

THE CHIEF

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Republican Ticket.

- For Treasurer J. S. WHITE. For Clerk L. H. FORT. For Sheriff JOHN RUNCHEY. For Superintendent D. M. HUNTER. For County Judge D. F. TRUNKY. For Coroner I. B. STANSER. For Surveyor W. E. THORNE.

While at Lincoln recently the Echo man took pains to investigate the charges and insinuations that have been made through the state papers in regard to the Crouse-Garneau-Moore matter, and from what we can learn no blame in any manner can be laid to Gov. Crouse. The facts are that when Crouse was inaugurated into office he found James Garneau, Jr., as commissioner of the world's fair from this state and that he had expended a large part of the appropriation. Gov. Crouse offered the position to several republicans, but when James Garneau refused the position claiming they could do nothing creditable with what was left of the appropriation, Gov. Crouse rightly concluded that no man without any experience in matters of this kind could make a success of the Nebraska exhibit. He concluded it would be best to call for a man who had been successful in the past and who would fall upon the democratic governor who appointed him. We are not criticizing Auditor Moore for his action in hanging up the claims of the commissioner for many of them seem to be rather of huge proportions. The blame if any is entirely responsible to Garneau, and not to the governor who acted wisely. The papers of the state have done him a rank injustice by their criticism without investigating the matter.—Republican Valley Echo.

THE CHIEF has never thought for a minute that the appointment of Garneau was to be blamed onto Gov. Crouse, but it has thought right along that Garneau was incompetent for the place, and has been; but as he was managing the affairs of the exhibit it was well enough to keep him there as an eyesore to the democratic party who put him there, as no man of sense would assume the responsible position after his gross mismanagement of the Nebraska exhibit. Gov. Crouse is all right but Garneau should never have been appointed the first time.

AN INTERESTING LETTER On the Nebraska Institution for the Blind.

[Special Correspondence.] When a man goes forth in the vigor of his manhood and views the earth, the sky, and all things which surround him and feels the balmy influence of the refreshing breezes that bring to him the sweet odors of nature and the many and varied sounds of music in which she abounds, his heart leaps with joy in the contemplation of the way that he will spend his life. He little thinks of the many and seeming indifferent things that are necessary for his complete enjoyment. Every one does not enjoy all these things as he does this morning, because they are in one way or another deprived of one or more powers of the body. Some people think that because they are lacking in some one of these faculties that there is little or nothing that they can do, and so they give up and do nothing. To some of these people it has perhaps occurred, or been suggested by some of their neighbors that if they would take a paper and go around through their community that the people would make up enough to support them. This they say is the right thing to do. What does the bible say if a man will not work? Neither shall he eat. But they content themselves by saying, I am disabled, I can not work. It has been said, where there is a will there is a way. You say here is a man who went into the army and lost his hands and legs, how can he work? I ask is there no way that this man can earn his living? It is supposed that in this case that there is no pension for the disabled soldier; suppose that he has never been to school, how old does he have to become so that he can no longer hope by diligent and well directed efforts to obtain an education as good as anyone who has spent his minority or earlier years in the colleges of our land. Abraham Lincoln had no education till he grew to be a man, and then got it by little bits as he worked for his support at rail splitting. Yes he became the president of the United States, and there is no one this side of George Washington whom the people more highly esteem than Lincoln. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

REPUBLICAN HOSTS MEET IN CONVENTION IN RED CLOUD.

And Proceed to Put a Winner in the Field.

On last Wednesday, the republicans of Webster county, met in convention, in this city, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be filled this fall.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the convention was called to order by Henry Gilham, chairman of the County Central Committee.

On motion Geo. W. Hummel was made temporary chairman and A. C. Hosmer, secretary.

On motion the following named gentlemen were made a committee on credentials and resolutions; C. W. Kaley, J. S. Hoover, I. B. Stanser, J. W. Robinson, John McCallum.

The following committee was appointed on permanent organization; W. B. Roby, J. R. Wilcox, Joseph Garber, A. G. Willis, J. W. Norris.

The convention here adjourned until one o'clock, when the committee on credentials reported the following delegates as entitled to seats in the convention:

- Glenwood.—Isaac Fish, W. E. Thorne, F. W. McLaughlin, R. Tibbitts, John McCallum, J. W. Bailey, W. R. Anderson. Elm Creek.—E. H. Foe, E. Heitler, J. T. Mills, Thornton Foe, H. C. Erritt. Catherton.—Wm. Mathney, B. T. Banks, Otto Skjelver, G. E. Bringslowen. Guide Rock.—A. J. Hayes, J. H. Cray, J. Matzner, P. M. Teachworth, E. Woodward, J. G. Parsons, F. O. Bill, O. H. Bear, John Bill, H. B. Moranville, J. W. Robinson, M. W. Garber, John Arants.

Batin.—Robt. McCallum, R. Zajick, Jas. Anderson, S. Lindquist.

Oak Creek.—A. Riley, C. Oglesby, Wm. Redding.

Stillwater.—J. R. Crozier, M. B. Reeves, J. W. Smith, John Swift.

Pleasant Hill.—Dr. A. W. Hoyt, John Waller, C. C. Cox, Robt. Anderson, Sam Miller, H. J. Sheldon.

Beaver Creek.—J. Vance, Wm. Ryker, G. M. Warner, Chas. Molley, T. M. Lee, S. Croxton, T. E. Smith.

Garfield.—J. B. Stanser, H. C. Wolf, F. Ailes, John L. Springer.

Line.—G. W. Hummel, P. McNitt, R. Turner, L. Hummel, Jos. Saladen.

Harmony.—J. M. Snow, John May, A. Wauflle, A. C. Smith, A. V. Riggins, W. A. Hanthorn.

Blue Hill.—J. S. Hoover, A. M. Walters, I. O. Martin, J. W. Norris, J. N. Kinsey, C. L. Robinson, F. Harrocks, W. J. Whitten, John W. C. Tierman.

Walnut Creek.—N. L. D. Smith, D. Dingey, Joseph Chaffin, Jos. Noble.

Red Cloud Township.—S. Lindsey, C. Reed, H. Maurer, A. Hedge, J. Overman, Ed. Sherrer, T. C. Hacker, A. Akers, Jos. Garber, F. Studebaker, H. Gilham.

Red Cloud 1st ward.—R. McNitt, S. W. Foe, W. B. Roby, A. O. Berg, A. G. Willis, G. McFarland, L. H. Beck, C. Schaffnit, R. D. Bedford, S. F. Spokesfield, Wm. Yeiser.

Red Cloud 2d ward.—C. W. Kaley, J. A. Tulleys, S. E. Cozad, G. R. Chaney, A. H. Gray, W. W. Wright, A. C. Hosmer, M. S. Marsh, L. P. Albright, C. H. Potter, S. West, H. D. Ranney, J. R. Wilcox, R. T. Potter.

Inavale.—C. Hunter, G. W. Knight, S. E. Wolcott, R. D. Davis, A. T. Walker.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS WHEREAS: We have had from the democratic party a campaign of education followed by an object lesson on finance. We have learned from them how to paralyze the industries of the nation, how to produce want and destitution in the midst of plenty, how to deprive the workman of work and the tradesman of trade and how to reduce the surplus in the treasury and the credit of the nation at the fastest possible gate; therefore:

RESOLVED: That having learned how those results have been produced; we'd better know how to avoid them, and that we stand shoulder to shoulder in the effort to restore the country to that condition of prosperity, which existed before the change, and which by all natural causes we ought to be now enjoying.

WHEREAS: Silver has been a legalized money by almost all nations, and Silver mining has become a large industry in the United States.

Resolved: That we are in favor of the continued and increased use of silver as a measure of value, that we favor free coinage of the American silver product under such regulations as will produce a parity between the silver and gold coinage of the Nation.

A motion prevailed that the delegates present cast the votes for absentees.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers of the convention:

- Chairman—A. M. Walters. Secretary—A. C. Hosmer. Assistants—J. W. Robinson, C. D. Robinson.

At this juncture the call was read and the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates, the first ballots being informal.

Nominations being in order the following names were presented for treasurer: J. S. White, Blue Hill; T. G. Wilder, Cowies; Oliver McCall, Line township; A. H. Kreigsman, Blue Hill; L. P. Al-

bright and P. A. Beachy, Red Cloud.

The vote for treasurer was quite spirited, the informal ballot showing the relative strength of each candidate as follows:

- J. S. White.....48 Oliver McCall.....22 P. A. Beachy.....3 L. P. Albright.....7 A. H. Kreigsman.....18 T. G. Wilder.....22

On the third ballot Mr. J. S. White was nominated by a vote of 73.

Mr. White was called for and made a very tasty as well as patriotic speech, declaring his faith to be in a sure election. He was loudly applauded.

The regular order of the convention being the selection of county clerk, the following well known names were presented; Harry E. Pond, Henry Gilham, and L. H. Fort.

The first ballot resulted as follows: H. E. Pond.....48 Henry Gilham.....21 L. H. Fort.....55

On the second ballot the vote stood L. H. Fort, 70; H. E. Pond, 38; Henry Gilham, 14.

Mr. Fort was declared the nominee. For Sheriff the following gentlemen's names were presented; Joseph Warren, John Runchey, M. B. Reeves, H. A. Shinkle, M. W. Garber, and Wm. Arnold.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Joseph Warren.....17 John Runchey.....31 M. B. Reeves.....12 H. A. Shinkle.....13 Dick Garber.....39 Wm. Arnold.....1

The third ballot resulted in Mr. Runchey being nominated by a vote of 65 to 57.

For County Judge, Samuel West and D. F. Trunkey were the contestants, and Mr. Trunkey was victorious.

When the order of business came to the selection of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the name of D. M. Hunter, brought forth immense applause and he was quickly nominated by acclamation. Mr. Hunter made a very appropriate speech which was well received.

I. B. Stanser was nominated for coroner and W. E. Thorne for surveyor.

The convention then selected eleven delegates to the state convention as follows:

- G. W. Knight, John McCallum. G. R. Chaney, C. W. Kaley. A. Hedge, J. S. Hoover. A. W. Hoyt, R. McNitt. G. W. Pummel, I. H. Cray. T. E. Smith.

The convention selected S. E. Cozad as chairman of the County Central Committee and R. McNitt, secretary, and the various delegations selected the township committees as follows:

- Guide Rock—J. W. Robinson. Beaver Creek—C. Molley. Harmony—J. M. Snow. Garfield—Henry Wolf. Pleasant Hill—Henry Sheldon. Elm Creek—F. M. Beach. Potsdam—C. D. Robinson. Line—G. W. Hummel. Red Cloud—Porter Hedge. Red Cloud 1st ward—W. B. Roby. Red Cloud 2d ward—A. C. Hosmer. Batin—James Anderson. Glenwood—C. E. Hicks. Walnut Creek—Joseph Noble. Inavale—G. W. Knight. Catherton—W. J. Mathney. Oak Creek—C. Oglesby. Stillwater—J. R. Crozier.

The appointment of the central committee completed the business of the convention and it then adjourned.

In every convention some candidate "has to get left" but while this fact remains, there seems to be general harmony and the ticket well liked by every one. Every candidate before the convention was qualified to fill the office he was up for, and it was only to be deplored that the convention could not nominate all. However the present ticket is one that is excellent in every respect and will be elected by a big majority. The CHIEF feels a pardonable pride in the ticket, and that the republican party is able to go into the battle with victory perched upon its banners.

Give the Boys

A chance to be strong and healthy, feed them with good plain food and keep their blood in good order with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock and who knows but they will be President or Alderman. For sale by Deyo & Grice.

Market Report.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Wheat 30.45, Corn 24.25, Oats 20.25, Rye 30, Flax 76, Hogs 5.40, Fat cows 1.50, Butter 13, Eggs 14, Potatoes 80, Chickens doz 1.75, Turkeys lb. 6.

When Hannibal

The great elephant, got a sore foot they used Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, and cured it up in four days. For sale by Deyo & Grice.

Leave your orders with Deyo & Grice's

if you want your trunks and valises hauled to the depot. L. S. AULTZ.

C. L. Cotting, the druggist says he has not 5000 rolls of wall paper on hand for he has been selling lots of it this year. He still has a fine selection, and some new patterns just opened.

Tired, Weak, Nervous



Mrs. Mary C. Crayderman

"I had rheumatism so severely that I was obliged to use a cane. I was tired of life and was a burden to those about me. I often suffered from dizziness, worried much, and was subject to nervous spells. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me feel like a different person. I love Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures"

my present good health to Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. MARY C. CRAYDERMAN, La Fontaine, Kansas. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

THE KAISER IN FIELD TRIM

Germany's Emperor Skillfully Combines Politics with War. For the officers and men in general the autumn field maneuvers afford little amusement. They have to be up long before the sun, their work all day is of the hardest kind, they are quartered in stables and peasants' houses almost as comfortably as the bare ground, and if they had any hours of leisure they are not where they could possibly enjoy any social relaxation; but in fact the care of their men must necessarily occupy all of their time, to say nothing of preparations for the morrow.

It is a little better for those who are immediately in the suite of the emperor, either as guests or as officers commanded to headquarters, as, for instance, the inspectors of different departments, the umpires, and high officers of other army corps. These have no great responsibilities after the day's fighting closes, and at once return to the headquarters in some town, where they are properly lodged and fed. The emperor usually gives a dinner every evening to the principal officers and officials in the neighborhood, as well as to the principal citizens residing near by. He seizes the opportunity of the grand maneuvers to make the acquaintance personally of the principal people in the different sections of his country, and combines politics with war in an efficient way. The social features of the grand maneuvers do very much to bring notable people of different parts of the country together, and thus little by little to efface the jealousies which naturally exist among citizens of the different states who have only been united since the Franco-German war. The year 1892 was the first in the reign of the present emperor that had no imperial or grand maneuvers, for the obvious reason that cholera was present in many German towns, and particularly in France close to the German border. They will probably, however, take place this year—1893—as usual, and in the neighborhood of where they should have been last year, namely, about Metz. It is much to be hoped that they will be carried out so as to bring the people of this province into contact with the emperor and his surroundings. The result cannot fail to at least modify those feelings of antipathy which people of the lately French provinces are still said to entertain for their German conqueror. The French press persists in nurturing the idea that Germans are more or less coarse and cruel masters, and that Alsace and Lorraine cannot long remain separated from the land of Napoleon. Nothing will do more to alter any such feeling than to come into personal relations with the chief of the German nation, and to see the manner in which he handles troops. He commands with a skill that does not encourage the idea of Alsace and Lorraine changing hands during his lifetime at least.—Pomfret Bigelow, in Harper's Magazine.

A MENTAL PHENOMENON.

The Brain of a Man Who Could Play Twelve Games of Chess Simultaneously.

The most wonderful deformity in the human brain that has ever been noted by the scientists and made a matter of record was that of the phenomenal chess player, Richard Rockwoode. Rockwoode could play twelve games of chess simultaneously, but no more, not even being able to begin on the thirteenth. After death his brain was carefully examined by skilled anatomists, who found, in the region known to phrenologists as "locality," that the molecules of that portion of the brain had actually arranged themselves into a combination of squares resembling a chessboard, and that each of these squares had certain marks upon it, supposed to represent the final positions of the pieces in the last twelve games played by the great expert while he was blindfolded. The doctors who make this wonderful report declare that it is true in every particular, but that the arrangements of the atoms of the brain into the chessboard squares referred to could only be distinguished by microscopes of the highest power.

More than forty years ago, when Sir William Dean Bakker made an examination of the brain of Forbes, the ship-builder, and reported that the molecules of the brain had arranged themselves (the "gray matter" separating from the other constituents of the brain and "lining up") into a rude form a vessel hull, he was only laughed at. The Rockwoode investigation proves that Bakker knew what he was talking about.—St. Louis Republic.

Don't forget it, that Morhart wants

all of the old rags he can buy, from this on. Don't forget it and sell them to him.

ANIMALS UNDERRATED.

Their Sense of Moral Responsibility Clearly Developed.

Justice is the triumph of right in every relation between fellow beings, and a natural consequence of a rational mode of life in all circumstances and at all times. Perhaps this definition may not be unacceptable to my readers. But why should we not apply such a high principle to the animal races as well as to ourselves? Keen observers have long since proved to us that animals possess in a high degree the spirit of sacrifice. It seems to me that this fact can be due only to a high sense of moral responsibility. And it can hardly be explained except by a sense of right and wrong.

Few people are prepared to deny the Spencerian and Darwinian dogma of evolution in its entirety. But if we give ever so little weight to these teachings, then we must admit that our moral characteristics, as well as our physical development, can be traced in their beginnings to the lower orders. There is no physiological, no psychological or moral phenomenon that we cannot find in analogous forms in the life of the animals, and the repugnance with which some people look upon every attempt to draw a parallel between the lordly human race and its humbler subjects seems to me very foolish and unjust. Morality, love, disinterestedness are such marked characteristics among some divisions of the animal creation that we could very well learn from them. This is not only the case among the mammals, but even among the insects, and those who have eyes to see and ears to hear may find that our vaunted superiority in this respect is not so great as we are inclined to believe it.

Brehm's great work, "Das Tierleben," is an inexhaustible mine of data upon this subject. Darwin and Espinas have also treated the subject very broadly.

Hunters know how difficult it is to approach animals which live in herds and communities. The duty of watching over the safety of all is generally performed by a few only, but with such an unselfishness and so conscientiously that men can hardly equal it. And yet the animal watchers do not seem to stand under compulsion!

Pelicans fish in common, and allow each other to satisfy their hunger, driving the fish towards each other by turns. The buffaloes of America, on the approach of danger, take the weak and young into the middle of the herd, and the bulls will often defend a herd when they could easily have saved themselves by flight. Brehm relates the case of a young monkey who defended an old and decrepit one against a number of dogs, at the risk of his own life. Capt. Stansbury noticed a pelican in the lake of Utha which was quite blind and old, yet apparently very fat. He watched the bird and found that it was fed by others younger than itself. Prof. Agassiz has pointed out the conscientiousness in dogs; and indeed their faithfulness toward their masters is not sufficiently regarded. If we are told that this is the result of training, may we not also point out that a similar exhibition of scrupulous behavior in men is the result of education only?

Sir John Lubbock has watched the life of the ants. He says that he never saw an ant permit one of its own species to meet with a mishap without assisting it, and that wounded ants are carefully taken home to the anthill. When the fighting ants attack a common enemy it is only reasonable to suppose that a sense of duty leads them to forget danger. It is very probable that the sense of responsibility is more developed in animals that live in large communities than in those which live in pairs or singly. It is difficult for us to determine the conception of right and wrong among the animals because we have as yet no means of communicating with them. We are satisfied if we can secure their obedience by sight; the master seldom learns the language of the slave.

But the fact that we are unable to arrive at a just comprehension of the moral state of the animal world does not prove that the animals are entirely lacking in what we are pleased to call intellectual qualities. Perhaps some of our great economical problems defy a satisfactory solution because we fancy ourselves so high above the rest of the creatures. Perhaps we are unable to comprehend the harmony of the universe because we coolly rely upon our own conclusions, and refuse to study it in all its branches.—La Espana Moderna.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Methods of Preserving Good Looks During the Heated Term.

The necessity of having complexions is laid on all women. To men nature only gave the care of skins. The burden of a woman is heavier in hot weather since they have taken to exposing themselves so hardly to sun and wind. But the occasions for being beautiful are more frequent and more imperative. This is why making up has become itself as a short cut to the necessary end. There is a lively exchange of comments and cosmetics now going on among women as to the best methods of preserving their good looks in summer. Face baths of berry juices are recommended. Sour milk and sweet milk are advised. Elder flower water is urged. Lemon juice added to the daily face bath whitens the face and hands. The prejudice against ordinary soap and water seems fixed. So sensible a woman as Mrs. George Augustus Sala unfortunately regards these as ruinous to the complexion. The most novel preservative is that offered by a French woman. This is a lump of bread dipped in one of these face tonics and squeezed out. With this the face is to be carried, as it were, two or three times daily. When a French woman comes in fatigued and dusty she throws herself down on a lounge and in this simple manner gives her face a rub down with a moist crust that acts both as a bath and face massage.

The same treatment is for wrinkles, which, though they may be the beds that the gods have dug for our tears, as Emily Angier has prettily said, as other bad women feel they should be well made up. Wrinkles, says an authority, come from three sources—deep thought, irritability or from laughing too much. The cause, however, is unimportant compared with the result. To dispose of wrinkles there are women who, when alone, keep their foreheads bound with tight muslin bands. These, they urge, keep them from raising the eyebrows, calm their nerves and consequently keep the face placid. If the wrinkles have taken root before they learned this simple prevention they wet their rags in water, which has quinine, ammonia or some stimulant, and over these oil silk to keep them damp. If this is done at least twice a day and through the night the most obstinate wrinkles will pass away, and the face will retain a Nirvana-like expression which may be warranted to last for years.—N. Y. Sun.

THE DAINTY COTTON GOWN.

It Possesses the Cardinal Virtues of Popularity and Good Form.

We may attire ourselves in the dainty freshness of cotton gowns these mid-summer days, with the comfortable thought that they possess the cardinal virtues of popularity and good form. There are cobwebby lisses, shot, and ombre chambrays, India muslins and batistes, quaintly sprigged muslins and organdies, many of them as beautiful in color effect as the poppadooned broadness of the Marie Antoinette styles.

We may make these up in the simple old fashions without other decoration than their own frills or hems, and rejoice in being as nearly original as is possible in this day of imitation. The woman with the small waist affects the pretty conceit of the old-fashioned belt ribbon in eel blue clasped with the buckle her grandmother wore, and reaching scarcely the eighteen-inch limit in circumference. She will, if she has a fair throat, make the yoke of the gown open needle-work, the scallops of the pattern flushing the V-shaped opening of the neck, the puffed sleeves reaching only to the elbow, and unlined. Half way up the skirt is another band of needlework showing a bit of blue through its meshes, and for the rest the gloves, the shoes, the hat and the sunshade will all be of white.—Chicago Times.

—She—"Have you heard of Rev. Mr. Longwind's recent sermon?" He—"I heard part of one which began last Sunday. Is it over yet?"—Brooklyn Life.

—Alternative. Mamma (who is going to take Maude for a walk)—Your hands are dirty, my dear.

Maude—Shall I wash them or put on my gloves.—Judge.