

**SIMMONS FLAYS THE NEW DEAL IN TALK HERE WEDNESDAY**  
(Continued from page 1.)

in tax money. Brain trusters are already busy, studying where that additional half billion can be gouged from the American people. That increased tax bill for the nation means Nebraska will pay, as its share, \$5,000,000.

"Compare your income with a year ago. Then compare it with the increased cost of groceries, clothing and necessities of life, to say nothing of any luxuries. Has your income increased the 100 per cent that cotton goods increased, according to General Johnson's boasts."

Simmons declared another tragedy of a broken pledge was that of reducing government bureaus. He declared that there are more people working for the government today than ever before in the nation's pease time history.

"Like flies," he said, "around the sugar barrel bureaucrats are meddling, interfering and dictating in the business of the people, charging the costs of administration to the people of this state."

Simmons said that the figures show cost of administering codes will cost a half billion dollars a year.

"Again," he said, "they insult your intelligence by letting on that the consumer won't pay the added cost of this unwarranted meddling."

The farmer, Simmons charges, is "getting it in the neck" four times from the new deal.

"He is paying, as a citizen," he said, "his share of the increased taxes, his share of increased living charges brought about by the codes, his share of the tribute to price fixing combinations that have been

set up as a result of the anti-trust law suspension, and on top of all these burdens the farmer is paying the costs of his own recovery out of his own pocket by processing taxes levied upon the products of his farm."

Simmons bitterly denounced the hog processing tax, calling it the most brutal tax ever laid upon an industry. He charged, and said the figures had never been challenged, that the tax on hogs alone costs Nebraska farmers approximately \$1,950,000 a month.

"That is money taken from the farmer day by day," said the former congressman. "This is money that he is entitled to and which he should have as he sells his produce, not just as a part of it when some government official sees fit."

"That money represents what the farmer would spend for necessities for himself, his family, for rent or for taxes, for interest or to hire labor for his farm or to improve his property. Does it occur to you that every time 20,000 hogs are sold in Omaha in one day that the processing tax levied on those hogs averages \$100,000 and that that \$100,000 the farmer does not have to spend in this state."

"Nobody will tell you what it is costing to administer the AAA. How much is going out of the farmer's pocket to pay for this army of bureaucratic busy bees that swarm about him and whose mileage and salaries total an amount nobody, but Washington, knows."

Simmons declared we are a nation of under-consumption and not of over-production and that the nations must direct its energies toward increasing consumption.

"In the face of a shortage of food stuffs, in the face of a probability that thousands upon thou-

sands of our people will be facing not only the question of how to pay for it, but where to get it, this administration stubbornly continues its program of destruction of food stuffs, its program of increased restriction of farm and factory production.

"People should elect congressmen and senators this year, not to go to Washington to flatly oppose the president in everything, but men should be elected who will have the courage to frankly tell where his program fails."

"This of all times is not the period when 'yes men' are needed in Washington. No 'yes man' ever made a constructive suggestion to anybody. The man who offers real help is the man who knows and tells the truth and has the courage to come out against what he knows is wrong."

**Excavation Shows Holt County Was Once The Home of Many Indians**  
By J. B. O'Sullivan

(Continued from last week)

A terrible tragedy occurred one day in the village of the Omahas. It is almost too terrible to repeat. The girl tried and failed to bring her husband out of a fit of anger. The husband drew a great knife and struck her down. The chief sobbed and was terror stricken when he found he had committed a deed he could not undo. Obtaining a large robe, Blackbird covered himself and sat down by the cold body of his favorite. He would not sleep, eat nor drink. Then, after several days, the rest of the tribe got busy. There were many schemes considered but the Omahas knew of one that seldom did not work.

Blackbird scratched his head and showed some signs of life. The women whispered. Then the old fellow smiled and showed he was coming out of his mood. He arose and carried on some years.

The Omahas were populous and contented and nothing appeared to cause them undue anguish until the smallpox broke among them and wiped out more than two-thirds of the tribe. This disease always caused the Indian more suffering than the white people. In this case, some of the Omahas went out to lonely places on the prairies where they died in agony. Many others drowned themselves in the Missouri river, some arose and slaughtered their families and fired the houses.

When death came to the wily chief, Blackbird, one of his requests was that his body be placed on top of Blackbird hill. He asked that his favorite horse and also the scalps Blackbird himself, had cut off, fastened on a stick, the horse, chief and all, be buried on the brow of Blackbird hill, where Lewis and Clark, in 1804, visited the grave.

In 1832 George Catlin visited the grave, found Blackbird's skull and presented it to the Smithsonian museum at Washington.

Blackbird was so finicky when he ruled his people he was said to have several slaves whose job it was to tickle Blackbird's feet, and if they awakened the chief or in any other way caused a fit of anger, they invariably paid for it with their lives.

Peeps into the Indians of the past, those living before history was written, especially right here in Nebraska, reveals here and there interesting facts. Down on the farm of Vilas Sheldon, southeast of Nehawka, Nebr., workmen under CWA direction have uncovered relics of a very industrious people who lived there at least before the year 1521.

An interesting point believed to be proved is that the people there were agriculturists and generally were very industrious. It is said of the American Indian of today that he is somewhat lazy, and other charges are held against him. It must be remembered that contact with the whites greatly changed the ways of the brown people. You cannot find a people living unmolested for thousands of years, as were the Indians, as free as birds, with well defined cultural attainments, a religion at variance with others, happy, and then have the ruff-raff of another race, traders, trappers, free-booters, scoundrels, scalawags, firewater peddlers and the Lord knows what else, skin them out of everything but their bones without their changing from a wonderful to a don't-care-what-happens attitude race.

The wonder is the Indian is still with us. Only for his stoicism he should have wiped himself off the map. Of course the Indian of today is not like those of prehistoric times. He has been debauched, deceived, cheated, and today many an Indian, when there are whites around, puts up a pretty eloquent speech merely by remaining silent.

It is not intended to say all Indians today are shipwrecks; it is meant that if and when imperfections are noted, when the Indian is accused of being this or that, the abuse and injustice he suffered hundreds of years should be remembered and the Indian praised for being as good as he is.

The Nehawka work is under the direction of Dr. G. H. Gilmore, of Lincoln, and a lot of work has been done, raking off earth so to expose the leavings of those who lived near where Nehawka stands.

Two house sites have been excavated and a search of the vicinity has revealed that there are about 35 more which are to be opened if federal financial aid is forthcoming. The Indians who lived there buried their dead in mounds, very similar to those lying north of

here on the banks of the Eagle creek. Another old house, is on land owned by a man named Burns. The latter place is a few miles west of Nehawka.

A peculiarity of the houses are that they are found to have been square, and not round, as were most of the more modern half-cellar houses of the Nebraska Indians. The house remains have been found at the rate of about six a day.

Houses here around O'Neill, although none have been excavated, look to be about 10 to 15 feet across and to have been round. They may have been square and the roof and trampling of buffalo worked the rims until they look round under a mat of vegetation.

A puzzling fact noted is that one of the houses opened measured just 51 feet square, and it is the geometric exactitude that caused the speculation. How did they do it? Their engineers must have known far more than they have been given credit for. Out on Eagle creek it has been noted, engineers outlined mounds in patterns that would be a credit to a geometry wizard of today.

A fireplace was carefully looked over and this was on a raised flat in the center of the old home. Five cache, or secret holes were found in the floor, places for hiding small precious articles, arrowheads and such things during absence of the family, or in case some raiders came along. Sometimes food was placed in these holes, maybe during very hot or cold weather. The holes where stood the center posts for supporting the roof also were found.

The finds included many that showed the people were farmers perhaps more than they were hunters. Hide scrapers made of deer antlers, bone punches, spades made of the shoulder blades of buffalo, several extra long awls of bone, hundreds of potshers or broken pottery fragments are among the things recovered. Not a thing in the way of metals was discovered and that fact clearly indicated the people lived there before the Spaniards came to look for gold.

Showing the people were farmers, spades and hoe-heads, charred corn, beans and pumpkin seeds were found around the old fireplace. The archaeologists who looked the exposed place over remarked that the most interesting feature of the houses is their square construction and great size. Modern Indians seldom made square houses, at least not the Pawnee.

The pieces of worked flint found there showed the people obtained their supplies along the quarries north of Nehawka. There is a high hill there, and the top of it is gouged out in many places where some people obtained great quantities of flint.

The archaeologists said the remains there, especially the quarries, indicated the people were remarkably industrious, just the opposite of our conception of the modern brown man. More than 270 quarries have been found thus far in the vicinity, most of them on the banks of the Weeping Water creek. In some cases, the people dug out the flint at a depth of 25 feet. One authority looked the quarries over and expressed the opinion the work was done thousands of years ago. Accumulations of earth in the pits caused this estimate.

Over the doorway a vestibule had been used and this was found to have been seven feet wide and 11 feet long, corresponding exactly to estimates made of several here, which cannot be exactly determined until excavation is made.

**BRIEFLY STATED**

Mrs. L. G. Gillespie and daughter, Mrs. E. R. Wood, drove down to Plainville last Friday for a few days visit at the home of Mrs. Woods' mother-in-law, Mrs. Blanche Wood.

O. and Henry Heuton, of Carroll, Iowa, who had been visiting their cousin, Frank Pruss and family here and with other relatives at Emmet, left for their home Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Conard and Mrs. Sexsmith left last Thursday afternoon for Lincoln, where they attended the Methodist conference. They returned home Saturday evening.

Miss Maxine O'Donnell, who had been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Donnell and other relatives here for the past week, left last Sunday for her home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Burch and Mrs. Luella Parker drove down to Lincoln last Friday and attended the Methodist conference held in

that city last week. They returned home Saturday evening.

Word comes from Columbus that Mr. and Mrs. Hans Eggar, formerly of this city, are the proud parents of a little daughter, born last Tuesday. Mrs. Eggar was formerly Anita Liddy of this city

The Frontier is in receipt of a remittance from Mrs. F. Bruzzell, of Teckla, Wyoming, renewing her subscription to this paper. Mrs. Bruzzell says that money is rather scarce in that section of the country.

Miss Mae Hammond, who is at Norfolk attending federal court with Judge Donohoe, came up last Sunday and spent a day visiting relatives and friends in this city. She returned to Norfolk Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Margaret Brennan and daughter, Miss Bernadette, returned last Friday from a two weeks visit at the home of their son and brother, Major Francis Brennan and family at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

M. R. Sullivan and son, Cletus, and daughter, Miss Mary, returned last Tuesday afternoon from a ten day visit at the home of Mr. Sullivan's brother, Joe, at Laramie, Wyo. M. R. says they had a very enjoyable trip and a pleasant visit.

Wesley Bolin, who has been the manager of the O'Neill Creamery for the past two years, has been promoted and will leave next week for St. Louis, where he is to take charge of a plant operated by his firm there. Ernie Nelson, who has been an employee of the local plant for about a year, has been named as manager of the local plant and took over the managerial duties the first of the week.

(First publication September 20)  
**LEGAL NOTICE.**

Thomas Watt, Henry Hasings, Alexandre Watt, Michael Cavanaugh; The heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Thomas Watt, deceased, real names unknown; The heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Alexandre Watt, deceased, real names unknown; The heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Michael Cavanaugh, deceased, real names unknown, and all persons having or claiming any interest in a tract of land bounded as follows: Commencing at a point 693 feet north of southwest corner of Northwest Quarter of Section 29 Township 29 North, Range 11 West 6th Principal Meridian in Holt county, Nebraska, running thence east 2640 feet; thence north 1947 feet; thence west 2247 feet; thence south 740.8 feet; thence east 14 feet; thence south 746.2 feet; thence west 407 feet; thence south 460 feet to place of beginning, real names unknown, defendants, are notified that on September 15, 1934, Mary A. Kelly as plaintiff filed a petition and commenced an action in the District Court of Holt county, Nebraska, against you, the object of which is to have the plaintiff decreed to be the owner of the real estate above described, to have the title to said premises quieted in plaintiff; to have you decreed to have no title to, or interest in, said premises and to remove the clouds cast on plaintiff's title by reason of your claims.

You are required to answer said petition on or before October 29, 1934.  
W. J. HAMMOND,  
18-4 Attorney for Plaintiff.  
(First publication Sept. 6, 1934.)  
(W. J. Hammond, Attorney.)  
**LEGAL NOTICE**  
All persons interested in the estate of Robert K. Swan, deceased, both creditors and heirs, are notified that on September 4, 1934, David G. Vequist, Henry Vequist, Lewis Vequist, Charles Vequist and Albert Widtfeldt filed a petition in County Court of Holt county, Nebraska, alleging that Robert K. Swan, a resident of Rock Island county, Illinois, died May 25, 1878; that the executor of his will, under authority therein granted him, acquired a mortgage upon East Half of East Half of Section 24, Township 31 North, Range 13 West 6th Principal Meridian in Holt county, Nebraska, and subsequently by foreclosure proceedings acquired title to said premises; that petitioners are owners of said premises and as such are interested in said will; that the prayer of the petition is "Petitioners pray that a day be set for hearing on this petition; that notice thereof may be given as required by law; that upon such hearing the authenticated copy filed

herein may be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of Robert K. Swan, deceased." You are notified that said petition will be heard September 27, 1934, at 10 A. M. at the County Court Room in O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska.  
(Seal) C. J. MALONE,  
16-3 County Judge.

(First publication Sept. 6, 1934.)  
**LEGAL NOTICE**

Harry M. Burgess, Charles A. Stillman, Joseph A. Treat and all persons having or claiming any interest in North Half and Southeast Quarter Section 24, Township 31 North, Range 13 West 6th Principal Meridian in Holt county, Nebraska, real names unknown, defendants are notified that on September 4, 1934, David G. Vequist, Henry Vequist, Lewis Vequist, Charles Vequist and Albert Widtfeldt, plaintiffs, filed a petition and commenced an action in the District Court of Holt county, Nebraska, against you the object of which is to have plaintiffs decreed to be the owners of the real estate above described; to have the title to said premises quieted in plaintiffs; to have you decreed to have no title to or interest in said premises and to remove clouds cast on plaintiff's title by reason of your claims.  
You are required to answer said petition on or before October 15, 1934.  
W. J. HAMMOND,  
16-4 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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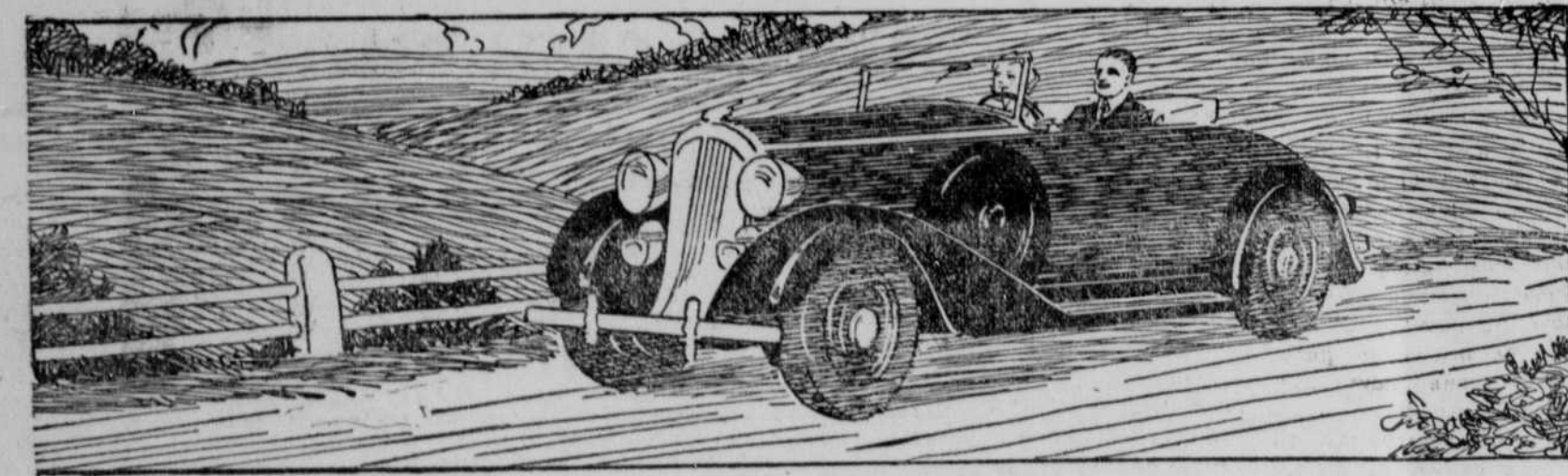
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