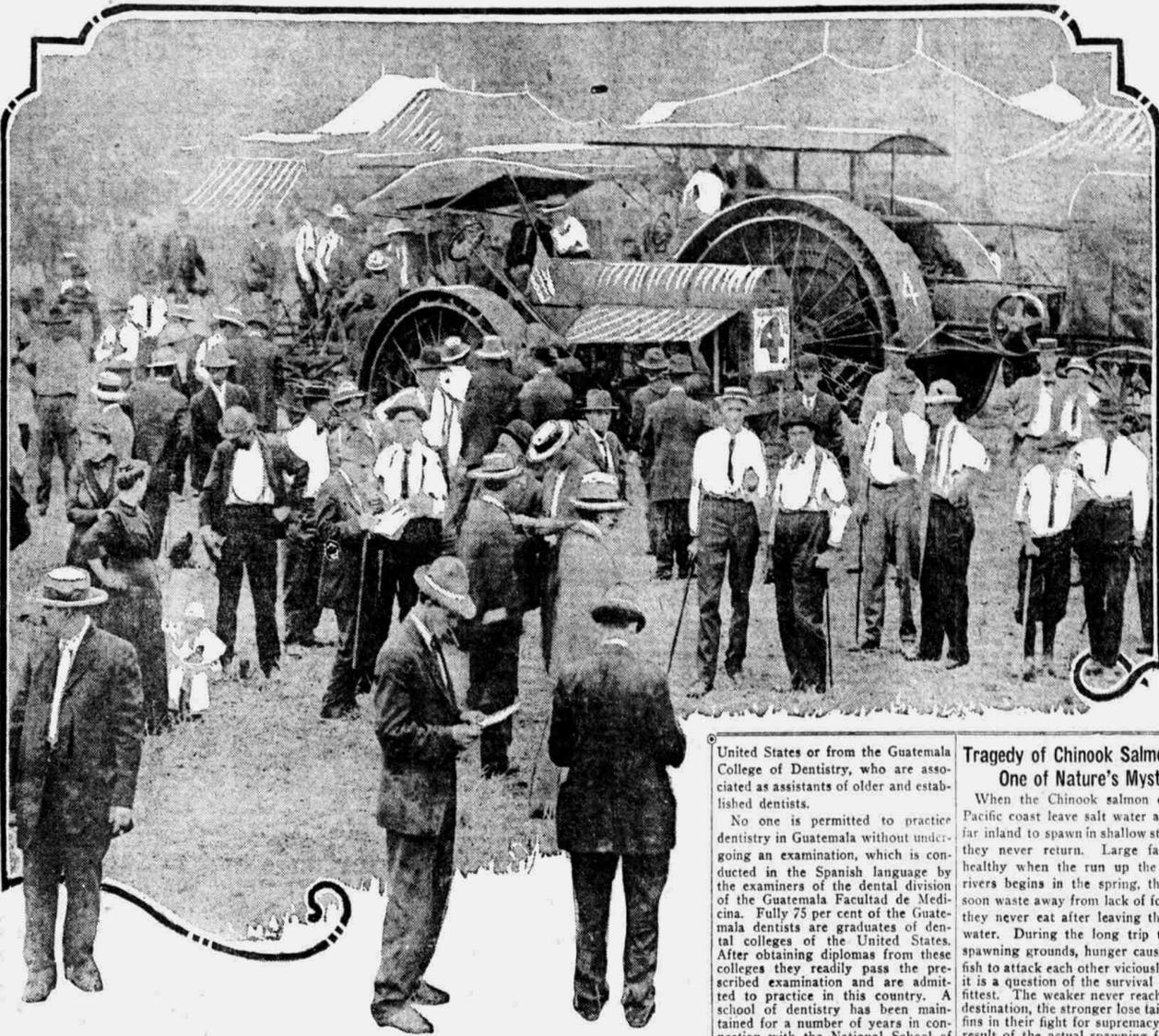


# Crowd of Interested Spectators at Last Year's Show



## NOTABLE CAREER OF JOHN C. FREMONT

Something About the Soldier and Explorer After Whom the Town Was Named.

(Continued from Page Eight.)

population under great excitement because of their peril. Here, for the first time, Fremont learned of the war between Mexico and the United States, and that a division of the Mexican army was rapidly advancing against California, and that the Mexicans had aroused the Indians to fight the Americans also. The attempt to bring California into subjection to Great Britain promised to be successful, too; so that the Americans were really in a forlorn condition. Fremont was exhorted by them to come to their rescue at once, and he did. He called for volunteers, and they flocked to his standard with horses, provisions, arms and ammunition. A more resolute, fearless and patriotic army never marched to battle. Fremont moved with so much celerity, and used his command with so much tact, that in sixty days the enemy was driven out of the country.

### Saves California for U. S.

To John C. Fremont belongs the credit of wresting California from Mexican misrule and preventing its annexation to the British empire. No wonder that the American nation almost idolized the young hero. Nor is it wholly strange, when we consider what human nature is, that graduates of West Point became jealous of a man who was a self-made military commander. But such was the fact, causing Fremont much trouble and expense, out of which he came with flying colors. The commander, who never saw a military school, by reason of his thorough drill in studies as a preparation for good citizenship, as well as by his native endowments, surpassed the trained generals of the army in successful warfare!

Fremont was prepared for still another expedition, and it proved to be the most perilous of all. He and his father-in-law, Senator Benton, had discussed the practicability of a railroad over the Rocky mountains to California. Both of them believed that such an enterprise was possible, and that at no distant day a railway would thus connect the east with the far west. His fourth expedition was to determine whether the ingenuity, courage and perseverance of American benefactors could ever accomplish such a stupendous work, if they should try.

In November, 1848, "Colonel Fremont, with his company, arrived at the Pueblos on the upper Arkansas, at the foot of the Sierra which lay in his route."

### Fifth Trip to Coast.

But Colonel Fremont was not altogether satisfied with the results of his fourth expedition. A fifth was necessary in order to determine, beyond dispute, whether it was practicable to build a railroad over the Rockies, and where lay the most feasible route. So his fifth expedition was undertaken with as much enthusiasm as he had put into any one of the four preceding it. It was attended with great success, without any extraordinary trials and hardships, and the object of Fremont's highest ambition was triumphantly accomplished. His fame had now reached all civilized countries.

Fremont now settled in California and became a leader in organizing the state. He was prominent in the preparation of its constitution, into which he was instrumental in introducing a

clause to exclude slavery forever from its domain. Although born in a slave state, with friends and relatives involved in the business, he was opposed to the system as wrong and cruel. He would have his adopted state forever free from its blighting curse; hence the provision to exclude it in the constitution.

### Nominated for President.

He was the first United States senator whom California sent to Washington, and that was for the short term of two years. He was now 37 years of age—a man the mention of whose name in almost any public assembly would elicit the most enthusiastic applause. He was known the world over as "The Great Pathfinder." This was when the whole nation was agitated upon the subject of slavery. The feeling against it at the north had culminated in the organization of the republican party, and Fremont was one of its leaders. In congress and out he held that not another inch of freedom's soil should be yielded to slavery. In these circumstances it was not strange that the new republican party should turn to him for a standard-bearer. There was no other name that was spoken with so much respect and applause by republicans; and so he was nominated by the national republican convention, at Philadelphia, on the 18th of June, 1856. But the friends of freedom were not numerous enough to elect him. The south had a multitude of sympathizers at the north, and together they elected James Buchanan, who was the slave holders' candidate.

### Appointed Major General.

At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, Fremont was made major-general, with headquarters at St. Louis. He entered upon his military career like a veteran, as he was. Bold, enthusiastic, patriotic, willing to die for his country, he made his mark at the start. He fortified St. Louis, secured Cairo by a happy and successful venture, proclaimed martial law, suspended the issue of disloyal newspapers, and issued a proclamation assuming the government of the state (Missouri), and announcing that he would emancipate the slaves of every man in arms against his country. Herein his wisdom and sagacity appeared; for he saw what President Lincoln failed to see at that time—that emancipation was a military necessity. Mr. Lincoln wrote to him approving all of his proclamation except the emancipation clause; and he asked Fremont to withdraw that, but he refused. Then the president himself annulled it in a public order. Subsequently Fremont was placed in command of the "mountain district" of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where his most effective fighting was done. In June, 1862, he asked to be relieved, and returned to New York, where his family had lived since 1856. In 1864 a convention of republicans, who were opposed to Mr. Lincoln for a second term, nominated Fremont for president and he accepted the nomination. But a subsequent conference with republicans in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and the growing conviction that the success of the Union cause depended upon continuing President Lincoln in office, led him to withdraw.

After the close of the Civil war, General Fremont was conspicuous in the building of railroads, particularly in the west and south. He was governor of Arizona from 1878 to 1881, where his counsels and labors were invaluable in developing the resources of that new country. He died in California in 1889; and a grateful nation paid a noble tribute to his memory.

For best reports of the Fremont tractor demonstration read The Bee from day to day.

### Annexation Without Indemnity.

"—Your roommate says that he is a practical socialist.  
Dunk—He must be. He wears my shirt, smokes my tobacco and writes to my girls."  
—Fitz. Panther.

## Thirty-Two Dentists Work Over Guatemalan Natives

There are thirty-two surgeon dentists practicing their profession in the Republic of Guatemala at present, of whom twenty-two are located in Guatemala City and the remainder in Quezaltenango, Escuintla, and the other leading towns of the country. The total given does not include a number of young dentists recently graduated from dental colleges of the

United States or from the Guatemala College of Dentistry, who are associated as assistants of older and established dentists.

No one is permitted to practice dentistry in Guatemala without undergoing an examination, which is conducted in the Spanish language by the examiners of the dental division of the Guatemala Facultad de Medicina. Fully 75 per cent of the Guatemala dentists are graduates of dental colleges of the United States. After obtaining diplomas from these colleges they readily pass the prescribed examination and are admitted to practice in this country. A school of dentistry has been maintained for a number of years in connection with the National School of Medicine, or Facultad de Medicina. For the last ten years the local school has graduated from two to three pupils per annum. The school has a small attendance at this time, for the reason, it is stated, that the Guatemalan students prefer the dental colleges of the United States, the diplomas from which lend them prestige when they embark in the practice of their profession.—United States Commerce Reports.

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## Tragedy of Chinook Salmon One of Nature's Mysteries

When the Chinook salmon of the Pacific coast leave salt water and go far inland to spawn in shallow streams they never return. Large fat and healthy when the run up the coast rivers begins in the spring, the fish soon waste away from lack of food, as they never eat after leaving the salt water. During the long trip to the spawning grounds, hunger causes the fish to attack each other viciously, and it is a question of the survival of the fittest. The weaker never reach their destination, the stronger lose tails and fins in their fight for supremacy. As a result of the actual spawning following the run up the rivers without food, the fish change in color and lose all their scarlet and most of their skin, becoming a mass of white patches and blotches of decay. Their mission in life ended, the old fish die and the newly born find their way to salt water, only to repeat the experience of their elders four years hence. The spawning ground of the Chinook salmon is both his cradle and his grave. Here is a fish tragedy unequalled certainly by anything in human annals.—Forest and Stream.

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