

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," AND \$1.80 A YEAR IS THE PRICE OF THE CHIEF.

VOL. XII.

RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY, NEB. FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1885.

NO. 3

BUY YOUR GODS! AT THE OLD

Reliable Furniture and Undertaking House

Opposite Postoffice. My stock of Furniture and Mortuary Goods, is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ever brought to the Republican Valley, and my prices can not fail to please.

R. L. TINKER.

RED CLOUD CHIEF
EVERY FRIDAY BY
A. C. HOSMER.

RECEIVE BY SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy, one year, \$1.80
One copy, four months, 50c
One copy, three months, 35c
Send at the 1 office in Red Cloud or at
of the second class.

B & M. Time Table.

Go	Arrive	Leave
Red Cloud to Crete, mail.	6:45am	
Chicago mail.	7:00am	
Chicago and Hastings exp.	7:30am	9:30am
Chicago mail to Denver.	9:30am	9:50am
Hastings to Oxford exp.	7:30pm	7:50pm
Crete to Red Cloud mail.	7:30pm	7:50pm
Chicago mail to Kansas.	10:30pm	10:45pm

Chicago mail. 11:30
The Oxford and Hastings express and Crete
mail make connections at Hastings and Crete
with Denver, Chicago through trains,
Hastings and Oxford train brings passengers
from Chicago to Denver express.
A. J. WILSON, Ticket Agent.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John P. Bayha, County Clerk.
Geo. Buschow, County Treasurer.
Geo. O. Yeiser, County Judge.
W. Warren, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Springer, Superintendent of
Public Instruction.
O. P. Binker, County Surveyor.
I. M. Mosen, County Coroner.
Leah L. Miller, County Com.
I. B. Hampton.

Business Directory.

NO. B. STANSEL,
AUCTIONEER,
REDS
NEBRASKA

HENRY ANDERSON,
SURVEYOR,
Orders left at the Abstract office will
receive prompt attention.

RED CLOUD - NEBRASKA
J. W. TULLEYS, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
U. S. Examining Surgeon.
Office—Opposite First National
Bank Red Cloud.

G. E. MCKEEBY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—First door west of Cook's drug store,
corner of 12th and 13th, 1st & 2nd
and 3rd blocks west of court house.
RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

R. DANERELL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Red Cloud, Nebraska.
Office—Over the new postoffice.

GILHAM & RICKARDS,
ATTORNEYS,
Red Cloud, Nebraska.
Office—In Smith Bros. law office.

C. W. KALEY, J. L. KALEY,
KALEY BROS.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RED CLOUD, NEB.
Agents for the B & M. R. R. Lands

O. G. CASE, JAS. MCKENY,
CASE & MCKENY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
with practice in all courts of this state,
collections as well as litigation business carefully
and efficiently attended to. Abstracts furnished
on application.
Office—Over First National Bank, Red
Cloud, Neb.

DR. C. SCENCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Covles, Nebraska.
Professionals calls promptly attended.
Office: At residence Covles. 8-51

R. E. MOORE, Prop'r, J. L. Miller, V. Pres.
John Moore, Cashier
First National Bank
RED CLOUD, NEB.

Capital, \$75,000.
Largest general banking business, buy and
sell country warrants, also County, Fire
and School district bonds. Day and call
foreign exchange.

DIRECTORS:
J. E. Moore, John Moore,
W. Moore, W. F. Richardson, E. G. Vostall

DO YOU KNOW
LORRIARD'S CLMAX
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Nebraska Lumber Co.

-DEALERS IN-

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

RED CLOUD - NEBRASKA

DRY LUMBER A SPECIALTY, THE BEST IN THE MARKET AND

SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

C. A. OWEN, PAPER HANGER!

House and Sign Painter
Grainer and Glazier

All kinds of Fancy and Plain wall Decora-

tions Promptly and Neatly Done.

Get my terms before you have your work

done. Work guaranteed.

WALKER & BRAKEFIELD,
-DEALERS IN-

Pumps, Wind Mills, Well Tubing

And Everything in our line. When wanting anything in the Pump

Windmill line it will pay you to see us. Our Prices are the

Lowest and Work Guaranteed.

OFFICE—On Third Avenue, Opposite Miner Bros. Store, Red Cloud

Nebraska. Don't fail to see us before buying.

WALL Paper WALL
PAPER PAPER

I take pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of Red Cloud

and vicinity to the large and complete stock of

Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.,

That I am just opening. These goods are all of the BEST

and LATEST PATTERNS

At Reasonable Prices!

Call and look at samples. No trouble to show goods.

C. L. COTTING,
Druggist and Bookseller, Red Cloud

WILLIAM GATES,
PREPARED BY
RED CLOUD MEAT MARKET.

First Door South of Sher.

FRESH AND SAL
MEATS,
FISH
POULTRY,
Oysters,
Sausage,
Bologna,
&c., &c.
Always on hand.
Call and see them
whenever you want
the best and the
sweetest meats.

JOHN BOESCH, Agent,
AMBRY, N.B.

Sold in Red Cloud by A. A. POPE.

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Isaac H. Hummel, Mary C. Hummel, Rose Fisher, administrators of Charles M. Fisher, deceased, Rose Fisher, Myrtle Fisher, infant daughter of Charles M. Fisher, defendant. Isaac H. Hummel and Mary C. Hummel, defendants, will take notice that on the 30th day of March, 1885, The New England Mortgage Security Company filed its petition in the district court of Webster county, Nebraska, against said defendants, to the effect and to the purpose of which are set forth in the petition, and that said petition was duly served on said defendants, and that said premises are sold to satisfy the amount of said note, and you are required to answer said petition on or before the 15th day of May, 1885, for \$250, and interest due December 1, 1884. That there is now due on said coupon note the sum of \$117.50, with interest from December 1, 1884, to 1st day of January, 1885, and for a decree that defendant be required to pay the same, or that said premises be sold to satisfy the amount of said note, and you are required to answer said petition on or before the 15th day of May, 1885.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE. U. S. Land office, Bloomington, Neb., March 25, 1885. COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT THE Office by Matthew R. Bentley against Charles Kaley, Sr., for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture entry number 24, dated April 27, 1875, upon the west 1/4, SW 1/4, section 24, township 19 N., range 10 W., county of Webster, Neb., with a view to cancellation of said entry, defendant alleging that Charles Kaley, Sr., has failed to do the last thing required by the statute, to wit, the timber on said land, and that the required number of trees on which to make final proof are not now growing on said land, and that the same are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said entry, and in the event of failure, James McNeely, Notary Public, is hereby appointed to take testimony in this case at his office in Red Cloud, Neb., on the 25th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

LEGAL NOTICE.

DANIEL BUCK, NON RESIDENT DEFENDANT. You are hereby notified that on the 24th day of April, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m., plaintiff, did file his petition in the district court of Webster county, Nebraska, against you, the defendant, to the effect and to the purpose of which is set forth in the petition, and that the same is hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said entry, and in the event of failure, James McNeely, Notary Public, is hereby appointed to take testimony in this case at his office in Red Cloud, Neb., on the 25th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, WEBSTER COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that the commission appointed to view and report on a certain road prayed for in a certain petition duly signed and filed in the district court of Webster county, Nebraska, to the effect and to the purpose of which is set forth in the petition, and that the same is hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said entry, and in the event of failure, James McNeely, Notary Public, is hereby appointed to take testimony in this case at his office in Red Cloud, Neb., on the 25th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

TO RANSOM L. TANNER, NON RESIDENT DEFENDANT. You are hereby notified that on the 31st day of April, 1885, Henrietta R. Tanner, filed a petition against you in the district court of Webster county, Nebraska, to the effect and to the purpose of which is set forth in the petition, and that the same is hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said entry, and in the event of failure, James McNeely, Notary Public, is hereby appointed to take testimony in this case at his office in Red Cloud, Neb., on the 25th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed in the proper office. The name of said corporation is the Nebraska Lumber Company. Its principal place of business is Red Cloud, Nebraska. It is organized for the purpose of transacting a general lumber business, and in buying and selling all kinds of goods and merchandise pertaining thereto, including coal, at the town of Red Cloud, with branch yards and offices at such other towns as the board of directors may determine. With a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in as directed by the board of directors, within thirty days from the date of the filing of said articles, and to increase the same to two hundred thousand dollars, on the 1st day of February, 1886, and on the 1st day of February, 1887, and on the 1st day of February, 1888, and on the 1st day of February, 1889, and on the 1st day of February, 1890, and on the 1st day of February, 1891, and on the 1st day of February, 1892, and on the 1st day of February, 1893, and on the 1st day of February, 1894, and on the 1st day of February, 1895, and on the 1st day of February, 1896, and on the 1st day of February, 1897, and on the 1st day of February, 1898, and on the 1st day of February, 1899, and on the 1st day of February, 1900.

JOB WORK.

Geo. O. Yeiser & Co.,
Red Cloud, Neb.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN ARSENIC.



DOES NOT CONTAIN ARSENIC.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts

MOST PERFECT MADE

PUREST AND STRONGEST NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS,

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc.,

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Drugs! Drugs!

HENRY COOK.

Drugs, Paints, Oils

Notions, Wall Paper, &c

Red Cloud, - Nebraska

Harness Shop,

-BY-

J. L. MILLER.

HARNESS COLLARS, SADDLES,

HORSE-BLANKETS,

WHIPS, COMBS, BRUSHES,

HARNESS OIL

And everything usually kept in a first

class shop.

Two doors north of 1st Nat. Bank

RED CLOUD, NEB.

Trunks & Valises.

THE CITY

Drug Store!

R. R. Sherer, Prop.

Headquarters for Paints,

OILS AND DRUGS.

Pro prietary Medicines a Specialty

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and PERFUMES

L. H. Rust,

HORTICULTURIST

AND DEALER IN

GENERAL

Nursery Stock!

Home Grown Nurseries!

And would ask a share of the trade

Geo. O. Yeiser & Co.,

Red Cloud, Neb.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

A. C. HOSMER - Proprietor

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1885.

Woman's Appeal to Her Husband.

You took me, Henry, when a girl, into your home and heart. To bear in all your after-life a fond and faithful part. And tell me, have I ever tried that duty to you? Or pined there was not joy for me when you were sunk in woe? No, I would rather share your grief than other people's glee. For though you're nothing to the world, you're all the world to me. You make a palace of my shed, the rough-hewn bench a throne. There's no comfort for me in your smile, and no music in your tone. I look upon you when you sleep—my eyes with tears grow dim. I cry, "O Parent of the poor, look down from heaven on him! Behold him toil from day to day, exhausting strength and soul. Look down in mercy on him, Lord, for Thou canst make him whole!"

And when at last relieving sleep has on my eyelids smiled.

How oft are they forbid to close in slumber by my child!

I take the little murderer that spoils my span of rest.

And I feel a part of thee I hold upon my breast.

There's only one return I crave—I may not need it long.

And I may sometime there when I'm where the angels dwell.

I ask not for a kinder tone, for thou wert ever kind.

I ask not for less frugal fare—my fare I do not mind.

I ask not for more gay attire—frugal as I have got.

Suffice to make me fair to thee, for more I murmur not.

But I should ask some share of hours that you in vain bestow.

Of knowledge that you prize so much, may I not something know?

Subtract from meetings amongst men each eve an hour for me.

Make me companion to your soul, as I may surely be.

If you will read, I'll sit and work; then think, when you're at rest.

Less tedious I shall find the time, dear Henry, of your stay.

A next companion soon I'll be for e'en your lonely hours.

And teacher of those little ones which bring you cottage flowers.

And we will love and great, we will be wise and kind.

And as my heart can warm your heart, so may my mind your mind!

PRESIDENTIAL POVERTY.

Few of Our Executives Who Have Left Fortunes Behind Them.

John Adams, at the age of 66, after twenty-six years of continuous public service, writes a correspondent to the Cleveland Leader, retired to his little estate near Quincy, Mass., with barely enough property to give him the needs of life on a farm and the only thing he got from the United States during his latter years was the privilege of receiving and sending his letters without postage.

Thomas Jefferson had to borrow something less than \$10,000 of a Richmond bank to pay his debts before he left the white house, and the history of the last seventeen years of his life is one of the most interesting financial embarrasements. During the forty-four years which he devoted to the service of his country his property dwindled away and his estate became involved. In asking for the above loan he says: "My nights would be almost sleepless, as nothing could be more distressing to me than to have debts here (in Washington) unpaid, if indeed, I should be permitted to depart with them unpaid, of which I am by no means certain."

He obtained the loan, but he went from Washington still owing \$20,000, and a few years later he was forced to sell his library, which he had been sixty years in gathering to relieve his necessities. Congress, parsimonious then as now, valued it at half its cost, and gave him \$25,000 for what was worth \$50,000. In 1819 and 1820 there were hard times in this country, and Jefferson, now a man of 77, lost \$20,000 by investing for a friend, and he tried to relieve himself by selling some of his lands. But times were bad and there were no purchasers. Land would not bring more than one-third of its value, and at the request of the old ex-president the Virginia legislature passed an act permitting him to dispose of Monticello by a lottery. This fact was noised about over the country, and so many subscriptions came to his relief that the idea was given up. New York raised \$8,500, Philadelphia sent \$5,000, Baltimore \$3,000, and Jefferson, it is said, received these moneys proudly, saying: "No cent of this is wrung from the taxpayer. It is the pure, unpolitic offering of love." He died at 83, believing that his estate would support his children. He was a mistaken man. Continued hard times caused increased depression, and the mansion and the estate merely paid the debts which hung over them. Martha Jefferson, his daughter, lost her home, and prepared to teach school, but the legislature of South Carolina and Louisiana each voted her \$10,000, which she enabled her to die in comfort.

Jefferson's only surviving granddaughters, Mrs. Mickleham, lives in poverty in Georgetown, and congress has refused to aid her.

I have before me a newspaper of 1826, published just one month after Jefferson's death. It contains an advertisement of the sale of Monticello by lottery in 1829, and represents it as valued at \$71,000. Shadwell Mills, another estate of Jefferson, is valued at \$20,000, and the Albemarle estate at \$11,500, making a total of three prizes worth \$102,500. The tickets are \$10 each, and there are 11,477 blanks.

President Madison left some property at the time of his death, but his widow, the pious Dolly, was for a time dependent upon the bread and meat furnished by an old negro servant, and her last days were made doubly only by constant buying from her for \$50,000 the manuscript notes of the debates of the constitutional convention which Madison had taken.

President Monroe, though he declined, it is said, \$250,000 from the government for his public services, died very poor in New York, and it was twenty-seven years before his body was removed to Richmond, Va.

John Quincy Adams must have received \$200,000 in government salaries, and he is one of the few presidents who spent his last public life after he left the white house. He remained in ap-

ment only about a year, and then entered the lower house of congress.

After about sixteen years of service there, he died in the capital in 1848, explaining: "This is the end of earth; I am content." John Quincy Adams accumulated property, and the home in which he lived in Washington is now worth at least \$50,000, and was until a few years ago in the hands of his descendants. His family is wealthy, and Charles Francis Adams is a railroad nabob.

Andrew Jackson gained nothing in wealth from his white house salary. It cost him, he says, every cent of it to pay his expenses, and the most of the proceeds of his cotton crop in addition. He returned from Washington at the close of his second term with just \$50 in his pocket, to find his farm going to ruin and himself so deeply in debt that he had to sell part of his lands to get out. The panic of 1837 did not affect him, but in 1842 he became involved through the debts of the adopted son, and he had to borrow \$10,000 from Frank Blair. Congress relieved him somewhat during his latter years by refunding the fine of \$1,000 which he had paid in New Orleans in 1815, and this with the interest amounted in 1845, I think, to \$2,700. Still, at the time of Jackson's death he owed more than \$16,000, and now his heirs hold only a life estate in the Hermitage by an act of the Tennessee legislature.

Martin Van Buren retired from the white house wealthy and ambitious. He ran for a second term and was defeated. He was a candidate for nomination when Polk was nominated at Baltimore four years later, and in 1848 he accepted a nomination as the "Free Soil" candidate for the presidency and received 300,000 votes. Van Buren was a close, cautious, money-making fellow. He got good law fees, and began to learn economy while saving enough as a young man to get married. At his estate at Lindenwald, where he lived during his last years, he was surrounded with books and comforts, and he left a manuscript on political parties in the United States, which his son published in 1867, five years after his father's death.

President Harrison owned a farm in Ohio when he was inaugurated president. It is safe to say he was poor, for he had been lately doing the drudgery of the clerk of the courts at Cincinnati.

President Tyler supplied much of the money which ran the white house out of his own pocket, and congress would not pay the salary of his private secretary. He, like Van Buren, was not satisfied to leave politics at the close of his term, and he died in 1862, while serving as a member of the confederate congress. Moderately wealthy while here at Washington, he left little to his children, and one of his sons is now a clerk in the treasury department at Washington.

Zach Taylor was by no means wealthy when he died in the white house. James K. Polk left a big house and enough to keep his widow and Millard Fillmore, who started life as a wool-carder, and died ten years ago, with enough of an estate in Buffalo to create a lawsuit over the sanity of his second wife. He took, like Grant, a foreign tour at the end of his term, and was a presidential candidate in 1856 as a leader of the know-nothings. James Buchanan did not leave such an estate as enabled Harriet Lane to keep Wheatlands, and within the past year it has been advertised for sale. Buchanan spent all his salary as president while in Washington, and what he had left after paying his wife's house expenses he gave in charity. He did not attempt to enter politics again, and he died an unappreciated and disappointed man.

Abraham Lincoln died poor, and it was due to congress that his family was provided for. Andrew Johnson went back to his house at Greenville, Tenn., where he had started life as a tailor, but he continued to take part in politics until his death in 1875. Just before his death he had been elected again as United States senator, and he took his seat on the 6th of March, 1875, at the special session convened by Gen. Grant. He died by a stroke of paralysis, and left no fortune behind.

Of the other presidents Grant's associates are agitating the country to-day, and Garfield's family is wealthy only through the voluntary subscriptions of the people. Truly, as Sidney Smith used to say, "There is nothing so expensive as glory."

Baby's Meals.

The seasons of baby's meals should be household habits by the time he is allowed to partake of cooked food. Do not blunt the zest which he ought to bring to the consumption of regular rations by intervening nibbles and lunches. He will learn to expect and depend upon these, and be discontented when they are withheld. The practice of appeasing him when restless, from whatever cause, by thrusting a cracker, a slice of bread, or worse yet, a "jam" of gingerbread or a "sooky" into his hand is discontinued by wise mothers. He becomes his face and clothes, drops crumbs on the carpet and makes a continual war for himself. When the hour comes for feeding, give him his quantity of proper food, properly prepared. Let him eat leisurely, and as soon as he is old enough to sit at a table serve his meal neatly in plate, cup or saucer, set on a neat cloth, his own spoon, china and finger-napkin laid in order. These are not trifles. More Americans would breakfast, dine and sup in healthful decorum, and fewer "feed" if they were trained from infancy to consider a meal as a conventional observance, and the need of proper etiquette. "Table Manners" would be less urgent. —Free Republic.

The American is becoming, I believe, says George W. Smalley in the Tribune, far more accurate about books