



ALL HOME PRINT.

RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY, NEB., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894.

VOL. 21. No. 47

**FARM  
LOANS**

**8%**

**STRAIGHT!**

Only one Mortgage. Interest and Principal Payable at your home bank. No Commission. If you can't come to see us write to us and we will call on you.

**MYERS & McCRARY,**

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

**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 III.  
CAMPAIGN OF 1776.**

Of the operations of General Washington in New York and New Jersey. The battle on Long Island. The retreat from York Island and through Jersey. The battles of Trenton.

The evacuation of Boston varied the scene, but did not lessen the labors of Washington. Henceforward he had a much more formidable enemy to contend with. The royal army in Boston was on a small scale, calculated to awe the inhabitants of Massachusetts into obedience, but the campaign of 1776 was opened in New York with a force far exceeding any thing hitherto seen in America. Including the navy and army, it amounted to 55000 men, and was calculated on the idea of reducing the whole united colonies. The operations contemplated could be best carried on from the nearly central province of New York, and the army could be supplied with provisions from the adjacent islands, and easily defended by the British navy. For these reasons, the evacuation of Boston, and the concentrations of the royal forces at New York, had been for some time resolved upon in England.

The reasons that induced the British to gain possession of New York, weighed with Washington to prevent it. He had therefore detached largely from his army before Boston, and sent General Lee to take the command and after providing for the security of Boston, proceeded soon after the evacuation thereof with the main army to New York, and made every preparation in his power for its defence. Considerable time was allowed for this purpose; for Gen. Howe, instead of pushing directly to New York, retired to Halifax with the forces withdrawn from Boston. He there waited for the promised reinforcements from England; but impatient of delay, sailed without them for New York, and took possession of Staten Island in the latter end of June. He was soon followed by his brother, Admiral Howe, and their whole force was assembled about the middle of July, and in apparent readiness to open the campaign. Before hostilities were commenced, the British general and admiral, in their quality of civil com-

missioners for effecting a reunion between Great Britain and the colonies, made an attempt at negotiation. To introduce this business, they sent a flag ashore with a letter addressed to George Washington Esq. This he refused to receive, as not being addressed to him with the title due to his rank, and at the same time wrote to congress, "That he would not on any occasion, sacrifice essentials to punctilio, but in this instance, deemed it a duty to his country to insist on that respect which, in any other than a public view, he would willingly have waived." Some time after, Adjutant General Patterson was sent by Gen. Howe with a letter addressed to Gen. Washington, &c., &c. On an interview, the Adjutant general, after expressing his high esteem for the person and character of the American general, and declaring that it was not intended to derogate from the respect due to his rank, expressed his hopes that the et ceteras would remove the impediments to their correspondence. Gen. Washington replied "That a letter directed to any person in a public character, should have some description of it, otherwise it would appear a mere private letter; that it was true the et ceteras implied every thing, but they also implied any thing, and that he should decline the receiving of any letter directed to him as a private person, when it related to his public station." A long conference ensued, in which the Adjutant general observed that "commissioners were armed with great powers, and would be very happy in effecting an accommodation." Hereceived for an answer, "that from what appeared, their powers were only to grant pardons; that they who had committed no fault wanted no pardon."

On the arrival of Gen. Howe at Staten Island, the American army did not exceed 10000 men, but by sundry re-enforcements before the end of August, they amounted to 27000. Of these a great part were militia, and one-fourth of the whole were sick. The diseases incident to new troops prevailed extensively, and were aggravated by a great deficiency in tents. These troops were so judiciously distributed on York Island, Long Island, Governor's Island, Palus Hook and on the sound towards New Rochelle, East and West Chester, that the enemy were very cautious in determining when and where to commence offensive operations. Every probable point of debarkation was watched, and guarded with a force sufficient to embarrass, though very insufficient to prevent, a landing. From the arrival of the

British army at Staten Island, the Americans were in daily expectation of being attacked. General Washington was therefore strenuous in preparing his troops for the action. He tried every expedient to kindle in their breasts the love of their country, and a high toned indignation against its invaders. In general orders he addressed them as follows: "The time is now near at hand, which must probably determine whether Americans are to be free men or slaves, whether they are to have any property they can call their own, whether their houses and farms are to be pillaged and destroyed, and themselves consigned to a state of wretchedness, from which no human efforts will deliver them. The fate of unborn millions will depend, under God, on the courage and conduct of this army. Our cruel and unrelenting enemy, leaves us only the choice of the brave resistance, or the most abject submission. We have therefore to resolve to conquer or die. Our own country's honor, calls upon us for a vigorous and manly exertion, and if we now shamefully fail, we shall become infamous to the whole world. Let us then rely, on the goodness of our cause, and the aid of the Supreme Being, in whose hands victory is, to animate and encourage us to great and noble actions. The eyes of all our countrymen are now upon us, and we shall have their blessings and praises, if happily we are the instruments of saving them from the tyranny meditated against them. Let us therefore animate and encourage each other, and show the whole world that a freeman contending for liberty on his own ground is superior to any slavish mercenary on earth."

When the whole reinforcements had arrived, Gen. Washington, in expectation of an immediate attack, again addressed his army, and called on them to remember that, liberty, property, life and honor were all at stake, and that upon their courage and conduct rested the hopes of their bleeding and insulted country; that their wives, children and parents expected safety from them only; and that they had every reason to believe that Heaven would crown with success so just a cause." He farther added—"The enemy will endeavor to intimidate by show and appearance, but remember they have been repulsed on various occasions by a few brave Americans. Their cause is bad—their men are conscious of it, and if opposed with firmness and coolness on their first onset, with our advantage of works, and knowledge of the ground, the victory is most assuredly ours. Every good

soldier will be silent and attentive wait for orders—and reserve his fire until he is sure of doing execution; of this the officers are to be particularly careful."

He then gave the most explicit orders that any soldier who should attempt to conceal himself, or retreat without orders, should instantly be shot down, as an example of the punishment of cowardice, and desired every officer to be particularly attentive to the conduct of his men, and report those who should distinguish themselves by brave and noble actions. These he solemnly promised to notice and reward.

On the 22d of August, the greatest part of the British troops landed on Long Island. Washington immediately made a farther effort to rouse his troops to deeds of valor. "The enemy he said, has landed, and the hour is fast approaching on which the honor and success of this army, and the safety of our bleeding country, depends. Remember, officers and soldiers, that you are freemen, fighting for the blessings of liberty; that slavery will be your portion and that of your posterity, if you do not acquit yourselves like men. Remember how your courage has been despised and traduced by your cruel invaders, though they have found by dear experience at Boston, Charlestown and other places, what a few brave men, contending in their own land, and in the best of causes, can do against hirelings and mercenaries. Be cool, but determined. Do not fire at a distance but wait for orders from your officers." He repeated his injunctions, to shoot down any person who should misbehave in action, and his hope that none so infamous would be found but, that on the contrary, each for himself resolving to conquer or die, and trusting to the smiles of heaven on so just a cause, would behave with bravery and resolution. His assurance of rewards to those who should distinguish themselves, were repeated; and he declared his confidence, that if the army would but emulate and imitate their brave countrymen in other parts of America, they would, by a glorious victory, save their country, and acquire to themselves immortal honor.

[To be Continued.]

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Myself Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75c. Sold by Deyo & Grio, Druggists, Red Cloud.

**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., June 15th.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 19th to 25th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the western mountains by close of the 25th and the great central valleys from 26th to 28d, and the eastern states about the 29d.

Unusual weather extremes may be expected during the next 30 days.

Mars, to which the ancients assigned a prominent position as the god of war, will surely be king of the weather during the month to come. Extremes of temperature and precipitation, accompanied by very severe storms are almost sure to result.

During this period a cold field and a warm field will move slowly westward across the continent. Cold waves and warm waves move from west to east, crossing the continent in three to six days; while cold fields move from east to west, crossing the continent in three to six weeks.

Weather observers have noticed that rainfall and temperature often alternate, so that one month will be warmer and dryer, and the following month colder and wetter, than the general average. These changes are often caused by electric fields that drift westward.

The changes are extreme when a planet occupies a position relative to the earth that induces a large increase in the electric forces of the earth.

The storm wave will cross the western mountains about the 24th, the great central valleys about the 26th, and the eastern states about the 27th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 27th, the great central valleys about the 29th and the eastern states about July 1st.

The storm wave will be of very considerable force west of the Mississippi river about the 25th and 26th.

**ELECTRIC CURRENTS.**

The high and low barometers which are the immediate causes of all our weather changes are themselves results of which electric currents are the causes. An accumulation of electricity lightens the atmosphere, and

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

**Royal  
Baking  
Powder**  
Absolutely  
Pure

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.

thus forms what are known as low barometers.

The well known tendency of electricity to move in spirals soon starts a whirl of wind extent, and from all directions the air moves toward the center of the whirl, at the same time rising. These motions are all caused by currents of electricity, and therefore the upward movement constitutes a vertical current of electricity.

In connection with the above, the following laws of electricity are quoted from a standard work: "Currents of electricity attract each other when they move in the same direction, and repel one another when they move in opposite directions."

We often see two low barometers crossing the continent at the same time, one along a path north of the other. Their electric currents ascend and moving one direction they attract each other, and usually unite. Such a union almost universally causes a destructive storm.

We must not look upon this union of the two lows as the original cause of the destructive storm, but back of them, where will be found planetary positions that cause unusual electrical activity, which in turn causes two low barometers to form instead of one.

Sometimes a high barometer of more than ordinary force will, by friction with the outer atmosphere, form eddies in the air similar to those we often see in the water. These become conductors for the overcharged earth, form lows, and sometimes four of them are seen on the continent at one time. They are feeble, however, and as they are separated by a powerful transient high, they are held apart and soon die out."

The above quotation will also apply to the high barometers. They are formed by currents coming down in a

[Continued on page 2.]