

THE FRONTIER

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Entered at the Postoffice at O'Neill, Nebraska, as Second Class Matter.

One Year, in Nebraska \$2.00
One Year, outside Nebraska 2.25
Every subscription is regarded as an open account.

Prominent Montana Doctor, Formerly of This County Is Dead

The following article is clipped from the Butte, Montana Standard and gives an account of the death in that city on Sunday morning, Dec. 21, 1936, of Dr. J. L. McCarthy of a sudden heart attack.

Dr. McCarthy came to this county with his mother as a boy and grew to manhood on a farm about four miles northeast of this city. He attended the country schools and later the O'Neill high school.

"Dr. J. L. McCarthy, prominent Butte physician, died early yesterday morning (Dec. 20) at his home 1212 Steel street, the victim of a heart attack. He had been ailing slightly the past week but went about his regular duties.

"He came to Butte following his graduation in medicine and associated himself with his brother, the late Dr. P. H. McCarthy. They were known to their friends as Dr. 'Jim' and Dr. 'Pat.' In 1907 he moved to Goldfield, Nev., where he remained until the death of his brother.

"Known to thousands, his death was a distinct shock. Word of his passing spread rapidly about the city. Only Saturday he was appointed for the eighth consecutive term as county health physician. Friends recalled having seen him about his office that afternoon. As big in spirit as he was in physical frame, he was typical of the old West.

"In addition to his practice, Dr. McCarthy was always interested in the mining business and followed the fortunes of that industry with keen interest. He regarded it as the major industry of the West and the 'backbone' of prosperity in this section of the country.

"James Lawrence McCarthy was born at Hancock, Mich. His father died when he was five months old and his mother moved to O'Neill, Nebr., where her five children received their schooling. 'Jim' attended the public schools and entered Creighton University where he graduated from the medical department. He served his internship at Omaha hospital and entered upon his profession at Gretna, Nebr. Shortly after he came to Butte. 'Fraternal'ly he was a fourth-degree member of the Knights of Columbus, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. 'Surviving relatives include his widow, Mrs. Margaret McCarthy; a son, James Patrick McCarthy; a sister, Mrs. Mayme Leary; a niece, Mrs. C. E. Huff, both of Los Ang-

les; a niece, Mary Catherine McCarthy, Butte; a brother, Dr. R. J. Hanley, Billings; a sister, Miss Genevieve Hanley, Deer Lodge; brothers, Jerry and Will Hanley, and a sister, Abbie Hanley, all of O'Neill, Nebr., and a cousin, James McCarthy of Butte."

THE NEBRASKA SCENE

Before another New Year rolls around, the residents of more than 18,000 Nebraska farms will be enjoying the countless benefits of electricity. Almost that number—to be exact, 17,781 contracts—have already been signed.

Down in Gage county fifty miles of line placed by the Southeastern Nebraska Public Power district is already in use. Out in the vicinity of Scottsbluff, the Gering Valley Rural Public Power district and the Roosevelt Rural Public Power district expect to get power to approximately 500 customers during January. Starting from Tecumseh, the Eastern Nebraska Public Power district expects 100 miles of line to be in use by Feb. 1. The Iowa-Nebraska Light and Power company has 2,510 rural customers, 360 of whom were added during 1936 on 182 miles of line. Forty additional miles have been contracted, and lines are in course of construction. The Nebraska Power company has 2,200 rural customers, 535 having been added during 1936.

"There is a new spirit in the rural electrification movement," recently declared John A. Baker, acting director of State Rural Electrification Coordination for Wisconsin. "It is true that some existing utilities have extended their lines as fast as they could, but I think all will agree that many of them have not, partly because of bad times, bad financial conditions, and partly because of sheer neglect."

"In response to the stimulus given by the Government program, thousands of miles are being built throughout the country by private financing. Many utilities have reduced their rural rates and liberalized their rural extension terms. And in the midst of all this activity, a factor looms that we must not forget—and that is planning for intelligent and abundant use of electricity."

Nebraska farmers are showing themselves quick to realize the fact

that electricity is cost saving, as well as a labor-saving servant, and they are making plans to use enough of it to take away the drudgery from their daily lives and to make their farm homes models of convenient efficiency. Officers of the various public power districts are finding to their surprise that their loan departments are not nearly so busy as they expected. The cost of installing electricity on a farm runs from \$300 for the simplest equipment to \$2,000 for large and elaborately equipped places. In the large majority of cases cash is being offered for installation.

The REA projects in Nebraska in which construction specifications have been approved and lines are under construction or completed are as follows: The Eastern Nebraska Public Power district, with a government loan of \$365,000, has 380 miles of line under construction and 1,200 customers. The Southeastern Nebraska Public Power district, with a loan of \$440,000, has 450 miles under construction and 1,117 customers. The Lancaster County Rural Public Power district, with a loan of \$396,000, has 354 miles under construction and 900 customers. The Roosevelt Rural Public Power district, with a loan of \$195,000 has 161.5 miles under construction and 446 customers. The Gering Valley Rural Public Power district, which was loaned \$45,000, has 38.4 miles under construction and 126 customers.

The REA projects for which allotments have been approved at Washington are as follows: Southern Nebraska Rural Public Power district, loan, \$428,000, miles to be constructed 351, customers 950; Loup River Public Power district loan \$391,000, miles 354.3, customers 815; Elkhorn Valley Rural Power company loan \$171,900, miles 179.1, customers 422; Chimney Rock Public Power district loan \$250,250, miles 218, customers 612; Howard County Rural Public Power district loan \$400,000, miles 392.7, customers 1,135; Polk County Rural Public Power district loan \$367,500, miles 350, customers 800; and Burt County Rural Public Power district loan \$275,000, miles 250, customers 608.

Allotments are also being considered for two additional projects that have been planned by the Eastern Nebraska Public Power

district. For Project No. 2 contracts have been made by 1,510 customers. For Project No. 3, 2,530 customers have been signed up.

Out in the North Platte Valley, C. B. Turner, manager of the Roosevelt Public Power district, said recently, "It is gratifying to note that the rank and file of farm families, both renters and landowners, are to have electricity at a cost that is low enough for them to pay. We have tried to cover every farm home not being served. There are a few farms that are not closely connected with the major part of the district. We will now complete the lines under contract, and then the district will take up these matters of extensions as fast as possible."

A secondary, but vastly important objective of rural electrification is the night-lighting of the highways. There is no doubt but that this accomplishment will do much to lessen appreciably the appalling number of automobile accidents. Statistics show that accidents that occur at night have been cut to one-half where roads are lighted. With rural electrification there is no reason why the highways of the nation may not be as safe and delightful by night as by day.

A committee composed of Sheriff George H. Little of Schuyler, Sheriff John Harr of Clay Center, and Sheriff John Hopkins of Omaha, and representing the Nebraska State Sheriff's association, appeared before Governor Cochran, at his office in the state capitol recently, to present a plan for a state-wide police radio broadcast system, re-

newal fees from drivers' licenses to finance the scheme.

Attention was called to the fact that Iowa, which has a police broadcast system, recovers twice as many cars stolen as does Nebraska, and that Iowa has only one-half as many car thefts as Nebraska. Estimates have been made that the cost of such a system for one year would be about \$100,000. Two plans, the details of neither having been completely worked out, are being considered; one, to arrange with commercial broadcasting stations to send out police bulletins at regular intervals; the other to have a state short-wave broadcasting station.

Among the new industries of the state is a necktie factory, which is to be started in St. Paul early in January. Albert Albertson of Cedar Bluffs, formerly of St. Paul, has decided to move back to his home town and expand a business which he already has well under way. For the last year he has been manufacturing a fine line of silk neckties which he began by selling himself to leading merchants in Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa. Soon he found it necessary to employ five helpers. Now he has rented the Kotik building on Sixth street in St. Paul and plans to begin by employing fifteen persons.

Governor Cochran has stated his intention to oppose personally any efforts to create new forms of taxes in case such attempts should be made during the sessions of the unicameral legislature. He has also expressed his belief that non-parti-

sanism should be adhered to strictly. Said the governor:

"The people voted for a non-partisan legislature. The constitution now provides that the legislature is non-partisan. I certainly will make no attempt to override the constitution. So far as I have talked with members of the coming legislature, they seem to plan to observe non-partisanism. If any party caucuses are planned, I intend to discourage them.

"Non-partisanism is not coming to the Nebraska legislature for the first time," continued Governor Cochran. "On the major bills in 1935—the liquor law, the sales tax, the income tax, the one-cent gasoline tax, and others—party lines were shattered. Many good democrats differed with me and voted against my recommendation. On the other hand, some goodrepub-

licans sided with me and voted for my recommendations."

The short ballot question is now squarely before the legislature. Governor Cochran led off with a proposal to abolish the office of attorney general and the office of land commissioner, making both positions appointive. Short ballot radicals suggest that the governor be elected for a four year term and a comptroller be selected for ten years, neither officer to be eligible for reelection.

In his report Attorney General Wright endorses the appointment of the attorney general but says the selection should be made by the judges of the supreme court.

Hard work and no play, may create a dull boy but, very likely he will have some money in the bank.

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Charter No. 5770 Reserve District No. 10

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The O'Neill National Bank

of O'Neill, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business on December 31, 1936.

Published in response to call made by Comptroller of Currency, under Section 5211, U. S. Revised Statutes.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and discounts (\$89,655.98), Overdrafts (39.64), United States Government obligations, direct and-or fully guaranteed (196,041.00), Other bonds, stocks, and securities (94,301.76), Banking house, \$3,000.00. Furniture and fixtures, \$1,000.00, Real estate owned other than banking house (1.00), Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank (\$111,023.87), Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection (191,331.71), 302,355.58, 819.14, Total Assets (\$687,214.10). Liabilities include Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations (\$319,088.60), Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations (117,584.35), State, county and municipal deposits (66,627.23), United States Government and postal savings deposits (1,310.58), Deposits of other banks, including certified and cashiers' checks outstanding (44,179.10), Total of above five items: (a) Secured by pledge of loans and-or investments (\$39,288.50), (b) Not secured by pledge of loans and-or investments (509,501.16), (c) Total Deposits (\$548,789.66), Capital Account: Common stock, 500 shares, par \$100 per share (50,000.00), Surplus (50,000.00), Undivided profits—net (38,424.44) 138,424.44, Total Liabilities (\$687,214.10).

MEMORANDUM: Loans and Investments Pledged to Secure Liabilities United States Government obligations, direct and-or fully guaranteed \$ 30,000.00 Other bonds, stocks, and securities 18,000.00 Total Pledged (excluding rediscounts) \$ 48,000.00 Pledged: Against State, county, and municipal deposits 48,000.00 Total Pledged \$ 48,000.00 State of Nebraska, County of Holt, ss:

I, S. J. Weekes, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. J. WEEKES, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of January, 1937. [Seal] MARJORIE DICKSON, Notary Public. My Commission expires June 5, 1941.

Correct—Attest: Emma Dickinson Weekes, E. F. Quinn, F. N. Cronin, Directors.

(This bank carries no indebtedness of officers or stockholders.) MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



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