

# THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty," and \$1.50 a year is the price of the Red Cloud Chief.

VOL. VIII.

RED CLOUD, WEBSTER CO. NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

NO. 44.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

**SMITH BROTHERS, BANKERS,**  
RED CLOUD, NEB.

Transact a general banking business, buy and sell county warrants, also County, Precinct and School District Bonds.  
Negotiate farm mortgages, buy and sell Foreign Exchange.  
Special attention given to collections.  
Residence:—1st Nat. Bank New York, Omaha Nat. Bank, Omaha.

**J. E. SMITH, Cashier**  
S. C. SMITH, Cashier

**CASE & MCNEELY,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Will practice in all the Courts of this State and Northern Kansas. Collections as well as litigation business handled and promptly attended to. Office:—the Webster Block, one door south of Garber's Store.  
RED CLOUD, NEB.

**J. S. GILHAM,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Office one door north of Kaley Bros. RED CLOUD, - NEBRASKA.

**W. C. REILLY,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.  
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Red Cloud, Neb.  
Prompt Attention Given to Collections.  
Office:—with C. H. POTTER, at Red Cloud Drug Store.

**EDWIN C. HAWLEY,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Office over Farley's Drug Store. RED CLOUD, - NEB.

**LAIRD & SMITH,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.  
HASTINGS, - NEBRASKA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.  
JULY 17.

**KALEY BROS.,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW & REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Will practice in all the Courts in Nebraska and northern Kansas collections promptly attended to and correspondence solicited.  
RED CLOUD, Nebraska.  
Also, Agents for D. & M. R. B. Lands.

**ELBERT A. HALL M. D.,**  
Physician & Surgeon.

RED CLOUD, NEB.

Assistant Surgeon R. & M. R. R. C. Office over Johnson & Crapp's drug store. Residence over Perkins & Mitchell's store. 1890.

**J. M. MOSENA, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon.

RED CLOUD, NEB.

Will give special attention to Ophthalmic and diseases of women—Also general and special surgery. Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Charges moderate. Office over Sherer's Drug Store. Residence 4th house north of school house.

**DR. H. A. BAIRD,**  
RESIDENT DENTIST.

RED CLOUD, - NEBRASKA.

**W. N. RICHARDSON,**  
DEALER IN—  
LIVE STOCK.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

Highest market price paid for hogs and cattle.

**HENRY COOK'S**  
Red Cloud Drug Store.

—TO BUY THE—  
PUREST DRUGS  
and Finest Chemicals  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also, Paints Oils and Dye Stuffs, Notions Bibles,  
**Books & Stationery.**  
Tobacco, Cigars, Lamps, &c.

**PATENT MEDICINES**  
ordered for parties who may want anything not usually kept in the valley.  
COME one and all and get your goods, and ask for BOOKS from the circulating library.

**HENRY COOK,**  
Druggist and Pharmacist.  
RED CLOUD, - NEBRASKA.

**Samuel West,**  
—DEALER IN—  
Tobacco, Cigars,  
CONFECTIONERY.

CANNED FRUITS,  
FRESH FRUITS,  
CRACKERS, CHEESE,  
ORANGES, LEMONS,  
AND A FULL LINE OF FANCY  
GROCERIES.

ALSO A FIRST CLASS  
**Ice Cream Parlor,**  
Where you can always  
get a nice dish of Ice Cream during  
the Season.  
A share of the public patronage is  
respectfully solicited. First door  
south of Mitchell & Mohr's.  
RED CLOUD, - NEBRASKA.

## THE CHIEF.

M. L. THOMAS, - - - EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

The Omaha Bee has recently been enlarged and is now the best daily in the state.

J. C. McBRIDE of the Nebraska Farmer, has been appointed postmaster at Lincoln.

JEFF DAVIS, late chief mogul of the so-called Southern Confederacy, has just passed his seventy-third birthday.

The Plattsmouth Enterprise proposes to make it red hot for the gals who have been stealing from the state.

Hon. R. W. Montgomery, the newly appointed receiver of the Bloomington land office, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of subjecting his bond to the approval of the United States district attorney. He will very shortly enter upon the duties of his place.

Business in that office has greatly accumulated since the death of Mr. Dorsey, and the opening of the office will be a great relief to the settlers of the southwestern part of the state.—State Journal.

More than one-third of the surface of Ireland is comparatively useless and unproductive. There are 4,661,738 acres of un reclaimed waste, and about 3,000,000 acres of available land almost useless for want of drainage and efficient cultivation. These figures are the more startling when it is also stated that 7,000,000 acres of waste land have been reclaimed in England since 1820, 4,000,000 in France since 1830, and 1,000,000 in Russia since 1872.

When the Hayes administration went in it made a great noise over the corruption of its predecessor, and announced that spotless purity would be thenceforth the rule. The present administration is covering itself with glory in unearthing the rascality of its forerunner, and announces that henceforth spotless purity shall be the rule.

And when the present star shall have set and a new cabinet come in, the same old performance will be performed, and so on to the end of time. The prospect is dismal, and tends to discourage longevity.

It is held by the best lawyers in the state, that license to sell liquor running beyond the first of the present month, is of no force and that a new license will have to be issued under the requirements and according to the provisions of the new law. In many instances licenses for the entire year were taken out for the purpose of evading the law as far as possible. It is held that all money paid for license beyond the first of June is forfeited. We believe that as yet no one in this city has made preparations to take out a license as required by law.—Hastings Journal.

The prohibitionists in Kansas are despondent over the legal decision of Judge Crozier, which declares the new prohibitory law unconstitutional. The decision of the judge was given after a consideration of four points involving a construction of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Holmes, a druggist of Leavenworth, was charged with four violations of the law: 1. Selling bar-burn for toilet purposes. 2. In selling tincture of gentian compound for medicinal purposes. 3. In selling McLean's cordial for medicinal purposes. 4. In selling essence of lemon for culinary purposes. The information filed by the county attorney, charged that the articles sold would produce intoxication, and that Mr. Holmes had not a permit to sell the same from the probate judge. The defendant moved to quash the information, claiming that neither stated that he had been guilty of a public offense. Judge Crozier, in sustaining the motion to quash, delivered an elaborate opinion, the main points of which are as follows: That under the amendment the constitution can not prohibit, but only regulate, the sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal, medicinal and scientific purposes, but that in attempting to define the meaning of intoxicating liquors, he says that any liquor, or mixture thereof, that will produce intoxication, shall be considered intoxicating liquors in the meaning of the act, and it shall be prohibited, and hence the allegation that the articles sold were intoxicating liquors in the meaning of the law must be taken as true; therefore the court held that inasmuch as the law attempted to prohibit the sale of articles which would produce intoxication it could only regulate, it was unconstitutional, and that the act was further in contravention of the Constitution, because it undertook to confer judicial powers upon the probate court. The decision virtually declares that such articles as colognes and tinctures are prohibited by the law, but that the law itself is unconstitutional.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON May 31, 1881.

If any city with all its sins and sorrows can be likened unto an earthly Paradise, nature has done well her part to make this beautiful Capital that divinely appointed place. The strangely long and severe winter eclipsed all the experiences of the last half century, but as a merciful compensation to-day, parks, lawns, streets and reservations are robed in wildest profusion with fresh and multifarious forms of foliage and bloom, presenting the most attractive combinations of nature embellished with cultured art, crowning this Capital as the land-spring of the world. The inhabitants inspired by these lovely environments enjoy these joyous spring days, in promenade and drives on the avenues and through the parks, making life here a grand carnival of joy and satisfaction.

The life of a public servant even in an earthly Paradise, so long as man has the old Adam in him will not be untroubled by storms, nor will his couch be a bed of roses. The experience of our worthy President has been such as to verify the truth of the old proverb "all is not gold that glitters." It is not strange that under our form of government it should take a little time for the forces to adjust themselves so as to work well together under a new administration. It has been settled and the country will rejoice to learn that Mr. Garfield is to be President in spite of Mr. Conkling or the men who may sympathize with him in his mad endeavor to supplant executive authority. It will be well for the State of New York and for the nation, if Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt are left to pursue their private avocations, while others with less power to manipulate the old machine are sent as Senators from that noble old state. The country has not been treated to the spectacle of Senators resigning because they could not have their own way since 1861, and history would not be complete without an occasional example of this kind. The nation will yet live, and this childish episode is not a ripple on the wave of her great and prosperous future.

Twenty years ago the first red blood of the Rebellion in defense of the Union was shed in Alexandria by the gallant soldier Ellsworth. In removing a rebel flag from the top of the Marshall House, he was shot by Jackson the proprietor, who was immediately shot by Brownwell. From that day to this the character of that young man has been maligned by the people of the South. A History of the United States, now in its 12th edition used in Alexandria and throughout the South in their schools speaks of Ellsworth as a "Circus rider" and a "Chicago rough." The diary of his early life, now in the hands of an old friend gives a history of the young soldier as a law student in Chicago struggling for an honorable position, living upon bread and water and sleeping upon the bare floor of his employer's office. Every line breathes of a high and honorable purpose in life. Many were the kind words to his aged parents; full of fond hopes for a future that would shed happiness and comfort over their declining years. On one occasion when the burdens and struggles of his daily life had grown too heavy for his strength, he knelt in prayer to Him who had promised rest to the weary and heavy laden and rose up with nerves braced up for the conflict. No one was so deeply moved by his tragic death as Mr. Lincoln and he gave vent to his feelings in the following letter: "My acquaintance with him began less than two years ago. I never heard him utter a profane or intemperate word. What was more conclusive of his good heart, he never forgot his parents. The honors he labored for so laudably, and in the sad end so gallantly gave his life, he meant for them no less than himself. In the hope that it may be no intrusion upon the sacredness of your sorrow, I have ventured to address this tribute to the memory of my young friend and your brave, and early fallen child. May God give you the consolation which is beyond earthly power. Sincerely your friend in a common affliction."  
A. LINCOLN.

Few men are more attached to Washington than the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens of Ga. In March, 1859, he declined a renomination because he saw the crowd coming and did not wish to be here when it came. As he was going down the Potomac those about him noticed that he followed his eyes as long as possible the dome of the Capital. "You are looking at that, I suppose," said some one, "thinking of the time when you will return here as a Senator?" "Not at all," answered Mr. Stephens. "I am taking farewell of it, knowing I shall not see it again until I am brought here as a state prisoner." This was literally fulfilled in the later part of October, 1865, when he passed through Washington a paroled prisoner on his way home after spending five months at Fort Warren.

The rapid strides of imperialism and the appreciation of real estate is noticeable at the present time. More money is being invested by non-residents than ever before while residen-

ces for new comers are being built in greater number than in any period of history. Verily the Capital is a City of which the country may justly be proud. PHOENIX.

The following editorial from the Lincoln Journal sets forth the Conkling-Platt embroglio in what we consider its true light, hence we publish it entire.

It seems to be beyond the reasoning power of some of our contemporaries to account for the resignation by CONKLING and PLATT of highest offices within the gift of a state. Unless they are prejudiced, the matter is easy of solution. Those gentlemen believed the appointment of ROBERTSON would denigrate the party in New York to such an extent that the state would be hopelessly lost for the future. Believing this, they protested to the utmost of their power and influence against the appointment, and in this they were joined by the Vice-President and Postmaster General.

In spite of them the appointment was made. The senators from New York undertook to defeat the confirmation, and resorted only to proper and legitimate means to that end. The army of busybodies with which the present administration is so largely and lamentably afflicted, immediately opened the cry, "CONKLING has declared war on the President." At the same moment McVEIGH, a member of the cabinet, was intruding with the democrats of the senate for the rejection of WM. E. CHANDLER. He succeeded in his object, and nobody accused him of making war. The President listened to the insidious counsels of those who hated CONKLING for his greatness, and he made a remark about "introductory letters" that will live in history along with "the victors belong the spoils." The whole power of the administration was brought to bear to confirm ROBERTSON, and it was definitely understood that no Senator who voted against the wishes of the President should be ever again able to successfully recommend a friend for office. Under this threat the unanimous opposition to ROBERTSON vanished like dew before the sun, and we had the humiliating spectacle of the American Senate bending its neck to receive the collar of slavery to the lust of patronage.

There was no party principle involved in the struggle. It was a protest on one side against an appointment deemed to be not only unfit but fatal to party policy. On the other it was a determination to have the appointment confirmed at any sacrifice rather than acknowledge the soundness of CONKLING'S protest.

When the influence of the "mess of pottage" policy of the administration had worked its result, and the confirmation became evident, the New York senators resigned. They did not do it to throw the senate into the hands of the democrats, for it was in their hands already so far as the election of officers and the transaction of business was concerned. The senators wished to try the temper of the legislature of New York. They placed themselves in a manly and honorable position. If they were mistaken as to the wishes of the people of New York, other men in harmony with the administration could be sent to Washington. If they were right and the President wrong, they could be returned. Such exhibition of fairness and willingness to be governed by the people occurs so seldom that it is not surprising that it is not properly understood. Good for office has become such a craze that it is not strange that men cannot readily comprehend legitimate and honorable reasons for resignation.

That CONKLING and PLATT have had the fair showing in the New York legislature that their many conduct deserved no one will claim. They should have been allowed a prompt and full hearing before the only recognized partisan tribunal having authority—the caucus. Instead of that, the same tactics that overrode them at Washington were employed here, except bolder in their unblinking defiance of party usage and human decency.

This is the plain unvarnished story in as brief a space as it can be outlined. No man can consider it in the light of fairness and honor and not be impressed with the difference between CONKLING and those who undertook to crush him.

The condition of the New York legislature is pitiful. All they want now is to find out some way to adjourn. It is probable that a way will be found. Fourteen pairs between republicans were announced yesterday. There is no apparent change in the situation. It is probable, in our view, that a compromise may be affected by which CORNELL and DEWEY will be elected. It cannot occur, however, until all the republicans but twenty-seven agree to it. It could, however, be done in an hour if CONKLING should suggest it.—E.

Dr. Kendall's "horse books" for sale at the Center office at 25 cents apiece.

MARRIED.—At Red Cloud on Saturday June 4th by Rev. Geo. Bent, Mr. Charles H. Barber and Miss Annie C. Williams.

ces for new comers are being built in greater number than in any period of history. Verily the Capital is a City of which the country may justly be proud. PHOENIX.

The following editorial from the Lincoln Journal sets forth the Conkling-Platt embroglio in what we consider its true light, hence we publish it entire.

It seems to be beyond the reasoning power of some of our contemporaries to account for the resignation by CONKLING and PLATT of highest offices within the gift of a state. Unless they are prejudiced, the matter is easy of solution. Those gentlemen believed the appointment of ROBERTSON would denigrate the party in New York to such an extent that the state would be hopelessly lost for the future. Believing this, they protested to the utmost of their power and influence against the appointment, and in this they were joined by the Vice-President and Postmaster General.

In spite of them the appointment was made. The senators from New York undertook to defeat the confirmation, and resorted only to proper and legitimate means to that end. The army of busybodies with which the present administration is so largely and lamentably afflicted, immediately opened the cry, "CONKLING has declared war on the President." At the same moment McVEIGH, a member of the cabinet, was intruding with the democrats of the senate for the rejection of WM. E. CHANDLER. He succeeded in his object, and nobody accused him of making war. The President listened to the insidious counsels of those who hated CONKLING for his greatness, and he made a remark about "introductory letters" that will live in history along with "the victors belong the spoils." The whole power of the administration was brought to bear to confirm ROBERTSON, and it was definitely understood that no Senator who voted against the wishes of the President should be ever again able to successfully recommend a friend for office. Under this threat the unanimous opposition to ROBERTSON vanished like dew before the sun, and we had the humiliating spectacle of the American Senate bending its neck to receive the collar of slavery to the lust of patronage.

There was no party principle involved in the struggle. It was a protest on one side against an appointment deemed to be not only unfit but fatal to party policy. On the other it was a determination to have the appointment confirmed at any sacrifice rather than acknowledge the soundness of CONKLING'S protest.

When the influence of the "mess of pottage" policy of the administration had worked its result, and the confirmation became evident, the New York senators resigned. They did not do it to throw the senate into the hands of the democrats, for it was in their hands already so far as the election of officers and the transaction of business was concerned. The senators wished to try the temper of the legislature of New York. They placed themselves in a manly and honorable position. If they were mistaken as to the wishes of the people of New York, other men in harmony with the administration could be sent to Washington. If they were right and the President wrong, they could be returned. Such exhibition of fairness and willingness to be governed by the people occurs so seldom that it is not surprising that it is not properly understood. Good for office has become such a craze that it is not strange that men cannot readily comprehend legitimate and honorable reasons for resignation.

That CONKLING and PLATT have had the fair showing in the New York legislature that their many conduct deserved no one will claim. They should have been allowed a prompt and full hearing before the only recognized partisan tribunal having authority—the caucus. Instead of that, the same tactics that overrode them at Washington were employed here, except bolder in their unblinking defiance of party usage and human decency.

This is the plain unvarnished story in as brief a space as it can be outlined. No man can consider it in the light of fairness and honor and not be impressed with the difference between CONKLING and those who undertook to crush him.

The condition of the New York legislature is pitiful. All they want now is to find out some way to adjourn. It is probable that a way will be found. Fourteen pairs between republicans were announced yesterday. There is no apparent change in the situation. It is probable, in our view, that a compromise may be affected by which CORNELL and DEWEY will be elected. It cannot occur, however, until all the republicans but twenty-seven agree to it. It could, however, be done in an hour if CONKLING should suggest it.—E.

Dr. Kendall's "horse books" for sale at the Center office at 25 cents apiece.

MARRIED.—At Red Cloud on Saturday June 4th by Rev. Geo. Bent, Mr. Charles H. Barber and Miss Annie C. Williams.

### GO EAST

NORTH EAST OR SOUTH EAST

—VIA THE—

### B. & M. R. R.

This Road together with the C. & Q. which is called

—THE—

### Burlington Route!

Forms the most complete line between Nebraska towns and runs from Lincoln to St. Louis.

Plattsmouth Steel Bridge,

Which has lately been completed.

### Through Day Coaches

—AND—

### Pullman Sleeping Cars

—ARE RUN TO—

### Burlington, Peoria Chicago and St. Louis,

Where close connections are made in union depots for all points North East and South. Trains by this route start in Nebraska six times a week free to the various points which are frequently met en route coming through from the mountains, and passengers are thus assured of making good connections with the B. & M. R. R. route east.

### Through Tickets

—AT—

### LOWEST RATES

in force in the State, as well as full and reliable information regarding rates to be had upon application to E. A. K. R. Agents at any of the principal stations, or to

### RECEIVAL TOWEL

General Ticket Agent.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

—M. L. THOMAS.

## JOB WORK.

Printed and Bound in the NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA