



'Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty,' and One Dollar a year is the Price of The Chief.

A. C. HOSMER.

RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY, NEB., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.

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hand watches is quite large. I will run them
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Bring your watch, clock and jewelry
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Custody of your watch, clock and jewelry
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Henry Cook's Drug Store.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Furnished Expressly for The Chief for Webster County.

[Copyrighted by W. T. Foster.]
St. Joseph, Mo., July 29, 1893.—
My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from July 20th to August 2d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about Aug. 3rd, cross the western mountains by close of 4th, the great central valleys from 5th to 7th, and the eastern states about the 8th. Thunder storms may be expected in the eastern states about August 2d. Rainfall will decrease in most places till after August 22d. The exception to this will probably be along the western gulf coast, and in the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about August 3d, the great central valleys about the 5th, and the eastern states about the 7th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 6th, the great central valleys about the 8th, and the eastern states about the 10th.

ANNUS MAGNUS
In plain English, this means "The Great Year," and that is what I desire to discuss. We must have a starting point for reckoning time, and as the sun does not furnish that point we go to Aleyone, the sun of the Pleiades. This cluster is called the "Seven Stars," and Aleyone is the sun of the seven.

Annus Magnus, or "The Great Year," begins and ends at the Seven Stars, or, more definitely, at Aleyone, in this way: At the autumnal equinox, 2170 years before Christ, or, 4663 years ago, the Seven Stars were at the zenith at midnight of September 22d, and not until 25,827 years after that date, will they again be at the zenith at midnight of September 22d.

The cause of this is, that our sun, carrying with it our earth and planets will have made one complete revolution around the common center, around which all the suns of our system are moving, thereby completing "The Great Year."

If, on the 22d of September at midnight, we observe a prominent star, seen exactly at the zenith—overhead—we will find that one year from that date, that star will be a little farther east, at the end of 72 years, the star will have receded to the eastward about one degree.

Since the beginning of The Great Year, 4663 years ago, our sun and earth have moved about 56 1/2 degrees, or a little more than one-sixth of the great circle.

Some scientists, especially Prof. C. A. Totten, claim that the great pyramid was erected about 2170 B. C., to commemorate that great event, the beginning of the new Great Year, as the descending passage in the great pyramid pointed, at that time, to the north star, and the seven stars were at the zenith at the autumnal equinox. Not the present north star, but one of the stars of the great dipper, for as our sun sails around its great center, our pole stars come and go in succession. Our present north star will not always remain as a guide to surveyors and sailors.

In ancient times the year began with the autumnal equinox at the time when the seven stars were seen throughout the night, and to this day, the Aztecs or ancient Mexicans, the Egyptians, the Australians, etc. Prof. Totten tells us, reckon the years the same way. Of course this causes their year to begin fifty seconds later every year, and it is remarkably

strange how the Australians and Aztecs, separated as they have been, have continued from time immemorial to reckon their time from the Pleiades.

Touching this question, Professor Procter says: "The epoch to which we can point with some degree of certainty, the year 2170 B. C., must belong, not to the infancy of astronomy but to an era when the science had made considerable progress. It is certain that this epoch is related to the Pleiades is quite an unmistakable manner."

Do not these evidences touching the Pleiades, the Great Year, and the great pyramid suggest that in the days of Moses civilization was on the decline, and that long before that period the human race had possessed greater knowledge and higher civilization than it has since?

Professor Totten, a great scientific writer, has the distinction of being connected with Yale university, and he tells us that the word Aleyone is very ancient Arabic, and means the center, indicating that immense ages ago, when that star was named, those people regarded it as the center of the universe. He also informs us that the word Pleiades, (Ple-ya-deas) means the axle, indicating that in the most remote ages, the human race had attained such wonderful knowledge as to know that our cluster of stars is revolving around the seven stars, which stand out at the mile-post, dividing time into periods of 25,827 years, The Great Year, the Annus Magnus.

Thurston on Silver.

In response to the invitation of the bimetallic league asking Mr. Thurston to speak in Lincoln, Mr. Thurston plants himself squarely on the platform of the restoration of silver. This is the platform:

We of the west must have cheap money—not money intrinsically cheap, but cheap in interest charges for its use. We are money borrowers and we need vast sums with which to hasten the development of our wonderful resources. We have good security to give and neither repudiation nor bankruptcy is to be feared.

But the amount of money in circulation is becoming inadequate for the daily commercial necessities of the country. It is almost impossible today for our local banks to accommodate their regular customers at 10 per cent. They have not a dollar to loan on the best paper to anyone else.

In popular parlance "money is scarce."
The country grows so fast that the demand increased almost by multiplication.

An inadequate circulating medium adds to the relative value of the dollar and cheapens the relative value of everything else.

Every debtor must work harder or sell more property to meet his obligations than he otherwise would.

The borrower is compelled to pay a higher rate of interest, and, worst of all, capital is withdrawn from trade, manufacture and all kinds of enterprise for the capitalist will not risk his money in uncertain venture when he can safely loan it where it pays better.

At such times, too, the millionaire gamblers on Wall street can so "corner" all the cash in sight as to jeopardize the credit of everybody else.

A stringent money market closes many a shop door and robs thousands of honest men of an opportunity to earn their daily bread. It fosters combinations and trusts, it destroys competition, it makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

On the other hand, with plenty of

money in circulation, the interest rate falls, debts can be more easily paid, credit is restored, trade revives, manufactures increase, communities flourish and labor is in demand. All this happens without injury to anyone.

Money ought to be so plenty in the United States that it can be borrowed for any legitimate purpose at 3 or 4 per cent. The man who has more of it than he can profitably use ought not to complain at either of those rates.

Think what 4 per cent money would mean to the west! It would build a manufactory by every waterfall, double the cultivated acreage of every county, put new life into every enterprise, astonish the census of every city, lower every transportation rate, add to the price of every farm product, and kindle the fire of happiness on every hearthstone.

When the greenbacker declared that the government should provide money enough to supply every demand for its use, he was right.

When he insisted that an irredeemable paper was money, and would answer the same as gold, he was wrong; and proper intelligence soon discovered the error.

But our mountain ranges produced a metal which, until a few years ago, was money the world over. Silver was one of the standard coins of the United States from the birth of independence until its demonetization except into the statutes of congress, either by mistake or fraud.

I assert that the American people, and especially those of the west, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I do not mean that the financial affairs of the country should be carried on by the actual use of silver, for it has been demonstrated that the silver certificate answers better. Nor am I certain that the present standard should be adhered to. But let us restore the law which made silver a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Let us give the right to any man to deposit the bullion in the treasury and receive for it certificates redeemable in silver coin, and the great problem of an adequate, flexible and stable currency is solved.

The assertion that a government can have too much money is not tenable. Inflation by issuance of irredeemable paper is one thing; expansion by coinage is another. If we coin all the silver produced in America over and above what is used in manufacturers and the arts we will not any more than keep pace with the increased demands of our business growth. Every dollar issued in exchange for silver bullion will find its way into circulation and a new era of prosperity begin.

The World's Fair.

Here's an estimate of what it costs to spend a day at the world's fair.
Room.....\$1.00
Breakfast......25
Carfare to and from grounds......10
Admission to Fair......50
Dinner......50
Supper......25
Total.....\$2.60

If you want to spend more, you can. If you can't afford that much you can get along very nicely on considerably less. Ask the local agent of the Burlington Route for information about the best and cheapest way of reaching Chicago. Excursion rates every day.

"I was prostrated with a severe bilious complaint," writes Ernest Southworth of Bath, Me. After vainly trying a number of remedies, I was finally induced to take Ayer's Pills. I had scarcely taken two boxes when I was completely cured."

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Latest United States Government Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder Co.
106 Wall St., N. Y.

The World's Fair.

The seating capacity of the restaurants at the World's Fair grounds is sixty thousand people. They range all the way from the modest lunch counter where you can obtain a good plain meal for thirty or forty cents, to the expensive cafe which serves a six course dinner for two dollars. Lots of people bring a lunch basket with them and thus get through the day at a merely nominal outlay.

A. B. C.

Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption result from a neglected cough or cold. Don't neglect but cure promptly with a few doses of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup Sold by Deyo & Grice.

Hail Insurance.

Will write a limited amount of Hail Insurance in each section; rates the very lowest. No charge for policy. Insure to-day, to-morrow it may be too late. Losses adjusted promptly. Call and see me.—CHAS. SCHAFFNIT, office over post office, Red Cloud, Neb.

Take Advantage

Of the Burlington Route's half rate excursions to Hot Springs, S. D., which begin July 15th. The local agent will gladly tell you all about them.

A New Joke

On the liver. When it is out of order and you feel blue, try a few doses of Beggs' Little Giant Pills. Your liver will appreciate the joke. So will you. For sale by Deyo & Grice.

Pumps and Windmills.

I have a fine line of pumps and windmills, and if you want any of them you should see me for prices—JAMES PETERSON, Red Cloud.

Half Rates to Hot Springs, S. D.

From July 15th to August 15th, the Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets to Hot Springs, S. D., at the one-way rate. This arrangement enables you to visit the greatest health and pleasure resort in the west at a very moderate outlay for railroad fare. Ask the local agent for full information.

Those Wonderful Giants in Town!

If you wish to see them call on Deyo & Grice and ask for Beggs' Little Giant Pills. Every bottle guaranteed.

THE BEST COUGH-CURE
and anodyne expectorant,

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

soothes the inflamed membrane and induces sleep.

Prompt to Act
sure to cure.