



'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, APRIL 6, 1894.

VOL. 21. No. 37

WEATHER FORECASTS

Furnished Expressly for The Chief for Webster County

(Copyrighted by W. T. Foster.)

ST. JOSEPH, MO, April 6th.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from April 10th to 14th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 15th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 16th, the great central valleys from 17th to 18th, and the eastern states about the 20th.

This will be of more than usual force, of wide extent, a dangerous storm, and will probably develop tornadoes and be accompanied by an electric disturbance. It will probably develop its greatest force in and west of the Mississippi valley, and if accompanied by tornadoes, they will probably strike some part of the country lying west of the Mississippi and south of Dakota and Minnesota. This storm will cause severe weather generally in the United States and Canada.

Several days of warm weather will precede this storm, and a warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 15th, the great central valleys about the 17th, and the eastern states about the 19th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 18th, the great central valleys about the 20th, and the eastern states about the 22d. This cool wave will be quite severe in the upper Missouri valley about the 18th or 19th.

THE TORNADO.

Our earth—in its "long breaths," caused by an unusual accumulation of electricity, or ether of space, through a combination of electro-magnetic forces, suddenly brought on by the ever varying positions of those electro-magnetic bodies, the moon and planets—first inhales the ether, as man does air and fishes water, and then exhales it. The latter effort sometimes produces the tornado.

During a period of many weeks the earth's volatile elements evaporate, as do similar elements of a comet when the latter is approaching the sun, and thus a vast amount of energy is stored up in our earth's envelope. This energy comes to the earth through its transient, periodic and permanent high barometers, the downpouring air and electric currents of which evaporate the waters from the oceans, lakes and this moisture returns in the shape of rain, hail and snow.

When the energy thus stored up has expanded the atmosphere to its fullest extent, and the cause has passed its zenith of strength, the ether begins to return to space through the transient, periodic and permanent lows, and then a mighty rush of the ether upward destroys life and property, carries moisture to immense heights, where it freezes, and falling back through the mists, accumulates, forming the great hail stones, while a loss of a part of that etheric or electric force which ever holds our atmosphere, and we have the so-called "cloud-burst" or immense downpour, sometimes termed the water spout.

Men with much science and but little brains have led the masses to falsely believe that tornadoes are produced by heat, when in fact the heat, often felt near but not in the tornado, is only a result of electric tension before such tension has resulted in expansion.

The heat theory is a fundamental error resulting in a catalogue of blunders on the part of orthodox physicists. To rightly understand the tornado we must reject the teaching of orthodox scientists and the schools as to the sun being hot body, and instead we must understand that all the heavenly bodies are electro-magnetic,

that light and heat do not come from the sun, as such, but are local results, caused by the forces of the sun coming in contact with matter in our atmosphere. That force from the sun will be best understood by most people when we call it electricity, but it is a grade of electricity more remote from ether than a gas is from a granite stone, and this sun force, which results in heat and light in our atmosphere, must not be confounded with that original electricity which we call ether.

The schools and orthodox scientists also teach that the friction of the wind causes the intense electrical displays we often see in the tornado. The reverse of this is true. Electric currents carry the atmosphere with them and constitute the cause of winds.

These may appear to be bold and reckless statements, but in reply it may be said that orthodox scientists never invent, never discover. On this point the New York Electrical World says: "The history of thought shows that from Aristotle to the present all great advances have been due to those who rebelled against the tyranny of authority. A lesson taught by the story of Faraday and Maxwell is the great importance of keeping the mind free from the trammels of authority and of academic methods of thought."

Atmospheric signs of the tornado are numerous, many of which cannot be distinguished from those of other severe storms. When the cumulus fly very rapidly and the sky between them is of the deepest blue, a severe storm is surely in progress, though it may be five hundred miles away. The wind and clouds move toward the storm in such cases.

Dark green clouds indicate great energy that will probably soon be manifested in a destructive storm. Dark clouds with a bulbous appearance demand immediate attention, and all should go to the tornado cave when they appear.

Sometimes the heat previous to a tornado becomes almost unbearable, and a sickly, exhausted sensation takes possession of all. At times no air stirs and then it comes in puffs as from a heated furnace, and the heat is not like the ordinary heat from the sun's rays.

When the tornado comes in sight all will know what it is without any description being given here. Prenatal education has instilled into the human race an instinct that enables us to know a tornado on sight as readily as the day-old chick knows its deadly enemy, the hawk. But immediately preceding the tornado, and one of the last indications before the destroyer arrives, is the scud clouds. They are gray colored, frizzly edged, fly before the wind with the speed of an arrow, very low, often just above the tree tops. When these appear, it is full time a place of safety was found.

Tornadoes generally move from south-west to north-east because they usually occur in the south-east quadrant of the storm center. The storm centers whirl against the sun or against the hands of the watch when the latter is placed face upward, and hence the wind and cloud movement in the south-east parts have a general movement toward the north-east, and carry with them the tornado which is a whirl within a whirl, like eddies on the outer parts of a whirling water pool.

When Adam, in bliss,
Asked Eve for a kiss,
She puckered her lips with a coo;
Gave a look so ecstatic
And answered emphatic,
"I don't care Adam, if I do,"

OUR EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

BY D. M. HUNTER, COUNTY SUPT.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

The University authorities wish to place in the hands of the director of every rural school district in Nebraska an extract from a recent report on changes in the curriculum of the University. These directors have charge of the education of nearly 75 per cent of the school population of Nebraska, and of what is practically the entire education that this large number of children receive. Except University, through its preparatory courses, furnishing the people of such districts incentive and opportunity for a better education than that of the rural district schools, no such incentive or opportunity exists. The resources of the University, however, will no longer permit the maintenance of this preparatory work. Part of it must be dropped in 1895 and the remainder in 1897. The condition of affairs seem to be about as follows: Nearly 75 per cent of the children enrolled in the schools of Nebraska are enrolled in the common, district rural, ungraded schools. Of the remainder, more than half are in the grades of schools of small towns or villages having no schools. The few not thus accounted for, being in large cities, have an opportunity for better education than that known as elementary: i. e., reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history.

Considering the moral, intellectual, social, civil, commercial and industrial well-being of this state, and its possible future; and the well-being of the individuals of the coming generation it is not out of place to ask:

1 Is it safe to trust this well-being and this future to a coming generation three-fourths of which has had no education other than that obtained in the rural, ungraded, school?

2 Is it wise and safe and in accordance with the theory of American life and government to place this future in the hands of less than twenty-five per cent of the coming generation?

3 Is it wise and safe and just and in accordance with the theory of American life and government to thus continue an educational discrimination between one-fourth and three-fourths of our people?

4 Is it wise and safe and just to send three-fourths of the coming generation into the sharp struggle for existence with no better preparation than can be secured in the common, rural, ungraded district school?

5 Ought not the 75 per cent to have as good opportunities for more than the most elementary education as are now offered the twenty-five per cent?

6 Is there good reason why there should not be a system of high schools one in each county, standing in the same relation to the district school of the county as the city high school does to the lower grades in the city?

Following is the extract referred to: A BREAK IN THE STATE SYSTEM.

The great break in the educational system of all states to-day is the lack of connection between the rural, district ungraded school and the University. By this break, from seventy to seventy-five per cent of the children of this state, of school age, are not permitted to go further than the district school unless they turn from the free school to the fee school; from the state system to what is, so far as they are concerned, practically a private system. But it is not always true that, even for a fee, cities will supply

school accommodations in advance of own needs, or will furnish instruction which is satisfactory or adequate. Where this is done, it becomes to the people from the country a fee system.

Such schools lack precisely these qualities or characteristics which have done most to make the public school system so acceptable. Secondary education ought to have the same characteristics that have given primary education its strength and its hold upon all citizens. That is: (a) the schools should be free schools and not fee schools; (b) the schools should be as near as possible to the homes of those to whom they minister; (c) those whose children are to receive the benefit of this instructing should participate in the control and management of these schools; (d) the establishment and maintenance of such schools should not be haphazard, a matter of accident or convenience merely—but should be fixed, sure and systematic.

A state system worthy of the name will freely offer every opportunity and inducement to its entire school population to pass by systematic methods, easily apprehended by those who are to receive the benefits, in schools under popular control, from the lowest seat in the primary school to graduation by a college or university of high standing. It is not to be supposed, of course, that all pupils can or will accept these opportunities or respond to these inducements. But the highest welfare of the state demands that both opportunity and inducement should be continually present, and that the broad and firm highway of sound training and of higher learning should be freely opened to every child of the state.

(Continued.)

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by C. L. Cotting.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago office, 45 Randolph St., New York, 10 Spruce St.

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Written For THE CHIEF.

"God made to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food." If God made the trees for man's pleasure and happiness, it is man's duty to cultivate and preserve them. For the comfort of our animals we should plant at proper intervals and in proper places in our fields and pastures shade trees, so that our cattle may rest and chew their cuds, protected from the scorching rays of the sun; and where also the weary husbandman may stop awhile and wipe the sweat from his brow and take a draught of pure cold water and be refreshed. "He that plants a tree by the roadside is a public benefactor." We should all be public benefactors and plant trees by the roadside not only to shield the traveler from the blasts of winter, and protect him by shade in summer from the sun's scorching rays, but to gladden his heart and give him sensations of pleasure in beholding their forms of variety and beauty. We should plant a suitable number of trees in our church and school yards, but not so near the house as to shut out the life giving and health preserving sunshine.

We should make our villages worthy of such names as "Elm City," "Forest City," etc., and as we plant out the small trees we should remember that "tall oaks from little acorns grow," and be careful and not put them too

near together. It is the duty of every one that has a home, to adorn that home with a variety of well trained and cultivated shade and ornamental trees and make it pleasant. It will give an inward pleasure to him, who planteth them, and the children will be contented and feel that there is no home like "our home," and when they are grown to manhood they can look back to the "home of their childhood" with great pleasure and satisfaction and "rise up and call their fathers blessed" for making such pleasant homes.

In adorning and ornamenting a home it would be my taste to have not too many trees in front, but have the house present an "open face", and have a look of hospitality, and have the yard scented with "the balm of a thousand flowers."

A word of exhortation. To the aged I would say, plant a tree; by so doing you will confer a lasting benefit on posterity, and erect a monument deserving of all praise to your memory which may flourish for centuries in a green old age when you have passed away. To the young I would say plant trees. If old age shall creep on you unawares, they will be pleasing reminiscences of sunny hours which passed away ere care had marked your brow with its haggard furrows. You will find the employment agreeable, and the pleasure of looking in after life upon these productions of nature which have been the subjects of your care in the period of your youthful conviviality "which have grown with your growth and strengthened with your strength," will not only be very great but such as the vacillating circumstances of the world cannot sweep away. To all I would say plant trees—plant forest trees, plant shade trees, plant ornamental trees, and erect evergreen walls or screens, not only for your own benefit, and the benefit of those that are to come after you, not only for the kind emotions they will awaken in your own bosoms, but to kindle an interest in rural improvements that shall spread through the state, the republic and the world.

HENRY CHAPIN.

Red Cloud, April 6, 1894.

How a Chicago Man was Cured of Rheumatism.

Mr. John Hall, of 9235 Commercial Ave., Chicago, met with a serious accident for which he used Chamberlain's Pain-Balm freely, with the best results. "But now," says Mr. Hall "comes the best part of my story. For many years I have been quite a sufferer from rheumatism, with stiffness of the joints. Since the application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, all symptoms of rheumatism have disappeared; in fact I believe that it has banished every trace of rheumatism from my system." For sale by Deyo & Grice.

A Pleasant Party.

On Tuesday evening March 27th a very pleasant affair occurred at the residence of B. F. Reed. It being the thirtieth anniversary of that gentleman's birth. The young folks indulged in a few interesting games, after which a most delicious supper was served. Those present were:—Misses Fisher, Sayer, Noble, Houchin Reed, Robertson, Reigle and Koontz. Messrs Reigle, Popp, Fisher, Sorenson Reed and Koontz. There was not as many present as was expected on account of the disagreeable wind. The guests departed at an early hour, wishing our host many happy returns of the day. Also thinking it was good to be there.

WAS THERE.

J. W. Halley of Batavia, N. Y., Conductor on N. Y. C. Railway, and one of the best known men on the road says of Parks Tea: For ten years I have found nothing of lasting value. Hearing so many talking of Parks' Tea I tried it without much hope. The first dose moved my bowels easily and now I am cured. It works like magic. Sold by C. L. Cotting.



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.

Blinden.

(Delayed.)

Mrs. James Burden and Mrs. Hartman were visiting with friends in Hastings last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Bottom returned home from Ong last week.

Rev. Snow and wife and C. E. Hick and wife drove over to Roseland Friday evening to hear J. G. Tate and attend the banquet given by the A O U W lodge of Roseland.

Will Bennett who is attending school at Grand Island spent Saturday with his parents and Sunday with his best girl returning on Monday.

N. E. Bottom, editor of the Ong Enterprise, spent several days with his parents last week.

Rather cold planting potatoes on good Friday.

George Snow, who has been attending school at Franklin, is spending his vacation at home with his parents. We understand that he carried off the highest honors of the school.

Mr. Simpson from Blue Hill drove into town Tuesday.

Mrs. H. S. Bottom will move to Ong this week, where they have traded for some property. Mr. B will follow later on.

T. E. Clawson moved on the Arnold farm this week.

A. Gibbins of Campbell was in town Monday.

Dr. Kehler is now nicely located in his new office.

The M. W. A., lodge gave an entertainment in the G. A. R. hall Friday evening. Their speaker, Mr. Faulkner, failed to get here and the time was occupied instead by Bro. Haroun of Campbell and Anderson of Blue Hill. After this being over they proceeded to the hotel and took possession and banqueted until the small hours of the morning entertaining their members and invited guests in royal style.

A dozen or more young folks started to Blue Hill Tuesday to spend the evening with friends; after driving out of town a few miles they were struck with the dirt storm and so they decided to retrace their course homeward.

Mr. Springer of California, brother of George and John is here visiting his mother who is seriously ill.

A Favorite for Coughs and Colds

"Chamberlain's Coughs Remedy is the best medicine for coughs and colds we have ever sold," says S. Keel & Son, of Coal Run Ky. It is a favorite because it can always be depended upon. It loosens a cold, relieves the lungs and effects a permanent cure. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is freely given, as it liquefies the tough mucus and makes it easier to expectorate. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Deyo & Grice.

Members of the Australian Parliament got \$4 a day.

Burns are absolutely painless when De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is promptly applied. This statement is true. A perfect remedy for skin diseases, chapped hands and lips, and never fails to cure piles. O. L. Cotting.