

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Owner
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THE DAYS OF LONG AGO

Sixty Years Ago
Holt County Banner, Jan. 2, '83. (This was the first issue of the Banner under the ownership of James H. Riggs, who purchased the paper from Cleveland & Hagerty, who had owned and published the paper for about ten months.)

A five thousand dollar school house seems big on paper, almost seems impossible, but it is not. It would look good on one of the vacant lots in O'Neill.

At a meeting held in Odd Fellows' Hall Sunday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church society in O'Neill, but few were present, but some preliminaries were gone through with and the meeting adjourned until 11 o'clock next Sunday morning. Eleven names were subscribed to the articles of association, and there are probably others who will join.

Holt County Banner, Jan. 9, '83. The storm of Sunday was one of the worst of the season, but pleasant compared with the storms of two years ago.

John McCann informs us that about the first of February he will commence the erection of a building 20x30, just north of the postoffice, for a furniture store.

Married, at St. Joseph's Catholic church today (Thursday) January 9, 1883, John F. Hayes, of Atkinson, to Miss Julia Cronin, of O'Neill.

Holt County Banner, Jan. 16, 1883. The people at and near Eagle Mills are quite positive that coal exists near the Mills and are anxious to see some prospecting done. Harry Spindler visited O'Neill on Friday last and conferred with some of our people, and it was decided to hold a meeting at the Odd Fellows' hall Saturday, January 27, to consider the advisability of organizing a company to prospect.

Holt County Banner, Jan. 23, 1883. Thirty-five degrees below zero Friday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Adams Monday night, January 15 1883, a boy, average weight.

Last Thursday morning ushered in a genuine Nebraska blizzard, the first and only one this winter—a gentle reminder of a former day. Though of short duration, it was, in the remembrance of the oldest settler, the worst ever known in the county. Towards evening the storm increased, it growing colder, and the wind blowing more fiercely. Friday morning the thermometer indicated 35 below zero, with a stiff breeze from the northwest. Friday evening it began to moderate, and Saturday was fairly pleasant, though sharp.

Senator Kinkaid has introduced bills for the organization of two new counties west of Holt; one to be called Brown and the other Cherry, the latter in honor of Lt. Cherry, who it will be remembered was killed by a soldier two years ago this winter.

Holt County Banner, Jan. 30, 1883. The meeting held at the Odd Fellows hall last Saturday afternoon, January 27, to organize a coal company, was well attended and considerable interest manifested. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and stock was taken to the amount of \$300. Following are amount of \$300. Following are the names of the committee on solicitations: William Nollkamper, Harry Spindler, John T. Prouty, John J. McCafferty, W. E. Adams and Mr. Winkoop. The meeting then adjourned until February 22, at which time all who subscribed for stock and all others interested in organizing permanently, are requested to be present.

One week ago last Thursday, the day of the terrible blizzard, Judge Malloy of Emmet and James Malloy, living about three miles on up the river, left O'Neill for their homes. The Judge, however, stopped for the night at Pat McCoy's, a mile west of town, sending James Malloy on alone with the team. Arriving at Emmet he started on up the railroad track for his home. Becoming bewildered, he went past his home to Atkinson and finding

It Takes Both, War Bonds and Taxes, to Win—Victory Tax Special Direct Levy Asked to Help Meet Heavy War Costs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approximately 50,000,000 American workers began to make an added contribution to the War cost this month in the form of a 5% Victory tax.

For many millions of Americans the Victory tax and the 1943 income tax are the first direct levies to be made by the Government to meet the staggering War costs. And it will take both . . . taxes and War Bonds . . . to provide the supplies and materials to win the War and the peace afterwards.

The Treasury Department estimates that the Victory tax will raise approximately \$2,000,000,000. Every person receiving more than \$12 per week must pay the Victory tax upon that part of his income over and above the \$12. For example, a married man with a salary of \$50 per week, with two dependents, would make only a net payment of \$1.96 per week after allowance for post-war credit.

The Government has made every effort to make the impact of the new tax as light as possible. The law, in effect, provides that in the case of married persons whose sole income is from wages or salary, 40 percent of the Victory tax paid (up to a maximum of \$1,000) plus 2 percent for each dependent (up to a maximum of \$100) may be used as a credit against whatever Federal income taxes the individual may owe at the end of the year—provided he

has purchased certain War Bonds, or paid old debts or paid life insurance premiums equal to the amount of this credit. In the case of single persons this credit will be 25 percent of the Victory tax paid (up to a maximum of \$500). Should the Victory tax credit exceed the individual's Federal income tax, the unused portion of the credit may be refundable to the taxpayer.

Even with the Victory tax, the 1943 income tax, and all other taxes paid by individuals, the average American will have more money with which to buy War Bonds than he has ever had before. Here are the statistics which explain that statement:

In 1940 the total income payments made to the American people amounted to about 76 billion dollars. In that same year the total personal taxes paid, Federal, State and local,

were roughly 2.5 billion dollars, leaving 73.5 billion dollars of disposable income. During 1943 total income payments are expected to rise to 125 billion dollars and total personal taxes under existing revenue legislation will be 15 billion dollars—leaving 110 billion dollars of income at our disposal as against only 73.5 billion dollars in 1940.

In 1943 Mr. Average American will still be carrying a much lighter tax load than his Canadian or English brothers-in-arms. In Great Britain total national and local taxes paid by individuals at present amount to 31 percent of the national income. In Canada, total individual taxes amount to 25 percent of the national income. In the United States, total personal taxes, Federal, state and local, will amount in 1943 to 18 percent of national income. Our English allies invest an additional 10 percent of national income in War savings. Our Canadian allies invest an additional 11 percent of national income in War savings. We Americans, to match the record of our Canadian neighbors, would have to invest this year 20 percent of our national income in War savings. To match the English record we would have to invest 23 percent of national income in War savings.

himself there, turned around again, but no doubt became cold and drowsy, and laid down to sleep. Search was instituted as soon as it became evident that he was lost, but no trace of him was found until Wednesday, when he was discovered by Thomas Dickerson, who was walking the track from Atkinson east, under a culvert or bridge, about two and one-half miles east of Atkinson. He was almost completely covered up in the snow, Mr. Dickerson at first seeing only what he thought was a rag, but on going under the bridge and kicking away the snow, found the corpse of the missing man. The deceased was a man of about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely death.

Fifty-Five Years Ago
The Frontier, Jan. 5, 1888. The postoffice at Red Bird has been discontinued.

The Frontier, January 12, 1888. Saturday's storm was the worst of the season this year and "hopes are entertained" that it will be the last for a time.

We are delayed in the publication of The Frontier this week because of the prevalence Thursday of a genuine blizzard, such a one as we have never seen before in an experience of nearly eight years in the west. It commenced about 11:30 Thursday forenoon and continued with unabated fury until this (Friday) morning.

Thursday morning was bright and pleasant and in all probability many people were out on the road when the storm came up. May God help them that none will perish is the prayer of all.

In town there was considerable excitement during the afternoon. Quite a number of school children returned to the school house after dinner and many who stay all day were there, and how and where they were was the anxious inquiry of all. G. W. Meals' youngest child, a boy of six years, left the school house at the noon hour and for some time it was feared he was lost, but it was learned about 2 o'clock that he had reached home all right.

Miss Welsh, the new teacher, and Annie Murphy started to return to the school house, after dinner, but became bewildered and for a time it was thought they were lost. They were found about 4 o'clock in the office of Rogers & Wagers, where a broken window showed how they effected an entrance. They were all right and the people happy to find them.

Prof. Bland showed rare judgment in providing for the children who were at the school house, not allowing any of them to go home who lived north, east or west, and only allowed those living south and in the central part of town to go when some older pupil or some man was there to go with them. Many willing hands aided in taking the little ones to their homes or places of security, and long before night they were all provided for, those who could not go home having been brought down to some of the restaurants, hotels or stores.

There were many incidents of an exciting and frightful character when everything is taken into consideration, but we have no time to speak of them here. We are all thankful indeed to know that no one is lost. This morning Mr. Bland started out at 6:00 o'clock to ascertain if the children were all right, and found they were.

As we go to press—Friday afternoon—we have learned of no deaths from the storm. J. C. McGowan and Joseph Shaw, of Scottville, came in this morning about 9 o'clock, having been out in the storm. They were coming to town with hogs, a young English man living near Parker, being with them, and when about three miles northeast of town, near Con Kelley's, the storm struck them. They tried to find the house but could not and finally turned their horses around to the wagon to make the best of it.

After night sometime, when the storm was at its worst, the young man with them started for the house and succeeded in finding it. Mr. McGowan and Shaw tramped around and did everything possible to keep from freez-

ing. Mr. Shaw gave up and laid down, and with the hope of saving him Mr. McGowan covered him (Shaw) up with snow and then jumped into his load of hogs as a last resort. He was there some time and found himself getting sleepy, when he jumped out, and tried once more to warm up by jumping and running. He soon saw what he thought was a light and breaking the ice from his eyes finally discovered that it was a light in a window. The storm had abated somewhat and he woke up Mr. Shaw and urged him to go with him. Shaw did not want to go, he was so near frozen, but McGowan insisted and together they started for the house, finally reaching it. Mr. Kelley and wife were up all night and kept a light burning in the window all the time. The young man was badly frozen and remained at the house. Thursday morning Dave Selkirk started for Dorsey and when the storm came up he stopped at a house near Parker. He came back this morning and stopped at Kelley's bringing Mr. Shaw to town with him. Mr. McGowan brought his team and load of hogs in. He is not much injured, his face frozen a little, but Mr. Shaw's left ear, his eyes, nose and face are badly frozen.

The force in the county clerk's office now consists of Clerk Hazlett, Deputy Butler, Messers E. H. Cress, John Golden, Len Bostwick, H. L. Ottehier, Barrett Scott and James Sullivan.

The Frontier, January 19, 1888. The blizzard of last Thursday extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Lakes and to Texas. A number of deaths are reported in Texas.

Fourteen deaths are known to have occurred in this county so far and there are probably one or two more, yet we hope not.

At the recent bank meeting of the First National bank the following officers were elected: W. G. Palmanteer, president; M. Flannigan, vice president; E. S. Kelly, cashier; Finley Lyon, assistant cashier. These gentlemen and the following constitute the board of directors: Miss Mary Hecker, Frank Van Liew, W. W. Stewart and Robert Wormald.

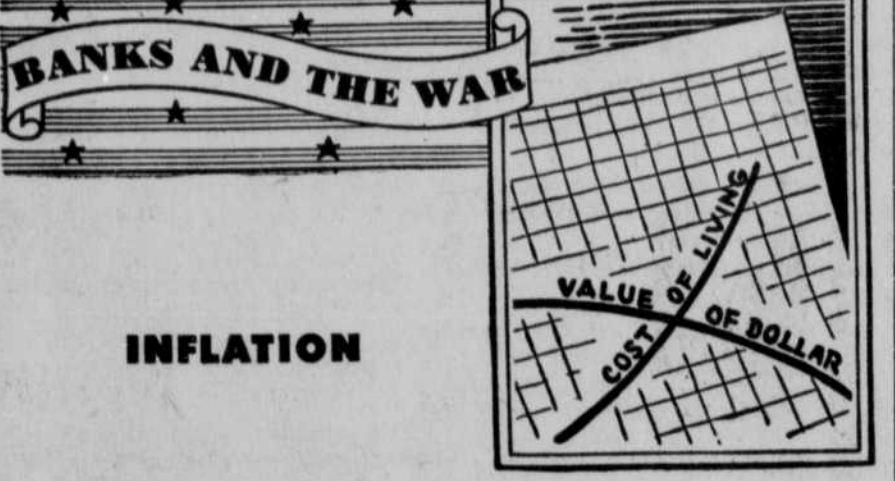
The Frontier, Jan. 26, 1888.

Miss Etta Shattuck, the young lady who was so long in a hay stack south of Emmet, was brought to O'Neill Monday and on Tuesday taken to her home in Seward. Her father came up last week to take her home, but the weather was so bad they did not start until Monday. Miss Shattuck appeared very cheerful and looks upon the bright side, although the doctors say that both limbs will have to be amputated below the knees.

Fifty Years Ago

The Frontier, Jan. 5, 1893. The Holt County Board of Supervisors, which meets on Tuesday next will be composed of the following gentlemen: J. D. Alfs, Pleasantview; W. W. Bethea, DeLoit; Wilson Brodie, Cleveland;

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INFLATION is a great destroyer of savings, a wrecker of values, an anesthetic to initiative and enterprise. America must beat inflation; the price of failure is too grim to contemplate. This bank urges action, not words. Government should enforce rigid wage and price controls everywhere. Citizens should spend less, save heroically, buy War Bonds, pay taxes as never before. The price of preserving our liberty will be high, but no price could be too high.

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Curtain your windows with sheer, shimmering rayon marquisette that lets in a sun-shiny muted glow of light, makes your windows look lovely, adds new beauty to your rooms. Specially priced and made up without extra charge by our own warehouse workroom experts, to keep them busy during January. See sample made-up curtain and swatches of colors in our store. Each curtain 44" wide finished. State length wanted.

Lengths up to 54 in., pair \$2.34
Lengths up to 63 in., pair \$2.70
Lengths up to 72 in., pair \$3.03
Lengths up to 81 in., pair \$3.39
Lengths up to 90 in., pair \$3.72

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G. E. Bryan, Verdigris; S. L. Conger, Inman; John Crawford, Sand Creek; William Clevish, Rock Falls; W. Calkins, Conley; H. J. Dayton, Fairview; S. D. Dutton, Dustin; S. J. Doud, Green Valley; John Donohoe, Shields; S. Gibson, Francis; W. R. Haigh, Emmet; W. T. Hayes, Sheridan; L. A. Jilison, Stuart; J. D. Jones, Swan; P. Kelly, Scott; E. Kline, Lake; Geo. Kennedy, Paddock; M. D. Long, O'Neill; R. Noeumber, Chambers; H. Miller, Atkinson; M. H. McCarthy, Saratoga; F. W. Phillips, Steel Creek; D. G. Roll, Ewing; D. Trullinger, Willowdale; J. E. White, Wyoming; J. H. Wilson, McClure; E. M. Waring, Iowa;

John Wynn, Grattan.
The Frontier, Jan. 17, 1893. The Holt County Board of Supervisors met Tuesday and organized by electing W. W. Bethea, of Ewing, Chairman.

Forty Years Ago

The Frontier, Jan. 1, 1903. About forty decrees have been taken in county foreclosure cases the past week. A little thing like an adverse supreme court decision has no terrors for the land-grabbing syndicate.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Golden was the scene of much merriment last Monday

night, occasioned by a surprise party which was tendered Miss Lillie by her many friends. Michael O'Malley, father of Miss Lizzie O'Malley assistant postmistress, and one of the pioneer residents of the county, died at his home about eight miles northwest of this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after a few months illness of Bright's disease. The Frontier, Jan. 8, 1903. The severe wind storm of Monday and Tuesday done considerable damage to barns and windows in this vicinity. A large glass in the postoffice front was blown in and one of the windows (Continued on Page Five)

WE'RE CONSERVING MATERIALS TO HELP "Pass the Ammunition"

Conservation of materials is not new in the telephone business. We have been doing it for years because it helps in carrying out our policy of providing the best telephone service at the lowest cost.

Now, as everyone knows, there's another reason for conserving—to help win the war. We are being extra careful to save every scrap of wire, rubber and other critical war materials. With the help of the Bell System research and manufacturing organizations, ways have been found to use substitutes for many critical materials.

In every part of the job of providing telephone service, our first aim is to be of maximum service in helping to win the war.

NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY