

THE FRONTIER

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THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

(Plainview News.)

The outstanding feature of the eighteenth National Convention of the Republican party, which just concluded its labors in Cleveland, was the voicing by the delegates of their faith in Calvin Coolidge. The President and his running mate, Chas. G. Dawes, another striking example of sterling American manhood, go before the voters on a platform which should win for the Republican ticket the votes of many Democrats. The platform is free from political bunkum. It is an honest, straightforward statement of the things for which the Republican party stands.

A brief summary of the platform shows that the President and his party are pledged to governmental economy; to tax reforms that will still further reduce the burden of taxation; that the strictest scrutiny will be made so that the integrity of the Budget system may be preserved. It declares that the Republican administration slashed \$200,000,000 from the cost of government and eliminated 50,000 employees from payrolls; that the administration lifted the tax burden some \$1,250,000,000 per annum, at the same time reducing the public debt by over \$2,500,000,000.

The platform refers to the fact that in 1920, when the Republicans took office, that there were about three million men out of work in the country and that today there is little if any unemployment. The party is pledged to give the farmer all necessary government assistance in organizing and establishing a system for the co-operative marketing of agricultural products. It promises to aid and simplify as well as the cheapening of our marketing and distributing machinery. It promises departmental help in diversified farming and, if necessary, direct financial aid during the transition period of diversification. There is also a pledge to continuous and vigorous efforts to strengthen and broaden the export markets.

In the matter of railroad rates, there is a declaration for a revision with a view to reduce the rates on agricultural products. Aid for good highways. The new immigration law is endorsed. In the matter of prohibition, there is a declaration in favor of law enforcement. There is also a pledge to punish every individual found guilty of fraud against the government.

There is a declaration to extend every aid, financial and otherwise, to the disabled veterans of the late war. There is a provision asking that the President be given power, in time of war, to draft every citizen of the United States, so that capital, labor and, in fact, every resource of the Nation will do its part, share and share alike. This would mean the elimination of the profiteer and the slacker during the periods of national strife. The World Court plan is endorsed, but there is a renewed announcement that the United States will have no participation in the League of Nations.

The Republican party, through tem-

porary chairman Burton, called attention to the fact that during the Republican Administration taxes have been reduced; peace restored with Germany; the suffrage amendment ratified; millions of dollars have been spent on the disabled soldiers; the tariff has been revised so as to produce more revenue and lessen taxes; that there is a lack of unemployment; that good wages obtain; that more legislation has been enacted for the benefit of the farmer than during any session of Congress for fifty years (even William Jennings Bryan has publicly admitted this fact); that peace in Europe has been aided by the Dawes Commission; that the Budget System, a Republican measure, in the first year of its being, resulted in the reduction of \$600,000,000 from the estimates submitted; that the Republican Party does not stand for the cancellation of war debts owed to us by foreign countries and for which our people paid; that a packing bill to protect the stock raisers was passed; that a co-operative marketing act was passed.

The dominant note of the entire convention proceedings was as Mr. Burton voiced it, "the people—and all of the people—have confidence in Calvin Coolidge."

RECORD-BREAKING CROWDS EXPECTED FOR HOMECOMING AND RACING MEET

Most Extensive Program Ever Offered

Prominent Speakers Expected For Fourth and Fifth. Horses For Racing Events Already Arriving.

The stage is all set for the biggest time O'Neill and North Nebraska has ever had. The occasion, the semi-centennial home coming celebration in honor of the founding of the city, and the three days running race meet to be held in conjunction with it, on July 3-4-5, is attracting attention far and wide. Hundreds of letters are being received from former residents, accepting the invitations extended them to the home coming and announcing that they will be here with bells on and prepared to stay until the finish. A number of prominent personalities of the state, including Governor Charles Bryan, Senator George Norris, Attorney General Spillman and Adam McMullen, republican candidate for governor, have been invited to deliver addresses during the morning programs each of the three days. Governor Bryan will be here if he is able to get away from the New York convention in time. Owing to other engagements it may be that Senator Norris likewise will be unable to be present, but the presence of the others is practically certain, and the presence of Mayor Dahlman and City Commissioner John Hopkins, both of whom will talk, is assured. One of the big features of the morning celebrations will be the historical parade the morning of July 5, to be given under auspices of the Womens Club. In it will be the old-time ox teams, the later horse vehicles and the modern automobile, with their occupants garbed in the costumes of the times they represent. Reunions of old timers will be held each morning and prizes will be awarded to the oldest visitor present, the largest family gathering, the one coming the greatest distance to attend the celebration, etc. The committee did intend to award one, a large diamond brooch, to the most beautiful young lady attending the celebration, but this has been withdrawn because none of the married men dared to act as judges and the single men didn't care to risk it.

Out at the race course Senor Jack Thomas has been very busy the last ten days fixing up the stalls, dolling up the track, bracing the grandstand and erecting bleachers. He has a large force of skilled workmen at work under him. Peter W. Duffy is down at Omaha chasing the race horses up this way and the only trouble the sheriff seems to be having is because more horses and horse owners want to come than the track can accommodate. Mr. Duffy is endeavoring to confine the list to not more than two hundred horses, which is ample if all are to get an opportunity to race. A number of strings already have arrived and now are at the track, resting up from the Omaha meet and working out for this one.

There seems to be considerable rivalry between the baseball teams which are to play each afternoon of the three days, beginning at 4 o'clock, immediately following the races. Atkinson meets O'Neill the first day, July 3, and already a side bet of \$500 has been made in addition to the \$150 purse, on the outcome of the game. Spencer sports also are putting up a bunch of coin that their team will defeat O'Neill July 4, with plenty of O'Neill fans to cover it, and a number of wagers have been placed on the outcome of the encounter between Emmet and O'Neill on July 5. In addition one O'Neill fan has \$100 up that says that O'Neill will take all three games. In addition to the races and the ball games at the fairgrounds each afternoon, three airplanes are going to cavort around among the clouds, doing tailspins, death glides and such like, with their occupants doing wing-walking or hanging by their eyebrows. The planes will carry passengers after the afternoon programs daily.

The night jollifications will open each evening with a balloon ascension from the Brennan lots just across the from the dance pavilion at 7:30 sharp, and then Kelly's dance orchestra from Mitchell will sound off for the nightly dancing marathon which lasts as long as any one remains to dance. On the downtown streets, for those who do not care for dancing, will be a hundred or more attractions, consisting of merry-go-rounds, Ferris Wheels, side shows, Forty-Niners, carnial booths, miniature automobiles which really run, for the kiddies, and other things too numerous to mention, as the sale bills say.

The big boxing match which the K. C. athletic club is staging will start immediately after the balloon ascension the evening of the Fourth.

The Founding of O'Neill, By General John O'Neill

This being the semi-Centennial anniversary of the founding of O'Neill City by General John O'Neill, The Frontier presents in this and succeeding issues General O'Neill's personal account of the colonization, as it appears in a booklet published by the General, only one copy of which is known at present to be in existence. This copy is in the possession of James Connolly, who has kindly loaned it to us for this occasion. The first three pages, which were devoted almost entirely to the preface are missing. The story is taken up from the first of the remaining pages.

Following is the opening chapter of the story as written by General O'Neill:

By sea, and by land, the Irish soldier, and the Irish sailor, has ever been true to the Flag, which offered him a home and an asylum when driven from his native land. Every railroad, canal, public building, and enterprise of improvement in the country will testify to the amount of labor performed by the willing hands and strong arms of the Irish Exiles, in building up this great Republic. In the walks of civil life, in the various professions, trades and mercantile pursuits, we have acted an honorable part. But we have, as a people, discharged our whole duty to ourselves, and paid the necessary attention to acquiring lands and homes for our children?

In an admirable work on "Irish Emigration" by the Rev. Stephen Byrne, O. S. D., I find such a complete answer to my question that I am tempted to quote it entire: "Let the crowded tenement houses of Eastern cities, where the very atmosphere is poisoned by the occupancy, in one house of from twenty to forty families, and where morality itself is greatly endangered on account of association, that cannot be avoided, answer. Let the unnamed and numbered graves along the canals and railroads of the United States, answer. Let the forlorn and forgotten creatures who, having neither homes nor friends, lie down and die in the common hospitals of the country, answer. The response comes home to us in a hundred forms that, as a people, we have, while doing more than any other to build up this great Republic, been rather negligent, not to say reckless, in regard to our individual interests."

It has always been a source of wonder to me why the leading Irishmen of this country, the men to whom we have been in the habit of looking upon for guidance and advice, had not taken hold of this matter years ago and organized societies to assist in carrying it out, the same as the representative men of other nationalities have done—as an Irishman, who feels keenly everything that tends to show our people up in an unfavorable light I am ashamed to acknowledge what I fear to be the true cause of their indifference, in this respect. The Irish politicians (nearly all of our leading Irishmen are politicians) in all the large cities, are too much interested in their own selfish and sordid interests and would rather see their unfortunate countrymen living in poverty, degradation, and crime, in the cellars and garrets of cities so that they would be on hand on election day to vote them into high and honorable positions than to see them leave the cities and go out upon land where, by economy, and industry for a few years, they would become prosperous and happy. Then, there are the saloon-keepers, nearly all of whom are also politicians who in addition to the selling their whiskey; they fear that if the laboring and mechanical classes, of the Irish people, should leave the cities that they, the saloon-keepers, would have to close up shop. But these classes are not only opposed to the movement in which I am engaged but, some of them resort to the meanest and most contemptible tricks to defeat my object. This is not the case with all, for I have met with much kindness and assistance from some of them—but it is true of too many. motives which actuate the mere poli-

There is another class of men, and I regret exceedingly to be obliged to allude to them at all, for there is no man living who has a higher respect and veneration for the Catholic Priesthood than I have yet, I have experienced a very decided opposition in this movement from some of them. I cannot believe that their opposition arises from any indifference to the well being, both spiritually and temporally, of those committed to their charge. No! the Catholic Priests who have devoted themselves to the service of God—and the good of their fellow men—and who are ever ready to sacrifice themselves for the salvation of souls, surely are not actuated by selfish motives yet, I cannot but regard their opposition as a great mistake. I have traveled much amongst the Irish Catholic people of this country, both East and West and have met them by thousands in the various walks and pursuits of life; and have no hesitation in saying that the Irish Catholic farmers of the West are far happier and more prosperous than the laboring and mechanical classes of their countrymen, of the East. But, while some few priests have opposed me, I have experienced a great deal of kindness and assistance from others, particularly during this last winter while traveling through Illinois.

The Work Commenced.
It is now four years and four months since I first took hold of this business, to devote exclusive attention to it. The two first years I spent in traveling through the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska; and finally settled upon Nebraska, as being, in my opinion, one of the healthiest and best of the

States through which I had traveled. I do not wish to be understood as finding any fault with the other states, just mentioned, for all of them can boast of possessing many advantages for those in search of homes. Minnesota, although a little too far North to suit me, is certainly, a very healthy State and contains within her borders millions of acres, of the very best of land, both government and railroad land, which can be had for little or nothing and I am highly gratified to learn that, that zealous, energetic and truly good man, Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, has undertaken to organize a Colony, to settle in that State. No man could wish for a safer, or better guide in selecting a home for himself and his children, than Bishop Ireland. But, I preferred Nebraska to commence with; as to the wisdom of the selection, I shall allow the men whom I brought out there and others who could have no interest in mis-representing the country, to speak for it.

Resolutions of Settlers.
O'Neill City, Holt County, Nebraska, August 22nd, 1875.

At a meeting of O'Neill Colonists, held at O'Neill City, August 22nd, 1875, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, We have been fortunate beyond our expectations in securing our homesteads in the locality chosen by General O'Neill, for the establishment of his Irish American Colony, and—

Whereas, We entertain a profound anxiety to urge upon our countrymen the necessity of improving this opportunity of securing homes for themselves—an opportunity which will be irrevocably lost in the near future, and—

Whereas, We know from experience (there being representative men from nearly every State and Territory in the Union) that, no part of the West offers so many advantages to settlers and particularly to Irish Americans as the O'Neill settlement, in Holt county, Nebraska. Splendid land, pure water, and a healthy climate, therefore; be it

Resolved, That first we hold ourselves in readiness to furnish all necessary information about the Colony to those desirous of obtaining it.

2nd. That we will extend a welcoming, and so far as lies in our power, a helping hand, to those who come here to settle.

3rd. That we return our warmest thanks to Gen. O'Neill and shall ever feel grateful for the untiring zeal manifested, and the self-sacrifice endured for the welfare of the colonists.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Irish World for publication.

Patrick Hagerty, Winona, Minn., John Reddy, Lacon, Ill., Patrick S. Hughes, Dover, N. H., Thomas Connolly, Manchester, Vt., Thomas Harrington, Ansonia, Conn., Michael H. McGrath, Brooklyn, N. Y., Patrick Murray, N. Y. City, John J. O'Neill, Elizabeth, N. J., Edward Gallagher, Barclay, Penn., Wm. Joyce, Hazleton, Ohio, Tim. O'Connor, Chicago, Ill., Patrick Barrett, Tennesseville, Mich., John Fallon, St. Louis, Mo., Joseph Kresser, Dubuque, Iowa, Thomas Gallagher, Ottumwa, Iowa, Michael Dillon, Granier Co., Texas, Neil Brennan, Peabody, Mass., Charles Donnelly, Port Huron, Michigan.—Committee on Resolutions.

I most cheerfully endorse the foregoing resolutions.

P. J. BEDARD, Pastor.

Chauncey Wiltse, the Government Surveyor, who surveyed all this county, at a public meeting in Omaha, called for the purpose of organizing an Irish Immigration Committee, on the evening of December 21, 1874, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—It is with pleasure that I respond to your request, to give to this meeting and to this enterprise, whatever information I possess, and whatever support is within my power. In following my profession of public surveyor, it has fallen to my lot to become familiar with the section of country to which Gen. O'Neill is now directing his fellow-countrymen. It is a known fact that surveyors are rarely attracted by the country over which they pass; their minds being so absorbed by the execution of their duties, and they see so much land that they become indifferent to the beauties of the surrounding landscape, and fail to notice the agricultural facilities about them. It was, however, different in regard to this locality, I was at once thoroughly impressed with its worth and beauty. The land along the Elkhorn river is conceded to be

As Rich In Fertility,

And as attractive in other respects, as any land in the State, and the particular portion selected by the General is not inferior to any upon that river. The Elkhorn Valley proper is from one to three miles wide, shut in by bluffs on either side of considerable height, until you reach range 11, West, in the western part of which range Gen. O'Neill has planted his first colony. Here the bottom on the south side of the river extends over six miles wide. On the north side of the river it spreads out like a level table land, rising gently but almost imperceptibly, until it reaches the divide between the Elkhorn and the Niobrara Rivers. The soil, even on the divide, has proved, upon cultivation, to be just as rich and productive as the soil of the valley. The corn raised on the divide last summer would compare favorably with the best corn raised in the State. I saw a crop of potatoes grown near the Elkhorn and adjacent to the O'Neill colony, that turned out from 250 to 300 bushels per acre. Beyond this low divide, north of the Elkhorn, the land descends towards the Ni-

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brara. Nearly at the beginning of the descent, springs of pure cold, limestone water breaks out and take their course northward. The descent being rapid, the streams soon increase in volume and run with sufficient force to afford

Ample Water Power

For any purpose that the ingenuity of the settlers can devise, or their needs require. The edge of the bluffs along these streams, also the ravines descending into them, are skirted with burr oak in sufficient quantities for building, fuel, and such other purposes as the wants of the husbandman may demand. There is also a limited supply of walnut and cedar. Limestone is abundant. It crops out on the upland and along the edges of the ravines, in every part of the county. Small pieces of limestone in process of decomposition are scattered over the surface, and particles of it are mixed with the soil, thus making it in my opinion, one of the very best wheat producing sections in this or any other State. This section of country thus watered and thus supplied with timber and limestone, and everywhere possessing

Excellent Soil and Good Grazing

Extends from Gen. O'Neill's city, or rather O'Neill City, northward, 25 miles, and westward, with little variation, for a distance of nearly 60 miles. Therefore, on account of the advantages enumerated—wood, water, waterpower and limestone—I believe that this section of the country affords as many, if not more inducements to the settler than any other portion of Nebraska. I do not know what more can be asked, when it is taken into consideration, that our bountiful government makes a present of 160 acres of this nice land to any one who will settle up and make it his home.

(Continued next week)

CLEAN-UP DAY PROCLAMATION

The city of O'Neill is preparing for the celebration on July third, fourth and fifth of the semi-centennial of its founding. On these three days hundreds of former residents and thousands of other visitors are expected to be with us. It is fitting that the city should present a more than usual neat appearance for the occasion. Therefore as mayor of the city I set aside and proclaim Monday, June 30th, as Clean-Up Day, at which time all residents are requested to see that the weeds about their premises are cut, their lawns trimmed and their streets and alleys cleaned of unsightly rubbish.

J. P. GILLIGAN, Mayor.

ATTENTION MOTHERS.

Big Juvenile Parade.

Have your children enter the "Big Little Parade" on the morning of July 4th. They will come in baby carriages, on kiddie cars, scooters, roller skates, fast mail or express and if it continues to rain they may come in boats. Every child in O'Neill twelve years old and under is eligible. Everyone loves to see the children and this is their part of the entertainment. The line of march will be from the Public school corner going west one block, south to Bressler's corner, east to filling station, south one block, crossing street, north one block to Warner's corner, west one block. For further information call Mrs. Morrison first ward, Mrs. Haffner second ward and Mrs. Timlin third ward, Mrs. C. M. Daly Chairman or Miss Ireneia Biglin.

O'NEILL SHAMROCKS WIN FROM STUART

The Shamrocks met the Stuart team on the Stuart diamond last Thursday afternoon and defeated them 6 to 4 in a closely contested game. Persons and Ford were the O'Neill battery. Higginbotham and Murphy did the work for Stuart. Persons struck out 16; Higginbotham, 4.

Following is the line-up:

Stuart—	O'Neill—
Lefty, cf	Willging, 2nd
Hamilton, lf	DeLaus, lf
Gilk, ss	Mercer, 1st
Holiday, 1b	Martin, 3rd
Gillipin, 3rd	Ford, c
Higginbothom, p	Persons, p
Murphy, c	Bcha, cf
Davis, rf	Carney, rf
Alman, 2nd	Carroll, ss
Stuart.....	0 0 2 0 2 0 0—4
O'Neill.....	6 0 0 2 0 2 0—6

SURROUNDING AND PLEASANTVIEW ITEMS

T. E. Maring and family were in O'Neill on business Tuesday.

James Mullen and family called on Mrs. Katherine Ulrich Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Maring called on friends in Emmet Sunday afternoon.

Ed Hamill, of Atkinson, did some repair work on James Mullen's windmill Tuesday.

A party on Mr. and Mrs. Orvill Hitchcock Wednesday evening was well enjoyed by all.

Herman Klingler and wife and brother, Melvin, were shopping in Norfolk the first of the week.

Miss Lenora Hennings, of Long Pine, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elmer Warner and family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Strong and son, Emmet, visited Mr. String's parents in Norfolk several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Steskal and sons, Bill and Elmer and Alvin Walpole called on A. Klingler's Sunday evening.

Near two inches of rain fell this week without wind; puts corn in good growing conditions. Corn has a good color.

Mrs. Lee Long and daughter, Viola, returned to their home in Norfolk Sunday after a week's visit with Mrs. Herman Klingler.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pelcer and family, of Atkinson, also Mrs. Lizzie Pelcer were dinner guests Mrs. Albert Klingler Sunday.

On June 19th a number of O'Neill sprang a surprise on Melvin Klingler at the home of his parents, it being his twenty-first birthday anniversary. The colors used were pink and white. All returning home at a late hour wishing him many more happy birthdays.

Fixing Her Statue

Impressed by the polished manners of a young Frenchman, a footlight favorite became engaged to him. For some weeks she proclaimed him as her French bonbon. Then something happened to displease her and she called him a hunk of cheese. This term being explained to the young fellow, who was genuinely in love, he became much depressed.

"You, mademoiselle," he retorted, "are a croquette."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

YOU TELL 'EM



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GARAGE

O'Neill, Neb.

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No 27

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—FIREWORKS—

for the

—FOURTH OF JULY—

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which you can make a

selection. Come in!

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