THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

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THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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Willcox & Gilham

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Practice in all the Courts of the State.

Collection Promptly Attended to

OFFICE IN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Red Cloud. - - - Neb.

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Red Cloud, Nebraska.

Will negotiate the sale of School Bonds, &c.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

JUNIATA - - - NEBRASKA

Cobb, Marquett & Moore.

LAWYERS,

LINCOLN, - - - - NEBRASKA.

One of us will be in attendance at each term of the District Courts of the several counties in the Republican Valley. 21

W. N. RICHARDSON, J. A. TULLEYS

Richardson & Tulleys,

REAL ESTATE & COLLECTING AGENTS

Will buy and sell Real Estate on Commission, and pay taxes for non-residents. Special attention given to collections. Correspondence solicited. All letters of inquiry, or on business promptly answered.

RED CLOUD, - - - - NEB.

Dr. T. B. WILLIAMS,

Family Physician.

Tenders his services to the public and will attend to all Professional calls.

Office at the Red Cloud Drug Store.

LIVERY & FEED STABLE,

J. D. POST, Proprietor.

Having fitted up a large Stable is prepared at all times to furnish room and feed for team Livery rigs on short notice.

Stable West of the Valley House,

E. H. JONES.

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY, NEB.

Particular attention given to Repairing Fine Watches and

Satisfaction Guarantied.

W. E. THORN.

Surveyor of Webster Co

All promptly attended to all calls.

Orders for work may be left at Clerk's office in Court House, at Red Cloud.

Post Office address—Weils, Webster Co., Neb. 2-1-tf

City Meat Market.

MARK H. WARNER,

Has just opened a Meat Market on Webster Street, next door south of Park's Shoe Shop where he will keep and sell fresh meats of all kinds.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR BEEF CATTLE, HOGS, AND HIDES.

Red Cloud, - - - - Neb.

RED CLOUD MILLS.

NATIVE LUMBER

Constantly on hand. All kind of DIMENSION LUMBER, SHEETING, FENCING, AND BRIDGE PLANK.

Sold *Cheap for Cash.*

Call and examine lumber and prices.

HUBELBERGER & CROW.

STEVENS HOUSE

STEVENS & DOW,

PROPRIETORS.

Bloomington - - Nebraska.

New House, Clean Beds, and every thing that's Lovely.

Stage leave this House daily for all points South, East, and West.

Good Stabling in connection with the House.

To the travelling Public we would simply say

"GIVE US A CALL."

C. Macumber,

Carpenter & Builder.

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

Is prepared to make estimates and take contracts for all kinds of building. 2-tf

CHAS. L. MOLLER,

CARPENTER & BUILDER.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Red Cloud and vicinity that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on short notice and reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders may be left with Geo. Zeiss at his place of business.

Red Cloud. - - - - Nebraska.

DENVER HOUSE

Billiard Hall.

O. W. DALTON, - - - Prop.

HASTINGS, NEBRASKA.

This hall has lately been fitted up with tables of the best manufacture.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar

BILLIARD PARLOR

T. R. LEE,

Hastings, - - - Nebraska.

This establishment has just been fitted up in good style, and is just the place to enjoy a game of Billiards.

The best supplies at the bar. [illegible]

WORSWICK & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE.

HASTINGS, [illegible]

Prompt attention given to Collections. 46 6

RUFUS MIKSCH,

Carpenter & Builder

All kinds of repairing done on short notice and reasonable terms. Safes, Stands, Tables, Chairs, etc., made to order.

Shop 1 door West of McNitt's Store.

I. W. TULLEYS.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

U. S. PENSION SURGEON.

Office 3d door South of Court House.

Residence One Mile East of Red Cloud.

STONE MASON.

H. C. WEBER.

Would announce to the people of Red Cloud and vicinity that he is prepared to do all kinds of Mason work on short notice and reasonable terms. All orders may be left at this office or at his residence four miles north east of Red Cloud, Sec 2, town 2, range 10 west.

VALLEY HOUSE!

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

JOS. C. WARNER, - - Proprietor

This Hotel is entirely new having been built the present season, and is fitted up with regard to

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

BOARD BY THE DAY & WEEK

At reasonable rates.

A large and commodious HORSE STABLE has just been added to the premises.

La Clede House.

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

ALLEN AYRES. - - - Proprietor.

Good Stable in Connection with the House.

This hotel has been refitted and refurnished throughout. Commercial Men, Railroad Men and all parties visiting Red Cloud, will find ample accommodations at this Hotel.

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, CHAMBRES, DELAINES, LAWNS, DRESS TRIMMINGS & LININGS, CORSETS & SKIRTS, VAILS & GLOVES, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS & TOWELING, [illegible] & SHIRTING.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

COFFEE, SUGARS & TEAS of all Kinds

Canned Fruits, Oysters and Crackers,

Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,

FLOUR MEAL & BACON.

And everything usually kept in a First Class Dry Goods & Grocery Store.

J. G. Potter,

Red Cloud Nebraska.

LUMBER LUMBER

W. L. VANALSTYNE

RED CLOUD, - - - NEBRASKA

DEALER IN

PINE LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES

Doors, Blinds,

Sash, Mouldings

Lime, Tarred Paper Etc

And every Article usually kept in a First Class Lumber Yard

I GUARANTEE TO DUPLICATE ANY BILL THAT CAN BE GOT AT JUNIATA OR HASTINGS.

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 rafts, and will be sold as low as the lowest.

OLIVER & PARDOE,

Hastings, Nebraska.

HARDWARE!

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, SADLERS HARDWARE, a full assortment.

FORKES, SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, WAGON SEAT SPRINGS &C., &C. Also BROOMS, SUGAR BOXES, BASKETS, and BATH BRICK.

M. B. McNITT,

Red Cloud, - - - - - - Nebraska

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

Reminded by the changing season that it is time to pause in our daily vocations and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close; the blessings of a free government continue to be vouchsafed; the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman, the land has been free from pestilence, internal order is maintained, and peace with other powers has prevailed. It is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and the turmoil of our daily lives and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past and the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other. Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, and express their thanks for mercy and favor of the Almighty God, and laying aside all political contentions, and all secular occupations, and to observe such as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, on the 27th day of October, 1874, and of the independence of the United States the 99th.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of the State.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

In conformity with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, respect for a custom of our forefathers, and in reverential acknowledgement of dependence upon Divine Providence, I do hereby recommend that Thursday, Nov 26th, 1874, be observed as a day of prayer and supplication; that upon that day the people of this state abstain, as far as practicable, from their usual avocations, and observe the day in a manner becoming the surroundings.

And I entreat of all those who [illegible] with the [illegible] gifts of [illegible] [illegible] at their [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that cheerful bounty which blesses the receiver and giver alike, and which is always an offering peculiarly acceptable to Him who holds the lowly in the solicitude of His infinite care.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of State. Done at the Seat of Government this twenty seventh day of October A. D. 1874 and of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-ninth and of this State the Eight.

ROBT. W. FURNAS.

By the Governor,

JOHN J. GOSPER,

Secretary of State.

A Miracle of the Middle Ages.

At a certain epoch, in the good old mediaeval times,—so runs the legend, when the place now known as Perpignan was but a rustic village, that small parish was presided over by a cure, who had managed to fall into disfavor with his bishop. The latter often had occasion to chide him for his inattention to the care of souls under his charge, always closing his reproofs with the apostolic doctrine that "faith without works is dead." This last remark finally had its effect upon the priest, who earnestly set to work to redeem his character and regain the confidence of his superior. He betook himself to fasting and prayer, meditating in the night-watches, and watering his couch with tears. At last, his resolution was taken, and he only awaited an opportunity to carry into effect his ambitious project, which was nothing less than the working of a miracle, and the converting of his parish into the scene of many mighty pilgrimages.

Near by the village, in a sequestered place, was a small field, occupied as a pasture for a cow, which was watched over by a simple boy of lazy intellect—one of those rare beings whom Longfellow somewhere describes as troubled with a chronic suspension of the mental faculties.

His drowsy mind found a sympathetic friend in his own well-fed body, and when satisfied that his gentle charge was doing well, he was wont to roll upon the turf and go to sleep.

This season of the boy's repose was the priest's opportunity. Taking with him a handful of salt, he approached the docile cow, and placed her in a certain spot where the soil had been recently removed, and there deposited the remainder upon the ground. The next day, and for several succeeding days, he repeated this operation, taking pains each time to remove some of earth before placing the salt in the excavated place, until at last the cavity became so deep that the animal was obliged to drop down upon her knees in order to reach the coveted salt with her tongue. When he had brought her to this stage of her education he contrived in some way to rouse the sleeper, without himself being seen. The lad on awaking, caught sight of the beast on her knees, apparently in the act of devotion and kissing the earth with pious effusion.

Our cure, overcome by excitement, he bounded off toward home, and with shouts and wild gesticulations roused the whole village,—men, women and children —who came running with him to the scene of operations. The shout, "a miracle," "a miracle," was instantly raised, and passed from mouth to mouth till the whole country round about resounded with it. The cure was soon upon the ground, and, as may be supposed, was quite equal to the gravity of the occasion. He ordered the earth to be excavated, and what was their astonishment to find, a few inches below the surface, a leaden statuette of the Virgin Mary, of about a cubit's length! This was carefully exhumed; and a procession having been formed, it was borne great pomp to the humble village church, where it was placed upon the altar.

The following morning, at the first sound of the Angelus,—the morning bell for prayer,—the whole village came hastening to pay their respects to the new found Virgin, but on entering the church, it was discovered that the image had mysteriously disappeared. Their first thought was of the pasture, and hastening thither, strange to say, there they found the cow, which had just been turned out for the day, again prostrate upon her knees, over the same place. On reopening the earth, the statuette was there seen reposing in the same position as before. The people were about to disinter it again, when the cure interposed and arrested their work, telling his simple flock that he looked upon the miraculous return of the image to its former resting-place as a happy omen, and that it might be interpreted as the expressed wish of the Holy Mother that a chapel should be built in honor, upon that very spot, to which pilgrims from all quarters might resort to do her reverence.

The bishop's sanction was sought and obtained, funds poured in from [illegible], the chapel was built; and the leaden Virgin was placed upon the altar, whence, for many a year, she dispensed her favors and miraculous cures to the devoted pilgrims who came to her shrine. Thus the enterprising cure managed to redeem his character; and the amiable bishop, seeing such proofs of faith in his heart to chide the priest who had so successfully wrought the miracle of the cow.—*Charles Fairbanks, in Scribner's for November.*

The Farm Preferable to City Life.

There is no doubt that farmers, as a class, perform more labor and work more hours for a given amount of money than any other persons who, furnishing their own capital, supplement it with their labor. The farm laborer must also, necessarily work more hours than those in cities who labor by the day; but there is no doubt that the farm hand working and receiving his board besides his wages, if he choose, may lay up more money than the day laborers in cities; and simply for the reason that if he choose to be economical, his individual expenses are but light. If determined to curtail every unnecessary expense, a few years will suffice to give him money enough to start for himself on the frontier. It is true the labor of making a new farm is hard, continuous and exacting; so, however, must it be with any young man in any position who has nothing but his hands to work with, whatever the industry followed. Considering the social position of those laboring on farms, their lot is not, as a rule, worse than that of those laboring in cities.

If one is contented with his condition in life, and while earnestly and honestly and striving to better his position does not envy those whom circumstances, generally the result of individual effort, have placed in a position better than his own—if he weigh carefully the disadvantages as well as the advantages of city life—if his tastes remain true and simple, there is no doubt that the country, with its pure air, innocent pleasures, simple diet, untainted water and delightful scenery, is altogether best for the [illegible].

No person may [illegible] himself more thoroughly, if so inclined, than the farmer. But he wants means for the education of children, and also congenial society outside the family. Even in a new country this is not impossible, if individuals locate, as they should, in communities. In the daily round of labor it should be remembered that our duties are not simply to ourselves and families. We cannot get along without the assistance of others. Therefore we must be ready [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. If we consider [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], when we meet with discouragement—if we yield to them, become dispirited and simply give up our energies to bodily labor—we become merely drudges, and little better than beasts of burden.

It is easier to break one's way out of trouble than to yield to it; easier to climb the fence than, rushing against the barriers, try to break it down. We must, therefore, yield in some measure to circumstances, bearing and forbearing, and taking such pleasure as we may, while practicing the divine precept to do as we should be done by.

The farmer, although he may attire himself in rough and, perhaps, to ultrafashionable eyes, uncouth garments, is nevertheless the peer of any in the land, and is so considered and estimated by all who, like him are engaged in multiplying the wealth of a nation. It is not the dandy men nor the butterfly women who ever are heard of outside their own immediate circle of puppets and painted moths. It is not from the ranks of "society" that, in the hour of a nation's peril, the General, the President, the "king of men" arises. From the farm and the work-shops come forth that vigor of brains and body before which the herd of emasculated exquisites is driven as the chaff is before the wind.—*Western Rural.*

ESTRAY LAW.

The following is the law regarding estrays as it stands in the Revised Statutes of Nebraska. It is important that every farmer and stock owner should understand the law, and it would be a good plan to preserve this for reference.

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any person holding land in this State by deed, title, bond, or lease, for one or more years, and being in possession thereof to take up any estray horse mule or ass, neat cattle sheep or swine, found within his enclosed premises, at any season of the year; and an estray found around the premises of any lessee or freeholder between the 20th day of October and the 1st day of April may be taken up by such lessee or freeholder; and any horse, mule or ass, with any portion of the harness attached to them, and any oxen, with yoke, that are believed to have strayed away from their owners, may be taken up by any person at any time.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any description of the same to the county clerk within ten days after taking them up, and the county clerk shall immediately record the same in a book kept for that purpose, for which he shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents. The person taking up the estray shall, within twenty days thereafter, procure the publication of the description of such animal in any newspaper published within the county.

SEC. 3. The proprietor of such newspaper shall publish said description for at least five consecutive weeks, and shall receive therefore the sum of three dollars; *Provided*, that if two or more estrays of the same species shall be taken up by the same person at the same time, they shall be included in the same publication; and in such cases the aforesaid publisher shall receive no more than for one of such species, except where the number so described shall exceed three, he shall receive one dollar for each estray beyond that number included in such publication.

SEC. 4. The owner of an estray may at any time previous to its sale, reclaim the same on proving the said property by oath or otherwise, and paying for the advertisement, and a reasonable compensation for any other necessary expenses incurred by the person taking up said estray.

SEC. 5. In case the parties cannot agree upon the amount of the expenses incurred, they may each choose a disinterested person to act as arbitrators, and the two chosen may choose a third. The decision of the arbitrators shall be final.

SEC. 6. When an estray, if it be a sheep, swine or calf, under the age of one year, has not been reclaimed within six months after the advertising of the same, it shall become the property of the person taking it up without further proceedings. If the estray be a horse, mule, ass, bull, cow, or steer, over the age of two years, it must be reclaimed within six months from the time it was first advertised. If the estray is an animal over the age of one year and under two years, it must be reclaimed within six months from the time it was first advertised. If any estray in the last two named classes shall not be reclaimed within the time specified respectively, the person taking up an estray shall notify a justice of the peace of the county wherein said estray was taken up, who shall appoint two disinterested persons, and administer to them an oath or affirmation to faithfully and truly appraise said estray, and said person, upon actual view of said property shall appraise the same at its true value, and make due return [illegible], in writing, to said justice [illegible] [illegible] shall appoint a day of sale, and cause notice of the time and place of sale to be published at least five weeks consecutively before the day of sale, in a newspaper printed in said county, and by posting up written or printed notices in three public places in the precinct where the estray is to be sold; and in case there is no newspaper printed in said county, there shall be three additional printed or written notices posted in the county seat of said county, and on the day appointed said estray shall be sold by said justice to the highest bidder in cash; and the proceeds thereof after deducting the costs of the proceedings, and expenses of keeping said estray, shall be paid to the county treasurer within ten days after sale, subject to the order of the owner, provided the owner of said estray shall establish his ownership to the satisfaction of the county treasurer of said county, within one year from the day of sale, and if said balance is not so claimed within the time specified it shall be placed by said treasurer to the credit of the general school fund of said county.

SEC 7. The place of sale shall be at the residence of the person taking up the estray.

SEC 8. When an estray is sold, it must bring at least two thirds of the appraised value. In case it does not, the animal shall be reappraised, and again offered for sale one week after the day appointed for the first sale, and no advertisement shall be necessary for the second sale.

SEC 9. When the appraisers think the animal will not bring more than enough to defray the necessary expenses of the sale and advertisement thereof, the sale shall be dispensed with, and the person who took up the animal shall, on payment of expenses, be the owner thereof.

SEC 10. The money received from the sale of an estray shall go into the county school fund, all expenses first being paid.

SEC. 11. Any person violating section ten of this chapter shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

SEC 12. The appraisers of estrays shall estimate the value of the labor, trouble and expenses of the person in taking up and keeping an estray taking into consideration the services rendered by the animal.

SEC 13. The appraisers of estrays shall receive fifty cents for each appraisement, but when more than one animal is taken up at any time by one person, they shall be appraised as one, and the appraisers shall be entitled to compensation for but one appraisement. The justice shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar and fifty cents.

SEC. 14. The advertisement, the appraisement, and the services of the [illegible] he shall receive, the same, with fifty per cent additional, from the proceeds of the estray.

SEC. 15. If any horse or mule not gelded, two years old or upwards, should be found running at large, it shall be lawful for any person to take up such horse or mule, and [illegible] give notice to the owner or keeper if [illegible] be known to the taker-up, and if the owner or keeper do not appear within three days thereafter and pay to the said taker up two dollars as compensation for his trouble, the taker up shall proceed to advertise said horse or mule, and the same proceedings shall be had in every respect as hereinbefore provided in cases of estray horses or mules: *Provided,* That the taker up may, after the expiration of twenty days from the time of advertising, geld, or procure to be gelded, the said horse or mule, which shall be done at the risk and expense of the owner.

SEC. 16. Should any animal taken up as an estray die while in possession of the person taking it up, he shall not be liable for the loss unless its death was the result of mistreatment or willful neglect.

The Laporte *Democrat* tells this dog story: A large dog about a year old, belonging to a neighbor who had been bitten in his ears, had his head washed several times with carbolized water. Several weeks later he saw one of the children of the family bathing her head with liniment for the earache, when, watching an opportunity he gets the liniment bottle on the floor, spills it and then rubs it with his fore-paws. This was witnessed by four members of the family.

A few nights ago as a Detroit policeman was passing a certain house in that city he saw a man drop from a window and heard another d[illegible] inside. Supposing the man to be a burglar who was escaping he seized him, but soon discovered that it was the owner of the house whom he had arrested. "Well" said the officer, "it looked suspicious to see you drop out of a window in that way." "Well," replied the man, heaving a sigh "while the old woman gets her dander up, I aint particular about what road I take to get out of the house."

A Pennsylvania seven-year old was reproved lately for playing [illegible] with boys; she was too big for that now. But with all imaginable innocence she replied; "Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]