

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOLUME III.

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NUMBER 47.

Rates of Advertising.

One column, one year... Rates of advertising in this paper...

The Prompt Juror. We heard his Honor Judge Gibson on Tuesday tell an amusing story of the way a juror went for a conviction. He says he was trying a murder case a few years ago down in one of the wire-grass counties, and experienced great difficulty in getting a jury; that eleven jurors had been sworn in, and in the next panel that was brought in was a small, lean, lank, cadaverous-looking fellow who had on one shoe, his pants were nearly above his knees, his shirt open both from the back, and the afore-said trousers were held up by a single suspender. The solicitor proceeded to ask the usual questions in such cases as follows:

"Have you, from having seen the crime committed, or heard any of the testimony delivered under oath, formed and expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar?"

"The single gallus" fellow, in a clear distinct voice, answered: "Not any."

Second question—Have you any prejudice or bias resting on your mind for or against the prisoner at the bar?"

Answer—I hain't.

Third question—Is your mind perfectly impartial between the State and the accused?"

Answer—Hit air.

Fourth question—Are you conscientiously opposed to capital punishment?"

Answer—I isn't.

The State did not like the juror much, but it being late and jurors scarce he was put upon the prisoner in the usual manner, the solicitor saying: "Juror, look upon the prisoner, and when this command was given he bent over him scanning him from head to foot. The juror looked the prisoner firmly in the face, and then turning to the Judge said, in a firm, solemn voice, "Yes, Judge, I think he's guilty."—Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Medicinal Malpractice.

Some time ago a man residing in Iowa City, named Edward Palmer, brought an action in one of the courts of Potosi county, against Doctors Harris and Clark, of Grinnell, where Palmer formerly resided, for malpractice, laying his damages at \$20,000. For some days past testimony in the form of depositions of Doctors Moon, Shrader, and Graham, of Iowa City, have been taken on the part of plaintiff. The case involves this question, which is interesting to the medical profession: It appears that the wife of plaintiff had been affected for some time with some sort of nervous disease, and employed this firm of physicians to treat her. The doctors had been giving her lady-slipper for some time, but concluded to change to valerian, and made a mistake, as is claimed, and gave veratrum viride instead of the valerian. However, the plaintiff claims that acetic was given in an overdose, instead of the valerian. It is charged that only acetic could produce the effects on the patient that plaintiff claims were produced by the quantity taken. It is charged that the medicine, whether veratrum viride or acetic, produced an affection of the stomach and bowels and a swelling of the limbs which have become permanent and incurable. All this the defendants deny. The case will turn mainly on expert testimony, and attracts no little attention among the medical profession, as to what extent doctors are liable for malpractice in the administration of poisonous medicines.

Soft Soap as a Weapon.

The most memorable cleaning that was ever done with soft soap was when it cleaned out a band of savages. "Soft soap" was first most effectually employed in the country by the Swedish women who defended the old (log) Swedish church below Philadelphia, before the city was laid out. A friendly squaw gave notice of an intended attack by the Indians. The Scandinavian ladies were busy boiling soap, and they at once concluded to convert the contents of the kettle into ammunition of defense. They lifted it into the church, with fire-wood to keep it hot. As the warriors began to undermine the foundations they received on their bare backs a spirited fire of the terrible material, which in due time sent them howling into the wilderness. The incident was related by a participant, who died in London at an advanced age. She was a granddaughter of the Swedish burgher Suen Schule.

Little Things.

Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly furthest, and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest; little farms the best tilled; little books are the most read, and little songs are the dearest loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dew. Agar's is a model prayer, yet it is but a little one, and the burden of the petition is but little. The sermon on the Mount was little. Life is made up of littles; death is little remains of them all. Day is made up of little beams, and night is glorious with little stars.

The Royal College of Surgeons in England has been legally advised that the right of their charter require them to accept women as candidates for their degrees.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Berlin memorandum has been withdrawn. England and the other Powers agree upon certain points, among which is one not to exercise undue pressure upon the Porte. Russia, France and England have made successful representations to Serbia for the maintenance of peace. The Soffas in Constantinople have been forbidden to carry arms or to congregate in the streets. A special from Berlin states that the Czar has prevailed upon Serbia to adopt a peaceful policy. Turkey spontaneously offered the Insurgents the two conditions included in the memorandum, viz: Three months' armistice and direct negotiations. In the House of Commons, Disraeli said further that the memorandum was withdrawn because the Porte had anticipated some important points and offered armistices spontaneously. Disraeli also stated that the refusal to accept the memorandum had not been received by any power in an unfriendly spirit, but with great regret. The great Powers agreed to recognize Murad without the usual delays necessary. Credentials were sent to the English ambassador at Constantinople. Disraeli declared further that the letter purporting to bear his signature, which was recently published in Vienna, stating that England well knows how to resist Muscovite aggression, is a forgery.

Serious inundations have occurred in Eastern Switzerland, caused by heavy rains and the melting of snow in the mountains. The railways are much damaged. The whole Canton of Thurgau is submerged. Many bridges and houses have been carried away, and several persons drowned. The cereal crops in several provinces of Spain have been entirely destroyed by locusts. Over 6,000 tons of locusts have been buried with petroleum in trenches, and 15,000 soldiers have been occupied in destroying them. Late China advices state that a religious riot occurred April 21 in Chung King-fu, of the Szechuen province, and about 20 native Christians were killed, and some 200 houses were burned. The President of Columbia has authorized a contract for the exploration of a route and, if possible, the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal across the Darien. The definitive treaty of peace between Guatemala and Salvador provides for a united foreign policy, a general offensive and defensive alliance, and the adoption of the Jesuits. Honduras and Costa Rica will be invited to join it. Daza has been proclaimed President of Bolivia by the army. The revolution was effected on the 4th ult., on which date President Frias and his Minister were imprisoned. Much alarm reigns in Lapaz, through the streets of which city troops are continually passing and cheering Daza. It is said that all kinds of excesses have been committed.

A Vienna dispatch to the London Daily News announces that Mourad has notified the Khedive of Egypt that he will soon sanction the privileges which were granted the Khedive by the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. A telegram from Paris says the Turkish corps of observation on the Serbian frontier have been ordered to withdraw. It is supposed this is done at the instigation of the British Government. A dispatch from London, of June 12th, states that a large failure is reported of a cotton firm, with factories in the neighborhood of Waterford, Ireland. The liabilities are said to be £200,000 sterling. The London Post's Berlin special says the Germania, an Ultramontane journal, publishes a private telegram which reports that Russian troops have massacred Lutheran Roman Catholics in Podlathia, even using cannon for that purpose.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Architect Mullett wears the smallest shoes of any woman in Washington, and her husband wears the smallest hat. Commodore Vanderbilt appears to be very near his end, and his affairs are said to be all arranged for his departure. A Miss Stewart, of Hamilton, Ontario, has recovered \$700 damages from a lover, who forsook her after an engagement of 28 years. M. Louis Von Houptel, the most famous horticulturist in Europe, died at his residence in Ghent, Belgium, recently, aged 65 years. The Prince of Wales having spent less than the sum allowed for his Indian trip, a further vote will not be necessary. This is quite a feather in the Prince's cap. Osgood and Drew, a speaker and a singer, have formed a copartnership for temperance revivalism on the Moody and Sankey plan. They have started out successfully in Massachusetts. Mr. Baird, the famous iron-master of Scotland, whose munificent gifts to the Church of Scotland have been noticed in the public prints, contemplates the bestowal of another half million sterling to Presbyterian uses. Mrs. Gen. Badeau, who recently arrived in this country from Europe, is the daughter of Eugene Sue's stepmother. She and her sister are twins, the originals of Blanche and Rose in the "Wandering Jew."

A petition has been addressed to the French Chamber of Deputies praying that the right of divorce may be established upon civil, moral, and political grounds.

THE XLIVth CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.—The Senate considered the postal appropriation bill, several amendments were agreed to, after which it was read a third time and passed. A motion was made to take up the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, etc., but the motion was opposed by Senator Thurman, and after some dilatory action the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the bill allowing the widow of President Polk \$15,000, for supplies furnished the army in Tennessee. After this, Mr. Huntin moved to table Mr. Blaine's motion to reconsider the testimony in the judiciary committee. After some debate and excitement, the motion to lay on the table prevailed—129 to 103. After some debate the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.—Senator Kernan moved to take up the House bill relative to the redemption of unused stamps. A division showed but twenty-nine Senators present, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Cox reported from the committee on banking and currency a bill for the issue of ten million dollars silver coinage in exchange for legal tender notes—passed. Mr. Lynde reported back the Senate bill amending the bankruptcy bill—passed. Mr. Cox reported Randall's bill authorizing the purchase of a boat at Worcester, Mass., June 9th. One hundred and fifty armed men went to the jail in Santa Rosa, Cal., on the night of June 9th, overpowered the keeper and took Thomas W. Henley, who was confined awaiting the action of the grand jury for killing James Rowland, a prominent citizen about a month ago, and hung him to a tree a mile from the town. A destructive fire occurred at Galesburg, Ill., June 10th, by which an elevator and warehouse were destroyed. Loss, \$12,000. The body of a man named Celestine Desperse was found seven miles north of Ft. Scott, Kansas, June 10th, with his head cut open and otherwise horribly mangled. A hatchet covered with blood was discovered near the body. The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced the following reductions of fare: New York to Cincinnati, \$12; to Chicago, \$14; to Indianapolis, \$13; to Louisville, \$15, and corresponding reductions to all points west.

A party composed of four white men and one colored man who had been cutting wheat six miles east of Nashville, Tennessee, a few days ago were taking shelter under a tree, when they were struck by lightning and all of them instantly killed. On the 11th of June, while the congregation of the Catholic Church in Houtdale, Pa., were assembled in their new unfinished building, the gallery and floor underneath fell with a terrible crash, killing D. C. Nelson, contractor of the building, and severely injuring 30 others. A fire in Detroit, on the night of June 12th, destroyed property valued at \$20,000. The Erie railroad has reduced passenger fare from New York to Chicago to \$13, and made proportionate reductions to all other western cities. An effort is being made to preserve the Old South Church in Boston from destruction, on account of its historical associations.

The wheat crop is unusually heavy in all parts of California this year. The Illinois flouring mills near Sparta, Wisconsin, were burned on the night of June 13th. Loss, \$35,000; insurance \$18,000. The National Convention of nurserymen and florists met in Chicago, June 14th, being the first meeting of the society. E. Moody, of Lockport, N. Y., was elected President; J. E. Budd, of Shellsburg, Iowa, was elected one of the Vice Presidents. A constitution was adopted. The Erie & Chicago, Baltimore & Ohio, and Fort Wayne Railroads have reduced passenger rates from Chicago to Cleveland from \$10 to \$8.

George Sand.

The death of Mde. Amantine Dudevant, known to thousands under the nom de plume of George Sand, leaves a blank among French novel-writers which will not soon be filled. She was born in Paris, in 1804; her father, Maurice Dupin, being an illegitimate son of Augustus II of Poland. Dupin dying when Amantine was still an infant, she was left to the care of her grandmother, who gave her the advantages of education at the best schools of Nohant and of Paris. When her grandmother died, in 1830, she went to Melun and lived with family connections and friends, until she met Mons. Dudevant, to whom she was married in 1822.

After this event, she and her husband went to Nohant, where they lived together nine years, but the uncongeniality which was early manifested increased between them to such a degree that her married life became intolerable to her, and in 1831 she conceived the idea of making her own way in the world. With her husband's permission she went to Paris for several months in each year, that she might prosecute her studies and improve herself by intercourse with the learned and scholarly men who made that city their headquarters. She at first tried her pen at newspaper writing, but a few articles which she contributed to Figaro gave little promise of the talents which were in the future to make her so famous, and she was compelled for a considerable time to live on the allowance granted her by her husband. This being rather scanty, she was pressed for means, and in order to accommodate herself to her circumstances, she arrayed herself in plain clothing that she might need no escort in visiting the theaters, galleries of paintings, and other places of amusement, to which she was very fond of going.

Her first literary venture was made in conjunction with Jules Sandeau, and

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

Two men were killed by the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill at Augusta, Georgia, June 28th. At Nashville, Tenn., June 28th, Samuel L. King, formerly Deputy United States Marshal for Middle Tennessee, indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses last October, shot and killed himself in the court room, while in custody. The weapon used was a Colt's revolver. He was originally from Dayton, Ohio. A verdict has been obtained against Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and others to the amount of \$300,000 in gold, for railroad iron supplied for building the Davenport & St. Paul railway. The President has favorably considered commuting the sentence of John S. Bittenger, a gauger in Missouri convicted of revenue frauds, from penitentiary to county jail imprisonment. Three persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Worcester, Mass., June 9th. One hundred and fifty armed men went to the jail in Santa Rosa, Cal., on the night of June 9th, overpowered the keeper and took Thomas W. Henley, who was confined awaiting the action of the grand jury for killing James Rowland, a prominent citizen about a month ago, and hung him to a tree a mile from the town. A destructive fire occurred at Galesburg, Ill., June 10th, by which an elevator and warehouse were destroyed. Loss, \$12,000. The body of a man named Celestine Desperse was found seven miles north of Ft. Scott, Kansas, June 10th, with his head cut open and otherwise horribly mangled. A hatchet covered with blood was discovered near the body. The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced the following reductions of fare: New York to Cincinnati, \$12; to Chicago, \$14; to Indianapolis, \$13; to Louisville, \$15, and corresponding reductions to all points west.

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The New Sultan.

The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the well-known missionary to Turkey, who has had the opportunity of forty years' experience to study the condition and prospects of the Ottoman Empire, and who has a personal acquaintance both with the deposed and with the new ruler, furnishes the Hartford Courant with the following information respecting the latter: "He ascends the throne at the ripe age of 33. Although he has not the reputation of great talents, he has had a better education than any previous Sultan of this dynasty. He knows the French language, and therefore has personal access to the mind, the policies, and the news of Europe beyond all power of his ministers to shape them for him or entirely exclude them from him. He has the reputation of being an amiable man. Among his personal friends and associates are both Armenians and Greeks. He has had a freedom of intercourse with foreigners which no previous heir to the throne has had. He is reputed to have a wife of extreme beauty, and to take much interest in the training of his three children. So far as we know his social attributes are in his favor, and it is quite possible that he may abolish the seraglio. He has given no indication of religious intolerance so often and unjustly attributed to all Turks.

His private secretary, an enlightened and educated Turkish gentleman, had, and so far as I know has still, a son in Robert College. It is hardly probable that he would send him there without mentioning it to his master. This indicates the absence of any violent prejudice or hatred toward foreigners and Protestants. It may also indicate a feeling of kindness toward Americans, whose flag for years he has been accustomed to see upon the college flagstaff. He is a skillful horseman and a furious rider. Whether he will be a Jehu in government remains to be seen. His advent to the throne will probably facilitate an arrangement of the present difficulties, unless the relentless hate with which Russia seeks his destruction, or rather the destruction of his empire, should urge the provinces to war. Would it not be a more Christian act to enlighten, educate, and Christianize the Turks than to destroy them? It would cost less."

Activity Essential to Longevity.

Lazy persons, it is said, die young. It is the active in body and brain who live to extreme old age, as a rule. It is abundantly proven that exercise of the mind invigorates its bodily receptacle, even when that exercise is carried to an apparently extreme point. The brain, the reservoir of energy to the rest of the system, increases in volume and vigor by use, just as the arm of the blacksmith or the leg of the pedestrian gains in muscular development. The general system benefits by the enhanced brain power, and greater vitality and longevity is the result. Work by method and on any system, even when severe, is actually conducive to it, while torpor of idleness or the excitement of fitful efforts are the same precursors of mental and physical degeneration. This is a useful doctrine to preach, and still more useful to practice.

It has always been more difficult for a man to keep than to get; for, in the one case, fortune aids, which often assists injustice; but, in the other case, sense is required. Therefore, we often see a person deficient in cleverness rise to wealth, and then, from want of sense, roll head over heels to the bottom.—Count Borel.

Mrs. Fred Grant has presented her husband with a daughter. Twelve pounds!

Death of the Ex-Sultan.

It is officially announced that Abdul Aziz, ex-Sultan of Turkey, committed suicide on the morning of Sunday, June 4th, by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors. His tragic fate imparts renewed interest to the story of his fall from power. The incidents which attended his overthrow and imprisonment appear to be as follows: The Ministers assembled at the residence of the Grand Vizier, and discussed the state of public affairs. They concluded that unless some radical measures were adopted general rebellion and a total collapse of the State would result. A resolution was adopted embodying these views, and a petition to the Sultan was drawn up praying him to abdicate in order to save the country. The Sultan received the petition with affected composure, and said he would consider the matter. Next day there was a great popular demonstration in the streets. The trade guilds, headed by the Soffas, marched to the Sultan's Palace, unopposed by the military, who were evidently disaffected. The crowd cheered for Murad and demanded the downfall of Abdul Aziz. In the mean time Murad having been released from his own house to which he had been confined by the Sultan, was conducted to the mosque and as Sultan Murad the Fifth. Soon after this, Sultan Murad, accompanied by soldiers and officers, informed Abdul Aziz that the nation had deposed him, and he should surrender the palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced Aziz that resistance was impossible. Accordingly he left with his family, household, and fifty-three boats filled with women, left the building, and were conveyed under escort to the Tiberiagan Palace.

Immediately after his overthrow reports were current that the Sultan had been murdered. His fate created deep concern in the royal courts of Europe. Queen Victoria took steps at once to be assured of his personal safety. This anxiety was allayed by a telegraphic circular from the Porte wherein it was stated that the Sultan would be treated with the consideration and honor due to his person. The pavilion belonging to the Tiberiagan Palace, on the Bosphorus, has been assigned him as a residence. This building is a wooden structure, with a fine platform built out before it to the water's edge. Despite the official assurance rumors have been current that the ex-Sultan would be sent to Asia Minor, where it would be out of his power to disturb the Government. It may have been fears of this step, as well as the hostility of the new Vizier, which led Abdul Aziz to commit suicide. The leading incidents of his career, in brief, are as follows: He was the son of a sanguinary despot and was born in 1820. He ascended the Ottoman throne in 1861, and for several years gave promise of being a wise and prudent ruler. He failed, however, to carry out the reform he intimated and allowed the State to drift into insolvency and disorder. During his reign there were revolts in Crete and Herzegovina. The weakness he betrayed in dealing with the latter caused the disaffection which resulted in his fall.

His death removes all pretext for not recognizing his successor on the ground of informality. It was understood that Serbia would refuse to pay tribute to Sultan Murad until that question was settled.

Thinking of Marriage.

When a young girl reaches the age of ten or sixteen years, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony, a state the delights of which her youthful imagination shadows forth in the most captivating forms. It is made the topic of light and incidental discourse among her companions, and it is brought upon the tapis. When she grows a little older she ceases to talk about matrimony, and thinks intently on the all important subject. It engrosses her thoughts continually; she pictures to herself the felicity of being wedded to the youth for whom she cherishes a secret but consuming flame. She surveys herself in the mirror, and as it generally tells a flattering story, she turns from it with a pleasing conviction that her beauty will enable her to conquer the heart of the most obdurate, and that whosoever else may die in a state of "single blessedness," she is destined to become, ere many years roll by, a happy bride. From the age of eighteen to twenty is "the very bright time of female life." During that period the female heart is more susceptible of tender influences of love than at any other, and we appeal to our readers to say whether, if inclination alone was consulted in the business, more marriages would not take place during that ticklish season, than in any by which it is preceded or followed. It is the grand climacteric of love, and she who passes it without entering into a state of matrimony, may chance to pass several years of her life ere she is caught in the meshes of Hymen. The truth is, that the majority of the women begin to be more thoughtful when they have turned the age of twenty. The goddess of the girl gives way to the sobriety of the woman. Fervor is succeeded by reflection, and reason reigns when previously passion held undisputed sway. The cares and anxieties of life press themselves more, probably. They tend to weaken the effect of sanguine anticipation of unmingled felicity in the marriage state which the mind had formed in its youthful day-dreams.

Rules for Home Education.

The following rules are worthy of being printed in letters of gold and placed in a conspicuous place in every household.

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand you mean what you say.

3. Never promise them unless you are quite sure you can give them what you say.

4. If you tell a little child to do something show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for willfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they vex you or make you lose your command.

7. If they give way to petulance or ill temper wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember a little present punishment when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at any one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances at another.

11. Teach them that the only way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

Strawberry Syrup.

Make a syrup in the proportion of three pounds of sugar to half a pint of water. Boil and skim until clear. Have ready the strained juice of good flavored strawberries. Allow two and a half pints of strawberry juice to the three pounds of sugar. Let it boil for about five minutes; then take it from the fire and pour into self-sealing glass jars. This is a fine flavoring for ice cream, and also makes a refreshing drink by diluting with clear cold water.

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