THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," AND $1.50 A YEAR IS THE PRICE OF THE CHIEF.

VOL XIII. RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY, NEB. FRIDAY, JANUARY 1 1886. NO 22

THE BIG RUSH!

THE BIG JAM! OUR COMPETITORS INSANE!

WHY? Beause we Underbuy and Undersell.

Our entire stock of cloaks, New Markets, Flannels, Underwear, Leggins, Gloves, Shawls, Sirts, Blankets, Hoods, &c.

CLOAKS CLOAKS CLOAKS CLOAKS CLOAKS CLOAKS CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

BARGAINS, BARGANS,

To close out our stock of wint goods before invoicing we will slaughter prices from now until January 1 to reduce stock.

COME EARLY TO AVOID THE RUSH. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

DUCKER'S CASH HOUSE.

F. HATCH, Manager.

RED CLOUD CHIEF

EVERY FRIDAY BY

A. C. HOSMER.

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SURVEYOR,

Orders left at the Abstract office will receive prompt attention.

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U. S. Examining Surgeon.
OFFICE—Opposite First National Bank Red Cloud.

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OFFICE—Over Henry Cook's drug store. Professional calls attended day or night.

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Professional calls promptly attended
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Will practice in all courts of this state. Collections well as litigated business carefully and promptly attended to. Abstracts furnished on application.
OFFICE—Over First National Bank, Red Cloud, Neb.

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Business promptly attended to and correspondence solicited. Plenty of money to loan at reasonable rates of interest. No charge for consultation.

City Drug House

—:o:—

FERGUSON & CO.,

Successors to R. R. Sherer

Allthe old patrons of the City Drug Store are cordially invited to continue their patronage as heretofore, we shall endeavor to please you. Our stock of everything that pertains to the drug trade will be kept up to the

HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Weshall have new announcements to make soon andnew stock to exhibit.

GARBER'S

New Jewelry Store

Everything new and fresh. No old shelf worn goods

Sings in endless variety. Watches and Clocks. An elegant line of silver and plated ware, Gold Chains, Charms, Brooches of unique patterns and Elegant Finish. Musical Instruments of all kinds. Repairing a Specialty.

NEW DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS ARE CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

Geo. O. Yeiser. Geo. W. Ball. R. D. Yeiser

Geo. O. Yeiser & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Red Cloud - Nebraska.

30 000 acres Land for Sale. Improved Farms, unimproved Lands. Business Houses, Residences, and Town Lots. Correspondence invited.

W. HOUGHTON Merchant-- Tailor.

RED CLOUD, - NEBRASKA.

nd the fine line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, MELTONS, &C.

Custom work neatly done and after the most approved fashions, cutting and fitting a specialty, prices reasonable.

Old Stand East Side Webster Street.

NEW GROCERYHOUSE

S. V. LUDLOW

Where will be found everything in the grocery line, such as

Sugar, Teas, Coffees, Sirups, Fruit, Bacon, Ham, Dried Beef,

Cheese and Crackers, Tobaccos, Cigars, Flour, Feed, Glass and Queensware and Crockery.

Hoping by fair dealing to merit a share of the public patronage.

IN FEATHERLEY'S BUILDING,

Opposite the Chicago Lumber Yard.

S.V.LUDLOW.

BUY YOUR GOODS AT THE

Reliable Furniture and Undertaking House

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

R L TINKER

Notice of Sale Under Chattel Mortgage.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage dated on the d day of September, 1884, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk of Webster county, Nebraska, on the 5th day of September, 1884, and executed by John Woods and C. A. Woods, to Spangle and Funk to secure the payment of the sum of $70 and upon which there is now due the sum of $70, default having been made in the payment of said sums. Therefore I will sell the property therein described one Story and Camp organ, at public auction at the liberty pole in the city of Red Cloud, Webster county, Nebraska, on the 2nd day of January, 1886, at one o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated December 16, 1885.

SPANGLE & FUNK, Mortgagees.
CHAS. L. WINFREY, Auctioneer.

Cook & Meacham

Cowles, Nebraska.

DEALERS IN

Drugs,
Paints,
Oils,
Books,
Stationery,
Etc., Etc. Etc.

Prescriptions carefully compounde at all hours

Legal Notice.

DANIEL E. BUCK AND CATHERINE C. Buck, defendants, will take notice that on the 2nd day of December, 1885, Alfred W. Rundle filed his petition in the district court of Webster county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a decree of said court, declaring null and void and setting aside a certain deed for the w ½ of the no ¼ and w ½ of the se ¼ of section 22, town 2, north range 12 west, in said county, executed on the 12th day of November, 1884, by said Daniel E. Buck to said Catherine C. Buck, his wife, without consideration, and for the purpose of cheating, hindering, and defrauding said Alfred W. Rundle and other creditors of the said Daniel E. Buck; also praying that said premises may be ordered sold and the proceeds arising from such sale be devoted towards paying a certain judgment obtained by said Rundle against said Daniel E. Buck in said court on the 25th day of May, 1885, for $276 and the further sum of $17.15 costs and other relief. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of January, 1886.

Dated December 3rd, 1885.

ALFRED W. RUNDLE, Plaintiff.
V Kaley Bros., his Attorneys.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1886.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Small Indian girl, after a wholesome summer tour in Berkshire—"O, yes; I can make beds and pies, and cookies. I'm a real lady."—*Hampton, (Va.) Southern Workman.*

"Something new in butter-dishes, I see," said Mrs. Pompano as she glanced over the advertisements. "What is it?" asked Pompano, eagerly "Good butter."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

At a fashionable New York wedding some of the guests pretended to be shocked the other day when the father of the bride alluded to the diamond flies fastening his daughter's veil as 'them bugs.'"

There is an Indian in the Cherokee tribe in the Territory who is 94 years of age and does all his own work. This is chiefly curious as showing that there is an age at which Indians will work.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

A gifted poet writes: "The Devil arose from his little bed, and washed his face and combed his head." We hope not to be considered profane if we ask where in hell he got his water.—*New York Graphic.*

"What is your patronymic, sir?" asked the civil-service examiner. "My what?" asked the applicant. "Your patronymic." "O, yes; I didn't catch your meaning at first; I'm a barber."—*New York Tidbits.*

"You have plenty of reading here," said a visitor to the literary editor, pointing to a pile of books on the editorial desk. "These are not for reading," replied the editor; "they are for reviewing."—*Boston Courier.*

"Why didn't you assassinate him?" "Assassinate him?" repeated the Colonel with intense disgust. "Why, he is not a gentleman, sir. You don't suppose I would lower myself by assassinating a ruffian, do you?"—*New York Graphic.*

"I am surprised, sir!" thundered the President as he caught the cashier going through the safe one night. "So am I," said the cashier. I thought you were the burglar I hired to blow up the safe after I'd got through."—*Worcester Gazette.*

Henry Taylor once said: "The world knows nothing of its greatest men." If Henry had ever read an editorial on a candidate in an opposition paper the morning after the nomination he would probably have entertained a very different opinion.—*Puck.*

It is evident that the bold burglars who got into a Boston man's chamber the other night, and woke him up to ask him what size pantaloons he wore, were bad men from out of town. Any real Bostonian would have said trousers.—*Somerville (Mass.) Journal.*

Mabel (to her grandpa)—"And can you really remember George the Fourth?" Grandpa—"Yes, little one; you see I am a good deal older than you are." "How much older must I grow before I shall be able to remember him?"—*Jack and Jill.*

An old gentleman who recently died in Plymouth called his son to his bedside a few moments before he expired and, bidding him good-by, requested him to place a few hand-grenades in his coffin, as he might possibly find some use for them hereafter.—*Boston Gazette.*

"I say," said a guest to the hotel clerk, as he registered," can't you give my name to the newspaper reporters as a "prominent arrival?" "No," replied the clerk, "we want your name, not for publication, but as a guarantee for good faith. Any baggage, sir?"—*New York Times.*

"I think," said Col. Fizzletop, "that Johnny is getting to be too trifling for anything. He is the laziest boy in Austin." "That may be, but he gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning, I notice," replied Mrs. Fizzletop. "O, he does that so he can have more time to loaf."—*Texas Siftings.*

Humanity owes at least one little debt of gratitude to Emile Zola. When he was poor he used to catch English sparrows and eat them. Now any man who will come to America and eat English sparrows can secure steady employment at good wages and will be hailed as a public benefactor.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SLEEP AND DEATH.

The Close Relationship Between the Two Conditions.

The relationship between sleep, "the cousin of death," and death itself, is probably real as well as apparent. The distance which separates them is great, but there are intermediate connections, grades of dissolution as of development. Among these the similar states of trance and hibernation are worthy of special notice. For sleep and for trance, one cause, the exhaustion chiefly of the nervous matter, but more or less of every organ and tissue, is assignable. The hysterical stupor is the sleep of nerve centers worn out with the assault and conflict of stormy reflex action. Healthy sleep is the rest of physical elements wearied with the same strain applied more gradually.

Cases have been recorded in which somnolence, continuing days without cessation, has resembled trance in its duration, while preserving all the ordinary features of natural sleep. Various facts support us in associating hibernational changes as the other unconscious states which we have been considering. It comes like a habit; it has, one may say, annual returns; its apparent cause is the oppression of external cold, and the animals it affects are mostly those which, from their bodily structure or habits, are subject to great periodic variations of temperature. Vital tissue is exhausted and function is in part suspended, probably because the numbness of cold has taken hold upon the radicles of the outward circulation, and of that of the brain surface which is connected with it by numerous anastomoses. In such a case anæmia would seem to be the cause of the winter sleep, as there is evidence to show that it is also the cause of that temporary starvation of brain which lulls without arresting its action in the natural repose of each night.

We may even regard the lethargy, ended by death, into which a man falls when exposed to great cold, as short and mortal hibernation. The same influence acts upon him as upon the bear or fish, but the power of its shock is greater upon his finer and less accustomed organization. So, likewise, in other than the comparatively coarse forms of life, in the weariness, paralysis, atrophy and gangrene of limbs, in the leafless hibernation of trees and in their decay, beginning at the terminal twigs, the same teaching is evident, that vascular nutrition, in its periodic variations, is the parent of activity and of death, as its absence is of death. It is not, therefore, altogether surprising to meet with occasional instances in which death is simulated by some deep degree of stupor.

The case of George Childet, a laborer living at Bridgewater, which was lately recorded in the daily papers, appears to have been one of this kind. The trance-like state developed quite suddenly, and was mistaken by the relatives for death. Some slight degree of warmth in the apparent corpse induced the clergyman in attendance to refuse burial in spite of the decided wish of the relatives that it should take place. After eight days the signs of animation were re-established, and the subject of this singular experience slowly recovered. In all such cases there is an element of mystery, and one can not always decide how much of this is due to the physiological or pathological conditions or to some external agency. We are not informed of the antecedents in the present instance, and can not say how much hard work, understanding, anxiety or other causes may have to do with the result. The state described, if really one of trance, affords a striking example of the difficulty which sometimes, though very rarely, arises in proving the final point in diagnosis, and a warning that the most trivial sign of vitality should not be overlooked in determining the fact of death.—*British Medical Journal.*

A traveler through the Blue Grass region describes the country as "a land of men with the stature of gods and women fair and stately as the Amazons. In a family of five daughters and two sons each weighs over 200. The man of the Blue Grass country has a hearty limestone breadth and solidity; a broad-brimmed hat, a homespun suit, and a heavy, roiling gait; salating high and humble, stranger and friend, with equal mind."

A Formal Call in Persia.

From the illustrated paper in the December *Century* by S. G. W. Benjamin, who has just returned from the court of Persia, where he was U. S. minister, we quote the following: "The manners of the courtly occupant of this Teheran mansion are guided by an etiquette that is indeed 'a law of the Medes and Persians, which changeth not.' The visitor sends notice an hour or two before calling. If the visit is one of importance, notice is sent the previous day. You will go in a fashion suited to your social position and the rank of the host. Whether on horseback or in a carriage, you will be accompanied by a number of mounted attendants. As you approach the house, servants, mounted or on foot, come forth to meet you, and one returns with speed to announce your coming. A dozen attendants escort you to the reception room. According to your relative rank, the host meets you at the foot of the staircase, at the door, or at the upper part of the room. The question of seats is one also requiring the utmost circumspection in observing the various shades of rank. If your rank is superior to that of the host, you are invited to occupy a sofa alone, at the upper corner, while the host sits on a chair or on the floor at your right. The left is more honorable than the right in Persia. If of equal rank he occupies the sofa with you; but if you are inferior, then the positions are reversed. The upper corner of the room is in any case the most honorable position. If a number are present of various ranks, each one knows his place at a glance. The passing of refreshments is also a matter of undeviating strictness, the number and quality depending upon the time of day and the character of the guest. The *kalian*, or water-pipe, offers a fine opportunity for a display of Persian manners. According to precept and custom, a Mohammedan cannot smoke the same pipe with a Christian, and, except on rare occasions when the host is a man of progressive views, a separate pipe is furnished for a European visitor. But among Persians it is the custom for the highest in rank to receive the pipe first, offering it to each in turn before smoking himself. For an inferior to accept the offer is an incredible offense against good manners. But each in turn after this ceremony takes a few whiffs at the pipe, all taking care to eject the smoke from the bowl before offering it to the next. The attendants on such occasion leave their shoes at the door and retire backwards."

Cats.

In ancient times cats were favorably regarded. In Egypt they were looked upon as sacred animals. To kill one was punished with death; and when a cat died in the course of nature, all the inmates of the house had to go in mourning.

Among the Egyptian statues a cat-headed deity is familiar, and mummies of the sacred animals are abundant. They are to be seen some two or three thousand years old, in most modern collections of antiquities.

As late as the time of King Richard II. who died in the year 1400, a race of wild cats abounded in England. They are mentioned by name in a chapter to the Abbot of Peterborough permitting him to hunt game in the royal forests. Cats were introduced into England from the Island of Cyprus, by merchants who came to trade for tin, a metal which then, as now, was largely found in the Southwestern shire of Cornwall.

By the ancient laws of Wales, a considerable money value was fixed on cats and kittens. A good mouser fetched fourpence (the same price as a calf), while a new-born kitten was valued at a penny.—*Queer, Quaint and Quizzical.*

St. Thomas is another of the Canadian towns that is making progress. In 1872 it had a population of 2,000. Up to 1872 it grew to a small extent, owing to the railway [illegible] junction in its vicinity. Since [illegible] made such a stride that [illegible] of a population of 12,000. [illegible] large factories. The [illegible] year are valued at [illegible]

[illegible] fact has just [illegible] chartered, [illegible] female college.