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Address the office or the publisher.

Going to the polls to vote, like going to church, is a privilege and not a duty to be imposed by statutory enactment.

Bread tickets are being distributed in Germany on account of the war; they are being distributed in the United States on account of the Underwood tariff.

Aviation is all right within certain limitations, but when carried to the point of acrobatic performances in the clouds to amuse the wonder lovers there ought to be a stop put to it if the judicial arm can reach that high.

Many women substitute puppies for babies, but registering a dog as a voter is a new use for canine intelligence. One of the Terre Haute election crooks confesses to having made out an application for registration in the name of a dog and that it was voted by a negro.

An exchange says that Canada's sales of merchandise to this country last year under Dr. Wilson's "tariff for competition" increased (as compared with the figures of the year before) by \$34,445,610, while this country's sales of merchandise to Canada fell off by \$21,267,312. It works that way.

"Lots of men are thrown out of work," says Thomas A. Edison, "because we have depended upon Europe for things we should have gotten ourselves." A periodical devoted to the sugar industry thinks our sweets the biggest item of foreign expense, there being \$100,000,000 a year sent abroad for sugar, a large amount or all of which could be kept at home if we went at it right.

A lady at Neligh whom town gossips had accused of poisoning a dog took the matter so seriously to heart that she makes public denial through the newspapers and threatens prosecution for libel. Less things than a dead dog sometimes stir up a big neighborhood feud with serious consequences. If the dog slayer will come up this way and start operation we'll put him on The Frontier's subscription list as a premium for his work.

If House Roll 841 becomes a law tax payers that have been making a kick on imported law suits will be pleased. The bill provides that non-residents of the state shall not be allowed to use the courts against the property of non-resident corporations which may be found within the state. Quite a number of these cases have been brought to Holt county, the plaintiff's getting service on non-resident corporations by garnishee proceedings, which can be done with any railroad having traffic transactions with other railroads in or out of the state.

Usually when Jim Hill has anything to say on industrial conditions the people sit up and listen. The Great Northern magnate contributes his opinion to the wide spread discussion of proposed increase in railroad rates and naturally enough sides with the railroads. More than that, he declares that the bulk of American railroad companies are right on the verge of financial ruin, that unless relief is granted by increased rates the crash will soon come. The situation is probably not as bad as railroad men try to make it appear and no doubt they will adjust themselves to the diminished dividends without having to close the depots.

A woman victim of a drug habit killed herself the other day in Omaha because she could no longer get the drug, heroin, since the federal dope law became operative. She became addicted to the drug, the papers gave out, by the prescription of a physician thirteen years ago. The drug victim is indeed in a sorry state. They were made victims in many cases by careless or unscrupulous doctors and now the federal authority steps in and takes the drug from them without providing any means for the care or treatment of the poor unfortunates. The law is a good one and will result eventually in wiping out the dope nuisance, but congress should have

gone a little farther and made provision for the treatment of such as cared to avail themselves of it.

AT LINCOLN

Lincoln, March 23.—The end of the thirty-fourth session of the Nebraska legislature is finally in sight, though perhaps three calander weeks will elapse before the final adjournment. During the past week the Senate joined the procession looking to a wind-up by appointing a sifting committee, which will select the measures upon which the Senate will spend its remaining hours.

The Senate complimented President pro tem Kohl by extending him the privilege of selecting the sifting committee and naming him as the chairman thereof. The sifting committee as appointed and confirmed by the senate consists of Kohl, chairman; Matthes, Bedford, Grace, Buhman, Spencer and Ruden, the last two being the republican representation on the committee of seven. The committee took charge of the general file on Tuesday of last week and has been in charge of sifting out the measures to be considered since that day. The House sifting committee began one day in advance of this, so that legislation for the past week has been entirely in the hands of the sifters.

As an actual fact the Senate did not seriously require the services of a sifting committee, as the Senate work was well advanced and very satisfactory progress had been made, as the following data will show: The Senate had 296 of its own bills for consideration, this being the number introduced in the senate. Of this total the Senate on March 20 passed 135; had killed 74; had in the last stages of consideration 33; leaving only 54 Senate bills in the hands of standing committees, where most of these will expire largely for the reason that their introducers on later consideration have lost interest in them and in many cases do not desire their further progress.

Out of a total of 194 bills received from the House, the Senate had, at the same date, passed 46; killed 4; and had the remainder pending on general file or in committee. Senate statistics show that this is a good record compared with previous sessions and stamps the Senate as a serious and effective working body.

While both houses are passing bills at a lively rate, the only thing certain at this stage of the game are the bills which have passed both houses and been signed by the governor, as scores of measures will pass one house and fail in the other from this time on. The measures recently signed by the governor, thereby becoming laws in due course, are the following: H. R. 4, permits building and loan associations to loan up to \$25,000 to an individual; H. R. 119, county boards oversee the poor instead of justices of the peace; H. R. 292, provides for taxation of real estate mortgages in the hands of state banks, instead of exempting such by deducting from bank capital stock when taxed; H. R. 208, abolishing office of county coroner and divides the duties between county attorney, clerk and sheriff; H. R. 194, provides work for county jail and city prisoners in cities over 5,000, or counties over 20,000; H. R. 158, part of state aid bridge fund may be used to purchase bridges already constructed and privately owned. It is said this law is aimed quite definitely at the purchase of bridges in the neighborhood of Ashland and Louisville. H. R. 122, amendment to code of civil procedure; H. R. 114, reducing capacity of county highway bridges from 20 tons to 15 tons; H. R. 78, amendment to civil code procedure; H. R. 53, firemen's exemptions to be good anywhere in the state for five years after issue; H. R. 284, relates to removal of division fences; H. R. 304, requires express companies to properly house live stock.

One of the legitimate results of the wholesale manufacture of bills by the so-called "Legislative Reference Bureau" was made manifest during the week. Competent observers attribute the flood of bills, more particularly in the house, to the work of this bureau, which stands ready to grind out bills at the mere nod or eye-wink of any member. Over 750 bills were introduced in the house at this session despite the constitutional provision which reduced the bill period from 40 days to 20 days. Instead of improvement in the reduction of bills the flood was about the same as before, owing to the kindly assistance of the reference bureau in grinding any chance thought of a member or any of his constituents into a bill for a law. Many of these are in consequence of an extremely trivial or decidedly local character and get but little consideration beyond the standing committee, where they take up the time of the committee to the disadvantage of more important legislation. The past week in the house begins to show the culmination of this situation as per the following figures: On one day the house committees reported 38 bills, of which 21 were reported for indefinite

postponement; on another day 28 bills were reported from standing committees of which 18 were reported for indefinite postponement, and one other day out of six reports, five were for indefinite postponement. This is sufficient to indicate in a general way the results the state is reaping from the costly fad known as the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The house has killed by indefinite postponement on a vote of 58 to 31 the Osterman uniform right-of-way bill, which required a railway right-of-way to be generally of the same width across a country. It was sained primarily at the Union Pacific and most of the support the bill had came from Union Pacific territory, where the question possesses fairly general interest. The house also killed by a vote of 67 to 15 the bill for stock yards commission to attend to the shippers' interests in various ways at the big markets. The railroads committee of the House made a cleaning during the week by indefinitely postponing practically all the bills remaining in its hands. Among these were the passenger rate bill raising fares to 2 1/2c per mile, on which bill five of the railroad presidents of the big western systems appeared before the committee. At the same time there also went to its grave the bill proposing that railroads should supply track scales at many shipping points for the protection of shippers in ascertaining original weights at loading points. There was strong demand for this bill, or some modification of it, from all over the state, but apparently to no avail. The house also killed the summer junior normals, which have provided a handy income during the vacation months for favorite "professors." The \$14,000 in the last session appropriation bill did not appear in this year's bill and apparently nobody had the nerve to attempt to stick it in, so the prospect is strong that the mid-summer Christmas gift to those who have been of the inner circle will be denied them this year, and if they accumulate any "extra money" during the summer vacation they will actually have to work for it.

The Reuter House bill permitting laymen to practice in the probate courts was defeated in the Senate during the week by a vote of 16 to 17. This bill was bitterly opposed by the lawyers in both the House and the Senate, as it encouraged the theory "every man his own lawyer." The lawyers denied this strenuously, insisting that they were merely endeavoring to protect the dear "pepul" from their own folly.

The Senate committee on finance, weys and means has been busy during the week listening to the initial roars of disgusted heads of state departments, members of the lower house and interested citizens on the iniquities of the general appropriation bill as passed by the House. The bill as it passed the House was called a measure of economy, but was more nearly a bad bungle of an effort to play politics in the guise of economy, and points more directly to inefficiency in public service than to anything else. It goes without saying that the senate must materially increase these appropriations in the interests of the public service or permit it to suffer for the next two years. So plain was this intention of the holuse leaders in playing their game that a member of strong Senate leaders were at first in favor of passing the bill exactly as it came from the House, and permit the House to carry the odium of a crippled and inefficient public service. That this was not the best way to meet the situation became apparent to senators on further consideration, and there is no doubt that the Senate will after full hearings endeavor to revise the appropriation bills to meet the bona fide necessities and preserve full efficiency of state departments, at the same time conserving strict economy. The Senate thinks it will risk the conclusions of intelligent public opinion on any necessary increase of an appropriation for state activity.

Consolidation of Omaha and suburbs seems now reasonably assured, the Senate bill having passed the House 72 to 25, with an amendment providing for an election in all the cities to be called by the governor. This will delay consolidation two or three months, but apparently makes it inevitable. S. F. 6, the Omaha electric lighting bill, offering public lighting through the Omaha water board, has been recommended to pass in the house and now seems an assured result. It was amended by the house to include a scheme for the purchase of any existing electric light plant.

House and Senate spent Monday in routine work. The Senate passed the Mallery bill prohibiting false billing of freight and express matter, also Mallery's bill giving commission form of government to cities from 1,500 to 5,000. The House passed the bills to notify jurors by mail; for relief of Sarpy county for expenses incident to the escape of convicts from the pen three years ago; defeated candidate at primary can not run by petition at election for the same office; amended law for professional nurses. The cele

brated "cigarette bill," permitting sale to adults, was defeated 30 to 58. This bill has been in three sessions and still fails to gain the approval of enough members to pass.

ODD EMIGRANT CASE

Barred Alien Doomed to Travel the Ocean.

New York, March 19.—Excluded from America, rejected by Brazil and apparently doomed to travel the ocean as a guest of the Lamport and Polt line steamers until the United States immigration authorities concede that he has recovered his mental equilibrium, Nathan Cohen is in New York again today, after having completed two round trips from New York to Buenos Ayres.

Since last May Cohen has been a wanderer upon the face of the ocean. His case is an odd one in the annals of deported immigrants. Ascertaining that Brazil was his native country he first arrived in New York in May, 1912, and went to Virginia to set up a little store with a relative. His sanity was questioned and the immigration officials ordered his deportation to Rio Janerio, whence he came. He was first shipped south last May but Brazil rejected him and he was carried on to Buenos Ayres and thence back to New York. Efforts to land him were futile and again he made the round trip to Buenos Ayres, returning yesterday on board the steamship Vasari.

In all he has traveled 33,740 miles on one \$45 ticket. It is now asserted that his mental balance has been restored and an effort was again to be made to land him here. If it fails, he must start south again on March 27.—Norfolk News.

Horse Pasture Mixture.

A mixture of 8 pounds of alfalfa and 12 pounds of brome grass makes splendid horse pasture, in fact a pasture which is reasonably safe for any kind of stock. The seeding should be done early in the spring, April preferred. The most satisfactory way to seed brome grass is by hand. The seed bed should be well firmed down, and a harrow should precede and follow the seeder. The alfalfa can be put in with a broadcast seeder or drill. The first year the brome grass will grow rather tall. However, the alfalfa will hold its own and come on vigorously in a year or so. Blue grass will soon work in and the three grasses give an ideal pasture for horses of all kinds.—Extension Bulletin 28, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

Free Storage Tank Sketches.

The department of agricultural engineering at the University Farn will send sketches, estimates of cost, and bills of material for a concrete storage tank having a capacity of 115 barrels. Sketches may be had of several types of tanks, either round or rectangular, having a sloping shingled roof, flat roof, or concrete slab roof. Anyone sending for sketches should state whether the tank is to be round or rectangular, the exact kind of roof, and also whether he expects to use steel rods or wire fencing for reinforcement.

MOTORIST AT R. R. CROSSING

(Continued from page 1.)

seems to have made up his mind to "take a chance." These four people were added to the list of victims of foolish driving. Now, this physician did not even have the excuse that he was hurrying to see a patient; he was out for a pleasure ride! And yet we sometimes think of the doctor as a thoughtful man, who oft on his lonely rides, considers the uncertainties of life and the narrow boundary that lies between life and death.

Tried to Beat Train to Crossing: This class of accidents is the most inexcusable of all. Occasionally, it is true, a man might feel sluggish in mind or body from illness, or cold, or loss of sleep, and so fail to notice a train. But this fellow who sees the train coming and then takes the risk of trying to beat it to the crossing, I must say his case does look almost hopeless. But if he hasn't been killed already, let's try to get him to mend his ways. A certain man, his wife, infant child and three lady friends were riding in their machine. It was dark when they came to a crossing. A passenger train, rushing toward them, threw a bright gleam from the engine's headlight. The driver, against the advice of others in the car, spurred ahead to beat the train to the crossing. But he failed. Both himself and his little child were killed. His wife and the other ladies were terribly injured. Further comment on this case is unnecessary.

Tried to Cross After Gates Were Down: A man, with his wife, half-grown daughter, and another married couple, friends and neighbors, were returning from the city. When they reached a crossing on the outskirts of town, they heard the crossing bell ring and noticed that the tower-man was lowering the gates. The driver was in a hurry—that same old hurry, as often as not purely imaginary—so he opened wide the throttle and darted under the descending gates. In the cemetery of the home town a tombstone bears his name and names of his wife and child. His automobile was carried sixty feet on the engine pilot! The two visiting friends escaped with severe injuries.

Forgot the Other Train: A farmer, driving alone, came to a crossing over double tracks. A freight train was approaching and he prudently stopped to wait for it. While he watched the freight cars go by, a passenger train, coming from the opposite direction on the other track, whistled, while yet some distance away, as a warning to persons on the highway. The farmer certainly heard this whistle, but it seems to have made no record on his mind, for when the last car of the freight train went by, he drove behind it onto the crossing. At that moment he was struck and killed by the passenger engine. This accident happened because the driver's mind was centered on just one thought—to cross as soon as the train which blocked him got by. He neglected to look for the train coming on the other track.

These accidents—typical examples of many that keep continually coming

to our notice—serve to illustrate the manner in which death is taking heavy toll each year from the ranks of motorists. Can we not help to take away the reproach that rests upon drivers who disregard caution and needlessly risk their lives at railroad crossings? If we know only one man who does not realize the enormity of the wrong doing of risking human life through any of the foolish acts to which we have referred, let us work to convert him from error.

Most of you gentlemen are ardent devotees of the pleasures of motoring. You have experienced the practical benefits of owning motor cars; the wonderful speed, the saving of time—these are things of moment. But reflect, the space taken up by the railroad track is small. It will not take long to slow down—to stop, when there is doubt about the way being clear. LOOK and LISTEN before taking the irrevocable step. These precautions are not only important, they are necessary, and in simple justice to yourself, to your family, to the passengers in your car, they should not be omitted.

Lynx Killed Near Bassett.

Norfolk News: While George and Frank Kofton, sons of Joseph Kofton, living seven miles north-east of Bassett, were hauling hay they saw what they supposed was a large wolf in a grove on the Kofton ranch. The boys started the dog after it and the supposed wolf immediately went up one of the largest trees. The boys were surprised to see such a performance, and while one of them went home to get a gun the other boy and dog kept the animal up the tree. They shot it but didn't know what it was. It was brought to town and proved to be a very large Canadian lynx. It had tufts on the ears two and a half inches long and paws large as a man's hand and weighed sixty pounds. Fred Prella, an old-time hunter and trapper, bought it, skinned it and will have it mounted. As far as known here this is the first Canadian lynx killed or seen in Nebraska. The supposition is that it came down the Missouri river and then up the Niobrara.

FINAL NOTICE

After giving the proposition due consideration we have decided to conduct our business on a Strictly Cash basis, with no delivering, thereby saving the expense of delivery boy and bookkeeper. This will enable us to sell a better grade of meat for less money.

For the convenience of our customers we will furnish coupon books, to those who wish to use them, \$5 books at \$4.75 and \$10 books at \$9.50, cash in advance. Yours very truly, SANITARY MEAT MARKET.

Commends the Films.

The films of the Nebraska conservation and public welfare commission created widespread comment in Tennessee. The story of wheat, the live stock pictures and the scenes on the state fair grounds were sent for by the Tennessee agricultural boosters. Secretary Mellor has received letters praising the moving pictures, and commending the method of exploiting the resources of the state.

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