THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1884.

A. C. HOSMER - - Proprietor

ANTI-MONOPOLY TICKET.

For President,
B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.
For Vice-President,
A. M. WEST, of Mississippi.
Presidential Electors
J M PATTERSON, of Cass.
PATRICK HINES, of Greeley.
R R SCHICK, of Seward.
W H ASHBY, of Gage.
H S ALLEY, of Cedar.
For Congressman
J H STICKLE, of Thayer.
For Governor
J. STERLING MORTON, of Otoe.
Lieutenant-Governor,
L C PACE, of Lancaster.
Treasurer,
C W CLANCY, of Cuming.
Auditor,
GUSTAV BENEKE, of Douglas.
Secretary of State,
H E BONESTEEL, of Knox.
Attorney General,
C S MONTGOMERY, of Douglas.
Commissioner of Public Lands,
NELS. ALBERY, of Clay.
Superintendent of Public Instruction
A N DEAN, of Franklin.
Regent,
D P SCHOVILLE, of Thayer.
For Representatives,
F N RICHARDSON, of Webster.
J W DEARY, of Franklin.
For Senator,
J L COOK, of Franklin.
For Commissioner,
JAMES DUPHY.

LET IT DIE.

The Democratic Party Never Can and Never Ought to Win Another National Victory.

The recent presidential election has shown that there is an invincible reason why the democratic party can never win a national victory. It is that the youths of this republic are not democratic. The sons of the democratic fathers have grown up republicans. So long as slavery and the war linger within the memory of Americans, the youth of the republic will be remembered as long as the public school system exists. The public schools have slain the democratic party with the text-books. It is vain for statesmen to declare that there were as many democrats as republicans in the union army. It is in vain to affirm that the war for the preservation of the union could not have been carried to a successful close without the aid of democratic party. It is idle for philanthropy to suggest that the attitude of that party toward the war in the beginning was a humane one; that it was inspired by the higher and better wish that the cause of the conflict should be peacefully removed, and the spilling of brothers' blood by brothers' hands avoided. The democratic party is ideally identified with slavery and slave-holding. The republican party is ideally identified with emancipation and the war. Therefore are the youths of the country incapable of being democratic. Therefore the democratic party can never win a national victory. Its old men are dying away. The boys who catch the ballots that fall from their stiffened hands are republicans. This fact cannot be denied. It will do no good to quarrel with it. All other causes which have operated to diminish the number of democrats and increase the number of republicans are insignificant beside this one tremendous and invincible fact. The curse of slavery has poisened the blood and rotted the bones of the democratic party. The malediction of the war has palsied its brain

The young wife who held the baby up to kiss the father as he hurried to the top of the regiment has not suckled a democrat. The weary foot of the gray haired grandmother who watched the children while the wife was busy has not rocked the cradle of democrats. The chair that the soldier father never came back to fill has not been climbed upon by democrats. The old blue coat that his comrades carried back was cut up for little jackets, but not one covered the heart of a democrat. The babe crowed for his return, and its unwitting ann unanswered notes were not from the throat of a democrat. The tear-soiled camp letters which the mother read aloud in the long, bitter evenings, while the boys clustered at her knees, did not fall upon democratic ears. The girls sobs, blending with the mother's weeping did not make democrats of their brothers. Perhaps their father had been a democrat all his life!

The children go to school. There is not a democrat on its benches. The first reader contains the portrait of Abraham Lincoln—that kind and sturdy face never made a democrat. On its simple pages, in one or two syllables, is told the story of his birth and death; that story never made democrats. In the pranks of the playground the name silences the frolicsome and makes the jolliest grave. The name never made a democrat. In the pictures that light up the geography are the firing of Fort Sumpter and the death of Ellsworth.

Those pictures make no democrats. The first page of the history contains a representation of the surrender of Lee at Appomatox. No boy gazes on that and ever after avows himself a democrat.

The strains of martial music runs through the readers, and that music makes no democrats. Sketches of the great generals are given; the brave deeds arouse the enthusiasm of the lads, but there is no democrats among them. The horrors and sufferings of the slaves are told; the maddened blood that mounts the boy's cheeks is not democratic blood. The curse of slavery has pursued the democratic party, and has hounded it to its death. Therefore let it die, and no lip will be found to say a prayer over the grass on its grave. The late defeat need not be attributed to any other causes. Other causes were at work, but they were incidental. The tariff was one. Sectionalism was a second. 'Let well enough alone" was a third. The October failure in Indiana was a fourth. All these were trivial, and together could not have accomplished the result. The result was accomplished because the youths of the republic were not democratic. The party is, therefore, without a future and without a hope. The malediction of the war has palsied its brain. The curse of slavery has poisoned its blood and rotted its bones. Let it die.—*Chicago Times.*

Gold Production.

It has been shown by several of the writers that up to the year 1848 the world had outgrown its supplies of the precious metals, and that commerce was languishing for the wherewithal to adjust the exchanges of communities. Previous to that year the principal sources of supply were South America, the west coast of Africa, Russia in Europe and Asia, and the islands of the Malay archipelago. According to the calculations of M. Chevalier, the total production of both gold and silver from the sources between 1492 and 1848 was equal in value to £1,740,000,000. The importation of gold, however, was small; and the total stock of the metal in Christendom in 1848 is estimated to have been only £560,000,000. The production since that year has been very remarkable. Let us look at the figures. In 1848 California began to come forward; and in 1851 the Australian fields were opened. Between 1849 and 1875 the production of the world is estimated at £616,000,000, so that in twenty-seven years the stock of gold was more than doubled. The average annual supply previous to 1848 was £8,000,000; in 1852 the production was £86,500,000. An Australian authority estimates the yield of the colonies from 1851 to 1881 as £277,000,000; and Mr. Hogarth Patterson gives the total production of the world between 1849 and 1880 as £710,000,000.

The statisticians of the United States mint estimate that the total production of gold in the world during the four hundred years ending in 1882 was 10,394 tons, equal in value to £1,442,359,562. During the same year the production of silver was 191,731 tons, of the value of £1,716,463,795. On the basis of the last three years, the average annual production of gold in the world is now £21,500,000. Taking 1881 as an illustration, the largest contributors were:

U. S.	£6,943,000	Chili	£ 25,750
Australasia	6,225,000	Columbia	860,000
Russia	5,750,000	Austria	218,000
Mexico	197,000	Venezuela	455,000
Germany	48,230	Canada	219,000

—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Tradition of the Wooden Nutmeg.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* at Mobile, Ala., writes, giving an anecdote about wooden nutmegs which strengthens the conviction that the manufacture of them was, in truth, one of the infant industries of Connecticut. He says:

I see you discredit the wooden nutmeg tradition. In 1828 I heard the following from a gentleman who had just graduated at Bowdoin college, so that it dates somewhere in the four years just then expired. Among the medical students was an oldish practitioner from New Brunswick, who had come to rub up his ideas and to get a genuine degree of M. D. He happened to be in a crowd, where some story was told of some sharp trick, at which one of the company remarked: "That beats the wooden nutmegs!" The New Brunswicker blushed, and in some confusion exclaimed: "How did you hear of the wooden nutmegs?" He had given himself away, and they made him tell the story. He kept a small stock of drugs, to which he added an assortment of spices, etc., as is the wont in country drug stores. During the war of 1812-15, some of these got quite scarce, and with the return of peace the smuggling peddlers made a rush over the line and did a profitable business. Our doctor took the first opportunity of the kind to replenish his own stock, buying, among other things, several pounds of nutmegs, as he knew there were none in the country, and he could dispose of them to other country storekeepers. But before he had disposed of any his wife took occasion to sample them, and found them made of wood. He hushed the thing up, hoping, as he had bought the peddler's whole stock, that it would never be heard of, and had so far supposed that it was the only case of the kind. So far as the college catalogue shows, my informant is still living (Silas Baker, of Standish Me.), aged 77 years.

Kate Field is very angry at Felt, a Mormon elder, and has said so in round terms. Now we presume Felt feels as mad as Kate Field, and if Kate feels that Felt feels this way, we must all feel that Kate Fields should give Felt a fair field to show how he feels in the matter—and in this way the public may arrive at the cause of the ill-feeling between Felt and Kate Field, and decide who has the right to feel the most aggrieved in this Field-Felt feeling.—*Lowell Citizen.*

SEE US!

Wishing to make room for our Fall and winter Goods, we offer the following prices on goods named until further notice:

OILS.

Black Oil, per gal. - 20c
Colden Oil, good, - 35c
Machine, Castor, - 75c
Ext. Lard Oil, - 70c

Our entire stack of Drugs at astonishingly low prices.

HARDWARE.

Nails at $3 75 per 100 pounds.

Door Lock, good, 3 for $1 00

Door Hinges 2½x2 with screws, ten cents per pair.

Door Hinges 3x2½ with screws, 10c.

Milk pans, 6 qt. per doz. $1.10.

All other shelf goods in proportion.

Also, carry a full line of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Notions, etc., which we offer very low for cash.

PEAK & LATTA,

COWLES, - NEB.

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advt. To secure such information as will enable you to advertise JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CASTORIA
for
Infants and Children

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep:
Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion:
Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any medicine known to me."—H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An instantaneous Pain reliever.

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Have on our books

Several Hundred Farms

For Sale. Improved and Unimpaoved. Town Property. Business Houses. Residences and Town lots. Send for price list.

LEGAL NOTICE

THE VOTERS OF WEBSTER COUNTY Nebraska, are hereby notified that at the general election to be held on the 4th day of November, 1884, the following questions will be submitted by an order of the board of county commissioners of Webster county, adopted at its meeting October 6th, 1884:

"Shall the county commissioners of Webster county, Nebraska, issue the bonds of said county as soon as may be after the 4th day of November, 1884, in the sum of three thousand dollars in denominations of five hundred dollars each, dated January 1st, 1885; due January 1st, 1896, with coupons for annual interest attached to each of said bonds at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of January 1886, and each year thereafter until 1895, and sell the same so that the proceeds thereof may be applied to the erection of buildings, upon and otherwise improving the poor farm of said county? And shall the commissioners of said county levy in the year 1885 and each year thereafter a tax of one-half mill on the dollar valuation or as large a part thereof as may be necessary to pay the annual interest on said bonds in excess of the fifteen mills which they are now authorized to levy? And shall the commissioners of said county in the year 1889 levy a tax of two mills on the dollar valuation or so large a part thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount of principal and interest to become due January 1st, 1896, in excess of the fifteen mills which said commissioners are now authorized to levy?"

Those voting in favor of said proposition will have written or printed upon their ballots the words "For Poor House Bonds." Those voting against said proposition will have written or printed upon their ballots the words "Against Poor House Bonds."

J. E. SMITH, chairman.

Attest JOHN P. BAYHA, clerk.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the State of Nebraska, at the eighteenth session thereof, and approved February 27, A. D. 1883, proposing an amendment to section four (4) of article three (3) of the constitution of said state, and that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

"Section 4—The term of office of members of the legislature shall be two years, and they shall each receive a salary of three hundred dollars for their services during said term, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. Provided, however that neither members of the legislature nor employees shall receive any pay or pecuniary other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special sessions, shall be not less than sixty days. After the expiration of forty days of the session no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall, by special message, call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto."

The ballots at the election at which said amendment shall be submitted shall be in the following form: "For proposed Amendment to the Constitution relating to Legislative Department." Against proposed Amendment to the Constitution relating to legislative Department."

WHEREAS, a joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the State of Nebraska at the eighteenth session thereof, and approved February 28, A. D. 1883, proposing an amendment to section one (1) of article five (5) of the constitution of said state, and that said section as amended shall read as follows, to-wit:

"Section 1.—The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, and Board of Railway Commissioners. The officers named in this section shall each hold his office for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, Provided, however, that the first election of said officers shall be held on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November of 1886, and each succeeding election shall be held at the same relative time in each even year thereafter. All other officers that may be provided for by law, under the provisions of this section, shall be chosen in such manner and at such times, and shall hold their offices for such length of time as may be provided by law, and shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be provided for by law. The Governor, Secretary of state, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, and Attorney General, shall reside at the seat of government during their terms of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and the officers herein named shall perform such duties as may be required by law."

The ballots at the election at which said amendment shall be submitted shall be in the following form: "For proposed Amendment to Section One (1) of Article Five (5) of the Constitution, entitled "Executive Department." "Against proposed Amendment to Section One (1) of Article (5) of the Constitution, entitled, "Executive Department."

Therefore, I James W. Dawes, Governor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby give notice, in accordance with Section One (1) Article Fifteen (15) of the Constitution, and the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act to provide the manner of proposing Amendments to the Constitution and submitting the same to the Electors of this State," approved February 12th, A. D. 1877, that said proposed amendments will be submitted to the qualified voters of this State for ratification or rejection at the general election to be held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1884.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[LS] Done at Lincoln, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1884, the eighteenth year of the State, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Ninth.

By the Governor, JAMES W. DAWES.
ATTEST: EDWARD P. ROGGEN,
Secretary of State.

NEW GOODS!

For the Fall Trade!

WAY-DOWN-PRICES!

Everybody is Invited to call at

M.A.R.H.S'.S.

And see his large stock of

DRY GOODS

My Stock is Full of Dress goods and Novelties!

Ladies' fine Underwear,

Elegant line of Ladies' Cloaks,

THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY,

Cheapest House in the county and

Largest stock to select from.

DO YOU KNOW

That Mrs. Newhouse,

HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF

NOTIONS, GLOVES

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Underwear, Laces, Etc.

Red Cloud? Well she has and is selling them at bottom prices. See her.

Acme" Pulverizer

How rarely does a farmer contemplate a newly harrowed field with satisfaction. He walks over it and sees here and there seed uncovered; here a furrow slice untouched leaves the surface was not quite level, and there a bunch of stubble drawn into a heap having dragged the soil and seed before it for yards. He shakes his head sadly and wishes there was a harrow that would do the work perfectly. It would fill the round places; breaking up the clods, and not only pulverizing the soil, but turning it over the seed seed so that this is all covered to an even depth and without waste. But the farmer who uses the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod crusher and Leveler has removed the causes of disappointment, for his beds are levered and mellowed and smoothed and the seed properly covered. Fall plowed ground especially needs this perfect work which is done quickly and without the need of any spring plowing. This also is a good cultivator until the corn is above twelve inches in heights. For sale by

John Boesch, Amboy, Neb.

Nebraska Lumber Co,

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS &C.

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—(o)—

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— Dealers in all kinds of —

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS, ORGANS

SEWING MACHINES, Etc.

Red Cloud, - Neb.

FRED BIRKNER,

Merchant Tailor!

Does a general merchant tailoring business. Keeps on hand a large stock of

Cassimeres, Worsteds, Meltons, &c.,

OR FINE SUITS.

He does his own Tailoring, Cutting and Fitting and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Prices Reasonable. Call and see him when you want Good Work and Fair Prices.

Old Stand, - Red Cloud, Neb

A. H. BROWN PROPRIETOR. DC. MEYER FOREMAN.

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MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

OFFICE AND YARD.--Opposite Watson's livery stable.

RedCloud, Neb.

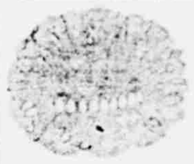
Lock box, 122

PLATT & FREES,

—DEALERS IN

COAL LUMBER ETC.

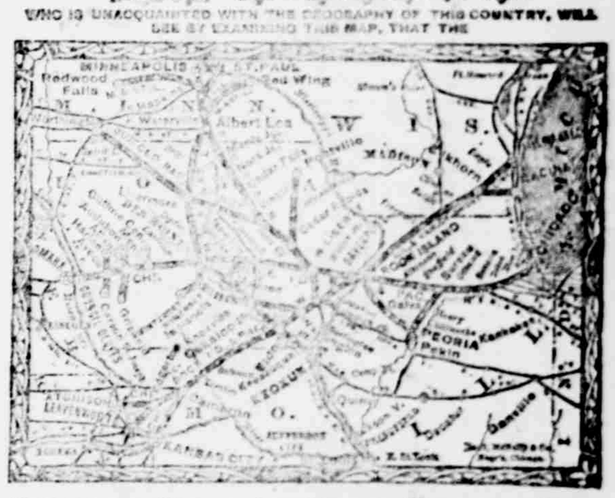
Red Cloud, Nebraska.



Dr. J. S. EMIGH,
DENTIST,
RED CLOUD, - NEBRASKA.
Fine Office Work a Specialty.
Laughing gas always kept. Office over the Red Cloud National Bank.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



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"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING and BUFFET CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

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