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* Lawyer *

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Per Sack

J. C. HORISKEY

Gleanings.

On Saturday the 12th, a very bad
wind and sand storm raged all day
and the sand filled the air so one could
not see very far at any one time. The
following day the corn that was up
looking as though it had been struck by
a frost, but its condition is very much
improved now, which goes to show
how quickly any thing will recuperate
in Holt county soil.

Last night and this morning, the
19th, a much needed rain fell and gave
the ground a good soaking.

Clyde Bowden, Mr. Ridgway, W. F.
Clevish, C. T. Simonson, F. A. Hatch
and ye scribe went to O'Neill on
business, the 19th. Ye scribe was at
least one of the party who went more
for pleasure than he did for business,
and carried out his intentions by going
to the chautauqua in the afternoon.
To say that he was very much im-
pressed is but speaking very mildly.
The lady actor who portrayed human
life, did it so superbly and so naturally
that ye scribe was wholly taken up
with her part in the acting, both when
she was on and off the stage, therefore
did not give as much of our attention
to the musical part of the program
(which was an unusual thing for us to
do), as it no doubt merited, so I
will not say anything about that.

F. A. Hatch was a guest of Simon
Simonson on the 19th.

Dave Widfeldt has bought a smoke
wagon; so has Henry Peterson, and
still they come.

Inman Items.

Miss Dorothy Evans is here from
Des Moines, Iowa, visiting her grand-
parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tavennor
and family.

A goodly number of Inman people
attended the Chautauqua at O'Neill
this week.

Miss Carrie Coventry came home
from Wayne last Friday to attend a
party given in honor of Miss Jessie
Sprecher of Blair. She returned Mon-
day.

Mrs. F. L. Hall of South Fork came
in last week for medical treatment for
inflammatory rheumatism. She is stay-
ing at the home of her son, Clyde
Hall.

J. B. Ledrow of South Fork was in
Inman this week visiting his grand-
son, Clyde Hall and family.

Mrs. Wm. Coleman and children
went to Battle Creek last Friday to
visit relatives. She expects to stay
until after the 4th.

Florence M. Malone and Dorothy
M. Keyes were O'Neill visitors Mon-
day.

A miscellaneous shower was given
by the Kensington club in honor of
Miss June Hancock at her home Mon-
day evening. A large number of
ladies were present and she received
many beautiful and useful presents.
The main features of the evening were
"walking the pig trough," by the
single girls. This was to determine
how many were to be "old maids."
Music by the Misses Lula and Sylvia
Wilcox. A very enjoyable evening
was spent.

DOWNWARD COURSE.

Fast Being Realized by O'Neill People.

A little backache at first.

Daily increasing till the back is
lame and weak.

Urinary disorders may quickly fol-
low;

Dropsy and often Bright's disease.

This frequently is the downward
course of kidney ills.

Don't take this course. O'Neill
residents should profit by the follow-
ing experience.

Mrs. E. E. Dewey, Neligh, Neb.,
says: "My trouble was of a dropsi-
cal nature. I had a severe attack.
My face became so badly swollen that
I could hardly see. My limbs, feet
and hands also swelled and I could
not wear my shoes. One of the family
had used Doan's Kidney Pills and had
found them very effective, so I got
some. They soon made an improve-
ment and before I had taken one box,
the swelling had disappeared."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mrs. Dewey had. Foster-Milburn Co.,
Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Brother Miles Peeved.

From the last issue of the Inde-
pendent it is quite evident that
Brother Miles is getting quite peeved
over the discussion of the action of
the county board in designating that
newspaper as the only one in which
the proceedings of the county board
will be published, and says that the
board acted upon the advice of the
county attorney, who he says held
"that the board could only designate
and pay one newspaper." This state-
ment is absolutely false. The county
attorney held that the county board
could pay only the legal rate for this
work, but he did not say that the
board could not designate as many
newspapers for the publication of the
proceedings as they desired, but could
only pay them their pro rata share of
the legal rate.

He says further: "We have always
published them while they were news,
but at times we have let a part of
them pass because we did not have the
gall to charge for something that
would not be of any benefit to any-
one." In the last issue of the Inde-
pendent he published proceedings of
the county board that were published
in The Frontier five weeks ago. But
probably that is Brother Miles' idea
of news, publishing something five
weeks after The Frontier has pub-
lished it.

The War News In Brief.

Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has
fallen before the Austro-German ar-
mies which have been sweeping across
the province for two months. An offi-
cial Austrian announcement says the
city was captured after a severe bat-
tle.

The fall of Lemberg had been ex-
pected for several days and was ad-
mitted in Petrograd to be imminent.
The Russians are reported to have
withdrawn most of their forces and
supplies from the city when it was
threatened with envelopment.

South of Lemberg in the Dniester
region, a strip of Austrian territory
is still in the hands of the Russians.
An official statement from Petrograd
reports an important victory after a
battle of several days along the river.
At Rawa Ruska, thirty-two miles
northwest of Lemberg and near the
Bukowing border, other Russian suc-
cesses are claimed.

The Italian general staff announces
the arrival of important Austrian re-
inforcements along the Isonzo front.
In the Monte Nero district these
forces, believed by the Italians to be
from Galicia, were encountered for
the first time in a battle in which,
the announcement says, they were re-
pulsed by Alpine troops. An unofficial
dispatch from Geneva says the Italians
have captured all positions defending
Malborgth and are bombarding the
fortress itself.

Five Swedish steamers bound for
England with Lumber were captured
yesterday by German warships in the
Baltic sea.

More Silo Excursions.

Members of the farmers' associ-
ations of Box Butte and Dawes coun-
ties are planning on holding silo ex-
cursions of two days each during the
month of July. The excursions will
be in charge of the agricultural agents
of these counties. As a result of the
excursions last year the number of
silos in each county was more than
doubled. The plan is for the farmers
to gather at some central point in
each county and tour the county by
automobile, viewing the different
types of silos.

How to Train Tomato Plants.

The training of tomato plants is one
of the topics taken up in a circular
just issued to junior gardeners by the
College of Agriculture. The circular
says that the plants may be staked
in several ways: 1. By poles five or
six feet long driven into the ground
beside the plant. 2. By a wire trellis
which is made by placing two posts
in the ground one at each end of row.
A wire is then stretched across the
top and securely fastened. Building
lath are next secured, and one lath is
driven into the ground near each stem
of the plant. The top of the lath is
securely tied to the wire. 3. By a

wooden trellis around the plant, which
is allowed to grow over the side.
Plants cared for according to this
method do not require so much prun-
ing, and usually give larger yields,
but often not as large tomatoes. 4.
By staking to a formal pyramid. The
plants are set two feet apart so as to
located five feet apart each way. A
small stake or lath is placed near each
plant and slanted toward the center,
so that all the sticks touch. They will
be securely tied at this point.

Insidious.

Suburban Gardener—This "Sure
Death to Bugs" which I purchased
here doesn't seem to kill the pests
at all.

Salesman—Ah! You see, sir, the
properties of this preparation are not
to kill the bugs at once, but to un-
dermine their constitutions.—New
York Post.

Canning Beans and Peas.

Lima beans, string beans, peas, and
okra for canning should be prepared
the same day they are picked. After
cleaning, culling, and grading, they
should be blanched from two to five
minutes. Blanching is done by plac-
ing the vegetable in a wire basket or
water or better still by steaming the
vegetable. Blanching will set the
more firm, and eliminate objection-
able acids. Next remove the vegeta-
ble and plunge quickly into cold
water. Next pack in glass jars until
full. Add boiling hot water to fill air
spaces. Add one teaspoonful of salt
to each quart. Put on rubbers and
tops and partially tighten the tops.
Place the jars in a wash boiler or
large kettle containing a false bottom.
Boil for two hours. The false bottom,
which may consist of wooden slats or
metal, will prevent the jars from com-
ing in direct contact with the heated
metal. After boiling, allow the water
to cool partially, remove from the
bath, tighten the lids, and invert to
cool. If the jars are wrapped in
paper, the vegetables will not lose its
color. If the wash boiler method is
not used, boil 90 minutes in a water-
seal outfit, 60 minutes in a pressure
outfit under five pounds of steam, or
40 minutes under 15 pounds of steam.
—Department of Home Economics,
University of Nebraska.

Gompers Refuses to Aid Bryan.

That war and bloodshed often are jus-
tifiable, and, in fact, constitute the only
course which can be pursued, Presi-
dent Samuel Gompers, or the Federa-
tion of Labor, declined to be a speaker
on the same platform with Secretary
Bryan at a peace meeting in New
York. In a letter to Secretary Ernest
Bohn, of the Central Federated union,
Mr. Gompers pointed out his reason
for refusing to speak. Gompers said:
"This much I may say, you know
that as far back as my young manhood
I always have stood for peace; have
had an abhorrence of war, with all the
brutality which it entailed. I have no
hesitancy in saying to you that in my
judgment there are some things that
even more abhorrent than war—
that is, to be robbed of the birthright
of freedom, justice, safety and char-
acter. Against any attempt of any
person or group of persons, or nation
or nations, who may be engaged in an
effort to undermine or destroy these
fundamentals of normal, human exist-
ence and development I would not only
fight to defeat it, but prevail upon
every red-blooded, liberty-loving and
humanity-loving man to resist to the
last degree."



YOU go just where
you drive—
straight, sure, in all
weathers—when
you equip with

United States

"Chain Tread" Tires

—the famous, popular-
priced, long-mileage,
anti-skid tires.

Ask us the price of the size
you use—and let us show
you why "Chain Treads"
are real economy tires.

WARNER & SON
O'Neill, Nebraska

An American
Messenger

He Carried a Dispatch In
the European War.

By GEORGE Y. LARNED

Cyrus Delano, an American, went to
Italy when he was twenty years old
and was so delighted with the coun-
try, the climate, the historical associ-
ations, that he found it hard to get
away. Finally he settled in Rome and
became a foreign resident of that in-
teresting city. Several years passed,
during which Delano became intimate
with many Italian citizens of promi-
nence and was invited to social func-
tions in the royal circle. On several
occasions he met the king, who seem-
ed to take a great fancy to him.

Then like a bolt from heaven came
the great European war. Italy found
herself in a very equivocal position.
A member of the triple alliance with
Germany and Austria, a bitter hatred
existing on the part of Italians against
the Austrians, unprepared to enter the
fray on either side, the government
was in a quandary. Nevertheless the
sympathies of both the government
and the people were strongly in favor
of the allies.

One day when Cyrus Delano was
walking idly down the Via Nazionale,
watching the knots of people discuss-
ing the advance of the German troops
into Belgium, he felt a tap on his
shoulder. Turning, he saw a gentle-
man he did not remember to have seen
before, who said to him:
"Signor Delano, will you please ac-
company me. The minister of foreign
affairs wishes to speak to you."

Wondering what in the world so dis-
tinguished a functionary wished with
him, Delano accompanied the man to
the foreign office and without any de-
lay whatever was ushered into the
office of the secretary. There was an-
other person present whom Delano
recognized as the French ambassador.
The former asked the American to be
seated and then began to interrogate
him. When he had finished the ques-
tions he said:

"Mr. Delano, this is the ambassador
from France. He desires to send a
very important message to his govern-
ment at Paris. In this I am equally
interested on behalf of the Italian gov-
ernment. We are beset by spies. If
we send an Italian or a Frenchman he
is liable to be waylaid by secret em-
issaries of the members of the triple
alliance. An American will have a far
better chance to get through with the
message than one of a different nation-
ality. Besides, you Americans are fer-
tile in expedients. Indeed, you are a
very bright people."

Delano, though he had no preference
for either side, was quite pleased with
the idea of such a service and at hav-
ing been chosen for it. He accepted the
mission and was told that the dis-
patch would be sent to him the same
afternoon and it was desirable that he
depart at the earliest possible moment
afterward.

"However," said the secretary, "we
have decided to intrust you with a
knowledge of what the message con-
tains. If you are waylaid and robbed
of the document you can in that case
proceed and deliver your message
orally. We shall send a person
known to be in our confidence to con-
firm what you say. What we desire to
impart to the French government is
this: As members of the triple alliance
we are expected to threaten France in
the south while she is attacked in the
north. All the French troops will be
needed on the northern border. We
are sending word by you that we have
no intention whatever of attacking
France. For the present at least we
shall remain neutral."

"I confess, your excellency," said De-
lano, "that I feel highly flattered at
having been chosen to carry a message
of such vital importance."

Delano was then furnished with
funds for his journey and given in-
structions as to the different routes he
might pursue. Then he took his de-
parture and began preparations for his
journey.

The shortest route from Rome to
French territory is by way of Genoa.
Therefore if spies were on Delano's
track they would naturally expect him
to proceed by this route. It was there-
fore decided that he should go by
Switzerland, passing through Lucerne,
Berne and Neuchatel.

Having received the dispatch, which
was written in as small compass as
possible, Delano called a cab and was
driven to the railway station. Walk-
ing back and forth on the platform
was a lady whom he had met at func-
tions at the Quirinal palace, Mme.
Tatiani, a Greek, who he had un-
derstood was distantly related to the
queen of that country. The lady on
seeing Delano smiled graciously, though
he did not remember to have been pre-
sented to her.

"Oh, Signor Delano! Are you going
on the train? Yes? I am so glad. I
dislike traveling very much and shall
be glad of your company."

Delano said that he was going to
Switzerland, since he could no longer
stand the midsummer weather of
Rome. He expressed himself pleased
in words at the lady's company, but
his brows were knit, for he had been
assured that he could trust no one, and
the most effective spies were women

of high degree. However, resolving
to be on his guard, he made the best
of what he considered a misfortune
and at Mme. Tatiani's invitation took
a seat in a compartment that she had
engaged for her own exclusive use.

The lady was a woman verging on
thirty and had been very beautiful.
That beauty had but little faded, and
her mental attractiveness was at its
best. Delano soon became aware that
she was endeavoring to fascinate him.
She adored Americans, pronounced
them a marvelous people, and the ab-
sence of European conventionalities in
them gave them a freshness that other
people did not have. Her eyes were
very expressive, and she kept them
constantly fixed on Delano's.

At 10 o'clock Delano left the lady's
compartment after she had exacted a
promise from him to see her the next
morning. He was intending to give
her the slip at Lucerne and tried to do
so, but when he was hurrying away to
a train for Berne a man stepped up
to him and informed him that a lady
wished to speak to him. Resigning
himself to another meeting with his
fair companion of the evening before,
he followed the man to the waiting
room, where he found her.

"Ah, Mr. Delano," she exclaimed,
with a reproachful look, "were you go-
ing to desert me? Did I not tell you
that I was going on the same route as
yourself? What have I done that you
should treat me so?" The last words
were spoken with a tinge of sadness,
and a look from her beautiful eyes that
would have conquered almost any man.

Delano was certainly affected by her
apparent preference for him, and had
he trusted any one he certainly would
have trusted her. He would have re-
signed himself to travel further with
her without reluctance had he not been
sensible of the great importance of the
message he bore.

On reaching Berne the lady begged
him to see that her trunks were put on
the train for Neuchatel, which did not
leave for an hour. Delano went off to
look for the trunks and was directed
from one railway official to another till
he was in a far distant part of the sta-
tion. Suddenly he saw a man coming
hurriedly toward him and two others
from another direction. They closed in
on him and were dragging him to an
exit when they were in turn attacked
by several others.

Delano, whose brain worked very
quickly, saw at a glance what this all
meant. The Greek was an agent of
others and had sent him after her
trunks to get him where he could be
attacked by agents of the secret ser-
vice with a view to robbing him of his
dispatch. What he did not know was
that the Italian government had sent
men to follow him and be ready to as-
sist him should he be interfered with.
He supposed those who had come to
his rescue were persons who had seen
a stranger attacked and considered it
their duty to help him.

The rescuers were all powerful men
and soon drove off the assailants.
Then one of them picked up Delano's
hat that had been knocked off in the
fray and offered it to him. The others
disappeared in different directions.
Then the one who was left said to him
in a whisper:

"Follow me."

Leaving the station, the man struck
into the town and after turning in dif-
ferent directions went into a wineshop.
Delano followed him and was told by
him that he was an officer of the Ital-
ian carabinieri, or national police. He
and half a dozen men in plain clothes
had been sent by the government to
shadow and protect him.

"There is another train tonight," he
said to Delano, "which we will board
at the first station west of Berne. My
men will meet us there. Any one of
us seen to get on the train here would
give us away. I do not expect to avoid
them, but it is possible by the plan I
propose to do so."

"But how," asked Delano, "did they
get word of my coming on my mis-
sion?"

"Spies—spies everywhere. They are
among the clerks even of the govern-
ment offices. Doubtless your visit to
the foreign office was reported immedi-
ately."

Delano and the carabinieri remained
where they were till dark. Then the
latter sent out for a cab, and, entering
it with their hats drawn down over
their faces, they were driven some ten
miles to a station, where they boarded
a train. The other members of the
party got on at different points, and
Delano was informed that there were
in all a dozen men, stout and well ar-
med. All were in citizens' dress and
many of them disguised.

Evidently the arrangements made
for Delano's protection were far more
perfect than those of the other side,
for, though the officer in command of
the carabinieri pointed out various
persons who were secretly watching to
take him, they were not in sufficient
force to do so. However, on changing
trains at Neuchatel they made one last
effort. Delano was walking through
the crowded station when some one
cried out:

"A spy!"

Immediately there was a rush for
him by many persons. But the carabi-
niers, who came from all directions,
formed a circle about him, and some
with their fists and others with their
canes repelled the crowd till the police
began to arrive, when the ringleaders
vanished and the rest dispersed. Then
Delano, guarded by the Italian chief,
entered the train and was whirled
away to Paris.

When the messenger was driven to
the president's residence and sent in
word that he was the bearer of dis-
patches from the Italian government
he was admitted immediately.

"This," said the president, "is the
most important announcement you
could have brought."