

THE FRONTIER

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**MRS. GLADYS W. SIMMONS
WRITES ON TRAVEL TOUR**

In the last letters I told something of historic Fredericksburg, especially of its association with the Washington family. Of the Washington farm, across the Rappahanock, where George lived from boyhood until he was grown; of Kenmore, home of his only sister, Betty; of his mother's home, from the time she left the farm until her death just after Washington became President; of the Masonic lodge where he was made a Mason.

Other places in the proud old town are closely associated with Washington and Revolutionary times. One of these is the Rising Sun Tavern, which was built and owned by George's brother Charles about 1760. It is the usual type of old colonial house, wooden with windows of tiny panes and little dormers to light the low second story. Within are the "cross" doors, and "H and L" hinges described at Kenmore. The caretaker said that the original plaster is still on the walls, made with hog bristles to help hold it together. There was the room where the first postoffice of Fredericksburg was kept—a very hotbed of patriotic meetings and plottings before the Revolution. In other rooms was held a big reception in honor of Washington and Lafayette after the Battle of Yorktown. Here Washington proudly introduced his mother to those foreign and American officers who were so favorably impressed by her. Here many famous men were entertained, among them Washington, Lafayette, Madison, Monroe, John Marshall, George Mason.

Up the street from the "Rising Sun" is a similar old house (it seems that almost half of Fredericksburg's houses are colonial!), which is the "oldest apothecary shop in America." Here General Hugh Mercer practiced medicine and sold drugs from 1763 until he went to war in '76. Here still stand the queer, huge, old bottles. Another colonial home near the bank of the river is called "the Sentry Box." It was used during the Revolutionary, 1812 and Civil Wars as an outpost to watch for enemy ships on the Rappahanock. There was an underground passage to the river. Here General Mercer's widow lived.

Then there is the house (now a corner grocery store) which was the only home in America of John Paul Jones, father of the American Navy. From this place he went to offer his services to the Continental Congress, and was made a lieutenant in the American Navy. St. George's Church was built originally in 1732, and must have been often attended by Washington. Its

first rector was the uncle of Patrick Henry. Under its steps was buried Colonel Fielding Lewis, Betty Washington's husband, and in the churchyard lie William Paul, John Paul Jones' brother, and John Dandridge, father of Martha Washington.

Fredericksburg was for years the home of another of our Presidents, James Monroe. Two buildings are closely associated with his life. One, old and tumbledown and now occupied by a colored family, his wealthy uncle presented to him so that he could run for the Virginia Assembly, according to the requirements of law. He never lived there, however. The other is a one-story, brick building of original room and wing on each side, where he had his law office. About a year ago one of Monroe's descendants bought the building, has restored it, and made of it a most interesting museum of Monroe's life and times. There is his flintlock musket which he carried in the Revolution at the age of eighteen, "J. M." carved on it (he and Washington were the only Presidents who fought in the Revolution); part of his library; his huge umbrella which weighs seven and a half pounds; court dress of his and Mrs. Monroe's, worn at the Court of Napoleon when he was negotiating the Louisiana Purchase; Mrs. Monroe's spinet and music book dated 1786; his cup and saucer, made to hold the same amount as the cup so the coffee could be poured into it to cool; a ribbon badge of the French Revolution, the only one in existence, presented to him in 1794 when he was Minister to France; several pieces of mahogany furniture which he bought in France in 1802, supposedly for the Government, but for which Congress later refused to pay. This furniture was moved into the White House when he became President. On the desk of the set he wrote the Monroe Doctrine. Fifty years later, his granddaughter, who had inherited the desk, called a locksmith for repairs. He discovered a secret chamber in the desk, and in it were found two hundred Monroe letters. We were so interested in the secret compartment that we looked the desk over carefully, and found that there seem to be compartments at both ends of the desk. Our fingers fairly itched to discover whether they held more valuable letters and papers, but the caretaker told us that "the descendant who owns the desk hopes sometime to investigate those compartments." So our curiosity will not be appeased immediately, I judge.

Fredericksburg again came into historic prominence in the Civil War. It was the scene of two bloody battles and a bombardment. Two cannonballs are still in a column of the Presbyterian Church, and there is a big dent in the brick wall of Monroe's lawoffice where one hit—testimony as to the solidity of those slave-built walls. Another witness of the times is the stone slave-block on one of the street corners where slaves were sold. A few miles from town are the battlefields of Salem Church, Chancellorsville, Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Near Chancellorsville Stonewall Jackson fell mortally wounded.

So Fredericksburg has given much to our country, and has much to teach us of history and patriotism. As she is just regaining after her sufferings in the Civil War, may she never cease to be proud of her historical relics and guard them for her and our inspiration.

GLADYS W. SIMMONS.

**MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
OF GHOST LIGHT FIELD**

Work on the Ghost Light Oil well proposition seems to be progressing nicely. Harry T. Osborne arrived in O'Neill last Tuesday evening accompanied by W. W. Vaughan of the Geophysical Exploration Company, Oklahoma City, and H. W. Evenden, a civil engineer of Sioux City, Iowa, who are making a survey with a magnetometer verifying the findings of the geologist Mr. Murphy, who made his findings some time ago.

The magnetometer is a new instrument in the prospecting field and eliminates a lot of the chance in locating the structure; the little machine was patented in Germany and has been in use in the United States only a little over two years.

Mr. Osborne has control of all of the leases on the proposed field and is promoting the proposed well himself at this time; he has succeeded in interesting a number of Sioux City capitalists whom Mr. Evenden represents. Everyone in northeast Nebraska is wishing Mr. Osborne success in his proposed well and are willing to give it all the support possible. An oil well within a few miles of O'Neill wouldn't be a bad thing to have in our midst.

The following letter from Dr. Condra, director Conservation and Survey Division addressed to an interested capitalist in Sioux City tells an interesting story about the Holt county conditions and also tells more about the magnetometer:

Dear Sir: Mr. Harry T. Osborne has asked that I write you in regard to the geological conditions and oil and gas possibilities in the vicinity of Holt County, Nebraska.

Several years ago I did the geological work in that part of the State for the United States Geological Survey. The formations were run in but no special attention was given at that time to structure and to oil and gas possibilities. Since then we have worked the area rather closely and have mapped the distribution of formations and members of the formations, and have studied these in connection with their distribution in South Dakota, Wyoming, Kansas and other States. There are present in the area a number of formations that produce oil in Wyoming. Their succession named in order downward, starting below the Tertiary beds is as follows: 1. Pierre, 2. Niobrara chalk, 3. Cahill shale, 4. Greenhorn Limestone, 5. Graneros Shale, 6. Dakota group of beds, 7. Pennsylvania formations. Be-

low the latter you soon pass into the Pre-Cambrian formations.

There is a regular succession of exposures of the beds between Sioux City and points on the Niobrara in the northern part of Rock, Holt, and Brown counties. This succession is from the Dakota to the Pierre, i. e. it is a section of the Cretaceous formations below which are older beds. In general the beds dip westward, at places southward and there is evidence of some deformation but it is difficult, on account of the deep cover of Tertiary and more recent deposits to determine fully and completely the outline of the deformations. This means that they cannot, always, on the basis of geology, work out the structure satisfactorily.

Other means, if they can be found, must be resorted to in order to prove the outline of these structures and the oil and gas possibilities. The most reliable means in this connection is by drilling, which is quite expensive. Another means which offers some guidance, and is now resorted to by the big oil companies is by Magnetometer readings. These two methods supported by our geology should prove the area satisfactorily. The Magnetometer is manufactured in Germany. It costs about \$1200 and is difficult to secure because the oil companies have placed orders far ahead. There are now only a few of these instruments in the United States but it is possible to secure the use of one of them at an expense of \$50.00 or more a day. This year a number of Magnetometer surveys have been made in different parts of Nebraska with the result that deep tests are to be made at the places where Highs were found.

Although we are not absolutely positive of the outline of structures in that part of the State we do know that some of the formations which pass under there carry gas and oil in Wyoming and other places. This is a favorable condition. The depth will not be as great as some have supposed. The test should be extended to the different members of the Dakota group and to the Pennsylvania horizons. We are not sure of the exact sequence of beds below the Pennsylvania. I refer, in this connection, to some of the horizons in which they have found oil in Kansas. There are no deep tests in that part of the State to prove that these lower horizons extend there.

I am informed that Mr. Osborne has had successful experience with cable tool drilling. This means that he would know how to complete the test at a much less expense than by some one who does not know this work. We will be glad to extend to the people of Holt and other counties any information we may have regarding the geology and oil and gas possibilities. Also under the statutes of the State it will be our duty to keep a careful record of the progress of the test and to assist those in charge in determining the nature and age of the formations and beds penetrated. This work is not made public during the progress of the test.

As I see it the people of Sioux City and for that matter the people of northeast Nebraska should be more interested than they are in drilling for oil and gas. We are too largely agricultural and like the methods pursued in business, we should, if possible, set aside a fund for exploration and investigation work. This is exactly what the Omaha Chamber of Commerce is doing and also the leading men of Omaha where they have inaugurated the plan of investigation relating to the underground resources and possibilities of the trade area.

Believing that this statement will present the facts of the case, and hoping that it may be of some assistance to you, I am

Very truly yours,

G. E. CONDRA,

Director Conservation and Survey Division.

CHAMBERS ITEMS.

Donald Remington is limping around with an infected knee. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Jordan is ill with an attack of Flu.

Little Robert Farrier is ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Farrier.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gumb Monday, January 28, weight 8½ pounds.

The new Legion Hall is nearing completion and will make a comfortable home for the boys.

A delegation of Chambers business men braved the below zero weather last Monday evening to attend a good roads meeting at Ewing. Such efforts should bring results.

Mrs. Fred McCarroll was successfully operated on for goitre, at the Lutheran Hospital at Norfolk, Monday, January 21. Latest reports are that she is getting along nicely and will be able to return home in a few days.

A box social was held at the school house Monday evening, January 28, under the auspices of the Chambers Parent-Teachers association for the purpose of raising funds to wire the school house for electric lights. Despite the unfavorable weather a fair sized crowd was in attendance. Col. H. C. Cooper kindly donated his services as auctioneer. The sale of the boxes netted a neat sum of \$49.90. An attractive program arranged by the P. T. A. program committee, was given and was greatly enjoyed.

PLEASANT VALLEY NEWS.

Charlie Kohler is driving a new car. Harold Grass is spending his winter in California.

Wayne Henderson bought a couple of hogs at the Holiday sale. Peter Zeller passed away Sunday morning after a short illness.

Several of the Pleasant Valley men took in the Holiday sale at Orchard Saturday.

Several of the neighbors have had their wells and water pipes froze

Land of the Rising Sun Beckons Winter Travelers



JAPANESE MAIDENS



GEISHA GIRL, JAPAN



FUJIYAMA, SACRED MOUNTAIN, JAPAN

When the festivities of Christmas and New Year's are over, and people settle down once more to routine existence through the long winter, many would give almost anything to "get away from it all" and visit far-off places—China, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands—anywhere so long as it is "off the beaten path." A delightful trip to make during the winter is to board one of the great White Empresses of the Pacific at Vancouver, British Columbia, for a 10 days' voyage to

Japan, the land of the Rising Sun, a country situated at the cross-roads of world traffic, and intellectually at the cross-roads of two civilizations; a country of picturesque kimonos, of cherry blossoms and geisha girls, wistarias and joyful festivals. Japan is so small that one could "do" it entirely in a comparatively short time, yet so different that one could spend a considerable period in a place without suffering from boredom.

Half an hour from Yokohama, Japan's chief port, is Kamakura, where a great bronze Buddha, or Daibutsu, sits, peacefully receiving pilgrims as he has done for some six hundred years. It is difficult to say

which is the more interesting, Buddha or the quaint country one traverses to reach him.

Tokio, little more than a trolley ride to Yokohama, is as full of life and color as a Japanese garden. Rickshaws—queer rolling chairs drawn by coolies—are always at the disposal of the visitor, and can be hired by the hour for a trifling fee.

Another attraction in Japan is Fujiyama, an extinct volcano situated on Lake Hakone, not far from Yokohama. To gaze on this inspiration of Japanese art at sunset is to feel an intense longing to climb it, and view from its summit the fascinating land of plum-blossoms far below.

the past week. Miss Lura Grass came home from Wayne Friday, returning to Wayne Sunday evening.

Mrs. Ralph Prill and children went to Creighton, Nebraska, last Wednesday and spent the week end with her father and sister. Mrs. Prill came home Sunday.

SURROUNDING AND PLEASANTVIEW ITEMS

Mrs. Ralph Ries was in O'Neill Friday.

Mrs. Ivan Cone is home from the hospital, and some better.

Rev. Hiser, of Atkinson, called on Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Miller Tuesday.

Mrs. Joe Kubik, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Roth were shopping in Emmet Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Cone entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Miller at their home Sunday.

Elmer Warner, Wm. Steskal and Joe Kubik were callers of Charley Richard's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Rossman and sister, Opal and Johnny Soupski were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Warner.

Walter Butts, of near Plainview, spent the week end at the home of C. A. Strong, Herman Klingler and

Rossler. Mrs. McConnell, of near Emmet, returned to her home after a few days stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mullen.

Robert Moors and family entertained the families of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ries, Mr. and Mrs. August Brinkman, Mr. and Mrs. Ravo on Friday evening.

Insist on The Frontier printing Your Sale Bills.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
Buy one book at 75c, read it and bring it back and exchange it for another for 10c.
W. B. GRAVES.

5% INTEREST NOW.
I have private money for choice farm loans at 5% interest.
5% R. H. Parker, O'Neill, Nebr. 5%

A Good Room for \$1.25 at HOTEL WELLINGTON, OMAHA
ROOMS WITH BATH—\$2.50
Free Garage



(Photos from Wide World Photos) TAKE PHOTOS OF EARTH 7¼ MILES UP IN THE AIR

Dayton, Ohio.—Capt. A. W. Stevens, army photographer at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, (left) and Capt. St. Clair Street, pilot, dressed for the flight in which they established a new record for aerial photography when Captain Stevens "shot" pictures of the earth from an altitude of 37,854 feet with results as clear as though the photos had been taken a distance of a few hundred feet. Their two oxygen tanks and camera are shown in front.

Service on Sale Bills—The Frontier.

Flu's Deadly Enemy Discovered By Americans



LORD DAWSON OF PENN. KING GEORGE'S PERSONAL PHYSICIAN

DOCTOR LIONEL WHITBY THE BACTERIOLOGIST WHO MADE A BLOOD-TEST

Two scientists, both members of the Rockefeller Institute, are directly responsible for the prolongation of the life of King George.

During the world war, Dr. Alexis Carrel and Dr. Henry Drysdale Dakin succeeded in developing a solution for the treatment of wounds. The solution was non-poisonous and non-caustic, yet possessed high germicidal power.

This remarkable antiseptic solution had one fault. It would not "keep." Each day it had to be freshly made by experts. Its use, therefore, was restricted to hospitals and to the medical profession. In the practice of modern preventative medicine

it was necessary to find a way to preserve or stabilize the Carrel-Dakin solution. The public knows the stabilized form of the Carrel-Dakin solution as Zonite.

Lord Dawson of Penn, physician to King George, was associated during the war with Dr. William O'Neill Sherman, chief surgeon for the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. When the wound following the operation on King George failed to heal, and the royal patient became weaker day by day, the Carrel-Dakin solution was suggested to the King's physicians. The war-born antiseptic made by the electrolytic process of its manufacture, favored in the United

States, was sent by Dr. Sherman to the royal patient by special messenger. The application to the wound was made by the King's physician and immediately an improvement was noted in the condition of His Royal Highness.

The deadly germs of influenza, the dreaded disease now prevalent throughout the United States, are completely annihilated when they come in contact with Zonite, the stabilized Carrel-Dakin solution. Concentrated it has twice the strength of carbolic acid, is healing and non-poisonous and the deadly enemy of all germs, including those of influenza.