

# The Frontier

Published by D. H. CRONIN,  
ROMAINE SAUNDERS, Assistant Editor and  
Manager.  
\$1.50 the Year 75 Cents Six Months  
Official paper of O'Neill and Holt county.

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Display advertisements on pages 4, 5 and 8  
are charged for on a basis of 50 cents an inch  
one column width per month; on page 1 the  
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## Bryan's New Paramount

Congressman Henry Sherman Boutwell of Chicago, commenting on Mr. Bryan's speech in Iowa, says:

"Mr. Bryan's question, 'Shall the people rule?' implies that somewhere in this country the people do not rule. The only states where the people do not rule are the states that are expected to give overwhelming majorities for the democratic ticket. Perhaps Mr. Bryan thinks that his question is purely a 'local issue.' If he is sincere, I challenge him to make a speech in Vicksburg, Miss., on 'Government by the People.' Let him repeat one of his famous anti-imperialist speeches, simply changing three words, substituting 'Mississippi' for 'Philippines' and 'black brothers' for 'brown brothers.' Let him suggest that we have as chairman of his meeting John Sharp Williams, leader of the democrats in congress, and as vice-chairmen the other members of the congressional delegation from Mississippi. And after he has made his speech in Vicksburg, if he shall escape the rule of the people in that community, I dare Mr. Bryan to repeat his oration on popular government in Charleston, S. C., with Senator Tillman as chairman of his meeting. Mr. Bryan's sentiments have a purely geographical sincerity. His epigrams and startling soundbites are especially designed to meet local demands. Of this nature are all his views on tariff and taxation.

"Mr. Bryan's proposition that every time a trust is formed a tariff should be repealed, and every time a trust is dissolved a new duty should be added is too funny even for comic opera.

"If on March 4 next Mr. Bryan should become president, with a democratic congress in both houses, and should actually place upon the statute books the financial and economic vagaries delivered by him in his speech of last Friday, it would plunge the nation into bankruptcy and bring on industrial chaos. If he should begin by repealing the duty on sugar to punish the sugar trust, he would upset the national finances by losing \$60,000,000 a year in revenues, and would stir up a revolution in Louisiana, Utah, Colorado and Michigan. Then, if he should repeal the duty on cotton goods, because some hustling manufacturers of New England or the Carolinas were dumping goods in China in rivalry with England and Germany he would divert other millions from the treasury and invite still further industrial ruin.

"But, of course, Mr. Bryan would do none of these things, any more than he will invade the solid south and summon the cohorts of democracy to the defense of the constitution with the battle cry, 'Shall the People Rule?' Mr. Bryan simply does not mean what he says. What he utters with Chaddandian unctious in the north he repudiates with Pecksniffian duplicity in the south."

A politician who has shifted his position faster than can be kept track of and who is out every few days with a new "paramount issue." Candidate Bryan makes himself a laughingstock by such comments as he offers on President Roosevelt's letter endorsing Taft. The "peerless" says the public has no definite idea as to what Taft stands for. The public has a very definite idea of what Taft and republicanism stands for, but they haven't been able to find Bryan anchored to one issue long enough at a time to tell what he stands for. Taft has a record of achievements in the government service, while Bryan can show up nothing but volumes of criticisms and a record of repudiated issues.

J. U. Yantzi, republican candidate for supervisor in the O'Neill district, is one of the strongest candidates ever put up for that office and will be elected. The taxpayers of this community will be well represented with Mr. Yantzi on the board.

Not long ago it was reported that a woman was the victim of a beastly assault by a company of soldiers in one of the Rocky mountain states. The soldiers were white men and but little has been heard of the affair. Had they been black men a cry would have at once gone up for the extermination of the negroes.

Omaha Bee: Mr. Bryan has refused to speak at the New York state fair because an admission fee is charged. It makes a difference who gets the admission fee.

Some difference is noted in the pictures used in booze advertisements in newspapers and those on the little cards passed around on the quiet.

Congressman Longworth says it is a case of Taft standing on his record and Bryan running away from his.

The tragedy in Omaha last week shows the ultimate result of becoming infatuated with the fast pace.

## ROSEBUD OPENING

### How to Register for the Drawing.

Any person desiring to register for the opening of the Rosebud lands in South Dakota (Tripp county) under the president's recent proclamation, and instructions issued by the secretary of the instructor, must go before a United States commissioner or a judge or a clerk of a court of record, or a notary public in one of the following towns, viz: Chamberlain, Dallas, Gregory, or Presho in South Dakota, or O'Neill or Valentine in Nebraska, and there sign and swear to an application for registration which will be furnished by the officer before whom he makes his oath. This application must be sworn to between October 5 and October 17, 1908, and after it is sworn it must be enclosed unfolded, in an envelope, which will be furnished by the officer administering the oath, and the envelope must be addressed and delivered to "James W. Witten, Superintendent of Opening," at either Dallas or Gregory, South Dakota, before 4:30 p. m., on October 17, and not after that, either by mail or in person, or otherwise, but not by registered mail, and the envelope must not have the name of the applicant written on it.

Sailors and soldiers who served for ninety days during the war of the rebellion, the Spanish-American war, or the Philippine insurrection, will not be required to go to either of the above named towns to swear to their applications, but they may appoint agents to present their applications for them, and these appointments may be made and sworn to in any state or territory. The appointment of an agent by a soldier must be made in writing on a blank form which may be obtained by writing to "James W. Witten, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," prior to September 25, 1908, or at his headquarters at Dallas, South Dakota, after that date, or from the officer in charge of the registration blanks at either of the towns named above, after October 4. The appointment must be sworn to by the soldier, and should not be made on any form other than the one prescribed for that purpose. The agent's name must be written into the blank form of appointment before the soldier swears to it, as appointments can not be made out in blank and the agent's name subsequently written into them. The agent must go to one of the towns above named and swear to an application for registration, which will be attached to the soldier's appointment and he can then deliver the application and appointment to the superintendent of the opening, by mail or otherwise either Dallas or Gregory, South Dakota. The agent may register both for himself and one soldier, but the same person can not be agent for more than one soldier, and no person will be permitted to take part in the drawing who presents more than one applications in his own behalf, either in person or through an agent. A soldier who files by an agent can not, therefore, file in person. Soldiers who did not serve during the wars mentioned above have no greater rights than persons who have never served in the army at any time.

A drawing will be held at Dallas, S. D., on October 19, to determine who of the persons registered will be given the right to make entry. If a person draws a number smaller than 4,001 he will be notified by mail, addressed to the postoffice given in his application unless he subsequently gives another, to appear at some date, probably in the month of March 1909, when he will be permitted to enter one quarter or less, of these lands, for which he will be required to pay the usual fees and commissions and \$6 per acre. If the number drawn is between 4,000 and 6,001, the applicant will be notified in the same number of some date

in August, when he can make entry at \$4.50 an acre, if any of the lands remain unentered at that time. The fees and commissions and one-fifth of the purchase money must be paid when the entry is made, and the remainder of the purchase money in five equal annual payments, without interest. At the time he makes final proof he will be required to pay the usual fees and commissions required of homestead entrymen making proof.

If a person enters 160 acres under a number smaller than 4,001 he must therefore, pay \$192 on the purchase and \$14 as fees and commissions, or a total of \$206, at the time he makes entry, and he will be required to pay \$153.60 annually thereafter for five years. If he enters 160 acres under a number above 4,000 he must pay \$144 purchase money and \$14 fees and commissions, or a total of \$158, when he makes entry, and subsequently he must pay annual installments of \$115.20 each.

If an entryman fails to make any annual payment, when it becomes due, or fails to reside on and cultivate the land as the law requires, his entry will be canceled, and all former payments made by him will be forfeited.

After an applicant has made entry, he can obtain patent by complying with the requirements of the homestead law, as to residence and cultivation, for five years, and making the annual payments or after actually residing upon and cultivating the land in good faith for the full period of fourteen months, he can obtain title by proving that fact, and paying all the unpaid purchase money. The residence required upon these lands means the actual, bona fide making and maintaining of a home thereon, to the entire exclusion of a home elsewhere.

The requirements as to residence, cultivation, and payment apply to soldiers as well as to others, except that a soldier who served during any of the wars mentioned above may, after residing on the land for twelve months, or longer, claim credit for the period of his military service, added to the period of residence on the land, equals five years he will not be required to longer reside upon or cultivate the lands, but he must make his installments annually, unless he elects to make all of the payments at the time he makes his proof at an earlier date.

Persons are not entitled to register for this opening if they be under 21 years of age at the time they apply to make entry or are married woman, and not heads of families, or are not citizens of the United States and have not declared their intentions to become citizens, or are owners of more than 160 acres of land, or have obtained title to or claiming three hundred and twenty acres of land under entries made under the homestead, desert-land or timber and stone laws since August 30, 1890, or have already made entry for one hundred and sixty acres, if the entry has been patented or canceled for fraud or relinquished for a valuable consideration.

Any person who, prior to February 9, 1908, lost, forfeited or abandoned a homestead entry, made by him, may make entry of one hundred and sixty acres of these lands, if his former entry was not canceled for fraud or relinquished for a valuable consideration.

A person who has obtained patent under a homestead entry for less than one hundred and sixty acres can enter such area of these lands as will, when added to the land embraced in his former entry, amount in the aggregate to one hundred and sixty acres. It will not be necessary for a person who intends to make either second or additional entry to mention that fact in his application for registration, but at the time he applies to make second or additional entry, he must furnish the description and date of the former entry the number of the entry, the lands entered, and the land office at which the entry was made, in the manner prescribed by regulations governing the making of second and additional entry.

Every person who files an application for registration must swear that he is qualified to make a homestead entry; that he desires to register for the sole purpose of securing lands for his own use, as a home, and for improvements and cultivation; that he does not expect or intend to make entry in the interests of any other person or for speculative purpose. From this, it follows that any person who intends to make entry for the purpose of speculation by selling his relinquishment, or by disposing of the lands at the earliest possible date, must be guilty of false swearing before he can obtain registration.

These lands embrace eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand acres, but I can not, at this time, furnish information as to the number of quarter sections which will be subject to entry, as certain portions of these lands are being allotted to Indians, and the area left subject to homestead entry cannot be determined until these allotments have been approved. These lands are said to be desirable for farming and grazing, and similar lands in adjoining counties are selling

for good prices, but this office cannot undertake to give any information as to the character or value of these lands, or as to the character, quantity, or kind of crops they will produce, or as to the climate or annual rainfall in that locality. Very respectfully,  
Fred Dennett,  
Commissioner.

## REGISTER AT O'NEILL

### THE OPENING

The large body of over 800,000 acres of agricultural land in Tripp county is open for settlement October 24, 1908. It is allotted to those who qualify as eligible to make a homestead entry. The allotment is made by drawing, and to get a number in the drawing you must appear in person at a registration station, qualify, register and get a number. This number gives you an equal chance with others who register to secure a farm.

The qualifications of an entryman are the same as those which apply to homesteaders under the general land laws.

### REGISTER AT O'NEILL

The United States Land Office at O'Neill is an official registration station. It is 100 miles nearer to Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and all points east of the Missouri river than any other registry station, as shown by the following table:

Distance from O'Neill—Valentine—Dallas	
Sioux City.....	129 m. 245 m. 230 m.
Omaha.....	190 m. 306 m. 295 m.
Lincoln.....	196 m. 312 m. 300 m.

### ADVANTAGES OF O'NEILL

O'Neill has the best accommodations for your care and comfort while you are away from home.

O'Neill is thoroughly policed and no gambling or disorder of any character will be tolerated.

O'Neill has the best railroad facilities of any registration point, being on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern and the terminus of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from Sioux City.

O'Neill cordially invites you to come here and register, and guarantees to you the best of treatment while in our city.

Write to the secretary of the O'Neill Commercial Club for any information you may want concerning the opening.

### O'NEILL

O'Neill is a pretty little city of 2,500 inhabitants. It is situated in the beautiful Elkhorn valley, in the heart of the finest agriculture, stock, dairy and hay country in Nebraska. Our crops are fine, our country rapidly developing and our people are prosperous and happy.

It so happens that the registration days come during O'Neill's great annual carnival and base ball tournament, which will be a most enjoyable event, and in which all visitors are cordially invited to participate.

### Methodist Church Items.

The very best way in which to begin the Sabbath is to attend the class meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning. We had a very profitable and interesting service last Sunday, and we could but wish that more of our people had been present to enjoy it with us.

The hour of our morning service has been changed from 11 o'clock to 10:30. Subject for morning service next Sunday, "Gatitude for the Past and Courage for the Future;" evening, "An Important Commission." This is the last Sunday of the conference year, and so far as possible every member of the church should attend these services, and we shall be glad to greet all our friends as well.

Sunday school at the close of the morning service to which we invite everybody to remain. We have an interesting and progressive school and can find or make a place for everyone. If not connected with another school come in with us and we will do you good.

Junior League service Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which we most cordially invite all the boys and girls.

The pastor will have charge of the Epworth League service next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in exchange with the appointed leader, as he will be at the conference session on the 27th, when he was to lead. The subject for Sunday evening is, "Christ the Lord of our intellect." We especially in-

**No Question as to the Superiority of**



**CALUMET Baking Powder**

Received Highest Award  
World's Pure Food Exposition  
Chicago, 1907.

vite all the young people to attend this service.

Prayer meeting and bible study class ever Thursday evening at 8 o'clock to which we invite our friends and any strangers who may be in our city.

T. S. Watson, Pastor.

### The Live Stock Market

Special market letter from Nye Schneider Fowler Co. South Omaha, Nebra., Sept. 16, 1908.

This week opened up with the heavy run of cattle this season with the results that the market broke from 25 to 30c on beef steers and cow stock and the common stockers and feeders. Best quality feeders is the only thing in the cattle line that held anywhere near steady. There seemed to be an active demand for them and one fancy fleshy bunch of several cars, weighing about 1300 pounds sold for \$5.35 out of first hands. These were bought in competition with the packers who wanted them for killers. The greater portion of receipts are killers and this of course explains the heavy decline on this class of cattle. The strong market of last week was sent broad cast over the country and is the cause of the heavy receipts this week. It is usually the case during this season of the year that a strong market is followed by a decline the next week and the reverse for the following week so we look for a reaction and a stronger market again next week with lighter receipts.

We quote:—

Choice corn fed beef.....	36 75@37 50
Fair to good.....	5 40@6 40
Common.....	4 00
Range beef steers.....	4 00@5 50
Cows and heifers.....	4 00@4 50
Fair to good butcher.....	3 00@3 50
Canners and cutters.....	2 00@2 75
Veal calves.....	4 00@6 00
Bulls, stags, etc.....	2 25@3 25
Choice stockers & feeders.....	4 25@4 75
Fair grades.....	3 65@4 10
Stock helters.....	2 75@3 25

The hog market has made a sharp advance this week owing to the light receipts and the sharp spurt upwards in the provisions market. Prospects seem to be for continued high priced hogs this fall. Bulk today \$6.80 to \$7. Notwithstanding the continued heavy run of sheep there is an active demand with the barn full of prospective feeders buyers and the prices are holding up fairly well especially on the desirable kind.

Mrs. Kate Wagner returned to her home at Stanton Sunday.

### AN EFFECTIVE SERMON.

Trumpet Blast That Drove the People to Repentance.

Old Peter Cartwright was a famous preacher and circuit rider many years ago.

The exhorter was holding a camp meeting in Ohio. There was a great number of campers on the field, and the eccentric speaker addressed vast concourses at every service, but he thought too few were being converted. He felt that something should be done to stir the sinners to repentance, so he prepared a strong sermon on the second coming of Christ. He told how the world would go on in its sin and wickedness and at last Gabriel would sound his trumpet and time would come to an end. He described the horrors of the lost and the joys of those who were saved. The sermon grew in intensity, and he brought his people up to a grand climax, when suddenly the sound of a trumpet smote the ears of the anxious throng.

There was a great sensation, and many fell upon their knees in terror and began to repent and pray. Women screamed and strong men groaned. Pandemonium was let loose for a few minutes. After the terror had somewhat ceased the preacher called to a man up a tree, and he descended with a long tin horn in his hand. The speaker then turned in fierce wrath and upbraided the people. He cried out in stentorian tones that, if a man with a tin horn up a tree could frighten them so, how would it be in the last great end when Gabriel's trumpet sounded the knell of the world! The sermon had a great effect upon the vast audience, and many hundreds flocked to the front and were converted.

### PAID FOR THE BATHS.

Exciting Hotel Incident in Bar Harbor's Early Days.

"In the prehistoric days at Bar Harbor," said a Boston man, "before the dress suit had cast its blighting shadow there and when Rodick's and the 'fish pond' were the center of all the gayety, life was pleasant, even though many of the conveniences which we now demand were wholly lacking. Rodick's was a barn of a place with no elevator and innocent of electric bells. One man in imminent need of ice water once obtained it, however, by going into the hall and yelling 'Murder!' at the top of his lungs. He gathered together most of the hotel guests and finally got the ice water of his soul's desire, but his success did not seem to establish a precedent.

"The fire department was, so to speak, in embryo. In the Rodick at the head of each stairway there used to stand a large hogshead of water for use in an emergency, and thereby hangs the tale I am about to tell you.

"Late on an evening there entered the deserted 'fish pond' a young man whose fixed and glassy eye and wandering smile betrayed what his evening's occupation had been. In order to settle any lingering doubt as to his condition, however, he proceeded to emit a series of blood curdling shrieks, which called forth a hasty and emphatic protest from the night clerk, who on advancing upon the inebriated one was promptly laid low by a right hander. The night force in an angry array promptly went to the succor of the night clerk, whereat his assailant retreated upstairs, closely followed by his pursuers.

"Reaching the landing, he espied the hogshead of water, which he promptly heaved down the stairway upon his opponents, who, drenched by the water and carried off their feet by the butt itself, in a wild state of rage renewed the attack, only to be treated to the same dose on the second flight of stairs and yet again on the third, at which point, his ammunition being exhausted, they captured and got even with the belligerent one.

"In the morning great was the anger and loud the lamentations of Herr Rodick at the state of his stairway and the damaged condition of his night force, but he who had accomplished the outrage was rich in this world's goods, from part of which he was made to separate for divers ruined carpets, sundry abrasions and for giving five men three baths apiece at \$1 a bath, the regular rate at that time in Bar Harbor."

### Lace Made From Hair.

The most curious lace is called point tresse. It is very rare and was made of human hair. French collectors say that it exists in the present day only in their cabinets. It was confined to the early part of the sixteenth century. Margaret, countess of Lennox, the mother of the wretched Darnley, sent from the tower, where she was imprisoned when her son, Lord Charles Lennox, married the daughter of Bess of Hardwick, a bit of this kind of lace to Mary, queen of Scots. This is a very strong proof of her belief in the queen's innocence of the guilt that had been imputed to her. The little square of point tresse was worked by the old countess' own hands from her own gray hair. It was, in fact, hair mixed with fine flax.—London Express.

### Knew He Was Dead.

Some time after the occupation of Manila by the American forces one of the army officers was shown through the old Spanish prison in that city. He noticed a small opening through a brick wall. Upon asking its use he was told that prisoners were placed in a cell behind it and walled up alive. "You see, senator," said the guide, "as long as the prisoner lived his food was handed in on a plate, and he handed the empty plate back, but when he handed the plate back with the food on it untouched, then the jailer knew he was dead and didn't give him any more."

### Not Listening.

She was a very little girl, but not so small that she did not recognize swearing as something very wrong or that if other people used bad language it was her place to close her ears to it. She was on the street with her mother, and as they passed a group of men talking in loud tones the passersby heard the small girl exclaim in shocked tones, "Oh, isn't that awful?" And then, as if suddenly remembering, "But I'm not listening."—New York Times.

### Unterrified.

The traveler was hurrying along the unfamiliar trail that led in the general direction of his destination, when suddenly a large abyss yawned before him. He was not in the least perturbed. He was a lecturer, between travels, and was accustomed to have things yawn before him.—Chicago News.

### Cares Redoubled.

"My time," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "is very valuable."  
"That's what makes me doubt the benefit of vast wealth," replied the easy going acquaintance. "It's bad enough to be bothered by the wasting of a few dollars without being worried sick every time you lose five minutes."  
—Washington Star.

### Johnny's Definition.

"What is the meaning of the word tantalizing?" asked his teacher.  
"Please, mam," spoke up little Johnny Holcomb, "it means a circus procession passing the school and the scholars not allowed to look out."

Genius is a combination of aspiration and inspiration.—Irish Proverb.

**That hacking cough continues**  
**Because your system is exhausted and**  
**your powers of resistance weakened.**  
**Take Scott's Emulsion.**

**It builds up and strengthens your entire system.**  
**It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so**  
**prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.**

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00