We learn from a private letter, that R. B. Mason, the enterprising manager, at one time of the Western & Southern Mercantile Association of Red Cloud is now a reporter on the Moberly (Mo.) Republican. Our old friend is one of the coming bright stars in the galaxy of the editorial world. We wish him great success in his new undertaking and will always be pleased to hear of his prosperity.

Paul Van Der Voort of Omaha is a trump card. For years Rosewater has been abusing him shamefully. The other day Van Der Voort replied to Rosewater in most scathing terms, cutting him to the quick, and in turn he played the baby act, and sued Van Der Voort for criminal libel, instead of taking his own medicine like a man. THE CHIEF has not much use for a newspaper man, who will abuse a private citizen, and then get mad when the p. c. gets the best of him

THE CHIEF would be glad to have short articles sent in by the farmers on the Alliance question, and the best methods for obtaining better prices for farm products. No matter whether you are a republican, democrat or what, we will be pleased to receive and publish your opinion on this great question. Who will be the first, THE CHIEF will also be glad to publish, free of charge, any Alliance news that is sent into this office, and hereby solicit the same and request the officers of all such societies to foward the same not later than Thursday of each week.

The indications are that when the board of supervisors meet in their first session in 1890, that there will be a greater contest for seats in that body than there was in the late Montana election squabble. It appears that the Attorney General has given it as his opinion that the old officers in every township holdover, but in Webster county, (it was the only one) supervisors were elected in every township whether there was a call or not, hence the great war of the season How it will come out is hard to tell but we imagine that in the end the hold-overs will win the victory.

In another place in today's paper will be found an able article from the pen of our democratic friend, Hon. W. A. McKeighan, on the "Farmers Problem." THE CHIEF does not quite agree with him as to the remedy. The great farming element today, can be compared to a ship upon a storm beaten sea, rudderless, and without any fixed destination, with the ever-lasting breakers just ahead waiting patiently, as it were, for the ship to drift upon the rocks and go to pieces. This is the condition of the farmers today The great monopolies are sapping the life's blood out of them, financially speaking, and the great expedient, to our mind, is in perfect organization, then they will be prepared to cope with the great problem of "high tariff, or free trade," and determine which will be the most beneficial to them.

That Deputy.

We are informed by a personal letter, and by the Democrat and Argus of Red Cloud, that Treasurer Fassler has appointed one, E. H. Jones, a stalwart republican, as his deputy, and says from his decision there is no appeal. If such is the case, Mr. Fassler's name, politically will be " ." When the democrats of this county in convention assembled and nominated Mr. Fassler, little did they suppose that they would be compelled to hand over the spoils to the enemy. The cry is on, and an appeal will be the result.

Our New Postmaster.

At last "the loud waves lashed the shore" and George J. Warren, editor of the Argus, has been appointed postmaster at this place, notwithstanding the vile and dirty work that had been used against him by his opponents. Dr. McKeeby thought it would be 1980 before Mr. Warren would be appointed. His prediction was all right except he was a little off as usual, as to dates. All sorts of dirty jobs have been attempted to defeat him, but he has triumphed over all of them. THE CHIEF extends hearty congratulations to its contemporary, Mr. Warren, over his appointment to so responsible a position. He may well feel jubilant. Success.

A Growing Tendency to Cry Fraud.

It has become very prevalent in these days for people who are in opposition to others, especially in politics, to be continually asserting that because some one else does not believe as they do on momentous matters, that they have been swindled. It is decidedly a growing evil and a disgrace to the American people to have such slurs cast upon their fair names. The truth of the matter is, that very few true Americans would belittle themselves to that extent that they would sell their honor so cheaply. There is no doubt but what some people can be purchased to do most anything, but to apply the base insinuations to the general public is altogethof wrong and disgraceful. If a newspaper be on one side or the other of a political fight, the cry goes up that the editor is paid for his services; when rarely, if ever, he gets enough out of it to pay for the lead pencils he wears out in inditing the articles. This class of scandal is too commonly indulged in. Scarcely anyone escapes having his name besmeared with such vile allusions in these days. People rarely ever think twice nowadays before speaking but unbriddle their tongues and let go the vials of slanders without even as much as knowing whether there is a shadow of truth in their assertions. Newspapers are not free from making these false statements about people who do not please them, and so it goes, until today the American people have a reputation abroad, of selling almost their birthright in their mad race for position and wealth. Slander and calumny is both morally and socially dangerous, and the world would be better off if this vice could be blotted out entirely. Many lives have been, and are every day, wrecked by thoughtless scandal mongers, who make a business of breathing suspicion on every one. THE CHIEF would suggest that it would be well to add slander to the injury evils to be relinquished in starting out the year of 1890.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

Red Cloud, Jan. 3, 1890.

Board again met with all members present.

A motion that the judges and clerks of election be allowed an extra day for services rendered November 5 1889, was lost by the following vote: Yeas, Barcus, Grooves, Laird, Coon, Hummel, Frame and Fish.

Nays, McCallum. Martin, Thomas, Wilder, Dickerson, Kaley. Garber, Wells, Cather, Jones and Heaton.

On motion the report of the county clerk of fees received and disbursed for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889 and also a recapitulation for the year 1889 presented to the board and approved.

The report of the county superintendent of receipts and disbursements for the quarter ending Dec. 31 1889, presented and approved by the board.

Report of D. McCallum of disbursement of an appropriation made at a meeting in July 1889 to Guide Rock township for the purpose of building bridges presented to the board and approved, and balance reported on hand of $14.25, ordered turned over to the county treasurer.

The bond of Chris Fassler, treasurer elect, in the sum of $100,000 was approved.

The appraisal of the s ½ n w ¼ of sec 21, town 2, range 10 was presented to the board and approved. The s e ¼ of n w ¼ being appraised at $6, and the s w ¼ of n w ¼ at $5 per acre.

On motion Messrs Garber, McCallum and Wilder were appointed to look into the case of J. W. Myer regarding Soldiers Home at Grand Island, and his connection therewith.

On motion the clerk of the district court is instructed to buy a stove for his own use as said clerk, and to pay an amount not to exceed $10 for the same.

On motion the committee on county property was instructed to sell the staves belonging to the county, not in use at the present time.

On motion a committee of two was appointed to meet a like committee from Nuckolls county at the point on the county line where the construction of three bridges is contemplated east of town 3, range 9, to confer regarding the building of said bridges, said committee to report to this board at their next meeting, said committees to also confer regarding a bridge contemplated on county line, between sections 6 and 36 near s e corner of town 3, range 9, said committee is authorized to enter into any plan of action satisfactory to both committees. Committee appointed consists of Laird and Groves.

On motion it was ordered that J. W. Myer and family be sent to the Soldiers Home at Grand Island.

The board now adjourned until January 3, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The following official bonds were approved:

H. D. Ramsey, Clerk.
Chris Fassler, Treasurer.
W. R. Thorne, Surveyor.
Eva J. King, Superintendent.
D. F. Trunkey, Judge.

TOWN TREASURERS—Sebastian Way, A. Kopisch, A. P. Johnson, Irving W. Crary, Casper Matzner, R. E. Orchard.

CONSTABLES.—T. H. Dellinboyd, Earl Wetmore, J. C. Warner, Wm. E. Keuhn, J. J. Nye, J. D. Anderson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—E. O. Parker, John Blaine, John Zahn, S. H. Shirley, A. C. Sanford, O. B. Harvey, Thomas Emerton, Henry Lambrect, A. P. Hagan, J. M. Stoddard, Ira O. Martin, Samuel West, Albert C. Smith, Francis Houchin, A. S. Porter, H. A. Stevens, Geo. W. Barker, Saml. Miller, A. J. Means.

ASSESSORS.—C. A. Davis, John Poyer, Henry A. Howard, H. A. McCune, Wm. F. Reuhle, James McCartney, J. M. Stanley, Amos Dillon, David Dingee, J. M. Bowen, A. H. Alexander. Wm. Kuehn, John Simpson, S. VanDoran.

ROAD OVERSEERS.—R. E. Mitchell, No. 10; Fred Huppert, No. 14; C. W. Lindgren, No. 6; A. Hedge, No. 3; J. D. Conyne, No, 36; D. M. Stratton, No. 8; Jos. Henry. No. 46; John Zasie, No. 7; Daniel Trim, No. 27; Wm. S. Jeffrey, No. 11; John Anderson, No. 20; P. C. Oberg, No. 47; B. F. Hudson, No. 19; August Maire, No. 49.

TOWN CLERKS.—D. A. Anderson, Charles E. Hicks. G. W. Francis, Geo. F. Pope, L. G. Generaux, C. H. Payne, J. W. Robinson, W. G. Parker, R. Turner, C. C. Cox.

On motion the county treasurer is instructed to cancel the tax on E ½ of Lot 6 in Rohrer's addition to Blue Hill (being 3 acres) assessed to Jane Tyler for 1888 and also assessed to her as Tyler's addition being doubly assessed for the year 1888, as the facts appear.

The board adjourned until January 3rd at 9 o'clock a. m.

January 4th board met pursuant to adjournment.

Official bond of C. A. Teel approved.

On motion D. McCallum be and is instructed to keep the Guide Rock bridge in repair and fill bridge cribs if he deems necessary, the filling of said cribs not to exceed $40 per crib.

Official report of H. C. Scott, sheriff presented and approved.

Official bond of H. A. Shinkle, approved.

Official bond of D. A. Clark approved.

On motion the personal delinquent taxes of S. S. Wells be stricken from the tax list for the year 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885,

Appropriation of $15 or as much as may be necessary thereof granted to Harmony township to bolt down 4 bridges.

On motion the road supervisor of Red Cloud township be ordered to repair the bridge at his earliest convenience.

The following claims were allowed and warrants ordered on the county general fund of 1889,

M. W. Bird services case of Bray et al 9 20.25

SUPERVISORS SERVICE.

S S Wells 11.90 James Groves 11, D McCallum 10.20, w. c. Laird 12, J. L. Frame 12.60, L. D. Thomas 19.10, Samuel Heaton 10.60 E H Jones 10, G W Hummel 4.70, T J Wilder 10,60, Jotham Martin 8.20, M W Dickerson 8,10, G P Cather 10.75, Jos. Garber 6.30, Isaac Fish 11, A H Kaley 9.10 W H Barcus 10.60, G E. Coon 9,60.

T. W. Hatfield services jailer etc. 6104 to	85 00
D. F. Trunkey expenses judge office	35 85
A. C. Hosmer printing for county	73 00

JURORS.

E A Vandyke 26.60, Frank Hoffman 25.60, Jas Milner 24.10, Robert Martin 24 C W E Jackson 20 60, F merton 24 20, Wm Morrow 25, A H Crary 32, Ellis Lockhart 21 60, V Heal 18 70, J J Shelton 22, James Amack 21, C F Evans 26 10, A Morhart 20 10, P A Wells 4 20, S B Smith 18 10, J. K Aultz 24 10, A L Simpson 31 60, Geo Grig 20 60 Anderson Hedge 8, S W Fulton 2, John Jensen 12, Jos. Graves 12, D M Rothrock 12, H Anderson 12.

C. Barney fees case of Hartgraves	$ 7 75
Geo J Warren printing for county	14 00
J R Willcox attorneys fees	4 20
G W Dow hardware	6 60
W H McNitt postage	5 10
Eva J King salary etc	270 00
Jos Herburger meals for jury	3 60
H Moore " " "	35 60
J. H. Bailey stamps and expense	23 65
W R rhorne surveying road	2 00
Noble Sanford work on road	6 30

The following claims were rejected:

Geo W, Barker fees case Johnson	3 60
F Keuhn " "	3 20
J C. Warner Casey	2 10
E O Parker room for election	2 00
H C Scott fees handling johnson	1 85
J D Stahl meals count efetters	1 00

Board now adjourned to meet without day.

J. H. BAILEY,
County Clerk.

A Good Cough Syrup.

There is nothing parents should be so careful about as selecting a cough syrup. Boschee's German Syrup costs no more than the cheap and inferior medicines thrown on the market. The best is none to good, be sure and get BOSCHE'S GERMAN SYRUP. We keep it on hand at all times. C. M. Cotting Druggist.

1890 1890

The New York Store

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Dry Goods!

NOTIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

CHAS. SCHAFFNIT,

Moon Block. New York Store.

The Problem for the Farmers.

[By W. A. McKeighan.]

EDITOR CHIEF.—With thanks we accept your kind offer of the use of your columns to offer your readers some thoughts suggested by your article in last weeks CHIEF, entitled "The Great Problem for the Farmers to Solve." In our remarks we will seek to avoid party prejudice and offensive personal reference, and to get at the truth without regard to its effect on party organization, or personal interests. In your article you say "The only remedy the CHIEF can advance is for the farmers to thoroughly organize, and not sell a dollars worth of goods unless they can get a good living price." We agree with you as to the need of organization among the farmers, but any effort to control prices by refusing to sell will prove a failure, for the reason that we must have clothing, groceries, etc The holders of real estate and chattel mortgages will compel us to sell our produce or they will appeal to the courts, and command the sheriff to sell them for us. Again you say that, "It is not free trade or high tariff that will help the farmers to get even with those who are attempting to crush them, and until organized, they will be continually robbed of good prices." It is true that farmers will be robbed whether organized or not, if they fail to maintain their rights. The same is true of laborers, merchants and professional men They will be robbed if they turn their business over to their competitors, as we have done. Organization among farmers will bring no good results until their united efforts are properly directed. Year after year we have been striving to protect ourselves from the effects of a cause without any intelligent understanding of said cause, or of how to remove it. What we need is a better understanding of the national and enacted laws that affect and govern commerce, and we get very little aid from your article. Prices whether high or low are determined not so much by the amount of money we receive for our products, as by their exchangable value when offered in the markets of the world, in exchange for sugar, woolens, lumber, iron and other things necessary to our comfort and to the successful opposition of the farm. A proper definition of price, is "that rate paid in barter or trade, equivalent in money or other exchange." Consider the conditions under which we exchange our produce in the markets, and we believe that the farmers will conclude that high tariff does diminish the exchangable value or price of their produce. We call it the best market where we can get the highest price for our goods. The best market for our farm products is abroad, and it will be just as long as we can obtain more exchangable value for a bushel of wheat or corn, or a pound of beef or pork in Liverpool, than we can obtain for them at our own seaports. If Farmer A has pork to sell he finds that it will bring more money in Liverpool than in New York. He finds that with $100 worth of pork or grain, he can buy double the amount of woolen goods or sugar that he can buy in New York, after selling his products in Liverpool in competition with all the world. He would be (if left free) in a position to do business at a profit, for the reason that selling his surplus in the world's open market, and buying in the same market, he could exchange his wheat corn, pork or beef, for double the amount of value that he can obtain in his boasted home market. It seems to the farmer that this would raise the price of his products. But when he lands his goods at the ports of his own free country, a custom house official, by authority of law, collects a tariff tax on price of (or the goods for which he exchanged his produce) which when paid leaves Farmer A no more, and in many cases not so much as he could have exchanged his products for in the home market. Does this tariff not diminish the price of and exchangable value of farm produce? Will some advocate of high or low tariff, please tell the farmers of Webster county, what difference it would make to them whether the government confiscates a part of the price of their goods when sold, or comes to their farm and confiscates a like amount out of the stock yard, wheat bin or corn crib? The writer holds that it makes no difference Let us get at the truth even though parties die. Years ago the shrewd intelligent manufacturers of the country saw that the farmers of America with their energy industry and skill were their only dangerous competitors, they saw that we were not only feeding all our people cheaply and at a profit to us, but were exchanging our surplus for foreign manufactures, and thus clothing them cheaply. The manufacturers formed their organized opposition to our competition with them and in the name of American labor and American industry. They demanded that duties be levied on the goods (the price) for which we exchange. Which did destroy our profit and gave to them, a monopoly of the home market in manufactured goods. It makes no difference to the 14000 wealthy organized tariff league millionaires, that we are robbed of one half our production, and our homes mortgaged. It is no difference to them that the American laborer pays one dollar for ten pounds of sugar that we could trade our produce for and sell to him for fifty cents, or that he pays twenty dollars for a suit of clothes that in the world's market are worth only ten dollars. This is done by our consent and by the aid of our votes. Done in the name of American labor and under the delusive cry of a home market. Let farmers organize. Let them study the cause and the effect of these restrictments on our trade and they will demand free trade, or at least a fair trade. Give us an equal chance in the race of life take of these checkets and we will be found in the front ranks of the great commercial battle.

With one illustration near home and I will close this article, with a desire to continue from time to time, if convenient for us and agreeable to you. A short time ago the writer needed an overcoat, and having some corn to sell, came to Red Cloud and found that corn was less than fifteen cents. Miner Bros. offered to exchange us a coat for one hundred bushels of corn, or to take corn in trade at fifteen cents. We concluded to do without the coat. With no tariff on woolen goods, Miner could have sold us the same coat for about seven dollars, and we old have taken fifty bushels of corn as its equivalent at retail price. Did the tariff not reduce the price of corn to about seven cents by compelling us to do without the coat or trade one hundred bushels of corn worth fourteen dollars in the open market, for a coat worth only seven dollars in the live open market.

McKinley, Chairman of the ways and means (to rob the farmer) of the present congress says that "these restrictions on our trade are the dictates of enlightened patriotism." Common persons like us call them —— robbers. There is no law compelling us to search our vocabulary for fancy titles to apply to superhuman criminals or uncommon crimes.

Constipation,

IF not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.

"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the purposes for which they are recommended."—T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

I have some horses and mares for sale or trade Will take corn, hogs, fresh cows or other young stock Hogs and corn preferred My horses are young. Apply to W F Kellogg, PO box 156, Red Cloud.