



'Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty,' and One Dollar a year is the Price of The Chief.

ALL HOME PRINT.

RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY, NEB., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1893.

VOL. 21. No. 13

THE CHIEF
Published Weekly.

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Invariably in Advance
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Entered at the Post Office in Red Cloud, Neb., as mail matter of the second class.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
Prof. cards, 1 inch or less per year..... \$5 00
Six months..... 3 00
Three months..... 2 00
Per inch one year..... \$4 00
Per inch six months..... 3 00
Per inch three months..... 2 00
Special notices per line or line space, first publication 5 cents.

Transient specials, payable invariably in advance, per line in cents.
All reading notices in the nature of advertisements or puffs, 5 cents per line.
Legal notices, at legal rates, viz: for a square (ten lines of Nonpareil or less, first publication \$1.00; for each subsequent publication, per square, 50 cents.
No "preferred position" contracts made.
All matter to insure publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday. Advertisements cannot be ordered out for the current week later than Thursday.

E. & M. R. Time Table.
Taking effect Aug. 13.
Trains carrying passengers leave Red Cloud as follows:
EAST VIA HASTINGS,
No. 142 Passenger to Hastings - 3:50 p. m.
ARRIVE
No. 141 Passenger from Hastings - 11:05 a. m.
EAST VIA WYOMORE
No. 16, Passenger to St. Joseph St. Louis and Chicago daily - 10:40 a. m.
GOING WEST.
No. 15 Passenger for Denver, daily. 2:10 p. m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. J. S. EMIGH,
Dentist,
RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

Over Taylor's Furniture Store.
Extracts teeth without pain.
Crown and bridge work a specialty.
Teeth cleaned, and all kinds of gold fillings.
Makes gold and rubber plates and combination plates.
All work guaranteed to be first-class.

I. W. TULLEYS, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician,
Red Cloud, Nebraska.
Office opposite First National Bank.
U. S. Examining Surgeon.
Chronic diseases treated by mail.

C. L. WINFREY,
Auctioneer,
RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.
Will attend sales at reasonable figures. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. SMITH,
Insurance Agent,
RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.
I do a strictly farm insurance and invite and invite all to see me.

RANDOLPH MCNITT,
ATTORNEY,
MOON BLOCK, RED CLOUD, NEB.
Collections promptly attended to.

O. C. CASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MOON BLOCK, RED CLOUD, NEB.
Collections promptly attended to, and correspondence solicited.

D. F. TRUNKEY,
Attorney at Law,
Red Cloud, Nebraska.
OFFICE—Up stairs, in Moon Block, over Fair Store.

GEO. O. YEISER,
Real Estate, Insurance
and Collecting Agent,
MOON BLOCK, RED CLOUD, NEB.
Notary Public.

R. P. HUTCHISON,
Tonsorial Artist,
4th AVENUE, RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.
First-class barbers and first-class work guaranteed. Give me a call.

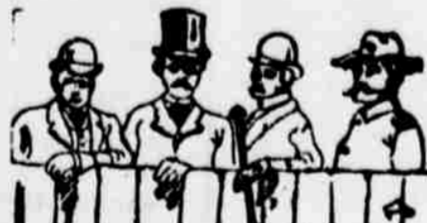
D. STOFFER,
Fashionable Barber,
Red Cloud, Nebraska.
I give my personal attention to my patrons. First-class shaving and hair cutting a specialty.

H. E. POND,
Red Cloud, Nebraska.
Conveyancer, Real Estate, Loan
Insurance and Pension Agent.
I especially invite you to call on me for anything in my line. Loans made on farm property at lowest rates.

C. HAS. SCHAFFNIT,
Insurance Agency,
Represents
German Insurance Co., Freeport, Ill.
Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool, England.
Home Fire Insurance Co., of Omaha, Neb.
Phoenix Assurance Co., of London, Eng.
German Insurance Co., of Quincy, Ill.
Guardian Assurance Co., of London, Eng.
Burlington Insurance Co., of Burlington, Iowa.
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Can.
Office over Postoffice.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

THE TALK OF THE TOWN!



Everybody interested in

CLOTHING

.HATS, CAPS,

Boots and Shoes,

And Fall and Winter Underwear

Are talking about us.



Well Posted Men

Will tell you that you will find no difficulty in pleasing yourself at our store, and that you will find many rich and nobby patterns you will not find elsewhere.

Overcoats and Underwear.

We wish to especially call your attention to

**Our Overcoats
And Underwear**

Buy of us and save money.

Gloves,

Mittens,

Jersey

Shirts,

Neckwear,

Duckcoats.

WIENER,

THE

Clothier.

Trunks,

Valises,

Collars,

Cuffs,

Overalls.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Furnished Expressly for The Chief for Webster County

[Copyrighted by W. T. Foster.]

ST. JOSEPH, MO., October 20.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from October 19th to 22d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross the western mountains about the 24th, the great central valleys from 25th to 27th, and the eastern states about the 28th.

The first storm wave of November will reach the Pacific coast about October 29th, across the western mountains by close of the 30th, the great central valley from October 31st to November 2nd, and the eastern states about November 3rd.

Warm waves will cross the western mountains about October 23rd and 29th, the great central valley about 25th and 31st, and eastern states about the 27th and November 2d.

Cool waves will cross the western mountains about October 26th and November 1st, the great central valleys October 28th and November 3rd, and the eastern, states October 30th and November 5th.

Temperature will probably average above the usual for the season, rainfall a little above the average, and force of storms a little below the average.

MORE ABOUT SUN SPOTS.

At the World's Fair Astronomical congress, Prof. E. R. Von Oppolzer read a paper, afterwards published in Astronomy and Astro Physics, from which the following paragraphs are copied:

"With reference to the constitution of sun spots our notions are all clear. After the experiments of Young and Duner, there can be no doubt that sun spots are gaseous and of the same chemical structure as the atmosphere in which they float. From Kirchhoff's law, also, it follows that these spots are simply cooled regions in the solar atmosphere.

The existence of storms in the neighborhood of spots has been shown by the spectroscopy, and we have, indeed, no ground left for considering spots any thing but meteorological phenomena.

The explanation of these phenomena must be clearly grasped in terms of meteorology before we pass to other explanations. To look in the direction of electrical effects, as Schuster has lately done, appears especially promising.

It is simply a question of solar meteorology, but here one is treading on dangerous ground, for as regards the meteorology of our own atmosphere we are not agreed as to the fundamental principles, as witness the discussion between the adherents on the one hand of the convection theory, and on the other of the dynamical theory. This in spite of the tremendous accumulation of observations.

These statements coming from an orthodox scientist who is a little in advance of his class are of great importance to the weather question. Therein Prof. Von Oppolzer shows that the way of progress is blocked by a division among meteorologists as to the cause of weather changes. One class holds to the theory of a mechanical universe which he calls the convection theory. It belongs to the nebular idea which supposes the universe to be like a clock, wound up by the omnipotent hand, and when it runs down all things will go into chaos and death. Following up this idea these people hold that the sun is a hot body, radiating its heat into space,

and when it gets cold it will be dead, and that our earth, being without light, will die.

These meteorologists, including our national weather bureau, hold that this radiated heat from our sun warms our earth, and is the cause of all weather changes in our atmosphere. That is the mechanical or convection theory.

Opposed to that theory is the dynamical, which takes electricity and magnetism as the motive powers of the universe, and the forces that bring all our weather changes, make light, and warm the earth. Of course I advocate the latter, dynamical, theory and believe that the weather bureau of the United States must experience a revolution before it can succeed. The difference between these theories is fully as great as are the differences between the fundamental principles of political parties.

The important point made by Prof. Von Oppolzer is, that sun spots are sun storms, and are governed by the same laws that govern earth storms. He sees the great advantage that would come to us in understanding sun spots and earth weather changes, if scientists could agree as to the fundamental laws of nature.

At the bottom of all these difficulties, lies the one simple issue: Were the earth and sun evolved from a common burning mass, or did they grow separately by the accumulations of atoms?

The former idea came to us from the dark ages, and orthodox scientists are throwing all their energies athwart the path of progress by adhering to that pagan idea.

Prof. Von Oppolzer refers to Prof. Schuster, another who is in advance of his class, and says that the latter's investigations in the direction of electrical effects is very promising.

The people who are expending \$800,000 in support of the weather bureau will be glad to know that there is some thing in reach that might promise them a return for their money, but when they understand that the investigations of the only member of weather bureau who is making this electrical theory a specialty—Prof. Frank H. Bigelow—is to be discontinued, perhaps Secretary Morton and Chief of the Weather Bureau Harrington may hear of a few gentle protests.

The people will not continue to liberally support the national weather bureau unless it abandons its death and decay ideas of a mechanical universe, and take up the later and life perpetuating electrical theory, therefore Prof. Bigelow, the only advocate of the latter theory to be found about the Washington weather bureau headquarters should be retained, and his expense allowances increased.

Our people want live men and live theories, that promise something to agriculture, and the extract from Prof. Von Oppolzer's paper indicates that the fifteen and more years devoted to the electrical theory by Prof. Tice, Blake, Mansell, Hicks and the author of these bulletins, has not been without good results."

There is in soils an average of 50 per cent of empty space. The clay soils have the smallest grains, and therefore holds the greatest amount of water. Water passes very slowly through clay soils, and in them the moisture often evaporates more rapidly than capillary attraction will bring moisture from below.

The number of grains in a given measure determines, to a great extent, the qualities of the soils, and in this the gram is used as a measure. A box two fifths of an inch square and deep will hold a gram. In a gram of



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Latest United States Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder Co.
106 Wall St., N. Y.

and there are of very fine sand as many as 50,000 grains, while in a gram of clay there are about 22,000,000,000 grains. The size of these has much to do with the productive qualities of the soils, because the power of soil to retain moisture is regulated by the size of the grains in the soil.

Light soils, containing not more than 7 per cent of clay, are used for early crops. Wheat lands contain from 16 to 35 per cent of clay, corn lands more lime than clay. Not because the substance of any of these soils go into these vegetables, but because they best regulate the moisture about the roots that furnish a conduit for the electrical forces which must pass from the atmosphere, and therefore the electrical currents must be of the proper force.

Some Information About the Reading Room.

The board of directors, consisting of L. P. Albright, Supt. Caster, L. H. Fort, Ed. Overing and H. C. Probanse met last Saturday night. On motion it was agreed to rent the two south ground floor rooms in the marble works building for one month. \$18 per month had already been pledged, and as this will more than meet the running expenses, all that was needed was the equipment. L. H. Fort was appointed committee on furniture; Supt. Caster, on literature; Ed. Overing, on physical culture. We need two stoves; eight or ten tables, desks, or stands; a book case; about two dozen paper files and two or three file racks; five or six lamps; three or four hat and coat racks; twelve or fifteen chairs; some carpet, matting, and rugs; and some pictures and mottoes. We want all the good daily, weekly, and monthly papers that we can have regularly; some standard magazines like "The Forum," "The Review of Reviews," "Atlantic Monthly," "Wide Awake," "St. Nicholas," etc.; and all the good books that can possibly be loaned, including history, travels, biography, poetry, philosophy and standard fiction. We call upon the citizens of Red Cloud who have one or more of the foregoing articles, to help on this work by donating it, or them, to the Reading Room if you do not need them in your homes. A strict account of everything thus donated will be kept and the articles will be returned when no longer needed. Donors are requested to mark in some way everything they give so that no mistake need be made. Please speak to some member of the board if you can do anything to help us.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at C. L. Cutting's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.