

THE RED 'OOD CHIEF

A. C. WOSMER, Publisher.

RED 'OOD, NEBRASKA

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Driven From Sea to Sea;

Or, JUST A CAMPIN'.

By C. C. ROSE.

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CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED.

It may be, too, that a knowledge that a betrayal of such confidences generally met a punishment as swift as it was severe had a restraining influence upon those who were by nature bad.

Be these things as they may, those who are themselves free from guile were, and ever will be, slow to suspect evil of others, and consequently ready to receive and treat as friends all who have the outward appearance of respectability and goodness. And what company of young ladies ever failed to look with favor, more or less skillfully concealed, upon the entrance into their circle of a young gentleman whose appearance gave promise that he would at least be an agreeable partner for their festivities.

And if the gentlemen were of the class whose wealth or knowledge of the world and the ways of polite society might give him an advantage over them in the eyes of their lady-loves, they still could not act the part of bores and thus themselves prove his superiority over them.

And so Annelsey's way to mingle freely with all was made easy, and right well he improved it. He danced not only with Lucy and Jennie Parsons, but with a dozen others; but he sought Lucy for a partner oftener, and when they went for another sail upon the lake he was still at her side, and would have been pleased to have rowed with her alone, but he was content with the use of the oars, besides which he feared that she might refuse him, and so contented himself with keeping as near to her as possible in a boat in which were a half-dozen others.

Erastus noticed Annelsey's evident preference for Lucy, and was ill at ease.

Whether it were true or not, he believed that the New Yorker had learned of the picnic and came purposely to renew his acquaintance with her; and although he did not acknowledge to himself that he loved Lucy other than as a sister, he yet did not like this stranger with his stylish clothes, his gold watch and chain, and other evidences of wealth and position, to be crowding in between them; and when he saw, or thought he saw, that Lucy was pleased with the attention shown her by his rival, he became again jealous, and half wished that the stranger which had brought Annelsey to the States had plunged down one of the precipices he was so fond of mentioning as among the dangers he had escaped.

Then realizing the awfulness of the thought, he amended it to wishing Annelsey might fall into the water and wet the plish hunting suit which made him so noticeable among his more plainly dressed fellows.

"As if we had never seen any grand scenery," he said, mentally, when Annelsey was describing some of the scenes on the line of the road which he had passed over. And then he tried to make himself agreeable to the Annelseys, who would not have known that the scenery was grand and wonderful if somebody had not pointed it out to him.

Then again he pictured his rival as shrinking back and covering his eyes lest his head be turned at sight of this magnificent scenery, this almost bottomless canyon, the edge of which would not have known that the scenery was grand and wonderful if somebody had not pointed it out to him.

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It was not long before he was again at the Parsons cottage; and soon it came to be expected that he would make one of any company of young people that assembled for a merry-making in the neighborhood. If he did not always escort Lucy he spent a great portion of the time at the gatherings in her company, and her companions were constantly reminding her in a laughing way that she had captured the young New Yorker, whom rumor asserted was heir to a million or two.

All this was a source of great annoyance to Erastus, and at times caused him to appear less gracious, both to Mr. Annelsey and others, than was usual with him. With Lucy his mood was changeable, depending a great deal upon the frequency of his rival's visits.

If a week or more elapsed without a call from Annelsey, Erastus resumed his cheerful appearance, and was seldom seen smiling and smiling much of the spare time in the house, where he laughed and joked with the girls in the old-time way; but the appearance of Annelsey was the signal for a return of silence on his part, and, unless there was a gathering of the young folks from which his absence might provoke comment, he remained a silent member of the company of the members of the family as possible, making an excuse of a press of work on the ranch, or of an appointment with some of his gentleman friends to spend the evening out. If he did not, on such occasions, visit Julia Ennis, she and her relatives might provoke comment, he remained a silent member of the company of the members of the family as possible, making an excuse of a press of work on the ranch, or of an appointment with some of his gentleman friends to spend the evening out. If he did not, on such occasions, visit Julia Ennis, she and her relatives might provoke comment, he remained a silent member of the company of the members of the family as possible, making an excuse of a press of work on the ranch, or of an appointment with some of his gentleman friends to spend the evening out.

When the party broke up and the revellers were about to mount their horses for the homeward ride Erastus noticed Annelsey press close to Lucy and speak to her in a low tone. He also saw Lucy blush, but could not judge from Annelsey's demeanor that Lucy's words, whatever they were, had not been unpleasant to him.

When they were mounted and on the point of starting, some one remarked to Mr. Annelsey that if he was intending to return to the mining camp that night he would have to ride late; to which he replied that he should camp on the spot where they were and spend another day, possibly several of them, in fishing and hunting in the vicinity.

The homeward ride of the merry-makers was made at such paces as suited the fancy of each. A dozen of the younger people only retained each other's company during the entire distance. The others lagged behind, and then dropped off into couples, and so rode homeward over the dusky hills in the twilight—a twilight which was first golden and then purple, gradually changing into a feverish impatience growing out of the desire he had for news from the mining camp, which now overshadowed every other thought, and caused him to entirely forget that the overland had any purpose in visiting them except to bring the desired information regarding the progress of the work at Gravel Hill, as the cluster of shanties at the mines had been named.

So the summer passed, and again the time approached when the girls were to return to their preparatory school, and were made for their departure.

"I almost wish we were not going back," said Jennie, as they were packing. "We had had such a pleasant summer."

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MEASUR showed clearly that his coming was not unexpected, but whether it caused her more pleasure than embarrassment would not have been so easy to determine.

Mr. Annelsey himself had no doubt of it, however. Had she not told him on parting at the lake that he might call, and was she not blushing and embarrassed now? What better proof could he desire that she was pleased and flattered by his attentions?

"Noné, he thought, and he was correspondingly elated and became really entertaining in relating his experience in camping at the lake and at the mine—an experience which to him possessed all the pleasure of novelty.

"I may have intended to tell her mother and Jennie that Mr. Annelsey had asked permission to call on her, but had not found courage to do so, and not knowing at what time to expect his coming, had deferred speaking of it, hoping some opportunity would arise without herself having to introduce the subject."

But although the family did not know that he had requested permission to call, it is probable that they were not greatly surprised at seeing him. They knew him to be in the neighborhood, and perhaps others besides Erastus suspected that his appearance at the picnic was not purely accidental.

Although the young men had called especially to Mr. Jennie, perhaps more pleased at his coming than her sister, or than any other member of the family. She liked him exactly as she liked the other young men who were pleasant company, and hoped he would remain in the vicinity and take part in their occasional parties during the summer, and she had none of Lucy's feelings of being made conspicuous by having been selected as an object of especial attention by him.

As for her mother, she saw nothing objectionable in the young man. He was gentlemanly, and appeared to her to be as moral as other young men, and what mother was ever offended that a young man of wealth and standing in society saw attractions in her daughter which he did not see in the daughters of others?

Mr. Annelsey was given a cordial invitation to remain to tea; an invitation which he was not slow in accepting, and which Mr. Parsons and Erastus, both of whom treated him courteously, though the greeting of the younger man was certainly not excessive in its cordiality; and who, as soon as the meal was over, made an excuse to leave the house and did not return until Annelsey had departed.

On the other hand, Mr. Parsons was pleased that he had called, and showed it. He wanted to see him. He wanted to learn how the work at the mine was getting on and how soon they would probably be ready to turn on the water and begin waiking down the hills, and his manner was such as to still further imbue Annelsey with the idea that he was held in high favor and that Lucy and her parents felt honored by his attentions.

In reply to Mr. Parsons' questions he told him that the work on the flume which was to conduct the water to the reservoir was progressing rapidly—a portion of it over two miles long having already been completed, and that the flume would be finished by the time the tunnel and the sluice for carrying away the debris and saving the gold would be ready, which would probably be in about three months, and that then they would be ready for active operations.

Not wishing to wear his welcome out, he declined the invitation to remain at the cottage over night and returned to his camp by the lake, where his guide awaited him, and on the following day again took possession of the quarters assigned him at the mining camp, which already aspired to be called a town, a number of shanty shacks and a lumber-house with the usual broom attachment having been erected.

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FIREMEN'S HATS.

Belts and Trampets—More Volunteered Companies Than Formerly—Interesting Points.

"With all the changes in the styles of hats the old regulation fireman's hat holds its own," said one of the oldest dealers in firemen's equipments in the city to a reporter. The place was a little store on a down-town cross street, and the dealer was found busily at work attaching small red-leather letters to strips of white leather by means of glue.

"The regulation fireman's hat today is the same shape as it was long before we began business, and that is twenty-five years ago," he said. "They are lighter weight, but that is the only difference. We make them usually of black, but there are fire companies of various colors, and we have made them in all colors. Just now we are filling an order for a lot in a bluish-gray color. The chief part of a fireman's hat is made of oak-tanned sole leather, fastened to a framework of strong wire."

"What are the prices?" was asked. "The usual price is from \$4.50 to \$5 each, but I have made fancy ones for presentation purposes that cost as little as \$75. You may think it a high price, but we send a good many of them to South America. Another fact that may interest the public is that Cuba has the largest fire company in the world, with nearly 700 men and over two thousand equipments for Cuba and Havana. The reason this company is the largest known is because the whole fire department there is called one company. It is known as Bomberos del Comercio No. 1. The hat is black and the front shield is the same on which are the letters in red giving the name of the company. The letters are all cut by hand. There are very few manufacturers of this kind of goods in this country and only three or four in this city. But there are many supplying agents who travel about the country taking orders for anything a fire company may want."

"You don't make any of the hats of a shape different from the regulation pattern?"

"Oh, yes, a good many. Some of the companies wanting to be peculiar have ordered some of helmet shape, like policemen's hats. But the style doesn't last, for, after wearing them a short time, the companies usually come back and want the regulation shape. By regulation we mean the hat used by both paid and volunteer departments. It has four large cones, and between these four smaller ones. For service no better hat is made, and on parade they are the most becoming to firemen. Care is always taken to have sufficient ventilation without injuring the strength of the hat. For officers and presentations we frequently make them with fancy embossed rim and gold leather fronts, on which is painted a steamer, horse carriage, or truck. In these fancy hats the peculiarity is in the great number of cones, the most being twelve. Chicago Tournament' hat had 16 cones, and one that we had at the Centennial had 320 cones, the largest number ever known to have been put in a single hat."

"The fact is," added the speaker, "that the companies having the best reputations are the ones that put in the work are the volunteer companies. As for the volunteer organizations decreasing in number, as is generally supposed, the contrary is the case. There are more volunteer companies in existence now than formerly. Take it in the towns close to New York. Each town has one or two companies, and these are composed of young business men in some of the largest houses of this city. They make a sort of social club of their company as well, and at the same time are exempt from any jury duty."

"What do belts cost?"

"Ordinarily they come at \$1.50 to \$2, but I have price ones at as high as \$30 and \$40. A new thing in the art man's line is one twelve inches high that will throw the noise as far as any of a larger size, is more convenient to handle, and can be carried in the overcoat pocket. It first was introduced by the Auburn Fire Department. A trumpet made of silver with a bell and mouth-piece, gilt, and twenty inches high, costs from \$20 to \$35.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

Oleomargarine is not profitable in cooking—it lays down solid.—N. E. Farmer.

Golden Pudding: Bread crumbs, marmalade, brown sugar and suet: of each, one quarter of a pound. Beat two eggs and mix the ingredients well together. Steam in a baker for two hours and a half.—The Household.

The following is given by one who has tried it as a cure for neuralgia. Dip a few tobacco leaves in hot water, and bandage them over the painful part. The pain will soon be removed, and a few applications will cure it.—Tobacco Buds.

The spruce, to be successfully grown, wants a good soil and location. Instead of being stuck into some fence corner and left to the ravages of insects, put it in a good soil that will mature a paying crop of corn or potatoes. It will do well in a dry soil if well worked. It succeeds in a moist soil, but dreads wet feet.—N. Y. Herald.

Raised Doughnuts: One cup of yeast, one quart of milk, three cups of sugar, five eggs, a good sized piece of butter and four enough to make stiff. Mix it at noon and let it rise until eight o'clock in the evening, when mold and let it rise until morning. After cutting them out let them rise again, then fry. Raised doughnuts are very nice, and this will be found a reliable recipe.—Detroit Post.

One of the best manures for the garden is made by mixing two bushels of fine bone with a wagon load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure heat more quickly, and the manure softens or dissolves the particles of bone. If water is used, the manure should be mixed in the evening, and allowed to stand over night. It will prevent loss of ammonia. Most stable manures are deficient in phosphate, which the bone supplies.—Prairie Farmer.

Barn doors should always be made to slide rather than swing on hinges. The first cost is slightly more, but if well done the sliding doors will last much longer than the cheaper swinging doors. Sliding doors have the important advantages that they are not liable to blow off by heavy winds, and the door can be partly opened to admit light without having it swung open to its full extent. Every barn should have a basement, and the doors to driving doors above these should always be set on rollers.—Chicago Tribune.

FOOD AND EXERCISE.

What Should Form the Diet of Workers and Non-Workers.

Those who have little time for exercise and are compelled to live chiefly within doors must endeavor to secure, or should have secured for them as far as possible by employers, by way of compensation, a regular supply of fresh air, without draughts, an atmosphere free from dust and other impurities as can be obtained, with a good supply of light, and some artificial warmth when needed. These necessities granted, cereal foods, such as well-made bread in variety, and vegetable produce, including fruits, should form a great part of the diet consumed, with an addition of eggs and milk if no meat is taken, and little of other animal food than fish. On such a dietary, and without alcoholic stimulants, thousands of such workers as I have briefly indicated may enjoy, with very little exercise, far better health and more strength than at present they experience on meat and beer, and whisky, beer, baker's bread and cheese. Of course, there are workers who belong to neither of the two extreme classes indicated, and whose habits can not be described as sedentary, but who occupy a middle place between the two. For such some corresponding modification of diet is naturally appropriate. But it is a vulgar error to regard meat in any form as necessary to life; if for any it is necessary, it is for the hard-working outdoor laborer, and for these a certain proportion is no doubt desirable. Animal flesh is useful, also, as a concentrated form of nutrition, valuable for its portability, and for the small space it occupies in the stomach—unlike in certain circumstances. Like every other description of food, it is highly useful in its place, but is by no means necessary for a large proportion of the population. To many it has become partially desirable through the force of habit, and because their digestive organs have thus been trained to deal with it, and at first present a change. But this being gradually made, adaptation takes place, and the individual who has consumed two or three meat meals daily with some little discomfort, chiefly from being often indisposed to make active exertions, becomes, after sufficient time has elapsed, stouter, lighter and happier, as well as better tempered and manifestly healthier, on the more delicate dietary sketched. People in general have very inadequate ideas of the great power of habit alone in forming the will to believe in, and to make active use of, their own strength, and the peculiarities or, in creating conditions which are apparently part of a constitutional necessity, laws of their nature, and essential to the existence. Many of these peculiarities are solely due to habit—that is, to long continuance in a routine of action, adopted, it may be, without motive, or for the sake of people who are so forgetful that if a routine of precisely opposite character had been adopted precisely opposite conditions would have been established, and opposite peculiarities would have become dominant as their contraries. Alterations in the dietary, especially of elderly persons, should be made gradually and with caution. The condition fulfilled, a considerable change may be effected with satisfactory results, when circumstances render it necessary. To revert once more to the question of flesh eating, it should be remarked that it appears to be by no means a natural habit, and the young, few children like that part of the meal which consists of meat, but prefer the pudding, the fruit, the vegetables, if well dressed, which, unhappily, is not often the case. Many children manifest great repugnance to meat at first, and under the influence of a scolded by their mothers, all the habit of eating it is acquired. Adopting the insular creed, which regards beef and mutton as necessary to health and strength, the mother often suffers from groundless forebodings about the future of a child who regards flesh and manifests what is regarded as an intractable partiality for bread and butter and pudding. Nevertheless, I am satisfied, if the children followed their own instinct in that matter, the result would be a gain in more ways than one. Certainly, if meat did not appear in the nursery until the children were 10, it would be rarely seen there, and the scolding upon mothers as a habit of eating and eating with the varied products of the vegetable kingdom.—Sir Henry Thompson, in Nineteenth Century.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

A Distinguished Wisconsin Democrat Becomes a Republican.

The Madison (Wis.) Journal is in receipt of the following letter from Captain Hugh Lewis, in which he forsakes the Democratic communion and unites his fortunes with the Republican party. Captain Lewis is a one-armed veteran, who fought valiantly through the war, even after he was crippled, and has always been up to this time a prominent and exceedingly active and influential worker in Democratic circles. He now holds a well-paid position in the veteran messenger corps of the National House of Representatives, and, it is understood, was recently offered promotion, which he refused. His motives for change are evidently, therefore, purely of a patriotic nature and not emanating from personal considerations.

MADISON, Wis., June 6.—To the Editors: For twenty-five years I have been an active member of the Democratic party, doing everything in my power to place its candidates in control of the various departments of our government. During that period I have marched in its processions, contributed and raised money for its causes, associated and been intimate with many of its leaders, and filled the best of the ranks of its ranks. I have studied the ways and doings of its organs and congresses, watched closely its general conduct, received its professions of principle, and learned its platform almost by heart.

Should I not know the Democratic party? I should know its secret workings, its capabilities, its heart, its conscience, and also think I know its true value to the citizen, its true worth to the country.

The conduct and emanations of the Democratic party have not always met my approval, and I have often, on several occasions, expressed my disapproval. I have often expressed my disapproval of its conduct, and I have often expressed my disapproval of its conduct, and I have often expressed my disapproval of its conduct.

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AN UNREASONABLE PARTY.

The Party in Power Honoring and Rewarding Rebellion.

We can not boast as a Nation that we have reached a very high state of civilization when a great crime against humanity, and against the fundamental principles of free government, still seems to be the successful party a fit subject for a jest or a sneer. The rebellion was such a crime. But the party now in power honors and rewards activity in rebellion. This course it justifies on the plea that the crime was committed by a few ignorant and fanatic men, and occurred a great while ago, and the Nation ought now to be willing to forget it. That is a reason, possibly, for forgetfulness. But it is not a reason for gratitude, for honor, for bountiful reward, or for the measure of veneration which a well-respecting people manifest to the names of patriotic heroes. If the Democratic party does not insult the Nation by its conduct, then it was more honorable to have broken an oath than to have kept it; more honorable to have fought to destroy the Union than to have saved it.

But it is not necessary, happily, to go any further. It is sufficient to say that against humanity and self-government which the party in power now rewards and honors. In morals there is no statute of limitations; the murder of loyal men who were upholding their Government was not the less an infamy when it occurred. It was committed in the year twenty years ago. But the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have changed its character. Is it so? Then what mean those Democratic sneers when the Ohio Republican convention arraigns the Democrats for their crimes, and the party in power insists that its ancient crime must be ignored because it was long ago, and claims to have