

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

C. E. MATHER, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

Senatorial.

The members of the Senatorial Committee of the 12th Senatorial District are requested to meet at Hastings on Thursday the 20th day of August, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of appointing the delegates to the several counties in the district and to fix the time and place of the Senatorial Convention; and for such other business as may come before them.

WILL R. GAYLORD, Chairman Senatorial Com.

WHERE are all our candidates for state official positions? It seems so far that only two or three have had the "nerve" to come to the front.

The Beecher matter still occupies a great portion of the Eastern press. It is about time that the public had some new cause of excitement. The other is getting rather monotonous.

FROM all sections of the east comes reports of terrible storms—rain, hail and wind. The damages occasioned are almost beyond computation.

JOHN A. KASSON, of the Des Moines Congressional District, has carried the primary meetings, which insures his re-nomination. As usual in such cases he had a competitor who showed a lively fight, and considerable personal feeling has been worked up on the subject.

JUDGE DILLEN, of the U. S. Circuit Court has decided that railroad companies must pay taxes on their lands when a patent has been issued therefor. The decision is much too long for publication in this paper. This, if not reversed by the Supreme Court, will put a great amount of money into the treasuries of some of our counties.

THE Interior Department has ruled that a homesteader after filling the letter of the law by residing five years on his homestead is entitled to a patent without further residence, or in other words he can leave the land immediately after the expiration of five years, and remaining away pending the application for a patent.

A COUNTY seat quarrel is one of the most unfortunate things in the world for a new country. It keeps out settlers, retards development and progress, and stirs up feuds and bitter feelings that continue long after the vexed questions are settled. Such is the condition of affairs in Adams county at the present time.

THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have concluded to obey the law of Iowa regulating freight and passenger tariffs. That this is the wisest and safest course to pursue, will be universally conceded. At all events one railroad company will not have an opportunity to test whether or not a road can be run at a profit and at the same time not be extortionate or oppressive in its charges.

SOME of the newspapers in the State seem inclined to attribute the defeat of Judge Crovson's railroad tax bill to Senator Hitchcock. We are reliably informed that this is a blunder.

Mr. Hitchcock as a member of the committee on these land grant railroads found the majority opposed to reporting the bill favorably. Finally at his urgent request they consented to report it with amendments that entirely emasculated it of any force or utility that it possessed when it passed the House, whereupon the Nebraska Senator naturally proposed to let it rest until the next session shall give time to bring public opinion up to the point of securing its passage. As this is a matter of the State of Nebraska vs. immense capital in the east that has ten men to fight for it in the Senate to one from this State, a bill of this kind cannot be rushed through under a suspension of the rules, and facility. We believe that Mr. Hitchcock used every effort to carry out the almost universal desire of his constituents in this matter.—State Journal.

Some of our exchanges express the hopes that the Indians of the north west may resist the advance of General Canby from and thereby get wiped out. On the former point no doubts need be entertained. To the Sioux and other Indian tribes inhabiting that country the Black Hills are sacred ground. The rendezvous and the abiding place of their departed friends are not yet prepared for the full bliss of the happy hunting grounds and they will shed their blood freely to preserve it inviolate against the encroachments of the hated white man. They are mustering in strong force, and have declared their intention to allow no exploring party to pass across the charmed line. Whether General Canby will, in case of hostilities, see need in wiping out any considerable portion of the many arrayed against his somewhat problematical, considered in the light of the prolonged struggle waged by the handful of Mohege against superior numbers. The movement, however, is in the right direction, and will, we hope, open up to prospecting parties the unknown wealth of the Black Hills and Big Horn river country.—Lincoln Blade.

In opposition to the expressed wishes of three thousand voters, and for the purpose of "boosting" up a foreign town company, an order has been issued for the removal of the land office from Lowell to Bloomington. This grand scheme has been on the board for some time, but was delayed by the good sense of Commissioner Drummond, who in this instance, at least, acted in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the people interested in the matter.

It is supposed that this change was effected by the persistent working of that shysterish demagogue who answers to the name of H. M. Atkinson. The Bloomington-Guard, at least, gives him the credit of the thing. This move has not been made in the interests of the people, nor in accordance with their wishes. It was done solely to give an outside company a chance to speculate—to reap where they had not sown; to make a nice thing out of property that will be made valuable by the labors of others.

From the Melrose Times we learn that Orleans has been made a Money Order office. Now, this may be all right,—we have no objections to any post office in the county being a money order office, but the question arises as to the justice of the thing. Orleans gets and sends about as much mail in a month as Red Cloud does in one day, yet with petitions and personal efforts we have failed to accomplish anything. Between the land office at Bloomington and these other things at Orleans, there will soon be some reason for believing that D. M. Smith does own the "powers that be," as it is said he often so boasts.

The following from the Orleans Sentinel is good, square sense: "It must be apparent to every citizen that he will at an early date be called upon to nominate candidates for the fall elections, and the duty of at once selecting the most suitable men comes home to everybody. Nominations have been made in most of the states and the Republic of Nebraska can not defer the matter much longer. The first thing to do will be the selection of delegates to conventions. In this, the utmost care should be exercised to send those men who are careful and discriminating in their judgment, and above all incorruptible in their integrity—men who have intelligent views of their own and whose views can neither be bought nor sold. The real contest is fought at the delegate convention, far after that there is little choice left except to vote for the man who is nominated, a matter in which the vaunted freedom of the ballot degenerates too frequently to a name only. There will be this year as there ever is, a host who will be willing to give their country, actuated solely by the purest patriotism and the hope of official distinction. There will be plenty to select from and there are excellent men as well as bad ones among them. If the Republican party of Nebraska has hopes of achieving a great victory, none but the best men must be put up for the people's suffrage. And while we are about it, it would be well to keep in mind that we want to send men to the legislature with the special view of correcting the representative and judicial disadvantages under which we now labor.

For some time past reports have been current that Vice President Wilson intended to resign his high official position on account of increasing ill health. These rumors are now contradicted, and it is stated that he is regaining health and strength.

THE CHICAGO FIRE. Between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, July 14, a fire broke out in a rag shop at No. 527 Clark street, just north of Twelfth street. The conditions as to drought and wind were much the same as upon the occasion of the great fire of 1871. Before the third alarm, calling out the whole fire department, had been given, the flames had made astonishing headway in the low wooden rookeries lining Clark street and Third and Fourth avenues, and before the news of the conflagration reached the business centres, it became apparent that a large and populous quarter of the city must inevitably be swept in flames. The wind was from the southwest, and under the stimulus of the heated atmosphere, it soon blew a hurricane. In an hour many acres had been burned over, and the streets, filled with every manner of vehicle loaded with furniture and baggage, and with people fleeing from the hot breath of the fire, presented the same frightful aspects which distinguished them on the night of the 9th of October, 1871.

The flames quickly spread over Fourth and Third avenues, and State street, and then to Wabash avenue, threatening Michigan avenue. The fire of 1871 struck Clark and State streets at Harrison street. The fire of Tuesday swept nearly a half mile further south, but its course was in the same direction—to the northeast. Before 6 o'clock Milwaukee, South Bend, Joliet, and other cities were telegraphed to for assistance, and engines arrived from all points. There was no lack of appliances with which to fight the fire, but the slender box character of buildings in the range of the flames rendered the efforts of the firemen of but little avail. Five churches, Aikens' (the Aikens) Theatre, the Continental, the Michigan Avenue, and the

James Hotel, and many other prominent and substantial buildings, are heaps of ruins. At least fifty acres of ground have been swept clear of buildings, and the loss cannot be less than \$8,000,000. Clark and State streets, and Third and Fourth avenues were occupied by very poor wooden structures, and the alleys between them by still worse shanties. But these were all crowded from cellar to attic with poor people. Thousands of families were hustled into the street with scarce a moment's warning, and, of course, without time to save any of their wretched furniture. The suffering of these poor people is incalculable. They are without food or shelter, and without money to buy either. Meantime it is the hot summer season, business is dull, the times are hard, and employment difficult to find. In the better portions of the burnt district, Wabash and Michigan avenues, the notice was longer, and warned by the terrible experience of 1871, household furniture and stocks of goods were carried to safe quarters. It is just to say of the fire department that it fought the fire desperately. It fought it in the face; it did not even attempt to flank it. So far as a determined hand to hand encounter is concerned, it could not have done better. To lookers on it appeared that the fire might have been headed off by the heroic method of pulling down and blowing up buildings at some distance from and in the line of the course of the conflagration. But perhaps the justest criticism which can be made is that the fire apparatus of the present day is utterly inadequate to the task of grappling with a great conflagration under full headway. There is undoubtedly, in this field, the grandest opportunity for the exercise of inventive genius. The excessive building fell a victim to the devouring element; but the notice was ample, and the chief portion of the mail matter and the papers of the office were saved.

Of casualties it is too early to give any list. Two men are reported to have been killed by a falling wall. It is not unlikely that numerous serious accidents will prove to have accompanied the great loss of property. The excitement throughout the city was intense.

The circumstances—a high wind and a dry atmosphere—were similar to those of Oct. 9, 1871, as to rouse the most serious apprehensions. All the street approaches to the vicinity of the fire were densely packed by an excited throng of men and women. Houses entirely out of the range of the fire were cleared of furniture, and hundreds of people went about the streets retailing the most gloomy prophecies.

At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning the fire was under control and the great multitudes which watched its progress with absorbing interest dispersed with thanksgiving that Chicago had not suffered a repetition of the terrible scourge and horror of two and a half years.—Chicago Inter Ocean, July 16.

A DISASTER though not involving the loss of so many dollars as Chicago's last visitation, has overtaken the sprightly city of Oskosh, Wisconsin. It will prove a heavy blow to her, and must be felt more severely than the fire in Chicago on Tuesday last. While only a small portion of Chicago, comparatively speaking, has been laid waste, the better part of Oskosh is in ruins. Commencing in the afternoon of Tuesday, in the heart of the city, the fire swept through to the suburbs, leaving in its wake only smoldering heaps. Though under control Tuesday night, the flames were still blazing upon the business houses and homes of the people. It was indeed a night of terror to Oskosh, and the scene of desolation is described as even more disheartening than the great conflagration there in 1869. Fully one-half of the business portion of the place was burned, and one-fourth of the residence portion is in like condition. The homeless people are camping out in the fields.

STATE ITEMS. The two following items are from the Juniata Gazette: We are pained to learn that Mr. Jas. McKelvy, on Monday, July 6th, fell from a scaffold and dislocated the elbow joint, and also hurt his side, which is tender from a wound received in the army. He fell a distance of twelve feet, striking on his right side and arm.

A surveying party consisting of 26 able-bodied men, and under charge of Messrs. Stout & Cunningham, passed through our town Tuesday morning. Being in need of three more hands, they fortunately secured the services of J. M. Myer, L. T. Bonn, and N. G. Platt. They are going up in Northwestern Nebraska, and expect to return in about four months. To make sure of his scalp, "Mik" indulged in a hair cut of the pacific fashion, and took good care to have the most remote part of his cranium well sand-papered.

From the Lincoln Blade: For two days past two gentlemen from Omaha have been in the city, intent on organizing a council of "Co-ops," or of the "Co-operative Union." We understand that last night they succeeded and that it has received a good "send off" by some twenty of our best citizens. The organizers assure us that the Order is not a political

one—but we imagine it squirts that way. If it is political it will prove a failure, as we feel convinced that no secret political organization can or should live in this country. The following account of a frightful tragedy in Buffalo county, is from A. D. Williams, who says: A terrible tragedy occurred on the island in Buffalo county, north of Lowell, Saturday, July 12th. A man and wife, who are Prussian-Poles, whose names we did not get, recently came to this place and settled temporarily on the island. They were supposed to have some money. With them came a man whom they had helped. Saturday morning, while they were sleeping, he attacked them with an ax, cutting the man's skull on the temple, and the woman on the forehead. Strange to say, they are still alive, though it is doubtful if they recover. The man then fled, but was soon pursued and caught as he was about to take the cars at Lowell. He is now in jail at Gibbon.

J. H. Painter has arrived in Lincoln fresh from the scene of murder. He reports the names of the injured parties as Jacob Marchaloz and wife, the former aged 54 and the latter 50, while that of the assailant is August Frederick William Malch, aged about 20 years.

Captain Torrey of Company A, third tenth United States Infantry, has just returned safely to camp Brown from an expedition to hunt a wagon road up Bigwood river. The distance penetrated into the mountains was 418 miles. No Indians disturbed them, although it was thought they dogged the steps of the expedition. Two of the soldiers sent in with mail came upon a large party of Sioux, but discovered them first and succeeded in eluding them. No reports of the mineral or other qualities of the country were made.

Late dispatches from Washington announce the order of the President for the removal of the U. S. land office from Lowell to Bloomington, in Franklin county. It seems rather strange that the office should be taken from a line of railroad and removed thirty or forty miles into the interior, but the removal has long been decided upon on account of "putting it where it will do the most good." Our Lowell friends may congratulate themselves that their city has attained a size that will insure its future rapid growth, notwithstanding the removal of the office with its gentlemanly and agreeable officers and employees.

The Fairbury Gazette says: An accident which came near being fatal occurred on Little Sandy Monday. Mr. Miles and Mr. Schwitters were hitching up a span of mules for the purpose of trying a Marsh Harvester, when the team became frightened and started to run. Mr. Schwitters was standing in front of the sickle and in attempting to get out of the way fell. Three of the guards struck him, one on the shoulder blade, fracturing it, one on the back of the neck and the other on the lower part of the head making a gash two or three inches long, but fortunately not fracturing the skull. Luckily the sickle was not in operation else it must have killed him. Dr. Butler attended him and thinks he will recover.

A little boy in Highland precinct, Lancaster Co., was mowing with a scythe. His little sister, unobserved, was sitting in the tall grass, and in mowing he struck her in the neck, cutting her neck from ear to ear, killing her instantly. More caution should be used in this direction, as nearly every day similar accidents are chronicled.

A young man in Loup City thought to play a little trick. The other day he dressed up like a Sioux and made war like descent on the family of a homesteader, just for fun. A letter in his pocket told the people that his friends lived in Philadelphia, but as the weather was warm and no ice in the country, they were compelled to bury him before his friends could arrive.—Kearney Press.

Republican River STAGE LINE. D. B. BALL, Proprietor. Regular trips will be made between JUNIATA and RED CLOUD.

LIME! LIME!! We shall be pleased to carry passengers upon the days mentioned, leaving Juniata, at 6 A. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Red Cloud at 6 A. M., Thursdays and Mondays. Fare reasonable.

Remember the Place Five miles west of Red Cloud, bridge on South Side of River.

LAND! LAND! NOW IS THE BEST TIME To secure CHEAP HOMES HARDWARE

The B & M. R. R. LANDS IN WEBSTER CO. NEB. Are now in market, and are offered at low rates and on TEN YEARS' TIME to actual settlers, at rates varying from \$1.50 to 5.00 per acre

Lee Estell, RED CLOUD, NEB. LOCAL AGENT FOR WEBSTER COUNTY. Will at all times be ready to give all information in regard to location of land, terms of payment, &c. THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS From the Circulars of the B & M R. R. Co., will in a measure explain their terms and the advantages offered.

The purchaser can pay cash, or divide the amount into three equal parts, paying one-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest at ten per cent. annually; or he can have TEN YEARS' TIME in which to make up the sum by small annual payments at six per cent. interest. Most buy on this latter plan of TEN YEARS' CREDIT!

In which case the purchaser pays at the outset one year's interest at six per cent. on the price. He makes three other payments, each of six per cent. at the commencement of the second, third and fourth years. At the commencement of the fifth year, he pays one-seventh of the principal and the same at the commencement of each successive year until all has been paid at the end of ten years. Any buyer can pay in full at any time and get a warranty deed free of all incumbrance.

GEORGE ZEISS, DEALER IN Wines & Liquors, CIGARS, CHEWING, Smoking, Tobacco, CANNED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, AND CONFECTIONERIES, A Specialty.

Fresh Lager Beer from "Antelope" Brewery, constantly on hand. RED CLOUD, NEB.

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And the thousand and one things usually kept in similar establishments constantly on hand and for sale CHEAP FOR CASH. Call and See. MRS. H. F. LUTZ. JOSEPH A. PEERY, Real Estate, TAX-PAYING AGENT. FRANKLIN CITY, Franklin County Neb.

THEODORE F. BARNES Attorney at Law. Office North west Corner of 4 & 11th. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Webster County. THE BEST TRADING POINT IN THE Republican Valley

I am now as in the past, ready to supply my customers and the public generally, with anything in the Hardware line, at prices that defy competition. My motto is "Small Profits and Quick Sales, for the Ready CASH!" I keep a general assortment of Hardware and a full line of FARM MACHINERY, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, NAILS, and HOUSE TRIMMINGS, TINWARE, CARPENTERS and MASONS TOOLS, SADDLERS HARDWARE, a full assortment.

M. B. MCNITT, Red Cloud, Nebraska. OSWALD OLIVER, T. J. PARDOE. THE CHICAGO LUMBER YARD! AT HASTINGS, NEB. Keeps constantly on hand the largest stock of Dry Pine Lumber in the West. Also BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LIME, TARRED PAPER, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL.

Our stock is well selected and purchased direct from the mills, and will be sold as low as the lowest. OLIVER & PARDOE, Hastings, Nebraska.

NEW GOODS! J. G. POTTER Takes this method to Inform the Public that he has Just opened up a new and complete Stock of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, Consisting in part of CALICOES, DARK, LIGHT & PINK, CHAMBRAYS, DE-LAINES, LAWNS, DRESS TRIMMINGS & LININGS, CORSETS & SKIRTS, WAISTS & GLOVES, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS & TOWELING, FANES, OVER ALLS & SHIRTING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, COFFEE, SUGARS & TEAS of all Kinds, Canned Fruits, Oysters and Crackers, Cheating and Smoking Tobaccos, FLOUR, MEAL & BACON.

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