

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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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

For President,
William H. Taft, of Ohio.
For Vice-President,
James S. Sherman, of New York.
For Congressman; Sixth District,
M. P. Kinkaid.
Governor.....George L. Sheldon
Lieut. Governor.....M. R. Hopewell
Auditor.....Silas R. Barton
Secretary of State.....George C. Junkin
State Treasurer.....L. G. Brian
Superintendent.....E. C. Bishop
Com. Public Lands.....E. B. Cowles
Attorney General.....W. T. Thompson
Railway Commissioner.....J. A. Williams
For State Senator, 13th District,
F. W. Phillips.
For Representative, 60th Dist.,
H. A. Allen, of Atkinson,
Willie Calkins, of Conley.
County Attorney.....L. G. Chapman

"I don't care for the presidency if it has to come by compromise with Senator Foraker or anyone else in a matter of principle.—If it would win me every vote in the United States I cannot hit a man when he is down."—W. H. Taft.

Postponed, Not Abandoned.

Candidate Bryan's declaration that a platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains is of special importance in its bearing upon the money question. The Denver platform makes no mention whatever of the money question, yet according to Mr. Bryan's ruling it is binding as to the monetary issue. The Democratic national platform of 1904 also dodged the money question, so that in order to find out just wherein this year's platform is binding with respect to that issue we must go back to those years in which the democracy had the courage to make an open-face declaration of principle. That takes us to 1900, when the democratic platform redopted the platform of 1896, which pledged the party to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. As to that issue, Mr. Bryan serves notice that this year's platform is binding, notwithstanding its omission. His attitude is clearly defined in a speech delivered in Knoxville, Tenn., September 16, 1896, in the course of which he said:

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

It is but simple justice to Mr. Bryan to point out that he has never withdrawn his threat to destroy the gold standard. He has never recognized it as permanent or desirable and has never admitted that it is the only secure foundation for our monetary system. He has never uttered a word nor written a line to indicate the slightest modification of the financial doctrines which he so noisily proclaimed in 1896. He frankly acknowledges that those doctrines are binding upon him in spite of the silence of this year's platform.

The Bryan assault upon the gold standard has been postponed, not abandoned. Circumstances over which he had no control have prevented Mr. Bryan from executing his threat. Those who flatter themselves that he has gained wisdom from experience and moderation from defeat simply do not know the man. "I am more radical now," he declared in London on July 12, 1906, "than I was in 1896 and have nothing to withdraw on the economic questions." Here is Mr. Bryan, self-declared, radical, uncompromising and bound fast to the ruinous policies which he advocated twelve years ago.

Confronted with Mr. Bryan's definition of his attitude and of the binding force of his platform in spite of its omissions, reasoning citizens must understand that he is still the Bryan of 1896, pledged to the platform of 1896, and that his election to the presidency would be immediately followed by a

detrimental effort to execute his oft-repeated threat to exterminate the gold standard. Mr. Bryan has boldly disclosed his attitude and purpose. He should be taken at his word. The platform of 1896 is still binding upon him and he will enforce its policies if he gets the chance. The fight for free silver has merely been postponed—never abandoned. Bryan himself says so, and he knows.

Mr. Taft's devotion to duty when in charge of a public trust is emphasized by the fact that he returned home from a remarkably successful governorship of the Philippines a poor man. President Roosevelt states that all Mr. Taft had when he returned from the Philippines was \$1,500. There are not many men who would spend two years in charge of one of the insular governments and come out as poor as when he went in.

"I would rather go down to eternal oblivion than be instrumental in the election of Roosevelt."—Bryan, Oct. 17, 1904.

A Contrast of Candidates.

Governor Hughes of New York contrasted the qualities of the candidates as follows:

"There are a thousand exigencies in the affairs of this great nation which cannot be foreseen or attempted to be controlled by any platform. The sagacity, steadiness of character, firmness and sound judgment of the chief executive must be the security of the nation in many a trying emergency. And it is no injustice to Mr. Bryan's attractive personal qualities, to his effectiveness as an orator, his skill as a party leader, nor is it any disparagement of the purity of his motives to say that the man who espoused free silver in 1896, renewed its advocacy in 1900 and later declared his belief in government ownership of railroads cannot be regarded as a safe leader to whom may be confided the great powers of the president merely because those doctrines are omitted from his present platform. The country needs a man rockbased in sound conviction and fundamental principle, in whose good judgment in any difficulty all may feel secure, and such a man pre-eminently is William H. Taft.

"Our opponents seem to regard the questions before us as simply involving a program of legislation or of constitutional amendment. But first and chiefly we are electing a president, the executive of the nation. Nor should we in considering legislative proposals forget this. Now, there is no man in the country better fitted properly to preside over and direct the varied business of the executive department than Mr. Taft. He already knows it thoroughly. He has rare executive ability. No one is better qualified than he to do the work which under the constitution the president is called upon to perform."

Usefulness in Length of Service

"The assertion has frequently been made that prestige and influence in the national house of representatives depends largely on length of service," says the State Journal. "Some figures showing the length of service of the chairman of the twenty most important committees in that body indicate the situation. After each committee is given the state from which the chairman comes and his length of service in the house:

Committee	State	Years Service
Agriculture.....	Kansas.....	8
Appropriations.....	Minnesota.....	16
Bank'g and currency New Jersey.....		14
Dist. of Columbia.....	Michigan.....	12
Foreign affairs.....	Iowa.....	12
Immigration.....	New Jersey.....	12
Indian affairs.....	New York.....	20
Insular affairs.....	Wisconsin.....	22
Int. and Fn. Com.....	Iowa.....	22
Invalid Pensions.....	New Hamp.....	14
Judiciary.....	Wisconsin.....	14
Merc., Mar. and Fish.....	Massachusetts.....	12
Military affairs.....	Iowa.....	18
Naval affairs.....	Illinois.....	14
Postoffices and Prds.....	Indiana.....	14
Pub. Bldgs. and Grds.....	Missouri.....	16
Public lands.....	Wyoming.....	12
Rivers and harbors.....	Ohio.....	16
Rules.....	Illinois.....	34
Ways and means.....	New York.....	24

"Thus the average length of service of the chairmen of the leading committees is 16.3 years. Only two of these chairmen come from west of the Missouri river. So long as western states replace their representatives with other men every few years, just so long will the big places in congress go to men from eastern and central states, where the rule is to keep a man in Washington while he gives good service."

Roosevelt's Endorsement of Taft

Upon receiving the news of the nomination of Secretary Taft for the presidency, President Roosevelt said:

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because throughout that time he worked for the same object with the same purpose and ideals.

"I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be president.

"He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

"He would be as emphatically a president of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

"He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—of the farmer, of the wage worker, of the business man, of the property owner.

"No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard working man who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions.

"Mr. Taft stands against privileges and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well being."

Caught With the Goods.

Alinsworth Star Journal: It might have done even twenty years ago, but not now.

The Chicago Record-Herald's Connorsville, Indiana, correspondent reports that while John W. Kern, the democratic vice-presidential candidate, was there making a red hot anti-trust and anti-corporation speech he lost his "note book" and that when it was found it contained an annual pass over the Big Four railroad good until Dec. 31, 1908.

An official of that road, when asked why he was carrying such a pass replied that he was a regularly employed attorney for the road and as such was entitled to transportation.

It certainly is an interesting discovery—that the nominee of the democratic party for the high office of vice-president should be a regular employed attorney for one of the biggest corporations in the world and riding about the country on passes while making democratic speeches.

It might have done even twenty years ago, but now. Mr. Kern had better get off the ticket.

"The democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard. You ask why. We reply that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race, and that we should no more join in it than we would an army to destroy our homes and to destroy our families."—Bryan at Albany, N. Y., 1896.

"If the gold standard goes on and people continue to complain the gold standard advocates, instead of trying to improve the condition of the people, will be recommending that you close your schools so the people will not realize how much they are suffering."—Bryan at Monmouth, Ill., 1896.

"If I am elected president I propose to devote all the ability that is in me to the constructive work of suggesting to congress the means by which the Roosevelt policies shall be clinched."—W. H. Taft.

Educational Notes.

By the County Superintendent.
Teacher's examination at O'Neill, Friday, October 16, and Saturday, October 17, 1905.
The Holt County Teacher's association will meet October 24, at O'Neill. The State Teachers association and

Does the Baby Thrive

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs *Scott's Emulsion*. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

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the Superintendent's and principals' meeting will be in session November 4, 5, and 6th, at Lincoln.

One of the pleasant features of the State Teachers' association this year will be the union school banquet the first evening, Wednesday, November 4th, at 6 p. m., at the city auditorium Lincoln. Hon. H. K. Fowler of Lincoln is master of ceremonies. Orders for plates at \$1 each should be placed with him. Mr. Thomas, for six years principal of the McCook junior normal school, has been chosen orator for the combined junior normal schools. The various normals, colleges, and universities of the state will be represented at this banquet by a special table and a speaker.

The following program has been sent to all the teachers in the county:

11 a. m.—School House.
Model Recitation.....Miss M. Grady
1:30 p. m.—Court Room.
Value of Mental Drills (Especially in Arithmetic).....Miss Sarah Doubt
Discussion, Principals Lockwood and Robinson.
Suggestions to the Story Teller.....Miss Cozima Zack.

General discussions. Supt. J. L. McBrien
Address.....Supt. J. L. McBrien
8 p. m.

Our Young People, and What Shall We do with Them. Supt. J. L. McBrien
Preparations are being made for an interesting program for the teachers October 24th at O'Neill. In addition to the model recitation by Miss Grady's pupils the second primary pupils will dramatize a selection, give an autom motion drill and a song.

The Democrats prate loudly about campaign publicity. Republican Nebraska has a publicity law which the Republican State Committee observes to the letter, while the Bryan democracy, through "Brother-in-Law Tom" and "Cowboy Jim," ignores the law. Treasurer Sheldon of the Republican National Committee declares that he will publish all campaign contributions received by him; thus complying with the New York law. With the Republicans, campaign publicity is now a fact; with the Democrats, it is a promise supported by a failure to perform.

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President."—(President Roosevelt on learning of Secretary Taft's nomination.)



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Safeguards your food against alum and phosphate of lime—harsh mineral acids which are used in cheaply made powders.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an Amendment to Section 9, Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 9. (Amendment) That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1908, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the state as an amendment to Section 9, Article 8 of the constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 9. (Educational Funds, Investment.) All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereon that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished; and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds of this state, or registered school district bonds of this state, and such other securities as the legislature may from time to time direct. And such funds with the interest and income therefrom are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Section 9. (Ballots; Adoption.) That at said election in the year 1908, on the ballot of each elector voting thereon there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the Constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund," and against said proposed amendment to the constitution of our State Nebraska, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second.

GEO. C. JUNKIN,
Secretary of State.

The Tragio Loco Weed.
The abominable Mexican-plant known as the loco weed has the peculiar property of making irrational both men and beasts who partake of it. Horses and cattle out on the prairies after grazing upon it go crazy, and a "locoed" pony will perform all kinds of queer antics. It is said that if a man comes under its spell he never regains his senses, the insanity produced by it being incurable. It is said that the loss of mind of the ill fated Carlotta was no doubt due to the fact that some enemy drugged her with a preparation of loco, although history has it that she went insane by reason of her husband's execution.—Baltimore American.

A Gentle Husband.
Woman (to her husband, busily engaged writing)—My dear, correctly speaking, what is a dentist? Husband (crossly)—Derived from dent, French for teeth, a man who pulls teeth. (Husband settles down to writing again.) Wife—My dear, you said this morning that linguist was derived from the Latin lingua, a tongue. Husband (crossly)—Yes. Wife—Well, dear, is a linguist a man who pulls out tongues? Husband—No, madam, but I wish he did.

What a Blessing!
Smith—What a blessing children are! Jones (enthusiastically)—Aren't they! Now that my wife has two to look after she has no time to play the piano.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Plot.
Doctor—I think I shall have to call in some other physicians for consultation. Patient—That's right. Go ahead. Get as many accomplices as you can.—London Telegraph.

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