

The Frontier

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charge is \$1 an inch per month. Local ad-
vertisements 5 cents per line each insertion.
Address the office or the publisher.

John Golden didn't land the chair-
manship, but he is still a member of
the board.

Any way, the New York World
seems to be worried a little over what
it said about the Panama canal.

Senator Ransom of Douglas, chief of
corporation henchmen, has just
about got the legislature by the
throat.

That fellow from New York who
had a brain storm in congress the
other day must have read a campaign
copy of the local senior yellow.

"In Texas," says a railroad report,
"there are fifty-five counties in which
the whistle of a locomotive has never
been heard." They are probably
familiar, however, with the whistle
of bullets.

At any rate the Texas fire of \$1,623,-
000 stands against the Standard. The
great octopus fought to the last ditch,
but has been beaten. The decision of
the supreme court of the United
States sustaining the ouster and fine
will probably bring courage and cheer
to other states which are after the
oil trust.

It is a little early to pass judgment,
but the democratic legislature will
have to do better than has been done
the first three weeks of the session if
they expect to impress the voters with
the wisdom of continuing Ne-
braska in the democratic column. The
first three weeks of democratic con-
trol has witnessed a scramble for
spoils and plunder not seen since the
days of populist supremacy.

Men are peculiar. About two years
ago everybody was clamoring for a
primary law and condemning the
party convention. The law was en-
acted and already murmurs for a
change are heard here and there. The
protest hasn't ripened into a general
demand yet, although the new gov-
ernor recommends a change. The
principal objection to the primary is
the added burden to election expenses.
There is little likelihood that the pres-
ent legislature will make any change
in the law.

Our democratic board of supervisors
are starting in on a campaign of econ-
omy in rather peculiar fashion. They
adopted a resolution, signed by every
member of the board, to have the
county printing done where the lowest
rates could be secured. But in spite
of this evident intention at economy
the first contract let for printing
supplies is a repudiation of the resolu-
tion. This paper submitted a lower
bid for the supplies known as "Class
D" than the one to whom the con-
tract was awarded. We have no dis-
position to criticize the board and in
fact are ready to commend any policy
intended to curtail county expenses,
but in all candor would ask how much
economy may be effected if the same
policy is pursued in purchasing all the
supplies that they have started out
on? That resolution ought to count
for something or be repealed.

The outburst of the Tammany con-
gressman in the house of representa-
tives the other day was probably the
most disgraceful affair that ever oc-
curred in congress and should have
been forced to take his seat long be-
fore he was denied the floor. This rep-
resentative of Tammany, and others in
congress, have not dared before to
openly oppose the president's policies
in regulating railroads, prosecuting
outlaw corporations and running down
land and timber thieves. Now that
he is about to retire they make bold
to let out their pent-up feelings. Speeches like that of the fellow from
New York will please the class whose
course of lawlessness has been inter-
ferred with, but no president ever
went out of office enjoying a larger
share of the esteem of his countrymen

Coming, What?

THE

Exhibition Sale

OF THE

PRESCOTT MUSIC Co's

PIANOS

OF LINCOLN, NEB.

AT GRAVES' JEWELRY STORE O'NEILL, NEB
SALE OPENS MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1909

This is not a "fire," "bankrupt" or "forced-to-sell" sale, but a sale where we exhibit and sell some of our finest pianos at greatly reduced prices to further introduce them in this territory. We can not advertise these prices as it might hurt the small dealer who has to get big prices owing to the selling of an occasional piano. Remember, WE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fathers who are going to buy their children a piano some time come in. Husbands who have promised their wives a piano for the last five or ten years "get busy."

School teachers who wish to own their own piano come in and ask the man about our Special Payment Plan with no payments to be made during vacation. DO IT NOW!

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Graves' Jewelry Store, O'Neill

Sale opens Jan. 25, Closes Jan. 30, 10 p.m. Store Open Every Evening.

W. H. WEBB, Chicago, Ill.

H. BROWN, Lincoln, Neb.

In Charge.

PRESCOTT MUSIC CO.

at large than will mark the "passing
of Roosevelt."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 18.—(Special
Correspondence.)—The Thirty-first
session of the legislature of Nebraska,
with its overwhelming democratic
majority, has completed the second
week of its life and a fair judgment of
its general tendencies may now be ad-
vanced with reasonable accuracy. From
the transactions of the last
week, the action of the joint session
on January 12th and the nature of
several measures introduced in both
houses is very apparent that the
democratic majority has come here to
play politics for partisan advantage
rather than to legislate in the interest
of the people and to overthrow repub-
lican officials and republican influen-
ces wherever the slightest oppor-
tunity to do so can be found.

This is proven by the action of the
joint session of January 12th where
the democratic majority, by a pretend-
ed canvass of the vote cast on constitu-
tional amendments last fall, started
a scheme to oust from the supreme
court the four justices appointed to
the bench by Governor Sheldon, also
by the bill presented in the senate by
Ollis (democrat), of Valley, which is
aimed at the republican newspapers
of the state taking away from them
any possibility of publishing constitu-
tional amendments submitted by the
present session by designating the
governor as the authority to place the
publication of amendments, several
bills aimed at the reduction of the
pay of the clerk of the supreme court,
that office being held by a republican,
and a bill in the senate by Howell
(democrat) of Douglas, which will per-
mit the senate to put as many democ-
rats on the senate pay roll at the ex-
pense of the state as it may see fit.
All this is purely partisan and intend-
ed to bolster up the continued rule of
democracy in Nebraska.

The joint session of January 12th

was the most exciting day of the pres-
ent session. On the previous an-
nouncement of the democrats under
the leadership of Senator Ransom, a
corporation lawyer of Omaha, that
they intended a recanvass of the vote
on the constitutional amendments
and thus attempt to overthrow the
appointments to the court made by
Gov. Sheldon and open the way for
the appointment of four other Judges
by Governor Shallenberger, a large
crowd of spectators gathered to wit-
ness the proceedings. Ransom opened
the fight by a motion demanding that
Secretary of State Junkin produce the
election returns of the amendment
vote. As they had been legally can-
vassed by the state board according to
law and the result announced in the
proclamation of Gov. Sheldon, the
issue was vigorously contested by the
republican minority under the leader-
ship of Senators King, Myers and
Brown and Representatives Nettle-
ton, Killen, Brown and Taylor of
York who tore to shreds the un-
founded assertions of Ransom who led
the democratic fight, aided by Wil-
son of Polk and Kelley of Furnas who
weakly trailed in the wake of the cor-
poration attorney from Omaha. Tay-
lor of Custer, democrat, would not
stand for the attack of his party on
the Supreme Court and spoke against
it, some of the hottest shot that
struck Ransom in the debate coming
from him. But fairness and reason-
ing had little effect with the democ-
ratic majority and Ransom carried
his point by a vote of 74 to 53, a few
of the democrats in the House voting
with the republicans, and the demand
for the returns was made on Secretary
Junkin. In reply Secretary Junkin
asserted that the vote had been legally
canvassed and refused to produce the
returns until requested to do so by a
court of competent jurisdiction. Sen-
ator Ransom then proceeded to
make the foundation for a democratic
court to be appointed by Gov. Shal-
lenberger, by offering a printed ab-
stract of the vote on the amendments

and a long motion covering all the
technicalities of a "canvass" of the
vote. This was adopted by a vote of
74 to 50, a few democrats still voting
with the republicans who voted solidly
against it. The joint session was
then over and the "democratic
method" of making some new Judges
well under way. Gov. Shallenberger
will now issue a proclamation declar-
ing the amendments adopted and
will follow by naming four Judges.
The new Judges will have to bring a
suit in the Supreme Court to secure a
decision on the matter finally. So
plain is the rights of the matter to
the ordinary mind that no one ex-
pects the Court to seat Gov. Shal-
lenberger's appointees but the Ransom
brand of democrats hope to make
political capital out of the whole pro-
ceeding.

Up to Saturday night the Senate
and House was "neck and neck" in
the matter of introducing bills for new
laws, the Senate having 90 bills to its
credit and the House 91. The "road
laws" of the state must be in very un-
satisfactory condition as many of the
bills in both houses are amendments
to roads laws, particularly changing
the size of road districts. One of the
really important measures before the
Senate in the interest of the farmers
is the "pure seed" law introduced by
Senator Myers of Rock. This measure
will protect the farmer in the pur-
chase of agricultural seeds to a degree
never before attempted in the state
and he will not have to await a "short
crop" or mature growth with attend-
ing loss, to know the quantity and
kind of seed he has purchased. Ne-
braska is one of the dumping grounds
for poor and mislabeled seed and this
fact costs the farmers of the state
millions of dollars annually. If
Senator Myers' bill becomes a law the
conditions will be radically changed
for the better. Senator King of Polk
has presented several highly impor-
tant measures dealing with discrim-
ination in the purchase of grain, live
stock and dairy products; annual

license fee to be paid by corporations;
divorce and statistics of marriage
and divorce; severe fine for sale of
liquor to dipsomaniacs and regula-
ting sleeping-car rates.

Both houses have before them re-
ciprocal demurrage bills calculated
to make railroads more prompt in
furnishing cars to shippers and both
have bills permitting the playing of
baseball on Sunday.

Many bills in each house are
amendments to the revenue laws
changing the law in various ways
from the election of precinct assess-
ors to the subtraction of the mort-
gage from land values for taxation
when real estate carries such incum-
brance. Few sections of the revenue
law have so far escaped some pro-
posed amendment.

The "Oregon plan" for the selec-
tion of U. S. Senators is before the
House and two or three kinds of
"guarantee of bank deposits" are
proposed. Wilson of Polk has pre-
sented a banking law in the House
which covers all known phases of
the banking business and some that
are guessed at. Wilson is for "de-
ferred payment" of depositors, his
bill permitting a year to pay in full
the depositors of a failed bank, the
fund being provided by a tax on gross
deposits amounting in total to three
per cent collected on a series of
months and years. This is not Mr
Bryan's "immediate" payment plan
and may strike the rocks in conse-
quence. All banks must incorporate
and have at least \$15,000 capital and
cannot make investments in excess of
eight times its capital and surplus.
The "guarantee" is compulsory and
National banks are permitted to
voluntarily come in.

The county option issue is before
the House in two bills but the Senate,
over which Mr. Ransom of Douglas
holds an iron hand, has no such
measure in its files, there is a bill to
increase the salaries of county attor-
neys, a bill to abolish capital punish-
ment, to regulate the profession of

nursing, to prevent drinking liquor on
trains, to create a fire commission to
investigate all fires and their cause,
to prevent assignment of wages to be
earned in the future, to repeal all
wild animal bounties, to reduce the
size of freight trains to 50 cars and as
many other "issues" as a 133 active
men anxious for a legislative record"
can think of.

Representative Young of Madison
has a bill to circumvent the bonding
companies who have been raising the
rates on guarantee bonds. The bill
provides that banks may give other
security for state funds on deposit
than the guarantee bonds formerly
required these securities, being nation-
al and state bonds, city and village
bonds and real estate mortgages on
Nebraska lands up to 40 per cent of
their appraised value.

The petty "sniping" at the state
treasury under the forms of law has
already begun by the action of the
democratic majority. The House has
voted its members 15 cents each in
postage-stamps per day, which will
amount to the fat sum of \$900 for the
entire session. The Senate did the
same thing under cover; it did not
vote an amount of postage outright,
but passed the word that all mail left
with the secretary of the body would
be stamped and sent on its way, this,
perhaps, meaning more money in the
end than the flat-footed lump sum
authorized by the House. Further,
the Senate has up for repeal the
statute placing the number of Senate
employees at 49. The upper house
has already more than that number
on the "payroll" and no doubt wants
to get "square" with the law but also
to fix things to give every democrat a
job at the expense of the state. The
Senate has voted its employees pay
from the 5th day of January when
many of them were not in town un-
til the 10th or later and but very
few did any service from the date
paid for. All this is "democratic
economy" for which misguided citi-
zens voted last fall.

The Senate with its heavy demo-
cratic majority is under the domina-
tion of Senator Ransom of Omaha,
the well known corporation attor-
ney. The republican minority of 13
senators are powerless alone, but
will wage a good fight for progress-
ive and equitable legislation. Should
Ransom be able to continue to hold
leadership and control of the demo-
cratic majority through the session
as he most probably will, the chances
for progressive legislation and the
further curbing of the corporations in
Nebraska are decidedly slim.

In the House today 12 new mea-
sures were offered and in the Senate
23. Senator Volpp of Dodge intro-
duced a banking bill, Senator Tan-
ner of Douglas a bill for the begin-
ning of a new capitol building at
Lincoln and Senator Bartos of Saline
a resolution for the removal of the
state capital to Kearney. Volpp's
banking measure covers the whole
range of the banking business, pro-
vides for "involuntary" guarantee
but that public funds can be de-
posited only in a "guaranteed" in-
stitution. Other Senate bills were
Laverty, road law, joining state,
county and abutting lands in expense
of improvement; establishing state
board highway commissioners; Ran-
dall, modified woman suffrage permit-
ting women to vote at municipal
elections on all excepting officers
named in constitution; relating to
vacation of streets; permitting party
of interest to designate newspaper to
publish legal notices and a bill to
raise salary of secretary of state board
of equalization to \$2,000 per annum.
Wiltse, a law to compel prompt settle-
ment by railroads on claims for dam-
age or overcharge. King, amend-
ment to mechanics lien law. Dono-
hoe, amend primary law to make non
partisan nominations of judicial and
school officers. Tanner a new charter
for South Omaha and a bill for a
new capitol building at Lincoln.
Ollis, amendment of the school book
law; election of precinct assessors
and valuation of real estate yearly
and amendment to primary law
making an "open primary" with all
names on one ticket. Miller, per-
mitting regents to add new depart-
ments to the State University. Klein,
providing for insurance of school
buildings. Buck repealing "Sheldon
law" levying tax of 1 mill to pay
state debt. Raymond, amending
procedure in impaneling juries. Bar-
tos, covering mutual insurance and
providing regulation thereof. The
new laws offered in the House were:
Howard adding Feb. 12 and Mar. 17
to list of legal holidays; Beelts, per-
mitting carrying of concealed weapons
on license from county judge; Raines,
establishment bacteriological labora-
tory and appropriating \$12,000; Shoe-
maker, auditing department for
Douglas county; Butt, providing for
woman probation officer for juvenile
courts; Kraus, for publication of all
claims filed with railway commission
and unpaid 60 days; Butt, providing
a majority of users of country road
may resist its vacation; Bushee, pro-
viding for resurvey of county or part
thereof on majority vote; Bygland,
establishment of binding twine factory
by state at penitentiary and appro-
priating \$50,000 for equipment and