

The Frontier

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Nobody has started a movement yet
for Pinchot for president in 1912.

The annual distribution of govern-
ment seed packages has begun, but
that is not necessarily a sign of spring
this year.

The flying machines might be turned
to commercial advantage by going
after the men "higher up" in the
sugar frauds.

The esteemed Independent says the
court declared the bank guaranty law
"unvoid." Something like that hap-
pened to most of the late democratic
laws.

"How to keep the railroads open in
winter," is a subject Mr. Harrington
might properly present for discussion
before the Government Ownership
Club.

With a complaint in the hands of
the governor demanding his removal
from office, the mayor of Norfolk may
now be placed in Jim Dahlman's
class.

The state lumbermen's convention
was allowed to adjourn without being
confronted by a "trust buster" in the
shape of a lawsuit to dissolve the
organization.

The erstwhile followers of the Hon.
Art Mullen around O'Neill have at
least learned something by that
gentleman's magnificent fizzle in
getting them a normal school.

The coal barons are probably re-
sponsible for the reports of coal
famines to frighten people into buying
large supplies. Coal is more plentiful
this winter than ever before in O'-
Neill.

The American people will have
something to kick about. Along in
the nineties the cry went up from
ocean to ocean for higher prices. Now
a loud protest is heard from all quar-
ters against the increased cost of
living.

The indictment of the secretary of
the sugar trust indicates that the
good work is still going on. It also
throws an interesting side light on
the address to the public by the di-
rectors of the company wherein they
voted themselves all honest men.

We suppose solutions of all present
and future political problems will be
supplied in abundance at the meeting
of the "progressives" at Lincoln
today. To make the list of distin-
guished visitors complete they should
have invited the Hon. Champ Clark.

An exchange wonders what a fellow
is to do now to quench his thirst on a
railroad train. Drinking cups have
been removed from the cars, drinking
from a bottle is prohibited by law and
the supreme court holds that drinks
cannot be served in buffet cars while
passing through Nebraska.

The Ainsworth Democrat thinks
the state normal at Chadron will be
a fine thing for Wyoming and South
Dakota teachers. The Democrat is a
little "sore" over the outcome of the
normal contest. The Star-Journal
submits gracefully to the judgment
of the board.

Senator Brown has a bill before
congress to transfer the old Ft. Niobrara
military post near Valentine to the
state to be converted into a state
farm. Conversion of the abandoned
symbols of war into agricultural
stations is a good idea. There is a
greater demand for food than for
soldiers.

Senator Burkett evidently does not
like the outlook in this state for his
continuation at Washington. There
is hostility, chiefly down about Lin-
coln, which the senator ascribes to
the disappointed office seekers. The
senator, however, has some friends
that are to be reckoned with and the
contest for the Burkett seat in the
senate is by no means settled yet.

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WHY? Because Calumet Baking Powder is more
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powder you have ever used—ask your grocer.
Free—large handsome recipe book, illustrated in colors.
Send 4c and slip found in pound can.
Calumet Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition



The Fremont Tribune notes that
vital statistics show the stork was a
busy bird in Nebraska last year, it
having delivered the goods 23,651
times. In 236 instances there were
two at once and three times triplets
were negotiated. The Roosevelt
policies seem not to be forgotten out
here, though he is far, far from home.

The new board of supervisors adopt-
ed the republican method of giving
the widest possible circulation to the
publication of the proceedings. All
the papers in the county are author-
ized to publish the proceedings this
year, which was the system of the
board until the board became dem-
ocratic and the proceedings were
given to one paper.

President Taft could have expedited
matters for himself by removing
Ballinger at the same time Pinchot
went out, and then re-instate the
deserving one. Some pretty strong
things have been said about Ballinger
and the public is always ready to ac-
cept an evil report. The president of
course has private reports that the
public is not aware of and will no
doubt in time justify his course.

Mr. Bryan was probably encouraged
to announce his 1912 candidacy thus
early by the late unpleasantness at
Washington. Democrats generally
have endeavored to encourage a
"progressive" uprising in hopes of
gaining politically thereby, but in
coming campaigns, as in those of the
past, the republican party, the party
with a history of great achievements,
will present a solid and united front.
Mr. Bryan has thrice tried to break
the republican strength and a fourth
trial can not but end even more dis-
asterously to him than the three
former.

Beatrice Express: We have heard
lately of people who have suffered
nervous break-down from over-work,
and others whose nerves have been
wrecked from lack of work. Nature
favors a sensible middle course. The
one who is straining every nerve to
accomplish more than discretion sug-
gests is liable to go to pieces. On the
other hand, the idler, weakened by
habits of ease and depressed by real-
ization of uselessness, is apt to lapse
into a state of nervous collapse.
Activity, tempered with good sense
and without bordering on frenzy, is
the healthy state. One extreme is
about as injurious as the other, and
both should be discreetly avoided if
one would save his nerves and prolong
life.

Champ Clark, the democratic minor-
ity leader in congress, gives it as his
opinion that "the present high prices
for farm products have come to stay;
the rural population is playing out;
the present census, if it classes the
unincorporated villages as towns, will
show sixty per cent of the population
as living in towns. At the present
rate, in twenty years the United
States will cease to be an exporting
nation for agricultural products ex-
cept as to cotton. One of the princi-
pal causes of the high prices of farm
products is the world movement of the
people toward the cities and towns.
While a few people in towns and
cities have gardens and raise chickens
and occasionally pigs, practically the
entire town and city population are
non-producers of anything to eat, but
are consumers only. For the first
time, last year Argentine beat us ex-

porting corn, and Argentine and
Brazil are fighting to take the frozen
meat trade from us."

The Nebraska Antislavery League,
through its official head, M. S. Poul-
son of Lincoln, has replied to charges
that the league was backed by Rocke-
feller money by saying that when Mr.
Rockefeller's agent offered to subscribe
a substantial sum to the Antislavery
League if they would stop their fight
against Cannon and others opposing
temperance legislation at Washing-
ton, the agent was told that Rocke-
feller did not have money enough to
buy the league off. John D. should
have negotiated with Elmer E.
Thomas.

That the Interstate Commerce
Commission has the right under the
Hepburn law of regulating the dis-
tribution of empty cars to different
coal mines has been affirmed by the
United States supreme court. The
court also declared that the commis-
sion was within its powers and functions
when it disregarded the injunction of
a federal circuit court restraining it
from carrying out its order to the
railroads concerned. The offending
railroads in these cases were the
Hocking Valley, the Illinois Central
and the Chicago and Alton.

Representative Hitchcock of Ne-
braska is the latest contributor to
the Ballinger fuss at Washington.
Mr. Hitchcock filed charges with the
house committee on expenditures in
the interior department, alleging im-
proper use of public funds to pay pri-
vate traveling expenses of a nephew
of the secretary. Mr. Ballinger comes
back with a stinging reply in which
he brands the charges as absolutely
false. It is now incumbent on Mr.
Hitchcock to present his proof, which
is not always as easy to do as to make
assertions, or admit their error.

The following collection of geograph-
ical peculiarities about the United
States and places therein embodies
certain unique points well worth re-
membering.

A novel way to demonstrate the size
of the state of Texas is to spread out
a map of the union and stretch a string
across Texas the longest way. Then,
placing one end of the measure at Chi-
cago, one will find that the other end
will extend into either the Atlantic
ocean or the gulf of Mexico.

The two largest counties in the
United States are Custer county,
Mont., and San Bernardino county,
Cal. Each of these is a little more
than 20,000 square miles in extent, and
the states of Massachusetts, Rhode
Island, Delaware and New Jersey
could be put inside the boundaries of
either of them.

The smallest county in the union is
Bristol county, R. I., which has only
twenty-five square miles.

About fifty miles from Durango,
Colo., there is a point where four states
meet. Here by stepping a few feet in
either direction one can walk in four
different commonwealths in as many
seconds. These commonwealths are
the states of Colorado and Utah and
the territories of New Mexico and Ariz-
ona.

A nearly parallel case is at Harpers
Ferry, where the train stops a few
minutes to allow the passengers to
alight and enjoy a view which per-
mits them to look into three states,
Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The highest and lowest elevations in
this country are in California, within
100 miles of each other. The loftiest
is Mount Whitney, 14,499 feet high,
and the lowest is Death valley, about
450 feet below the level of the sea.

Two Oceans pass, in Yellowstone
park, so named because, whenever
there is a shower in the vicinity and a
certain small creek overflows, its
waters spread out over the edge of the
continental divide and pass into tri-
bularies of rivers which flow to the At-
lantic and to the Pacific.—Boston
Globe.

THE SILK SPECIAL.

Fast Train That Carries the Raw Ma-
terial Across the Continent.

When a fast mail steamer from Yoko-
hama, Shanghai or Canton, the great
silk ports of the orient, docks at Van-
couver, Tacoma, Seattle or San Fran-
cisco a special train stands ready on
the pier awaiting her arrival. It is not
the private conveyance of some trans-
portation king or multimillionaire or
of any of the passengers who throng
the decks, nor does it tarry for the
sacks of letters from the far east. Its
coaches do not shine with the refu-
gence of varnish and plate glass. Their
paint is dull, and they are windowless,
like express cars. The side doors to-
ward the ship are open. This special
is the emperor of trains. It is reserved
for the costliest of all freight—raw
silk. When it starts eastward its lad-
ing will be worth a fortune—a million
and a half, perhaps two millions, of
dollars.

A giant locomotive, built for speed,
with driving wheels greater in diam-
eter than the height of a tall man,
backs down and is coupled on to the
cars, now sealed and locked and ready.
With clanging bell and hissing steam
the train glides out and, with a burst
of speed that seems almost exultant,
takes the main line rails for the long
journey. The silk must be landed in
New York in five days. Even the
United States mails will not travel
faster across the continent. Day and
night the silk train rushes eastward
over mountains and plains, across des-
erts and through great cities. It never
stops except to change engines. Then
it halts only for a moment. Another
giant locomotive, oiled and groomed
and fit, is always waiting to take up
the race.

The silk train is run as a special. If
a limited loses time and gets in a sid-
ing while the silk train roars by in a
whirlwind of dust. The silk special
runs on no schedule except that of the
greatest speed consistent with safety.
The chief dispatcher of each division
listens watchfully to the news of its
progress coming in over the wires
from one signal tower and station after
another. While the silk train is yet a
thousand miles away it is being pre-
pared for. The capabilities of engi-
neers and engines are thoughtfully dis-
cussed by division dispatchers and
trainmasters, and the men and ma-
chines with the highest capacity for
speed are picked. Tracks are cleared
and a thousand details arranged so
that there shall be no delay in hur-
ling this huge projectile across the con-
tinent.—Harper's Weekly.

Tantalizing Ownership.

In a French village a citizen had
upon his land a part of an old building
containing two very beautiful win-
dows. He was in debt and embar-
rassed and eagerly closed with the offer
of a rich archaeologist, who bought
them. Thereupon the government in-
spector, hearing of the bargain, ar-
rived just in time to stop the masons
from dislodging the windows. "You
cannot," he said to the villager, "sell
antiquities, my man." "But, excellen-
cy, I have used the money and paid
my creditors." The villager was in
despair, but the official was un-
touched. "That's all right," he said. "The
money is safe. The windows are no
longer yours. But the buyer can't
move a stone of them. He can, how-
ever, come with a camp stool and sit
down and look at his property as much
as he likes."

Sham Wisdom.

The Sophists were a body of teach-
ers in ancient Athens during the
fourth and fifth centuries B. C., who
gave instruction in any or all the
higher branches of learning. Although
they were not a philosophic sect and
held no doctrines in common, the
Sophists were nevertheless skeptics
and maintained a belief of uncer-
tainty of all particular knowledge
and, in fact, in the impossibility of all
truth. Their two leading representa-
tives were Protagoras and Gorgias.
The Sophists were charged with
bringing reasoning into contempt by
casting uncertainty over the most
obvious truths and in consequence
were ridiculed and denounced by Aris-
tophanes, Socrates and Plato. Aris-
totle defined a Sophist as "a man who
makes money by sham wisdom."

A Remarkable Banquet Party.

One of the most notorious Hungarian
duelists fought his thirty-fifth duel in
1886 and celebrated the event by a ban-
quet, to which only those who could
prove that they had participated in at
least six duels were invited. There
was a room full of such warriors, some
with faces seamed with scars, others
minus an ear, an eye or with two or
three fingers missing. The most mark-
ed of all was a Frenchman who had
lost his nose in an encounter with
Count Andrassy, the statesman. There
was only one relaxation of the rule,
and that was made in favor of a lady
who had killed her man.

Protecting Himself.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the portly,
pompous and florid magistrate, ac-
cording to the London News, "you are
charged with stealing a pig, a very
serious offense in this district. There
has been a great deal of pig stealing,
and I shall make an example of you
or none of us will be safe."

Midnight Messages.

The hour grew late.
"Do you believe in mental telepa-
thy?" asked the first clubman.
"I do," answered the second club-
man. "I know what my wife is think-
ing right now."—Washington Herald.

Judge of a man by his questions
rather than by his answers.—Voltaire.

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member the coal is better and so
is the price, when delivered from
car.

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other far-famed winter resorts,—berths, rates, train, service, etc.



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