



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

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GEN. WASHINGTON

EXTENDED HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.

Of the First and Famous President of the United States by an Early Writer—Incidents and Adventures of His Life.

CHAPTER I.

Of George Washington's birth, family and education—Of his mission to the French commandant on the Ohio in 1753—His military operations as an officer of Virginia from 1754 to 1758—Subsequent employments to the commencement of the American Revolution.

CHAPTER I 1753 to 1758.

(Continued from last week.)

The distresses of the inhabitants exceeded all description. If they went into stockade forts, they suffered from the want of provisions—were often surrounded, and sometimes cut off. By fleeing, they abandoned the conveniences of home, and the means of support. If they continued on their farms, they lay down every night under apprehensions of being murdered before morning. But this was not the worst. Captivity and torture were frequently their portion. To all these evils, women, aged persons and children, were equally liable with men in arms; for savages make no distinction. Extermination is their object. To Washington the inhabitants looked for that protection he had not the means of giving. In a letter to the governor, he observed, the supplicating tears of the women, and moving petitions of the men, melt me with deadly sorrow that I solemnly declare, if I know my own mind, I could offer myself a willing sacrifice to the butchering enemy, provided that would contribute to the people's ease. Virginia presented a frontier of 360 miles, exposed to these incursions. Hard was the lot of Washington, to whom was intrusted the defence of these extensive settlements without means adequate to the purpose. The regiment voted by the assembly was never filled. Its actual number was more often below than above 700 men. The militia afforded a very feeble aid, on which little reliance could be placed. They slow in collecting, and when collected, soon began to hanker after home; and while in camp, could not submit to that discipline, without which an army is a mob. The militia laws were very defective. Cowardice in time of action, and sleeping while on duty, though crimes of most destructive nature, were very inadequately punished by the civil code under which they took the field. Desertion and mutiny, for some considerable time, subjected the offenders to nothing more than slight penalties. Washington was incessant in his representations to the governor and to the assembly, that no reliance could be placed on the militia, under existing regulations, and that the inconsiderable number, enlisted for regular service, together with the plans proposed for the securities of the frontiers, were altogether inadequate. He not only pointed out the defect of the systems which had been adopted, but submitted to the consideration of those in power, such measures as he thought best, and particularly recommended, in case offensive operations were not adopted, that twenty-two extending in a line of 360 miles, should be immediately erected and garrisoned by 2,000 men, in constant pay and service; but on all occasions gave a decided preference to the reduction of Fort Duquesne, as the only radical remedy for the evils to which

the frontier settlements were exposed. Propositions to this effect were made and urged by him in 1756 and 1757, both to the government of Virginia, and the commanders in chief of the British forces in America; but a shortsighted policy in the first, and preference given by the last to a vigorous prosecution of the war in the northern colonies, prevented their acceptance. To his inexpressible joy, the project obtained, in the year of 1758, the complete approbation of Gen. Forbes, who was charged with the defence of the middle and southern colonies. This being resolved upon, the movements of the army were directed to that point. Part of the force destined for this expedition was at Philadelphia; part at Ray's Town; and part dispersed on the frontiers of Virginia. To bring all together was a work of time and difficulty. Washington urged the necessity of an early campaign; but such delays took place that he did not receive orders to assemble his regiment at Winchester, till the 24th of May; nor to proceed from thence to Fort Cumberland, till the 24th of June; nor to proceed to Ray's Town, till the 2d of October, and it was as late as the 25th of November when they reached Fort Duquesne. These delays were extremely mortifying to Washington, and threatened to render the campaign abortive. He urged the necessity of expedition, and most pointedly remonstrated against one of the principal causes of delay. This was a resolution adopted by his superiors, for opening a new road for the army, in preference to that which was generally known by the name of Gen. Braddock's. Being overruled he quietly submitted. Instead of embarrassing measures he thought injudicious, the whole energies of himself and his regiment were exerted to make the most of those which his commanding officer preferred. The progress of the army was so slow that it did not reach Loyal Hannah till the 5th of November. Here it was determined in a council of war, to be unadvisable to proceed any further that campaign. If this resolution had been adhered to the only alternative would have been to winter an army of 8,000 men in a cold hospitable wilderness, remote from all friendly settlements, or to tread back their steps and wait for a more favorable season. In either case they would have suffered immensely. The propriety of the remonstrances made by Washington against the many delays which had taken place, now became obviously striking. The hopes of restoring peace to the frontier settlements by reducing Fort Duquesne, began to vanish. But contrary to all human appearances, success was now offered to their grasp at the very moment they had given up every hope of obtaining it. Some prisoners were taken, who gave such information of the state of the garrison, as induced a reversal of the late determination, and encouraged the general to proceed. Washington was in front superintending the opening of the road for the accommodation of the troops. They advanced with slow and cautious steps until they reached Fort Duquesne. To their great surprise they found the fort evacuated, and that the garrison had retreated down the Ohio river. The reasons for the abandonment of so advantageous a position, must be looked for elsewhere. British had urged the war with so much vigor and success against the French to the northward of the Ohio, that no reinforcements could be spared to Fort Duquesne. The British fleet had captured a

considerable part of the reinforcements designed by France for her colonies. The tide of fortune had begun to turn against the French in favor of the English. This weakened the influence of the former over the Indians, and caused them to withdraw from the support of the garrison. Under different circumstances, the success of the campaign would have been doubtful, perhaps impracticable. The benefits which resulted from the acquisition of Fort Duquesne, proved the soundness of Washington's judgment in so warmly urging, for three years, an expedition for its reduction. These were not confined to Virginia, but extended to Pennsylvania and Maryland. While the French were in possession of that post, the Indians near the Ohio were entirely at their beck. This was their place of rendezvous, and from it they made frequent and ruinous incursions into these three colonies. They neither spared age nor sex, but killed or captured indiscriminately all who came in their way. Fire and devastation—the scalping knife and tomahawk, marked their route. A complete revolution in the disposition of the Indians, resulted from the expulsion of the French. Always prone to take part with the strongest, the Indians deserted their ancient friends, and paid court to those who, by recent conquest, were now in possession of the country. A treaty of peace was soon after concluded with all the Indian tribes between the lakes and the Ohio. Fort Duquesne henceforward assumed the name of Fort Pitt, received considerable repairs, and was garrisoned by 200 men from Washington's regiment. It became as useful in the future to the English settlements, as it had been injurious while in the occupation of the French. The campaign of 1758 ended the military career of Col. Washington, as a provincial officer. The great object on which his heart was set, the reduction of Fort Duquesne, being accomplished, he resigned his command. During the three preceding years in which he was charged with the defence of Virginia, none of those great events occurred which enliven and adorn the page of history; yet the duties he performed were extremely arduous. He established exact discipline in his regiment, and infused into them such a spirit as made them, when in action, fight like men, and die like soldiers. (To be continued.) All that money, experience, skill and perseverance can do has been done in the preparation and manufacture of Dr. Sawyer's Pastilles for ladies. Deyo & Gries Mrs. Rowland has sold her millinery store at Greeley to Mrs. Connell. One trial package of Dr. Sawyer's Pastilles will prove to any lady that the remedy is what she want and will cure her. Try a sample. Deyo & Gries. There is a building boom at Shelton, especially in the residence line. One trial will do more to convince you of the merits of Dr. Sawyer's Pastille than all we can say. Ladies, try a sample package. Sold by Deyo & Gries. Fred Kalk is having a fine store building constructed at Stanton. Mrs. Brown—Your neighbor may be cured by Dr. Sawyer's Pastilles, but you will never know how much good they will do you until you try them. Deyo & Gries. Miss Serven has opened a new millinery store at Analey. Pleasant, safe, harmless, invigorating, restoring, healing and curative, is what ladies will find Dr. Sawyer's Pastilles are. Try a sample package. Deyo & Gries. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

WEATHER BULLETIN

PROGNOSTICATIONS OF WEATHER.

Prepared and Furnished for Special Publication in the Red Cloud Chief by W. T. Foster. (Copyrighted in 1894 by W. T. Foster.)

St. JOSEPH, Mo., May 11th.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from May 15th to 19th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 20th, cross the western mountains by close 21st, the great central valleys from 22d to 24th, and the eastern states about the 25th. The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 20th, the great central valleys about the 22d and the eastern states about 24th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 23d, the great central valleys about the 25th, and the eastern states about the 27th. Good rains will fall from this disturbance in large portions of those countries that are less than 1000 feet above sea level.

MATTER AND ELECTRICITY. Guthrie, a standard authority on electricity, and especially on experiments with magnetism and electricity, says: "There seems to be a greater attachment between matter and plus electricity, than between matter and minus electricity, and although we may suppose an equal motion of the electricities in the discharge, yet the plus electricity is accompanied by matter, both that of the surrounding air and the solid of which the plucky charged body is composed."

The above argues that bodies of matter are organized or formed by atoms of matter falling into bodies of electricity, which later would be plus electricity by the two-fluid theorists while the one-fluid theorists would call it the plus, or larger, or that which contains more electricity to the cubic inch than does other cubic inches surrounding it. If we carry out this idea to its legitimate results we find how worlds are made, how all bodies of matter are organized. The tendency of all bodies of matter is to assume a round, globular or spherical shape. Evidences are in the direction that electricity, is inclined to assume the same form. If there was no electricity, especially if there were no electrospheres, there could be no accumulations of condensed matter. In one sense an electrosphere is a body similar to a body of water as found in the ocean. The latter is not a running stream, but there are great rivers running through it, the gulf stream for instance. So with the comparatively quiet atmosphere surrounding the earth in which there are constant currents, down-pours from space through the highs and up-pours through the lows. Electrospheres have similar currents passing through them, and these currents carry the atoms of matter and deposit them at the center of the electrosphere, laying the foundations of an earth, a moon, a comet or a sun. It is well known that electricity keeps on the outside of matter, or at least a very large portion is found on the outside of bodies of matter; therefore, in the formation of worlds, when the first atom has found its way to the center of an electrosphere, the latter must have expanded or moved out in order to give space for the atom. Two things cannot occupy the same space at the same time, and this law must apply to electricity as well as to matter. These laws may be applied to the weather in this way: The low barometer is caused by a body of what is

here called plus electricity, and into that body, from all points of the compass, matter falls, rushing toward the center of it, forming a storm center, with clouds, more or less dense, composed of water and gasses. The electrosphere that forms that storm center is to the moisture and gasses what water is to cork, and the former immediately rise on entering it, causing the upward and circular movements of the storm center. As the clouds of transparent moisture enter the bottom of the low or storm center electrical currents, stripped of their gross matter, go out at the top, leaving the gross matter in the form of clouds, in the low, where they eventually fall to the earth in the form of rain or snow.

The electric currents out in space bring together not only moisture and gasses but mere solid atoms of matter, and thus all the suns, planets, worlds, comets, moons, are builded. There can be no question as to the power of electricity to move the atmosphere, gasses or other atoms. Take a pointed metal instrument which is connected with an electrified body, place the point of the instrument near a lighted candle and the flames will be blown away from the instrument. This shows that the electrical force which comes through the wire moves the atmosphere, causes wind, and it is one of the evidences that the electricity causes all winds, and is the destructive force of the tornado.

Guaranteed Cure. We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. L. Cotting's Drugstore. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Don't Breed too many Mares. There are at the present time too many horses on the farms of Kansas for them to be a source of profit to their breeders. However, if you have one or two good mares of fair size, say from 1000 to 1200, of good color, toppy and fairly well-gaited, of good disposition and sound, begin at once to look around for a stallion of equal merit. Consider first his general make-up, color, size, shape and size of bone, disposition, temperament, the mildness of his eye, etc., and if you are suited in all of these things, look next to his breeding and that of his ancestors. See that he is in line with the fashionable families, those whose representatives are selling for remunerative prices. Select one whose family has always been, and is still a producer of merit. If you find one near at hand that meets the above requirements, one that comes directly from the greatest breeding-on sires in the world, improve your opportunity and don't fritter away time and money getting a lot of stuff on your hands from plugs and half breeds, or farm a horse whose family has chanced to produce a single performer of merit, hoping for another accident of the kind and thus over-stock your farm with half-fed, half-starved animals, having nothing of merit to put on the market, and all the while cry that the horse market has gone to perdition. It is a well-known fact that the best sellers on the market at the present time are good, toppy drivers of 1000 to 1200 weight. Heavier horses are not sought for. There are several

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reasons for this, one of the strongest of which is that the southern states, which are our best markets, have generally a light soil to cultivate and do not care for large, clumsy horses. The lighter horse is also most in demand in the cities, probably twenty to one. The eastern people, too, always prefer the all-purpose horse, the people of the northwest and central states alone choosing the larger horses, those adapted to agricultural purposes only. It is safe to say, taking the nation as a whole, that for every single instance where a heavy horse is demanded, where a light one will not answer, there are forty where the light horses are wanted and used. Hence, our conclusion that while the farmer cannot afford to fool with trotting horses as trotting horses only, he can and should, as he is breeding for profit, raise the kind that sells the best, and the best sellers of to-day are the most fashionable of the trotting horses of America. Not only are they the best sellers of the present, but they will be in demand for all time to come.

Now as to the word fashionable. That means what is in favor at the present time, not something of the past, and the most fashionable is that which always has been, and still is, in fashion. Conspicuous among the fashionable families are the great Hambletonian strains; first through the Wilkes tribe; next the Almonds; after these the Belmonts, Nutwoods, McGregors, Electioners, Kentucky Princes, etc., etc. Now if you can find a good type of the first named family, within easy reach, and have something his equal in make-up, breed to him. Feed the dam from that day forward until her colt comes and is weaned, feed and shelter the foal until you have sold it, and you need have no fear that the price will not be satisfactory. But be sure to get rid of your plugs at any price for they will never be worth anything; the day for plug horses is past.—Western Resources.

How's This! We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traas, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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Pure blood means good health. Enforce it with DeWitt's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, cures Eruptions, Scum, Scrofula and all diseases arising from impure blood. It recommends itself. G. L. Cotting.