

OUR ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW!



Final Crimp Put Into Democratic Campaign of Booze and Boodle by Election of Republican Sheriff, Treasurer, County Judge, Coroner and Supervisor.

The Frontier

Published by D. H. CRONIN.
 ROMAIN 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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 are charged for on a basis of 50 cents an inch
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Our exports which were under the average during June, July, and August took a very substantial jump upwards in September to \$153,890,409, an increase of over \$15,000,000 more than the September average for several years. The October figures are not yet available, but it is expected that they will sustain the September advance. Our imports are still large, but the balance of trade is again in our favor, and while for the year will probably grow from now on. The movement of gold is about the same as for the last two or three years, the exports slightly exceeding the imports.

Judge James W. Witten, who conducted the government land openings, resents the imputations of President Hill of the Great Northern railroad in a speech at Billings, Mont., that the land opening was a swindle, because it brought far from their homes and at a great expense for railroad fare people who could least afford it, just to take a chance in a lottery. Mr. Hill said the Great Northern had received its portion, "but would rather give it back to the people, if we knew where they were." Judge Witten now offers to furnish the president of the Great Northern the names and addresses of every one who registered and traveled over the Hill lines to do so. It is now up to Mr. Hill to make good.

Collector of Customs Loeb has a way of his own to catch a thief and he thinks he can not be told anything about it by a federal judge. Mr. Loeb has been in the customs service only a short time but he has been doing things. He has brought to light and put a stop to a pretty extensive system of cheating on government revenues. He has been criticized some on methods, but is obtaining results all the same. Mr. Loeb discovered a system of short weights whereby the government was being heavily duped on revenues. He set about to secure convictions and succeed in the case of a wealthy cheese importer who had bribed custom house weighers to make short weight reports. The conviction was secured by the testimony of four weighers who were promised immunity and retention in the service to get at the facts of the bribery system. Mr. Loeb explains that the government is not so much after the little fellows who proved dishonest to get a penny but wants to land the big fellows in prison who are responsible for the bribery.

Trouble Ahead for Uncle?
 Word comes via Chicago from away down at Bayou Sara, La., that a political program is under devise-ment which has for its chief object the retirement of Cannon as speaker of the house of representatives. The news is given out that some thirty or forty "regulars" of the house are going into a combination to secure re-nominations and re-elections on platforms declaring for the retire-ment of Cannon.

The story runs this way:
 "These men are not necessarily 'in-surgents,' and they do not appear to be following the insurgent flag, which was raised conspicuously in the last session of congress. They form the element which would prefer to have the republicans of the house organize the house, but would eliminate 'Uncle Joe' to insure a republican majority in the next house.

"They have reached the point of discussing candidates for the speaker-ship and, from information obtained today upon the presidential feet, early in the approaching session of congress, during which Speaker Cannon will preside over the house, a definite program of action will be prepared and followed.

"Names of tentative candidates who are under consideration have been reported in confidence and if made public would astound some of the intimate Cannon coteries.

"One of the prospective speaker-ship candidates is from New England; another is from a state hard by the New England division. Two come from sister states in the upper Mis-sissippi valley, one is from Nebraska and another is a Pacific coast repre-sentative, who has been prominently identified with the existing house or-ganization, but who is ready to break away, is the last one to be suggested.

"That revolt is to burst out in Illinois is all but conceded by even the standpatters. The net result is that the indications are certain that the republican party is already to set about placing its house in order and is desirous of doing its own house-keeping."

President Taft on the Tariff.
 "It will be observed that the object of tariff revision was not to destroy protected industries in this country, but it was to continue to protect them where lower rates offered a sufficient protection to prevent injury by foreign competition. That was the object of revision as advocated by me, and it was certainly the object of the revision as promised by the Re-publican platform.

"I want to make as clear as I can this proposition because in order to determine whether a bill is a compli-ance with the terms of that platform, it must be understood what the plat-form means. A free-trader is opposed to any protective rate because he thinks that our manufacturers, our farmers and our miners ought to withstand the competition of foreign

manufacturers and miners and farm-ers or else go out of business and find something more profitable to do. Now certainly the promise of the plat-form did not contemplate the down-ward revision of the tariff rates to such a point that any industry there-fore protected should be injured. Hence those who contend that the promise of the platform was to reduce prices by letting in foreign competi-tion are contending for free trade, and not for anything that they had the right to infer from the Republi-can platform.

"Mr. Payne reported a bill—the Payne tariff bill—which went to the Senate and was amended in the Sen-ate by increasing the duty on some things and decreasing it on others. The difference between the House bill and the Senate bill was very much less than the newspapers represented. It turns out by examination that the reductions in the Senate were about equal to those in the House, though they differed in character. Now, there is nothing quite so difficult as the discussion of a tariff bill, for the reason that it covers so many differ-ent items, and the meaning of the terms and the percentages are very hard to understand. The passage of a new bill, especially where a change in the method of assessing the duties has been followed, presents an oppor-tunity for various modes and calcula-tions of the percentages of increases and decreases that are most mislead-ing, and really throw no light at all upon the changes made.

"One way of stating what was done is to say what the facts show—that under the Dingley law there were 2,024 items. This included dutiable items only. The Payne law leaves 1150 of the items unchanged. There are decreases in 654 of the items and increases in 220 of the items. Now, of course, that does not give a full picture, but it does show the propor-tion of decrease to have been three times those of the increases."

This Was In Denmark.
 An Englishman having business in a certain Danish town arrived at the railway station. He inquired of a group of men standing near the way to the house he wanted, whereupon one of them offered to go with him and show him. With recollections of what such a service meant in England he said, "I don't want a guide." "But surely you asked us to show you the way," said one of them. "Yes, but I don't want a guide." "My dear sir, I am not a guide; I am the bishop."

Romance In High Life.
 "So that heiress is engaged to a nobleman."
 "Yes."
 "And you say the affair was roman-tic?"
 "Oh, very. Why, the duke was even too poor to hire a lawyer."—Kansas City Journal.

Afraid of Consequences.
 Dog Hater (tremulously)—See, here, sir! Will that dog bite me? Dog Owner (scornfully)—Do you suppose he has no instinct of self preservation?—Baltimore American.

The sagacious are generally lucky.—Blackwood.

IN A PYTHON'S COIL.

An Adventure That Nearly Cost a Zoo Official His Life.

The attendants in zoological gardens are exposed to dangers of various sorts. The superintendent of the Cin-cinnati animal park once had an ad-venture with a python which came near costing him his life.

It became necessary to make some changes in the snake house, and the superintendent, Mr. Stephens, was in the cage of pythons, anticipating no danger, when to his dismay he saw the largest snake coming toward him, hissing and darting its tongue angrily. Instantly he realized his danger. The superintendent quickly grasped the huge reptile just back of the neck with his right hand and with the left clutched the creature two feet lower down, where the greatest muscular power of the python is located.

He tried to thrust the writhing mass into a waiting box, but the python coiled its twelve feet of length round the man's leg and began to constrict, carrying its tightening coils higher and higher. The man threw up his hand instinc-tively to shield his face, and at the same moment the snake seized and began swallowing it.

By this time the attendants had rushed into the cage, and they began beating the python. Not liking this treatment, the big snake relaxed its coils. Mr. Stephens jerked his hand free and broke off one of the python's fangs in his thumb in so doing.

"If I had not held on to its heaviest muscle," said the superintendent, "I have no doubt it might have strangled me." As long as I kept my grip there I felt confident, but I was pretty weak after the adventure."

AGREED WITH THE ASP.

The Frenchman Got Around the Law Against Hissing.

A gentleman who had been unceremoniously hustled out of a Paris play-house because he hissed when the curtain fell on the second act brought an action for damages against the manager of the said house.

The court decided in favor of the hissing gentleman, adding that if a spectator is allowed to show his de-light by indulging in applause his neighbor has also the right to show disapprobation in an audible fashion.

But the law in France was not always so tolerant. In the middle of the sev-enteenth century it was strictly for-bidden to hiss in a playhouse, and in every theater there were a number of "gardes Francaises" with strict orders to arrest any person infringing the law.

But the French are not easily put down by silly regulations, and when-ever they see an opportunity they at-tack the authorities with that fearful weapon ridicule. In this case such an opportunity came at the Comedie Francaise during the performance of "Cleopatra," a play by Marmontel.

It was a badly written, dull work, and the people were waiting for a chance to give vent to their opinion. At last the chance came. The manage-ment had ordered a mechanical asp for the great scene in the final act, when Cleopatra puts an end to her life.

The actress raised the asp, which started hissing, whereupon a spectator rose to his feet and cried: "The asp is quite right. We all share his opinion!" Roars of laughter greeted this joke, and as it was foreseen that a similar scene would take place every night the piece was withdrawn from the reper-tory.

MOORISH SOLDIERS.

Their Methods In Battle and Their System of Signals.

At fighting on horseback the Moors are adepts and extremely mobile. But they are incorrigibly lazy and seldom indulge in night attack. When they attack in force the horsemen usually give a lift to the foot soldiers who accompany them or allow them to run alongside and hold on to a stirrup iron. The mounted men then make a charge, wheel round and retire and make way for the footmen, who crawl along the ground, almost invisible, and who rise to the attack if they come within striking distance of the enemy. As a rule, the Moors prefer to lure detached parties into an ambush or defile and thus inflict heavy loss upon them. The mounted men seldom dismount to fire, and their firing, being from the saddle, is very inaccurate. Should the advance of the white troops be slow or hesitating the Moors effect a bold combination between horsemen and footmen and generally succeed in in-flicting heavy losses on their enemy.

The prime tactics of the Moors are to delay the advance of an enemy as much as possible by mounted rifle fire until they can discern its extent and direction and subsequently to try en-veloping the advancing force. The tribes also indulge in sniping, but not to a very great extent, and they also fight individually. They do not neglect opportunities for stratagem and can effect some very clever ruses. They are also guilty of abusing the services of the white flag in action.

The Moorish intelligence system is an excellent one, and the tribes are seldom without information regarding the movements of an enemy. They have also an excellent system of sig-naling at night by means of small fires dotted about the hills and ravines, which are obscured and revealed in accordance with an ingenious code of signals known to themselves.—Chicago News.

DREAM INSPIRATION.

Intellectual Achievements Born of Visions In Sleep.

It is well known, says H. Addington Bruce in Success Magazine, that dreams have stimulated men to re-markable intellectual achievements and have even supplied the material for these achievements. Thus Cole-ridge composed "Kublai Khan" in a dream. Tartini got his "Devil's So-nata" from a dream in which the devil appeared and challenged him to a mu-sical competition. It was a dream that gave Voltaire the first canto of his "Henriade," and Dante's "Divina Com-media" is likewise said to have been inspired by a dream.

Many novelists on their own admis-sion have obtained the plots for some of their best works from materials provided in dreams. A particularly impressive instance is that of Robert Louis Stevenson, whose "Chapter on Dreams" in his book "Across the Plains" should be read by all who would learn what dreams can do for a man intellectually. The solution of baffling mathematical problems, the ideas necessary to complete some in-vention, have been supplied by dreams. Occasionally the dreamer has been known to rise in his sleep and jot down the information thus acquired.

In such cases he usually forgets all about the helpful dream and on awak-ing is greatly surprised at finding the record he has made of it, which shows that—as with the visions so potentially influencing health—it is possible for dreams to aid a man in an intellectual way without his being consciously aware of them.

Tammany was partially beaten in New York.

PLAYING THE STOCKS.

He Who Has Knowledge and He Who Gambles on Gossip.

Of the many popular delusions touch-ing Wall street and its people none is more persistent or more dangerous to the outsider than the belief that from nothing great permanent fortunes have been made by shrewd and lucky spec-ulation in prices. It isn't true. We differentiate here between speculation in prices only and the kind of legiti-mate speculation which seeks to antici-pate great economic changes. Legiti-mate speculation has its translation into prices, too, but it takes, first, origi-nal capital in some reasonable propor-tion to the profits expected and, sec-ondly, the treatment of exceptional opportunity with correct imagination. Its risks at best are very large. Among our Wall street acquaintances are sev-eral hard headed men who succeed in making \$25,000 a year by speculation. Not one of them has a capital of less than \$250,000. They make it earn about 10 per cent.

Take Blank, one of the ablest specu-lators we know. He has made half a million dollars during the past five years. Very handsome return, you say. Let us look at Blank. He was the chief accountant of one of the big railway systems when an uncle, dying, left him \$20,000. Mind you, he was an expert railway statistician and an ex-ceptionally able young man to boot. He knew his own road like a book, as well as some other things that only the directors were aware of. The stock of the system looked cheap to him, and he used his \$20,000 to margin 4,000 shares. A bull market was beginning, and within a month or two Blank's capital had increased to \$60,000. He was content with a ten point rise, though the stock advanced ten points more. That was the first of Blank's deals. Twelve months later he won again. He thought that the stock of a certain western system was selling below its value and set about an in-vestigation to find the facts. He hired a first class engineer and a retired traf-fic manager to travel from one end of that railroad to the other, and he him-self analyzed the accounts. When all the reports were in it seemed to him that the system was earning enough money to justify an increase of its dividend, and he plunged once more. He waited six months for his point this time, and his investigation had cost him \$5,000. He made \$50,000. Good interest, you say, but think of Blank's special equipment for the game and the trouble he took to be right. You, Mr. Thinnmarginist, after reading the Wall street gossip in your daily paper, adventure your thousand or two thousand dollars and expect to double your money. Mark the differ-ence.—John Parr in Everybody's Mag-azine.

Tennyson's First Poems.

The wind came sweeping through the garden of an old Lincolnshire rectory one morning in the beginning of last century and blew upon a child of five years old, who opened his arms to the blast and let it carry him along, cry-ing as he traveled. "I hear a voice that's calling in the wind." That was Tennyson's first line of poetry. The first poem he ever composed was writ-ten upon a slate one Sunday morning at Louth. The subject, set him by his brother Charles, was "Flowers," and little Alfred covered his slate with blank verse after the model of Thou-son's "Seasons." His next attempt was an elegy upon his grandmother, who had just died, written at the request of his grandfather. When it was writ-ten the old man put 10 shillings into the boy's hand and said, "There, that is the first money you have ever earned by your poetry, and, take my word for it, it will be the last."—Westmin-ster Gazette.

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