

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

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By A. C. HOSMER.

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Office opposite First National Bank.
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Chronic diseases treated by mail.

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RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.
Will attend sales at reasonable figures. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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To a strictly farm insurance and invite and invite all to see me.

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Collections promptly attended to.

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Real Estate, Insurance
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First-class barbers and first-class work guaranteed. Give me a call

D. STOFFER,
Fashionable Barber,
Red Cloud, Nebraska.
I give my personal attention to my patrons. First-class shaving and hair cutting a specialty.

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Conveyancer, Real Estate, Loan
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I especially invite you to call on me for anything in my line. Loans made on farm property at lowest rates.

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German Insurance Co., Freeport, Ill.
Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool, England.
Home Fire Insurance Co. of Omaha, Neb.
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Guardian Assurance Co. of London, Eng.
Burlington Insurance Co. of Burlington, Iowa.
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RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

A Fine Farm For Sale. A Great Bargain.
If you want to buy a fine home you should not fail to see this farm. It will go for \$5000 if sold soon. Half cash and half on time, or will trade for valuable property. The house is 16x24 2 stories with L 14x20 with porches on each side. Good water, fine outhouse. Big barn 24x40 2 stories; cob and coal house 14x10; granary 12x14; corn crib 8x32; windmill (new). School house within 40 rods. 15 miles from county seat, two trading towns within 8 miles. If sold soon will sell everything on the farm including 11 cattle, 11 horses and mules, 17 hogs, farm machinery, buggies, etc. 160 acres well fenced with grazed wire. Apply at once to the RED CLOUD CHIEF, Red Cloud, Nebraska.

To the People!

--0-- GREAT --0--

Closing Out

SALE OF BOOTS and SHOES AT COST

We have decided to close out our entire stock consisting of \$6000 worth of Boots and Shoes

They will go as follows:

83 50 Ladies' shoe, hand turned, for	\$2 50
3 00 Ladies' shoe, hand turned, for	2 25
2 50 Ladies' shoe,	1 90
2 25 Ladies' shoe, for	1 65
2 00 Ladies' shoe, for	1 50
1 50 Ladies' shoe, for	1 00
1 75 Ladies' Oxford, hand turned for	1 35
1 50 Ladies'	1 20
1 50 Ladies' McKay sewed shoe, for	1 10
1 50 Men's Plow shoes, for	1 15
1 25 Men's	1 05
1 75 Men's Fine Shoe,	1 25

These are a few of the great bargains that we are going to give the people. It is a genuine closing out sale, as we are going out of business.

DIEDRICH & COOK,

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

P. S.--We have a large stock of children's school shoes, which will go at a great sacrifice. Now is your time to fit your children with shoes at half price, nearly.

WANT A BILL? Deyo & Grice



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THEM

A nice line of

Jewelry,
Diamonds,
Chains,
Rings,
Bracelets,
Scarlet pins

Cuff and collar buttons, neck chains, lace pins, stick pins, charms, etc.
Plated and solid silverware, souvenir spoons, pearl handled knives and forks, carving sets, calling card cases, bon bon boxes and other novelties. A fine line of spectacles and eye glasses with interchangeable lenses, steel, nickel silver and gold frames. Special and careful attention paid to fitting the eye. My line of 2nd hand watches is quite large. I will run them off at less than their actual worth.
Bring your watch, clock and jewelry repair work, your engraving and your old gold and silver to me.

Henry Cook's Drug Store.

SEWING - MACHINES

—AND—

ORGANS.

S. E. COZAD

Has a fine line of Sewing Machines and Organs from \$25 upwards.
Also keeps all kinds of Machine supplies. Does repairing promptly. Call and see me.



Hammocks,

75c to \$1.50.

Croquet Sets,

75c to \$1.75.

Our stock is large.

Be sure to see us.

EX-SENATOR PADDOCK,

Explains the Free Coinage of Silver Satisfactorily.

But it is said the world's surplus stock of silver is increasing, and yet careful investigation by one of the ablest currency experts in this country, based upon the production of the fiscal year 1891, shows that the annual excess in the use of silver beyond the amount annually produced in this country is about 5,000,000 ounces, and that the world's uses exceed its annual production by about 9,500,000 ounces. This annual deficit, making a reasonable allowance for increased production, even without any additional demand for money uses, cannot very materially diminish. The United States produces a little more than two-fifths of the entire product of the world. We own more than one-seventh of the entire stock of the world's silver. We used at home about 5,000,000 ounces more silver than we produced in 1891, although our product for that year was larger by 3,830,000 ounces than it was in 1890. The business safety of our country requires that our gold money shall be largely supplemented in some manner. This can only be done by increasing the uses of silver as money. But it seems to be impossible as yet to induce the principal European commercial countries to aid us in the rehabilitation of silver through the bullion purchase plan to the Sherman act to reduce the surplus, and, therefore, as I have before said, I think it to be in the interest of bimetalism to abandon that plan for the present, and provide for the coinage of our home product at the ratio of 16 to 1, with such limitations as to legal tender use as the present unsettled business conditions may seem to demand.

I do not concur in the view expressed by some, that the best way to settle the coinage controversy is to put silver enough into the silver dollar to make it at once equal in value to the silver dollar. If our ratio of 1 to 16 of silver should be changed even to 1 to 20 the entire recoinage of all our silver dollars would be immediately required. We have in this country nearly \$600,000,000 of silver in money use. The increased weight of silver required for this new dollar, if all should be recoined, would cause a shrinkage or contraction of more than \$100,000,000. If the ratio should be changed so as to require an amount of silver equal in commercial value to the present gold dollar it would cause an immediate shrinkage or contraction of more than \$200,000,000. This change under present conditions would produce such a financial panic as we have never seen. It would cost the United States and France together in the way of contraction more than \$400,000,000. The world's shrinkage under this ratio, if subsidiary coins were considered, would be so great as to require three years of the entire world's production of both gold and silver to make it up, and long before it should be accomplished the silver dollar would command a large premium for gold.

One of the most important of our American industries is the production of silver. Neighboring states with which we have a very large and remunerative commerce, whose interests and ours are in many respects identical, are among the largest producers of silver in the United States. It is, therefore, manifestly our interest, both locally and generally considered, and our duty as well, to stand for and insist on the earliest possible conservative rehabilitation of silver. But we must advance to this result with such careful consideration, and prudence of method as not to disturb for a moment the true measurement of values.
I believe the authorized coinage of the home product on some such plan

as I have indicated as to ratio and legal tender limitations, would be more helpful to the interests of bi-metalism, as well as the business interests generally of this country, and more influential in its effect on European sentiment, than anything that can be done at this time. It would be a full recognition of silver as money. It would be a most emphatic declaration that the United States intends to stand by the white metal and build it up to a party with gold as rapidly as it can be safely done. It would cause no strain upon the gold supply. It would not disturb values. It would remove present apprehensions. It would set the pace for the whole world toward the bi-metallic standard. It would compel Great Britain to abandon its policy of ultimately destroying the silver currency of India, initiated as a part of the general conspiracy of the mono-metallists to force the repeal of the Sherman act and the total abandonment of silver as a coin money in this country. It would be a fitting rebuke to this combine, which for six months or longer has been plotting and scheming, breeding distrust and destroying confidence, in order that through the general business depression and financial distress which were sure to follow, a public sentiment might be aroused which would force from congress the total repeal of our last and only law recognizing silver as a money metal. The unfortunate truth is that they builded on this line better than they knew; but they sowed too liberally to the wind, and, unfortunately for themselves, they chiefly reaped the whirlwind.

My contention for the coinage of the home silver product is based upon present conditions, and present possibilities as I see them. But if a census could be speedily reached for the abandonment of the coinage of gold, as well as silver, not of the subsidiary denominations, and for the substitution therefore of the bullion of both metals as currency as bases, as an accepted money for internal as well as domestic uses, and, indeed, for fiduciary uses generally, it would most likely prove a permanent solution of the currency question for the whole world. A sole and uniform paper currency issued by the treasury department, redeemable in, and convertible with such bullion, under proper regulations, would furnish the country with a stable and flexible currency which would undoubtedly be preferable to that we now have.

If, in addition to this, an agreement could be reached with the other principal commercial nations for the issuance of bills or certificates, uniform in character, based on gold and silver bullion, for use instead of the bullion itself as an international money of commerce, such use to be subject to the option of the party requiring such exchange, the gold scramble, and financial disturbances resulting from large coin shipments at inopportune times from one great commercial nation to another, would be known no more. But such a scheme in my opinion is not presently practicable. It would require more time than we can now command for its consummation.

Congress must take immediate and decisive action, because, however groundless present apprehensions may be, they exist everywhere, and some action looking to relief, however imaginary, must be taken at once. The authorization of the coinage of our home product of silver in substitution for the purchase provisions of the Sherman act, on some such plan as I have suggested, ought, it seems to me, to be quickly and easily secured. After this shall have been done I am sure that we shall be in better situation to confer with other nations as to the necessity of and the best method for a world's settlement of the coinage problem than ever before. Certainly something in the way of a compromise is an absolute necessity. The Sherman act can not be absolutely repealed; but it can be modified on some such reasonable lines as I have suggested.
I hope you will forgive me this long letter. I have written far more than I expected to write when I commenced, and yet I find I have fallen far short of saying all I hoped to say, and even much of what I have written has been so hastily done on account of the limited time at my disposal that the ideas



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Latest United States Government Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder Co.
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expressed do not always appear quite like those entertained.
Very sincerely yours,
A. S. PADDOCK.

From Northern Nebraska.
(Special Correspondence)
NORDON, NEB., KEVA PANA CO. }
August 15th, 1893. }

Started from Farmers creek Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock a. m., traveled in a north-westerly direction. The first town we came to was Campbell, on the Blue, and a thriving business place, then in a north-western direction to Minden, Neb., across one of the prettiest tablelands in Nebraska. Here we traveled for a whole day on as level a country as a floor, and we saw as good crops as ever grew out of doors. Wheat will make from 25 to 35 bushels to the acre, oats from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, and there never was a better prospect for corn. It is mostly checked and I never saw but three pieces of listed corn in three day's travel. We camped the first night six miles north west of Minden. On the second day we got up at 4, started at 5. It rained all night and I hope old Webster got a soaking. Drove from Webster to Kearney on the Platte. 15 miles south of the Platte we struck the sand hills. From Kearney we went 8 miles to a post office and ate dinner, then from there to Pleasanton 10 miles, then to Cozad on the Muddy 10 miles from Pleasanton to Cozad, the county is very rolling and crops are suffering for rain, not having had any for nine weeks. Camped on Muddy. On the third day it rained a little and at night it rained a little more. Started at 5, drove 8 miles to Hitchcock, then to Mason City 10 miles, then to Ainsley 6 miles. Here we saw one of the finest little towns of its size. It has 500 inhabitants and they have electric lights water works, and telephone and only one size larger than Inavale. From there we went to Bermin. 10 miles, then to Broken Bow, 10 miles, from Pleasanton to Broken Bow the crops are suffering terribly for rain, some of the corn being dry enough to burn, and the grass is all dried out, and no hay. Went into camp at Broken Bow. Started at 6 o'clock. The country in Custer Co., Neb., is very rolling, but the crops are looking some better north of Broken Bow. From the Bow we went to Gate's 20 mile post office on the South Loop. Here we find a large settlement of Illinois people, principally from North Henderson in Mercer county. Here the writer met his uncle M. C. Herbert and visited till Sunday morning. All of the Loop Valley is splendid farming land and here in Custer Co., is some pretty good government land that would beat renting in the east. As I went through Broken Bow I saw hand bills announcing that the Hon. W. A. McKeighan would speak to the public on Saturday, July 29, on the issue of the day. Mac is the right man in the right place up here in Custer Co. Started bright and early; crossed the Loop and drove to Rankins Ranch, 12 miles. Then we went into the sand hills of Nebraska, traveled 20 miles and did not see one person. We went across some very nice valleys and there are good sod houses in the valleys but the people had had enough of it and skipped out. This brought us to Brewster, the county seat of Blaine Co. Dwelling houses, a court house, a school house, and a pile of land constitutes the county seat of Blaine Co., Neb. Drove 14 miles south of Brewster and camped in the sand hills. Drove in a north westerly direction through as nice country as a person ever looked at. Some fine sod houses but no one living in them. We saw only seven houses in a 40 mile drive with families living in them. We saw two large herds of cattle. Plenty of government land and mosquitos. Saw some deer and antelope. Got to Ainsworth, 27 miles from the camping ground. Drove 8 miles and camped. On the 7th day, drove from camp to the Niobrara river, 7 miles, crossed over into Keya Paha Co., Neb. there we saw lots of cedar, pine, fur and rough lands. Drove 18 miles to Nordon, Keya Paha Co. the end of our journey.
W. D. CHAMBERLAIN.