

H. S. KALEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Red Cloud, Nebraska.
Will negotiate the sale of School Bonds, &c.
County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. R. WILLCOX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC & REAL ESTATE AGENT.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.
Special attention given to paying taxes at discount.
CASH PAID FOR COUNTY WARRANTS.

W. M. RICHARDSON, J. A. TULLEYS

Richardson & Tulleys,
REAL ESTATE & COLLECTING AGENTS.

Will buy and sell Real Estate on Commission, and pay taxes for non-residents.
Special attention given to the location of business premises promptly answered.

LEE S. ESTELL,

Att'y & Counselor at Law,
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

Will buy and sell Real Estate on commission and pay taxes for non-residents.
Special attention given to the location of business premises promptly answered.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS
Under the act of June 8th, 1872.
Claims collected, and all manner of business before the U. S. Land Office attended to with promptness and dispatch.

LOCAL AGENT FOR B. & M. B. R. LANDS.
Immigration Agent for Webster Co.

ROVEN & LAIRD,
Attorneys at Law

AND
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

U. D. PROCTOR, PROPRIETOR,
HEBBERON, NEBRASKA.

The Travelling Public will find this Hotel to be first class in every respect.
Carriage runs daily to Bellevue, the depot, and station on the St. Joe & D. C. R. R.

E. H. JONES,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY, NEB.

Particular attention given to repairing fine Watches and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dr. T. B. WILLIAMS,
Family Physician,

Tenders his services to the public and will attend to all Professional calls.
Office at the Red Cloud Drug Store.

LIVERY & FEED
STABLE,

J. D. POST, Proprietor.

Having fitted up a large Stable is prepared at all times to furnish room and feed for team. Livery rigs on short notice.

Miss S. A. Munsell,
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Red Cloud and vicinity that she is prepared to execute orders for

MILLINERY,
Dress-Making

AND
PLAIN SEWING of all kinds.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOL. II.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1874.

NO. 10.

Cobb, Marquett & Moore,
LAWYERS,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

WORSWICK & CO.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE,
HASTINGS, NEB.

RUFUS MIKSH,
Carpenter & Builder

All kinds of repairing done on short notice and reasonable terms. Saws, Stands, Tables, Chairs, etc., made to order.

CHAS. L. MILLER,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Red Cloud and vicinity that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on short notice and reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

DENVER HOUSE
Billiard Hall.

D. W. DALTON, Prop.
HASTINGS, NEBRASKA.

Billiard Parlor.
T. R. LEE,
Hastings, Nebraska.

This establishment has just been fitted up in good style, and is just the place to enjoy a game of billiards.

STONE MASON.
H. C. WEBER,
of the people of Red Cloud and vicinity that he is prepared to do all kinds of Mason work on short notice and reasonable terms.

Brown & Gardner,
Carpenters & Builders
Red Cloud, Nebraska.

City Meat Market.
MARK H. WARNER,

Has just opened a Meat Market in Webster Street, next door south of Park's Shoe Shop where he will keep and sell fresh meats of all kinds.

FOR BEEF, CATTLE, HOGS, AND HIDES.
Red Cloud, Nebraska.

La Glede House.
Red Cloud, Nebraska.

WM. MORGAN, Proprietor.

Good Stable in Connection with the HOUSE.

This hotel has been refitted and refurnished throughout. Commercial Men, Railroad Men and all parties visiting Red Cloud, will find ample accommodations at this Hotel.

BUCK HOUSE,
GEORGE BUCK, Jun., Proprietor,
FRANKLIN, NEB.

Good Accommodations, Livery and Feed Stable.

VALLEY HOUSE!
Red Cloud, Nebraska.

JOS. C. WARNER, Proprietor.

This Hotel is entirely new, having been built the present season, and is fitted up with regard to

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

BOARD BY THE DAY & WEEK
At reasonable rates.

A large and commodious STONE STABLE has just been added to the premises.

THE ONLY PAPER IN

WEBSTER CO.

AND THE

LARGEST PAPER

IN THE

REPUBLICAN VALLEY

THE CHIEF

Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at Red Cloud, Webster County, Nebraska, and is devoted to the interests of Webster County, and

SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA.

Special attention will be given to all Home and Local matters. Everything of local or general interest transpiring in this and adjoining counties, will be accurately reported at the earliest possible date.

The interests of Immigration will be looked after, and the publisher desires the co-operation of all who desire to see Southwest Nebraska settled with live and enterprising pioneers. To this end furnish accounts of the resources and capabilities of the soil, the best locations still vacant, and, in fact, everything that will tend to induce immigration.

A portion of our columns will be devoted to entertaining and miscellaneous matter for family reading.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Scott, Nebraska, September 13, 1874.

Ed. Chief:—In your issue of Aug. 22d, it is asserted that "corn has been and will continue to be the dependence of the Nebraska farmer." Now while that, from the nature of our surroundings, has been the case, it need not necessarily be so in the future, and should not be for any reasons. Depending on the product of the country, which crops any agricultural district, and when there is a surplus, it is not that one failing occasionally; and the sooner that idea is abolished the better it will be for the country, for it is a ruinous practice and is fraught with disappointment to the producer. A country so generally adapted to the production of all the cereals as this affords no apology for another year's scarcity in all or most of the essential products, unless the small grain should be attacked by the chinch-bug, weevil, etc., which is not very probable. Corn is unreliable. Would it not be better for every farmer to plant less corn and appropriate more ground to wheat, rye, oats and barley, then he can feed his stock, fatten his hogs, &c., if corn fails entirely.

While quite a number are leaving the country temporarily, seeking a place to winter, it is encouraging to see a general disposition to "fight it out on this line," if it takes all winter, which is certainly the better plan, and in the end will result in less damage to the country. Much depends upon keeping up the spirits; not giving way to despondency. But by manfully taking hold of the dilemma, carefully providing everything within reach that will contribute to the preservation of stock or the maintenance of the family. Carefully husbanding resources, reducing expenditures to actual necessities, and, if possible, keep out of debt. I have noticed foreign cattle buyers hovering around to pick up the choicest stock in the country at less than it is worth, making profit out of our necessities. I would say give them the cold shoulder. There are men who live here, who have made, and spend their money here, that will buy if it must be sold.

Their interests are identified with ours and they should have the preference. Another man, of profound interest to us, and should attract our earnest attention, and that is, "wairie fires." A general burn-out in the present scarcity of feed would be a very serious calamity, indeed; and every precaution should be used to prevent it. Every Grange in the county, and school district should organize fire vigilance committees. Every camp ground school house door, or other conspicuous place, should have a printed postcard warning all persons to be careful about letting fires get out. That the severest penalties of the law will be inflicted on every person or persons who may be careless or neglect permit fire to escape at large. The citizens should turn out in sufficient numbers to control it, and burn a sufficient number of fire guards at intervals throughout the county in favorable locations to prevent a general fire. Every farmer should see that his individual place is secured and safe beyond a doubt. It is a satisfaction to know that we have confidence in, and hope will prove a permanent structure, a credit to the county, and a standing advertisement of the superiority of that style of bridge over those other frauds, but no better than might be expected from the reputation of the company who built it. Mr. Cook is a thorough bridge-builder, and is gaining the patronage he so richly merits, in the Republican Valley.

THE DOUBLE TRACK.

[From the Lincoln Journal.]

In reviewing the Republican platform the other day we omitted special notice of the plank in favor of a double track railroad from the Missouri to the seaboard, to be built at the expense of the Government, and to be devoted to the carrying of freight at or near cost price between these distant mutual markets, and intervening points. This idea was, we believe, first advocated by the distinguished Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, when the matter of cheap transportation began to be agitated. The Journal has always contended that this was the most practicable solution of the cheap transportation question, and as it is a theory in harmony with the spirit of Republicanism, which has always been favorable to internal improvements by the general Government, in cases where State or private enterprise is inadequate, we rejoice to see it adopted in the platform of the

Republican party has been fruitful of these daring and comprehensive experiments, and has carried these tremendous enterprises thus far to a successful conclusion in an incredibly short period after adopting them as a part of its creed.

The theory of the double track railway is as follows: It is to be built by the Government as a national highway, and is to be open to all the people for freighting purposes, the Government charging tolls for the passage of trains over it at so much per mile, precisely as tolls are charged to boats on the canals of the West, and other waterways made these public waterways for the use of the people. Any individual, company or corporation will have the right, under general regulation, to use this road for the transportation of cars. There will be no time tables necessary, as all trains going east occupy one track, and those coming west the other. A uniform rate of speed, say ten to fifteen miles per hour, will be established, and trains will be merely obliged to start at proper intervals, and keep a certain distance apart, stopping nowhere except upon switches, or at regular fuel and water stations.

No passenger traing will be allowed except in these general freight regulations, each train keeping its precedence, unless it loses its place in the line by delays along the route. It will easily be seen that this feature will advance the business capacity of the proposed line to the maximum. They may and doubtless will be occupied by a constant procession of freight trains twelve hundred miles long, capable of doing all the heavy transportation between the seaboard and the west, while the present lines would devote themselves to the passenger, express and fast freight business.

We believe that so far as rail transportation at a minimum cost is concerned, this is the only plan yet proposed that will adequately meet the demand of the West. It will cost a large sum of money, but every man, woman and child in the country, not depending upon railroad dividends for a subsistence, will be benefited either in a reduction in the price of bread or of manufactured articles.

THE BOMBASTIC FURIOUS OF THE OMAHA HERALD.

The Omaha Herald, Dr. Miller, was in Lincoln last week, attending the Democratic State Convention. He had seen met Silas Garber, the Republican nominee for Governor, but a few days before had shamefully abused him in his paper by comparing him to a monkey, etc. Mr. Garber had a curiosity to see what manner of a man Miller is, so he hunted him up and got an introduction to him at the Journal office. The little Dr. looked at the man's face and powerful form of the man, he had so ignorantly vilified, and when Garber remarked that he had been looking for him, a mixed feeling of alarm and surprise came over the guilty blood to his face. Garber, amused at his embarrassment assured him that he had no objection to his coming to meet him on any terms.

Miller felt relieved, and during the short interview that followed he acknowledged that he would have to take back some things he had said about the Republican nominee.

FALLS IN BUSINESS.

The man who has never failed in business cannot possibly know whether he has any "grit" in him, or is worth a button. It is the man who fails, and then rises who is really great in his way. Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinet maker, locomotive builder, and grocer, but as often as he failed, he "tried and tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, then crowned his victory by giving a million dollars to help the poor boys in times to come. Horace Greely tried three or four lines of business before he founded the Tribune, and made it worth a million dollars.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Despite the military precautions taken to keep unauthorized parties away from the gold regions of the Black Hills, the authorities will find themselves outwitted, probably within thirty days, for before that period shall have elapsed a party of fifty men, now preparing for the expedition will leave Bismark for the gold mines. The men who are going, and who are determined to get through to their destination in spite of the military, in defiance to all law to the contrary, and regardless of all risks from the peril of meeting the Sioux, are fully qualified to succeed in their enterprise.

They are not only hunters, but men who have had large experience in the work of digging for the precious metal. They are familiar with the Indian mode of life, and with their customs, and can adapt themselves, when necessary, to the wild life of the plains, and though they do not anticipate any trouble with the red men on their way, they will go prepared for all emergencies.

The route hence to the Black Hills is one peculiarly favorable to the avoidance of meeting with the Indians. It lies inland, and far away from the lines of the agencies, where and in which neighborhoods, the Indians are most likely to be met with. And, besides, the journey would be a comparatively brief one, as the trip can be made in ten days.

the existence of gold, based on his own observations, in the Black Hills, and the intense eagerness that now prevails all along the Missouri to enter this rich region is the natural result of the expectations that have been aroused.

The only possible trouble that might arise, the members think, would occur en route, if any strolling bands of Sioux should be encountered. Once in the Black Hills, they profess to have no fear of an easy and unobstructed prosecution of their explorations for gold. As it is not their purpose to burden themselves with any unnecessary baggage or camp equipment, they will have nothing more than their arms and the usual utensils of primitive mining.

In the meantime, General Custer, who is on the alert in the matter of these projected invasions of the country that he has opened up, has received strict orders to prevent the departure of parties for the Black Hills. He expects to be compelled to resort to harsh measures to check the rising tide of adventure in that direction, and as he is determined to do his duty and obey orders, if the expedition referred to above, and others, succeed in reaching the new El Dorado, it will not be his fault.

While this is the state of the settlers' and frontiersmen's mind in regard to the gold discoveries in the Black Hills, a renewed impulse has just been given to the gold fever by reports from Carrol, at the mouth of the Musselshell river, where that stream flows into the Missouri. Rich gold discoveries are discovered on the Musselshell river, near Carrol, and that settlement, accounts say, is carefully deserted by its inhabitants, who have flocked to the new diggings. This new "lead" is altogether unconnected with the Black Hill gold region, as Carrol lies nearly two degrees to the northwest of that country.

It will be seen that Elder J. B. Maxfield, of this place, was a candidate before the Prohibition Convention for Governor, but that he failed of a nomination. We read in reports of the proceedings of that straight-laced and ecclesiastical gathering that the Elder made a speech before the nomination, in which he severely denounced the Republican party for its corruption and general rottenness, and expressed his determination to take the stump against it.

The Elder will allow us to express our mild surprise, first, that he should be found in a prohibitory convention at all; second, that he should denounce a party at whose hands he but a few days before sought the gubernatorial nomination; and third, that he should so far forget the scriptural injunction about serving two masters as to allow office-seeking to disturb the otherwise even tenor of his life, and subject him to the displeasure of his constituents, and on his own record so unpleasantly often.

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Horace Greely tried three or four lines of business before he founded the Tribune, and made it worth a million dollars. Patrick Henry failed at every thing he undertook, until he made himself the ornament of his age and nation. The founder of the New York Herald kept on failing and sinking his money for ten years, and then made one of the most profitable newspapers on the face of the earth.

Stephen A. Douglas made dinner tables, bedsteads, and bureaus, many a long year before he made himself a "giant" on the floor of Congress. Abraham Lincoln failed to make both ends meet by chopping wood, failed to earn his salt in the galley slave life of a Mississippi flat boatman, he had not even wit enough to keep a grocery, and yet he made himself a grand victor of the nineteenth century.

From every part of the country is heard the note of preparation for the Fall campaigns. The work of organizing and marshaling the political forces, building the platforms and settling the "issues" that are to be discussed on a thousand stumps, is now being energetically carried on in some thirty old States and Territories of this Republic.

Senator Morton opened the campaign in Indiana on the 21st of July in an elaborate and able speech at Terre Haute. In his attack upon the Democratic party he dwelt forcibly upon the charge that that party "has no policy for administering the Government and makes no attempt at consistency, professing in one locality what it denies in another." He illustrated by its advocacy in Maine of free trade, in Pennsylvania of a high protective tariff, and in Indiana of a tariff for revenue only.

The Independents profess to feel sanguine in regard to the result of the elections soon to come off in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. It is also claimed that their prospects in Minnesota, Michigan and Kansas are good. In Michigan the Independent Convention consisted of about equal proportions of former Republicans and Democrats, while in Kansas a number of the delegates were old line Republicans, and John E. Cassey, formerly a Republican, received the nomination for Governor.

Coming nearer home, political excitement in our own State is already manifested, but the prospect seems to be at present that the Independents will not out any conspicuous figure in the fight, and the Republicans will win an easy victory.

Outside of a few States the Independents have not manifested much power. In the elections that have already come off, they have won no victories, while no less than eight States have gone Democratic. The effect of these Democratic successes is likely to be to keep the Republicans true to their party organizations by indicating that any diversion of their strength will only tend to give the battle into the hands of the reactionists. Some of our leaders think that these Democratic gains are "more apparent than real" and only show that "the people have not yet waked up." They certainly show that the Democrats have waked up, and that their party is far from being the "putrescent corpse" which we have of late heard so much about from certain quarters.

THIRTY years ago one hundred miles west of Omaha was fixed as the farthest limit for agricultural production in Nebraska; now farms are found three hundred miles beyond that city, with hardy settlers taking up homesteads still further west in the valleys where sufficient water can be found for irrigation. Mr. Deane, vice president of the Horticultural Society, in passing Sidney Barracks, four hundred miles west of the Missouri river, was struck with the beauty of the green parade ground the thrifty shade trees and the flourishing gardens at the post, while outside its limits the native grasses were matted and dead. He wrote to Major Dudley of the Third Cavalry, who commands the post, for a description of the means by which he had produced such a delightful oasis in the midst of a desert, and the Major replied with a letter giving a full account of his experience in cultivating Nebraska soil. He says that he is convinced that there is no difficulty in raising nearly all the varieties of vegetables raised anywhere else in the same latitude, even at an altitude of about 4,000 feet, by a judicious system of irrigation, and he is inclined to believe that the alkali in the soil is no detriment to successful cultivation when there is an abundance of water at command. The enterprising citizens of Nebraska are preparing to utilize all the water attainable for purposes of irrigation, while by planting forest trees they expect to increase the amount of what is now called the rainfall. It is not improbable that in the near future the whole of that part of the treeless waste heretofore known as the Great American Desert which is situated in Nebraska, may be covered with green forests and fertile farms.

At High Falls, New York, a young lady, Miss Field, was knocked down by a horse, and she was so badly injured that she was unable to get up. A man struck her, and she was taken to a hospital. The horse was killed, and the man was arrested.

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