

# Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

A green Christmas would be welcomed this year.

Hawaii has absorbed the American idea. Her treasurer has skipped.

Possibly we could trade off our coal strike for a South American revolution.

It is not unlikely that the north pole will have to wait a few days for that \$200,000.

It is easy enough to be popular. Just announce that you have \$20 that you want to lend.

If our returning arctic explorers will kindly cut out the lecture sequel all will be forgiven.

"Would You for Five Million?" is the name of one of the new plays. Is it necessary to ask?

How many people did you meet yesterday who didn't say something about the coal strike?

It would take a most forgiving person to heap coals on anybody's head at present prices.

Duke Boris's brother Cyril is coming to this country. These are happy days for the chorus ladies.

Perhaps the America cup will be raced for in aero-yachts if Sir Thomas likes his trip across the channel.

Grand Duke Boris denies that he drank from a Chicago girl's slipper. Perhaps it was her rubber he used.

The hemp cure for consumption has been discovered at Manila. If properly applied hemp will cure anything.

The Chinese Boxers are being led by a woman. The old empress dowager must be out leading a strenuous life.

Count Boni de Castellane has just bought a chateau in France. The Gould roads have been making money lately.

Prince Henry of Prussia is desirous of coming to the United States again, but this time he wants to shoot a lion, not to be one.

The university students who painted a freshman with iodine must have a peculiar idea of what constitutes real good fun.

It's a mean and local jealousy that induces the New York courts to discredit the justly celebrated Chicago brand of divorce.

A Polish giant named Jabinski is said to be 7 feet high. He seems to be entitled to the persimmons. Longest Pole, you know.

The married woman in Buffalo, aged 101, who says that she has never been angry would probably say also that she never told a lie.

The captain general of Catalonia and the editor of a Madrid newspaper fought a duel, but they chose firearms, so neither was hurt.

The Boston physician who says that the recent cold summer has been "painfully healthy" apparently speaks with a good deal of feeling.

The case of Henry M. Bennett, the Pittsburg millionaire, makes it more apparent than ever that it's a wise millionaire who knows who will be his widow.

It is pitiful to think of the grief that will overwhelm May Yohe and her put if it really turns out at this late date that they are not legally married.

A Connecticut octogenarian is said to have contracted his twelfth matrimonial engagement. This would evidently appear to be his especially steady habit.

It is natural that the Indiana woman who made angel food for a man should have won him for a husband. There is an implied compliment in giving a man angel food that is almost irresistible.

A traveling salesman from Chicago caught fire in bed in a St. Louis hotel the other night, presumably from spontaneous combustion, as he swore he hadn't been smoking and had not lighted a match.

St. Paul girl clerks have interworn that they will not be pop-corned, kissed, hugged or wedded by any but men holding labor union cards. Now Cupid is in for the funniest time of his long and eventful life.

Policeman arrested a man for no other reason than that he was pounding himself on the head with a rock. Looks like unwarranted interference with a citizen's pursuit of happiness, in defiance of the constitution.

Behold what a great fire a little matter kindleth. The Greeks and Latins are at war over the question of sweeping the church steps in Jerusalem, and a French ambassador has just been deprived of his office for permitting his wife to wear her hat at a fashionable breakfast.

# MINERS CONVENE

## Six Hundred and Sixty-two Delegates at Convention

### MEN ARE OF ONE MIND

Will Declare Strike Off—Voice of Mitchell Raised in Favor of Peace—Engineers Cause Delay, But Reconciliation Expected

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 20, dispatch says: The anxiously awaited-convention of the 145,000 striking miners met today but did not reach a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so tomorrow.

There were 662 delegates present in the Nesbit theatre where the convention was held, and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 867 votes for or against President Roosevelt's proposed plan of arbitration. The great majority of the delegates were unopposed, the few who were being engineers, firemen and pumpmen, who fear that the 5,000 strikers of those classes may not get back their old places now held by non-union men. This question of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen prove the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the president's plan, which carries with it a motion declaring the strike off, and a general resumption of work through the 175-mile strip of the hard coal mining region.

At one time today it seemed certain that the convention was about to adopt the recommendation of President Mitchell to end the strike, but the steam men's plea was too earnest and the final vote went over until tomorrow, when it is next to certain the vote to declare the strike off will show a big majority for it.

The leaders of the strikers, except Mr. Mitchell, were hardly heard at all in the convention today, the anxious engineers being allowed to give full expression to their feelings. But tomorrow, it is predicted, the leaders will be heard and one of them, a high district officer, said today there would not be more than fifteen votes recorded against the plan which the president of the United States has proposed to them, and which all the highest officials of the mine workers in this region earnestly have recommended. There were two sessions, forenoon and afternoon, today, and the net result as regards the progress of the convention towards its great object was a permanent organization, with Mr. Mitchell in the chair, and his speech laying the president's plan before the delegates, his eloquent impromptu speech advocating its adoption, and the appointment of a committee on resolutions.

The question before the convention when it adjourned for the day was on the adoption of the resolution embodied in President Mitchell's opening speech to call off the strike and leave all questions to the president's commission.

The surprise of the convention today was the decision to admit newspaper men to all the sessions, open or executive, when even union miners eagerly waiting by the hundred out in the street could not get into the theater. Twice the newspaper men won a victory by big majorities. First, when, on a petition from them asking to be allowed to remain, a motion to grant the request was carried, and later when a motion was made to reconsider the first vote to admit. The pleas which won were that the reporters represented the people; that public opinion had helped the strikers and that the best way to get an accurate report of this convention of immediate and vast national import was to let the press representatives stay there on the spot. Even the suggestion of a press committee of delegates to give the news to the correspondents was turned down by the convention.

### WILL CURTAIL OUTPUT

#### Hard Coal Likely to Be Scarce for Next Five Months

Mine Inspector Brennan, of the seventh state district, said Monday that if the strike ends this week the output of coal the remainder of the month will be 40 per cent and for the next five months 75 per cent, after which the normal output will be made. Out of twenty thousand employees in the district all but two thousands will be given employment at once.

A Washington, October 20, dispatch says: Judge George Gray, one of the members of the coal strike arbitration committee, took lunch with the president today. He said he had called at the White house merely to accept the appointment tendered him by Mr. Roosevelt and to talk over with him the strike situation. He added that the president had requested the members of the commission to hold their first meeting in this city.

### Fellow Isn't Taylor

Sheriff Cruzen, of Carrollton, Mo., is satisfied that the soldier under arrest at Atlanta, Ga., is not George Taylor, who escaped from jail while awaiting execution for his part in the murder of the Meeks family. An Atlanta paper containing a picture of George Burrows, who it was asserted was none other than Taylor, was received and Sheriff Cruzen declared it bore no likeness whatever to the escaped murderer.

### Violated Immigration Laws

Joseph Abodeely, a Cedar Rapids Assyrion, was arrested for violation of the immigration laws. Abodeely is charged with attempting to smuggle into American an Assyrion woman, Alexandra Joseph, at Detroit recently. The alleged attempt was frustrated, and Miss Joseph committed suicide by jumping from the train near Detroit. Abodeely claimed that Miss Joseph was his fiancée, but developments show that Abodeely was married to another woman at Dubuque six days before.

# KINGSTONITES FEARFUL

## Outbreak of Soufriere Plunges Islanders Into Deep Gloom

A Kingstown, St. Vincent, Oct. 20, dispatch says: The eruption of the Soufriere volcano on October 15 and 16—the fourth terrific outbreak since the catastrophe of May 17—has plunged the colony into deeper distress than before existed, crippling its agricultural resources by further devastating the arrowroot fields and completely destroying wide areas of growing crops on lands which had been considered outside the volcanic zone. On these lands thousands of young cocoa, coffee and other plants were buried under the almost impenetrable mass of sand which fell while hot in the Windward district on the morning of October 16. Even the Mesopotamia valley, an ideal garden of tropical vegetation, although twelve miles from the volcano's crater, is buried under sand, in some places six inches deep, and the lands to the eastward bordering upon the previously devastated area are covered to a depth of nine inches.

The situation is desperate. Comparatively no damage was done on the leeward coast by the outbreak. No lives were lost, but hundreds of poor people were driven from their homes by falling clinders, stones, etc.

# SCARE THE CHINESE

## Great Britain Determined to Punish Murderers

A Shanghai, Oct. 20, dispatch says: Four British gunboats have been ordered from here to ascend the Tang Tse Kiang to Hankou because of the failure of the Chinese authorities to deal with the murderers of Bruce and Lewis, the English missionaries who were killed in Ho-Nan province. It is said here that the Chinese authorities are alarmed at this step on the part of Great Britain and that Prince Ching, president of the foreign office, will confer in regard to the matter with Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister to China.

Sir Ernest Satow, it is announced from Peking October 18, had declined all social intercourse with the palace of Peking on account of the miscarriage of justice in the case of Bruce and Lewis. The officials of Ho-Nan province responsible for the murder of the missionaries were exculpated, while ignorant peasants were beheaded for the crime.

# JIM YOUNGER SUICIDES

## Noted Outlaw, Recently Pardoned, Ends His Existence

James Younger, one of the famous Younger brothers, former associates of Jesse James, committed suicide by shooting, says a St. Paul, Minn., dispatch. Younger was recently pardoned from the Stillwater penitentiary, where he and his brother, Coleman, were serving life sentences for participation in the Northfield, Minn., bank raid in 1876.

Younger left a letter to the press, in which he gives as a reason for his act dependency over continued ill health and separation from his friends.

Younger occupied a room in a downtown hotel, and when he did not make his appearance as usual search was made for him. The door of his room was broken in, and his dead body was found stretched on the floor beside the bed. He had shot himself through the head and evidently had been dead for several hours.

### Kills Himself

While driving through a crowded street at Muscatine, Ia., Otto Neimeyer, a farmer, aged thirty, quarrelled with his wife. The woman became frightened and jumped from the buggy. Her husband fired four shots at her, but missed his aim. The police gave chase and Neimeyer drove six blocks, his pursuers gaining on him. He then jumped from the buggy and tried to escape through an alley. When he saw escape was impossible he placed a revolver at his head and blew out his brains. No cause for the act is known. The woman says they have always lived happily until this quarrel.

### Steamers Penalized

The steamer Guatemala, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation company, which was detained at Guayaquil, owing to a conflict between the company and the board of health, sailed after its agents had paid the fine imposed on four steamers of the company for alleged concealment of yellow fever cases. The company's protest will be considered and the matter will be diplomatically arranged between the British and Ecuadorian governments.

### Cuban Congress Adjourns

The Cuban congress has adjourned until November 3. The cabinet has decided the commercial treaty with the United States. It is President Palma's intention to have this treaty in shape to send to the senate when that body reconvenes. The Cuban constitution provides that the treaty needs only the approval of the senate.

### Boers Visit German Tombs

A Berlin dispatch says: The Boer generals, accompanied by Herbert Bismarck Friday placed wreaths on the monuments of Prince Bismarck and William the Great. Later, conducted by several deputies, they inspected the reichstag. There was no demonstration.

Many Italians are volunteering in support of the Macedonian cause, and they have appealed to Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi to assume their leadership.

# HERE AND THERE

In the French chamber of deputies Ernest Roche (nationalist) introduced a bill providing for the separation of church and state, the abolition of the budget of public worship and the suppression of the French embassy at the Vatican.

Marian Nolan, who became famous on the Pacific coast in 1893 as "The California Venus," was shot and killed at San Francisco by Edward Marchschutz, who then sent a bullet through his own brain.

# TWO PRESIDENTS

## Theodore Roosevelt and John Mitchell Exchange Notes

### MITCHELL'S LETTER LONG

Thanks the President for His Efforts to End the Strike, and Details the Case of the Strikers—Hopes for More Amicable Relations

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following telegraphic correspondence, consisting of the letter of President Roosevelt to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and the latter's reply, has been made public:

"Mr. John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America: I have appointed as commissioners Brigadier General John M. Wilson, Mr. E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. Thomas H. Watkins and Bishop John L. Spalding, with Hon. Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now most earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept the commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially to those in our great cities who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a day's unnecessary delay.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States: I am in receipt of your telegram of October 16. Replying thereto I beg to inform you that your recommendations were submitted to the members of the executive boards of districts 1, 7, and 9, United Mine Workers of America, and they have unanimously agreed to call a delegate convention, to be held next Monday, and will recommend to the convention that all men now on strike return to the positions and working places formerly occupied by them and submit to the commission appointed by you all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite fields. In connection with this subject we are glad to know that the managers of the coal companies have decided to recede from the untenable position which they so long occupied and to accept a modified position for the arbitration of the coal strike, and to give you full latitude in the selection of a commission. It will be remembered that we proposed on October 3 to place the whole matter in your hands and to accept a verdict of a tribunal of your own selection. It will be also remembered that the company managers at that time refused to accept the arbitration of the president of the United States and preferred that of the local common pleas judges. We proposed to leave everything to you without condition, having the utmost faith in your impartiality and good judgment.

"In their refusal to accept your arbitration the operators sought to hold you in part accountable for the very conditions which you were trying to remedy, and to instruct you as to your duties concerning them. Eight days later they again appeared before you, dropping the common pleas judge and proposing to abide by the verdict of a tribunal appointed by you, but attempting to prescribe within fixed and narrow limits the character and vocation of the men you were to name. To this proposition, as the operators made it, we were unalterably opposed. First, because our respect for you as a man and our ideas as to what is due to the dignity of your office demanded that we should not be a party to a request of you to accept the great responsibility accompanied by detailed and important restrictions as to the manner in which you should meet it; second, because careful analysis of their proposition, disclosed to us, as it did to you and the public, that the restrictions were too narrow to enable you to secure under them a well balanced and thoroughly impartial tribunal.

"But now that you have yourself removed these objections by broadening and strengthening the commission, we feel confident that our convention will declare its willingness to have all questions between the employing companies and the 95 per cent of their employees who are members of our organization determined by the board of eminent and impartial men chosen by you. We feel grateful to you, Mr. President, for the patriotic efforts which you have made to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike; efforts which you continued despite the remarkable spirit and conduct which you at first found in the company managers.

"We were in a position to sympathize with you, inasmuch as we had long been forced to endure arrogance, insult and false witness from the same source. Our gratitude is due to you and to the American people and the press who have supported you and us in the long struggle which we hope is now about to close. During all these long months in which our motives have been impugned and our characters maliciously assailed, we have refrained from saying a word or taking any action that would tend to render reconciliation more difficult, but now it becomes a duty to defend ourselves again the slanders which have been heaped upon us and to proclaim that we have from the first favored the method which is now employed to break the deadlock.

"In our proffer of arbitration or impartial investigation had been accepted six months ago, instead of now, there need have been no strike. We have

been so eager, Mr. President, to respond to the peoples' demand for that during the progress of the strike we have more than only offered arbitration. But we have invariably been met with the reply, 'We will not permit outsiders to dictate to us in the management of our affairs. We have nothing to arbitrate.'

"Now that the managers of the companies have been compelled by you and a thoroughly aroused public conscience to recede from this position, we are proud that the firmness and the heroic endurance of our men and women in support of their rights and of a vital American principle have won the victory.

"The poor, underpaid mine workers of these coal regions, who toil hard from early morning until late at night for a livelihood, nobly supported by organized labor in this and other lands, have taught these corporation managers a useful lesson in civic and social duty. We exult over these tributes to the dignity of labor because it is the triumph of right and of good public policy. We do not, however, exult over our opponents. We appeal to them now as we have from the first to turn their eyes to the future and to cooperate with us in an effort to establish better relations between employer and employee for the advantage of both.

"We forgive them their arrogant refusal to deal with us, and in this hour when they are forced to acknowledge their inability to operate the mines without our consent and cooperation we hold out the right hand of friendship and ask them to join us in securing amicable relations and wholesome conditions in this region. We forgive them even the false accusation which they have made against us. They charged us with being criminals, rioters and anarchists, and our organization they denounced as 'lawless and irresponsible.' They know and did know that their charges were untrue and without foundation in fact; they knew that every officer of the United Mine Workers of America, from the president down, has constantly urged upon its membership the imperative need of respecting the law; that 'every man who commits a deed of violence is an enemy to our cause' has been the watchword. Despite these admonitions, supported with all our influence, there have been a few crimes and a number of misdemeanors chargeable to those on strike. But, Mr. President, we make the unqualified declaration that the imported guardians of law and order, the companies' coal and iron police, have committed more unprovoked murders during this strike than can be charged to the great army of men who have been in idleness for the past five months. We have repeatedly and in language not susceptible to misconstruction, condemned transgressions of law on the part of those on strike; we challenge the coal companies to point to one public utterance on their part in which they have even deprecated acts of violence committed by their hired guards.

"We declare that it was unfair and unmanly for the coal presidents to insult us while we were your guests and charge our organization with responsibility for acts of lawlessness during the strike. It would be just as logical to charge the American army in the Philippines with being an army of murderers, torturers and robbers, because a few crimes were committed by soldiers there. Until the millennium there will be crimes in every community and human nature is the same, no better and no worse, among the half million people dependent upon us in the coal fields as it is everywhere in our country.

"The pretense of the operators that they were unable to produce coal because intimidation kept from work men who were willing to work has been proved false by the fact that the protection they demanded has decreased rather than increased the number of men mining coal. A hundred thousand troops could not have enabled the operators to start their mines for the simple reason that the men who work them are members of the United Mine Workers of America, men who were determined to stand to the last for their rights, to organize, and through their organization to demand better wages and improved conditions of employment. They stood shoulder to shoulder to the last.

"The operators declared that they would have nothing to do with the United Mine Workers of America, but they found it necessary to recognize the power of the United States of America, through you, Mr. President, and to seek terms of peace which will enable them to resume their business of mining and selling coal. The recognition of our strength thus forced upon the operators by sheer necessity we exult over, not in any narrow spirit, but because we believe it marks a forward step toward a new era. Upon the foundations laid through war we are ready to join with them in building for better conditions and a long lasting peace.

"When the inevitable conflict came on the operators attempted to justify themselves upon the false plea that ours is an irresponsible organization, which was dominated by violence. When society attempted to interfere to settle the strike they declared their divinely appointed right to be left alone. When representatives of national and state governments tried to mediate they resented such 'meddling by politicians.' But thanks to you, Mr. President, and to the power of public opinion, they have been brought to a realization of the fact that the interests or welfare of the American people can not be ignored with impunity.

"By the eminent tribunal which you have named we have confidence that justice will be done our people. We are glad to have a chance to appear before such a court empowered to consider and dispose of all questions at issue. First among these is the demand of the mine workers for increased wages and a reduction in the hours of labor; second is the relations which ought to exist between employers and the organization which the men have formed and which they authorize to speak for them.

"From this arbitration we hope and believe will come a complete, satisfactory and permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field from time memorial. Respectfully yours,

"JOHN MITCHELL,  
President United Mine Workers of America."

# TRADE IN RABBIT SKINS.

## Millions Used in United States in Manufacture of Felt Hats.

The English rabbit skin trade is one of interest to Americans, according to a report made to the state department by United States Consul Halstead, at Birmingham. "Instead," he says, "of being sent to certain parts of the European continent—where for a great many years rabbit skins intended ultimately for American use have undergone a process known as pulling—a few bales of these skins were shipped last winter, experimentally, direct from Birmingham to the United States which could pull out the long hair of rabbit skins at less cost than by the extremely cheap hand labor of the continent. I learn, that the machine experiment was not a success, and I know the English dealers who were interested in the American venture are again sending their skins to the continent, where the long, useless hairs are laboriously pulled out by hand and the skins reshipped to hat manufacturers in the United States, who shave off the close hair and use this fur to make felt hats.

"Millions of rabbits, British and Australian, are consumed annually in Great Britain. Dealers purchase skins from game and poultry shops, and where rabbits are dressed in penny-holds there is, as a perquisite, a henny; apiece to the cook. One Birmingham dealer tells me he handled 3,000,000 rabbit skins last year."

# IT IS KNOWN AS SOLANINE.

## That Is Name of Deadly Poison Sometimes Found in Potatoes.

Chemical examination has revealed the fact that a poisonous alkaloid known as solanine is contained in potatoes. Little of this poison is found in new potatoes, but even fresh potatoes which have grown about the surface of the soil and have a green skin are generally known to be poisonous, says a scientific authority. When potatoes are kept a long time they contain a large amount of this poison, and many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer from eating old potatoes. About ten years ago many soldiers in the German army were ill from an unknown cause. They suffered with headache, colic, diarrhea, vomiting, weakness and slight stupor, and in some cases dilation of the pupils. The matter was investigated and it was discovered that the men had been eating potatoes which had been kept for a long time in a damp place until they had begun to sprout. These potatoes, a chemical analysis showed, contained as much solanine as is found in new potatoes.

# Rivals in All Things.

William A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, has two brothers, one of whom, by the way, recently completed a year's tour of the continent of Africa. These two brothers, says the Washington Post, have furnished a remarkable chain of unique coincidences. They had to flip coppers for first honors in the centennial class at Princeton. They are both Chicago lawyers—one of them with a big practice and the other devoting a large part of his time to his zinc factory.

When the 112 members of the 1876 class at Princeton finished the course, the two Jones brothers headed the entire class and stood exactly even. The situation was perplexing and embarrassing to the university authorities. Ex-District Attorney Harry E. Davis and others of this city were fellow-clubmen and watched the method of adjusting the unique situation, a method that has rarely been resorted to in college quarters to determine a question of scholastic merit. David B. and Thomas D. were the brothers, and the former, who was the elder, won on the flip, and accordingly delivered the Latin salutatory, the next honors being assigned to his brother.

# Money to Marry On.

It has remained for a Chicago bank, according to newspaper reports, to fix not an age limit but an income limit for young men contemplating matrimony. It has set the mark for its clerks at least at \$1,000, and the young men have protested and threatened to strike. They think it unjust and cruel that an employe should jeopardize his position if he ventures to take himself a wife before he has "raised" to \$1,000, especially when the "raises" are slow and long coming. We are inclined to the side of the strikers in this case. The bank would be more sagacious if it encouraged its young men to marry, for the household economics they would have to practice on a thousand a year or less would sharpen their wits and make them all the more faithful and efficient in service. A good wife and a thousand a year ought to make any young man happy and contented.—Leslie's Weekly.

# A Singer in the Morning.

When storms were fallin' dreary, an' the world was full o' sighs,  
He allus kept a-singin' of the mornin' in the skies:  
Of the mornin' far away,  
Where the shadows never stay—  
Of the beauty an' the brightness of the everlastin' day!

He heard, across the billows, not the tempest's solemn roar,  
But the bells that ring to harbor all the ships that seek the shore;  
In the storm the rainbow's ray,  
And forever, far away,  
The brightness an' the blessedness of everlastin' day!

And so, his soul was comforted, and though the way was long,  
There never was a night that hid the Star of Hope from him;  
Sweet words to sing an' say—  
Life a winter bright as May,  
In the beauty an' the brightness of the everlastin' day!

—Atlanta Constitution.