

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOLUME IV. RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877. NUMBER 31.

Advertising Rates

Local and Editorial Notices... Foreign News... Advertising rates for various durations and types of ads.

The Rage for Blue Glass.

Features of the Demand for the Latest Discoveries Aid to Health.

A little sign made of the appropriate material has just been displayed in Park place on which are the appropriate words, "Blue Glass." "We are selling 1,000 per cent. more of this glass than we used to," said a gentleman inside the store.

"Are you a convert, sir?" "Oh, yes, we have great confidence in the curative powers of this glass. It's made only in France. The cobalt is put in the melt and gives the mazarine blue, but it will be imitated here if this demand for it continues."

An old gentleman came into the store in a hesitating manner and with a weak smile all over his face. "Have you any of this 'blue glass'?" he asked.

The Miners' Trust and Safe Deposit Bank, at Shamokin, Pa., has suspended. The principal business men of the place are heavy depositors and the loss falls mainly upon them.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says a German named John Hoffman, arrested on a charge of murder recently committed in Oregon, confesses to have murdered a Frenchman, Julien Kumbler, in Macon county, Ill., on the night of the 24th of last January.

"Suppose a man should wear blue glass in the crown of his hat?" "Then he would never have delirium tremens."

"I don't know. He doesn't buy it here; but it's all the same in kind. The fact is, the effect appears to be wrought by the color, however produced. Blue curtains have a very quieting effect on the nerves of excitable persons."

Inquiries made at other glass stores confirmed the story of this enormous increase in the sale of blue glass. A remedy for all manner of painful diseases, which is cheap and not bad to take, is pretty sure to obtain a strong hold on the popular heart.

On the morning of Feb. 17th, a fire was discovered in a saloon in Omaha, owned by John Benson. The flames were extinguished in a short time, and the firemen entered the building and found Benson dead on the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear—supposed suicide caused by drinking and domestic difficulties.

At Oregon, Holt county, Mo., on the evening of Feb. 16th, John F. Simers, shot his wife and then shot himself. He had had difficulty with his wife, and left a letter charging the blame on her because she wanted a divorce and had applied for one on account of cruelty.

The excitement at Shamokin, Pa., caused by the failure of the Miners' Trust and Safe Deposit Company was intensified on the morning of Feb. 17th by the suspension of the Northumberland County National Bank.

A good old colored man named Uncle Jim Hill set himself up the other day as a phrenologist, and a barber was his first subject. He placed the barber on a chair, felt of his head for a long time, and then remarked: "William, you are too sanguine. When you lend money you expect it back. You are bilious. You want to be honest, but you haven't the necessary character; you isn't hopeful; you is bowed down with grief most of the time; you has an ear for music; you has de worst feet on Kentucky street; you is de right sort of a man to wheel coal down hill for big wages."

William rose up, pitched Uncle Jim over the cook-stove and under the bed, and split a panel of the door as he went out. The aged phrenologist was at the City Hall the next morning to get advice from the police, and when advised to go out of the trade, replied: "Seems like I shall have to, for I've getting too aged to be bumped over stoves.—Louisville Commercial.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

On the 15th of February an altercation took place in the office of Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, with a man who was unknown to the police on duty in the State House, and Gov. Packard was shot in the knee cap. The party who did the shooting was fired upon by the bystanders and wounded in the arm. The dispatch says: It transpired that Mr. Packard, while seated in his chair, surrounded by half a dozen callers, had been suddenly approached by one of the parties, who, drawing a pistol, leveled it at Mr. Packard's heart, and at almost a point blank range, pulled the trigger. At that very instant Gov. Packard struck the weapon down, and simultaneously the weapon exploded, and the shot struck the Governor in the knee. Mr. Packard then closed with the man and threw him to the floor. Diligent inquiry failed to divulge the name of the man, anything about him, or anything about the cause of the attack.

The City Savings Bank, of Chicago, has closed its doors. Its deposits were about \$46,000. The examiner who went through the papers and books says it will pay nearly if not quite dollar for dollar. Judge H. W. Williams, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died in Pittsburg, Feb. 19th, of heart disease.

A fire at Medina, Ohio, Feb. 18th, destroyed the Empire Block and three store buildings adjoining. Loss, \$25,000. A fire at Sag Harbor, Long Island, Feb. 18th, destroyed over 30 buildings, burning over an area of a quarter of a mile long by 500 feet wide. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000 on buildings and \$50,000 on stock.

On the night of Feb. 19th, a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings near the approach to the great bridge in East St. Louis. The approach to the bridge was so badly damaged that teams could not cross and about a dozen horses were consumed.

Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough died at Washington on the morning of Feb. 20th, being the 6th death among Rear Admirals within four or five weeks. Crowell & Co's saw and grist mill at Cambridge, Md., was burned, Feb. 20th. Loss, \$50,000. The damage by the fire at the east end of the great bridge at St. Louis, will not exceed \$50,000. D. Kreigh, commission merchant in Chicago, has failed.

By the death of Miss Mary Dancer in New York, a few days ago, more than four fifths of a large property acquired by Mathias Dancer, a gambler, goes to charitable and benevolent institutions. Mary was a young lady of rare beauty of character and devoted bent of mind. During her life she gave much to charity, and by her will, divided \$35,000 among 31 religious, benevolent and charitable societies, after disposing of \$185,000 to relations and friends.

The American Female Guardian Society, The Home for Incurables, Children's Aid Society, New York City Mission, the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, the American Seaman's Friend Society, the New York Society for the relief of Ruptured and Crippled, the American Bible Society, and the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union, get \$20,000 each.

The Russians are actively working in Persia to induce the Shah to join them in the event of war. The inducement is the possession of the disputed frontier territory. The Shah does not appear altogether averse to the plan. The Turkish frontier is almost denuded of troops, and with the 20,000 troops that the Shah can collect, something might be done.

The British bark Marie, Captain Grayson, was wrecked in a gale recently, in mid ocean, with a crew of 14 men, all of whom perished but two, who were rescued by the schooner, F. E. McDonald. One of them died within four hours. The survivor, James McLaughlin, tells a horrible story of the sufferings of the crew. The bark sprung a leak in the gale and was filled with water, so that it was impossible to save any provisions or fresh water. The lumber with which the vessel was laden prevented her sinking, but the weight of the masts turned the vessel on her beam ends until the masts broke away, when she righted and the men regained deck. Having no food or water, they soon began to die of starvation, and as one died the rest subsisted on the dead body, and so on until only two were left. No one was killed, but the moment one died, the survivors cut the throat of the deceased, drank the blood, and then divided the heart and brains. It was 32 days from the time of the disaster until the wreck was sighted, and during all that time the crew had not a drop of water or other food than the bodies of their dead shipmates.

Life is short, if it merits that name only when it is agreeable; since, if we reckoned together all our happy years, we should with difficulty make a life of some months out of a great number of years.—Diderot.

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ODONNELL BROTHERS' COUPAGE.

at Jersey City, burned on the night of Feb. 16th. Loss, \$50,000. A fire in the telegraph office at Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 17th, caused damage to the amount of \$15,000. A dispatch from Deadwood, of Feb. 17th, says: Last night the Indians ran off about 200 head of cattle from Spearfish. Men came in and reported that the Indians drove them from their work about a mile from Deadwood. Gen. Crook has ordered from Camp Robinson two more companies of cavalry, in addition to the one already enroute there.

Dispatches from Warrenton, Mo., state that Col. Meyer, revenue agent of the St. Louis District, was shot and severely wounded, Feb. 18th, by Nat. C. Dryden, a lawyer of Warrenton. Meyer seized some stills at that place, and supposing that Dryden was the attorney for the owners of the stills, there was some dispute between him and Col. Meyer, growing out of the seizure.

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LIVING CONGRESS—114 SESSION.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—The Pacific Railroad matter was postponed, and the House bill for the support of the District of Columbia for the year ending Jan. 31st, 1876, was considered. Various amendments were agreed to. Pending the discussion, Senator Wright demanded the regular order, and a lengthy discussion ensued. Senator Wright withdrew his demand for the regular order, with the understanding that the District tax bill should be disposed of. The Senate resumed the consideration of the railroad bill. Senator Allison submitted an amendment to the railroad committee's bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the credit of the Pacific Railroad the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Companies the amount due them for transportation, as provided in the committee's bill. After further consideration the Senate took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At 11 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, which afterward passed with the amendment for the appointment of a commission to decide upon the future naval policy of the United States. The commission is to consist of the Admiral of the Navy, the General of the Army, two Senators, three Representatives, and two naval officers, to be designated by the President. The bill passed removing the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston. The Speaker presented the President's message vetoing the bill perfecting the revision of the United States laws, objecting to the section which directs the clerk of the House to select one newspaper in each State and Territory in which all treaties and United States laws may be ordered for publication shall be published—211 to 1, and the bill was then reported back with the objectionable section eliminated, and passed. The House proceeded to consider the bill to ratify the agreement with certain bands of Sioux Indians; also with the northern bands of Arapahoes and the Cheyennes. Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved an amendment providing that nothing in the bill should be construed as authorizing the removal of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill for the transportation of freight over the bridge constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad across the Missouri river at Omaha. It provides that the Government should be authorized to purchase the bridge and fix the rates for transportation across said bridge. Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, on behalf of the minority of the committee on the Pacific Railroad, offered a substitute for the bill fixing the rate of toll at \$5 for each car and 25 cents for each passenger. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose. On motion of Mr. Williams, of Michigan, the House adjourned in the Senate resolution allowing the monetary commission until the 24th of February to make their report. Recess till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—Senator Logan's bill for the issue of silver coin and to make the silver dollar a legal tender, introduced in August last, was made a special order for Monday next. A House amendment to the consular appret concurred in, and the Senate bill was taken up. Senator Chaffee submitted an amendment providing that the act should be construed as a bill for the relief of the government and the companies, if, within four months after its passage, it is accepted by the companies, and provided said companies shall faithfully comply with all provisions of the act, and not be in default of installments when due. After a long debate the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 22. Several other amendments were acted upon. After some other business the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were re-opened, the bill appropriating \$100,000 to supply the deficiency for the purpose of official stamps for the Treasury Department passed.

At 11 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole, and considered the bill for the transportation of freight over the bridge constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad, but without disposing of the bill rose. Mr. Eden reported a bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 to the Claims Commission for the purpose of the special order for Tuesday. Private bills were then presented. Several were passed and the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. When the committee rose the bill passed supplementary to the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded on the 28th of November, 1858," and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction in certain cases. It allows certain American insurance companies to go before the Court of Claims to make a case against the Chinese indemnity fund. Recess till to-morrow.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION. The Commission decided that no evidence can be received in the Louisiana case except the electoral certificates. The vote was 8 against 7. The yeas were Bradley, Edmunds, Frisbie, Garfield, Howe, Miller, Morton and Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunter, Payne and Thurman—7. After the conclusion had been reached by the Commission the counsel was admitted and the resolutions embracing the decision were read. In the evening in secret session, the Commission by a vote of 8 against 7, adopted a resolution submitted by Morton declaring that the eight Naves and Wheeler electoral votes of Louisiana should be counted. The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frisbie, Garfield, Howe, Miller, Morton and Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunter, Payne and Thurman—7. After the conclusion had been reached by the Commission the counsel was admitted and the resolutions embracing the decision were read. In the evening in secret session, the Commission by a vote of 8 against 7, adopted a resolution submitted by Morton declaring that the eight Naves and Wheeler electoral votes of Louisiana should be counted. The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frisbie, Garfield, Howe, Miller, Morton and Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunter, Payne and Thurman—7.

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JOINT SESSION.

At 11:25 the Senate and House met in joint convention, and the count proceeded, as follows: Maine, 7 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Maryland, 8 votes for Tilden and Hendricks. When Michigan was called, Mr. Tucker objected on account of the ineligibility of Daniel J. Crossman, and declaring that one Benton Hanchett, having been elected for Michigan, and having held and still holding the office of United States Commissioner, had absented himself from the electoral college and his place has been filled by the remaining electors. The Senate then withdrew to allow each house to consider the matter separately. When the Senate again repaired to the hall of the House, the votes of Michigan were announced as having been cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The votes of the following States were then counted and announced: Minnesota, 5 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Mississippi, 8 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Nebraska, 4 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. When Nevada was called, Mr. Springer objected to the count of one vote on the ground that elector R. M. Daggett was, at the time of his appointment, and thereafter, United States Commissioner. The objection having been read, the Senate withdrew.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—Legislative business was resumed. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to ratify an agreement with certain bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and also with the Northern Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, and the bill passed. Senator Mitchell, from the committee on Elections, submitted a long report on the case of the Oregon electors, and asked that it be printed in the record. It was ordered printed as the other reports. Senator Sherman, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to aid in the resumption of specie payments—placed on the calendar. Numerous committee reports were made. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered, and the committee's amendments agreed to, and also other amendments, after which the bill passed. Senator Windom, called up the legislative appropriation bill, which, as amended by the committee on Appropriations, appropriates \$49,172,866. All the amendments were agreed to. Senator Hitchcock submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for the purchase of garden and field seed, for distribution to those States which were ravaged by grasshoppers in 1876, from \$10,000 to \$50,000—agreed to. The bill then passed. The Senate went into executive session and when the doors re-opened, took a recess until to-morrow.

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