Elks, five of the name of Moose and a whole army of Foxes.

Japanese newspapers state that the incorporation of the Japanese match manufacturers is sure, aided by English capital. The capital will be between \$2,500,000 and \$5,000,000, equally subscribed by Japanese manufacturers and English investors, including the small factories. Efforts will be made to open markets for Japanese matches in Europe and Australia.

A criminal from the rural districts who had heard all about appeals to the supreme court and who had been convicted of a penitentiary offense, was asked by the judge if he had anything to say. "I just wanted ter ax you one question, judge." He stooped down, picked up his slouch hat from the floor, as though ready to depart, and said: "Whar'abouts is this here supreme court at?"

Australasian wool exports this season will reach 2,000,000 bales, an increase of 200,000 bales over last season, and breaking all records. At \$75 a bale this means \$15,000,000 cash for Australasia. Shipments to the United States will total 100,000 bales, a gain of 30,000 bales over last year.

A German botanist, O. Kuntze, has pointed out that a certain specimen of taxodium at Oaxaca, Mexico, which therefore has been regarded as the biggest tree in the world, having a diameter of eleven meters, consists in reality of three trees which grew into

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

Desc.	Sec.	Amt.	Desc.	Sec.	Amt.	Desc.	Sec.	Amt.	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.	Lot.	Blk.	Amt.	Fahy's Second	Add.	Number.	Amt.	
sw	17	8.27	se ne	15	1.23	nw sw	14	1.79	w ^{1/2}	24	31.81	12	24	.54	O'Neill,	.97	35	.97	
w ^{1/2} nw	17	6.83	Twp. 27, Range 15.	ne	15	1.79	n ^{1/2} nw	25	7.59	13	24	.54	1	C	\$ 1.18	In 30-29-11.	16-38		
e ^{1/2} ne	18	3.50	Desc.	Sec.	Amt.	n ^{1/2} s ^{1/2}	23	6.60	ne	25	20.23	14	24	.54	1	C	1.18	3	\$.54
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sw	19	3.50	sw	34	4.07	ne ne	31	1.78	No 3	3		15	26.38	14	C	4.10	2	C	1.18
w ^{1/2} nw	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		16	24	.54	1	C	1.18	Number	Amt.
e ^{1/2} ne	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		17	24	.54	1	C	1.18	5	.54
e ^{1/2} se	18	1.85	EWING	4	4.07	ne ne	31	1.78	No 3	4		18	24	.54	1	C	1.18	6	.54
sw	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		19	24	.54	1	C	1.18	7	.54
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e ^{1/2} ne	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		25	24	.54	1	C	1.18	13	.54
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w ^{1/2} nw	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		28	24	.54	1	C	1.18	16	.54
e ^{1/2} ne	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		29	24	.54	1	C	1.18	17	.54
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e ^{1/2} ne	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		37	24	.54	1	C	1.18	25	.54
e ^{1/2} se	18	1.85	EWING	4	4.07	ne ne	31	1.78	No 3	4		38	24	.54	1	C	1.18	26	.54
sw	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		39	24	.54	1	C	1.18	27	.54
w ^{1/2} nw	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		40	24	.54	1	C	1.18	28	.54
e ^{1/2} ne	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		41	24	.54	1	C	1.18	29	.54
e ^{1/2} se	18	1.85	LOT.	4	4.07	ne ne	31	1.78	No 3	4		42	24	.54	1	C	1.18	30	.54
sw	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		43	24	.54	1	C	1.18	31	.54
w ^{1/2} nw	19	3.50	sw	32	3.32	pt w ^{1/2} sw	25			4		44	24	.54	1	C	1.18	32	.54
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