

Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Nebraska Notes

The Sure Hatch Incubator company of Clay Center is thinking of moving to Nebraska City if suitable arrangements can be made.

The first threshing of the season was done on R. H. Conant's farm, near Benedict. The yield was twenty bushels of wheat per acre, which sold for 75 cents.

The Killian Brothers company, of Wahoo, Neb., has incorporated and will conduct a general merchandise business at Wahoo and Cedar Bluffs. The capital stock is \$75,000.

The Antelope County Mutual Telephone company, with headquarters at the town of Egin, has incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. G. W. Mead is secretary of the company.

A son of Manager Clarence Claggett of the Overland theater at Nebraska City, while out riding on a wheel was run down by a farm team and severely injured.

While returning to his home in Pacific Junction on a freight train, John Kelsey fell between two cars and was crushed to death. He was recently married and had been firing on a switch engine.

Louis Zimpher, the Ravenna merchant who fell from a second-story window of the Lobell hotel at Fremont, died. He leaves a wife and four children in favorable circumstances. He carried an insurance policy for \$2,000 in the Royal Mystic Legion.

Otoe Poultry company, of Nebraska City, has filed its articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The company is incorporated for \$10,000. The company has purchased a large number of incubators and will go to raising chickens, ducks and geese on a large scale.

Lamont Young, a farmer who lives southwest of Tecumseh, broke one of the bones of his left leg and dislocated the other. He was running after a loose horse when he caught his foot on an obstacle and wrenched it in such a way as to cause the fracture and dislocation.

P. E. McGuire was severely injured in a runaway at Nebraska City. He was trying to break a coil, which became unmanageable. He was knocked down and the wheels of the wagon passed over his head and lower limbs. No bones were broken, but the injuries to his head are serious and may prove fatal.

Mrs. Minnie Hews, the wife of a farmer near Humboldt, was badly crippled as the result of a kick from one of a team of mules which she was unhitching from the rack preparatory to driving home. The hoof of the animal struck the woman on the knee, knocking her down, but she arose and insisted on driving home. It is not known whether or not the bone was broken.

Jacob Eggset died at Ashland after lingering nearly twenty-four hours with a deep gash in his throat. He was 35 years of age and was born in Illinois. He came to Nebraska with his parents when 3 years old. While plowing corn in a field near his home he cut his throat with a razor, making a wound five inches long and exposing the bone. He had recently been undergoing treatment at an insane hospital at Council Bluffs, Ia., but had been discharged as cured.

An accident occurred in the vicinity of Swallow Hill, Neb., which came near resulting in the death of a bridegroom named Johnson, in the employ of Bridge Foreman Holmberg. The man was on his way to the Platte river bridge, riding on a railroad velocipede. While he was rounding the curve he did not see nor hear the approach of train No. 27 until it was almost upon him. He barely had time to jump when the engine collided with the velocipede while going about twenty miles an hour.

Coroner Elmore reports the death by suicide of William Boness of Alliance. The body was found about six miles west of Chadron in a draw with the clothes on fire. He had tied a cord to the trigger of a shotgun and pulling it shot himself in the breast, setting his shirt on fire. Being near a field belonging to William Simmons, the smoke was seen, but no one had heard any report of the gun. He had a team and wagon, containing provisions. Relatives at Alliance were telegraphed to and a son-in-law, G. W. Bower, came immediately, but allowed the body to be buried at Chadron, saying William Boness and his wife had lately separated, selling and dividing their property.

A thief entered the barn of John H. Shook, who resides just outside of the corporate limits of Auburn, and stole a team of horses. From there he drove the horses to town and went to the stable of Joseph Letellier, living in the west part of Auburn, and tied the stolen horses to his fence and harnessed up Letellier's gray team. led them out of the barn and was bridling them when Letellier was awakened by the neighing of the horses. He jumped out of bed and ran to the barn, where the man who had the horses fed, leaving all the horses. The sheriff was called, but no clue to the thief was obtained.

Saturday Otto Mutz, son of A. C. Mutz, a nurseryman of Auburn, had a narrow escape from being run over by the cars at the Missouri Pacific depot. Young Mutz drove in between two tracks to unload some peaches and while there his team became frightened at an engine that was switching on the other track. Mutz tried to control them, but could not, so he started to drive across the track, but before he got across the train struck his wagon and completely demolished it. Mutz escaped by jumping. The team was not hurt.

NEBRASKA'S SHOW

Attracts More Attention Than Other States at St. Louis.

MOVING PICTURES PLEASE

A Twenty-Minute Free Exhibition That Convinces the Public of Nebraska's Great Resources.

The idea, at first generally accepted, that everything within the St. Louis exposition grounds must be paid for by the visitor who had already paid his admission fee, has long since been contradicted. The first fee covers everything except the regular concessions. But it has been discovered that there are some really first-class shows, such as one would naturally expect to pay for, that are absolutely on the free list. One of these is the Nebraska propaganda theater in the palace of agriculture.

The Nebraska corn and grain pavilion is one of the most attractive of the many beautiful agricultural displays in that spacious building; but the passerby misses the best part of the exhibit if he fails to see the little theater that occupies the center of the pavilion.

It is a delightful room, with a seating capacity of something more than a hundred, a sloping floor, regular opera chairs and a good stage. The walls are ornamented with grains and grasses in decorative design. At the rear are cases of Indian relics, unique products of the Nebraska soil. The ventilation is perfect and the air is cooled by several electric fans. The large kinetoscope is entirely concealed from view.

The performance lasts twenty minutes and is given at intervals of an hour during the morning and afternoon, so that any who happen to be in the building and are weary with walking and sight-seeing, can come in and rest while they watch a really splendid exhibition of both still and moving pictures.

The purpose of the theater is to exploit the resources of Nebraska and enlighten the public with regard to the vast tracts of homestead land that is to be had almost for the asking. While the room is yet light, the attendant tells his audience all about these government lands, and invites those who are present to take away some of the instructive literature respecting Nebraska crops and cattle. Then the lights go out and the real show begins.

First of all there is a map of the state, done in colors. As it slides from the screen at one side, a great black steer with a white star in his forehead makes his appearance at the other. As he ambles contentedly into the field of vision he makes a sudden start forward and is followed by a whole drove of his kind. The cattle leap and jostle each other in such realistic fashion that the ladies can scarcely withstand the desire to scream and run for safety. However their confidence is restored by the appearance of the herdsman on his brisk little pony and the feeding pen is reached. A wagon drives up, and two husky farmer lads begin to shovel out the corn. Scarcely have the hungry animals begun their real meal when the scene shifts and an apparently endless drove of cattle comes down a country road. The steers are going to market, and on their way to doom they catch their first glimpse of a camera. One animal after another walks to the center of the screen, stops abruptly and stares questioningly. It is the camera out in the road that causes the look of disgust that comes over the countenance of each steer in turn. It is a feeling that is shared by some animals a little higher up in the scale of intelligence.

Mutuals Gaining in Nebraska.

The business of mutual companies is still on the increase, as shown by the records in Nebraska. These show that city and village mutuals wrote risks in 1902 amounting to \$5,636,868 and in 1903, \$5,931,897, an increase of \$295,029. In 1902 farm mutuals wrote risks amounting to \$19,998,717, and in 1903, \$21,893,125, an increase of \$1,894,408. Mutual fire companies organized under the act of 1873, of which there are only two or three, wrote risks amounting to \$11,131,757 in 1902 and in 1903, \$15,186,265, an increase of \$4,054,512. This shows a total increase of \$8,245,049 in one year's business done by the mutual insurance companies operating in Nebraska.

Rulo Cashier Was Robbed.

D. S. Hufnall, of Rulo, Neb., went to Falls City to see the circus and at the same time attend to some business. Being township treasurer of Rulo, he drew \$465 of public money and returned home on the afternoon train. The train was crowded, many having to stand. A short time after leaving the train he looked for his money. It was gone. A number of strangers were on the train. The thief has not been found.

HIS MOTHER PLEADS

Says Her Daughter-in-Law, Mrs. Harvey Little, Is Innocent of Murder.

To the newspapers of the state Mrs. Mary E. Little, mother of Harvey Little, who was killed at David City in October, 1902, has written letters, declaring that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lena M. Little, is guiltless of the crime. Mrs. Lena M. Little was convicted of the murder of her husband, sentenced to life imprisonment and the supreme court sustained the verdict. A motion for a rehearing has been filed. From Bellwood, Neb., Mrs. Little wrote as follows:

"I wish to say a few words in behalf of Mrs. Lena M. Little, who is in the David City prison, convicted of the murder of her husband, Harvey Little.

"I am Mrs. Mary E. Little, mother of Harvey Little. He was my own dear boy, good and kind to me, as he was with everyone. He loved his wife and daughter. They had a pleasant home.

"I do not believe her guilty. She was accused and arrested through a spirit of revenge and intrigue and there has been no stone left unturned, no opportunity lost to persecute her, and falsehoods of the vilest character have been circulated about her.

"There has been a spirit of energy and perseverance shown that would be commendable in a better cause. I claim, as many others do, that her trial was not a fair nor just one. She was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment without a particle of truthful evidence against her. Is that justice? Is that the law of this state? If it is, God help the unfortunate ones of Nebraska. Myself and relatives, with a few exceptions, believe her innocent and believe she is entitled to a new trial. It seems as though the liberty-loving people of this state would demand that this woman have a fair trial. MARY E. LITTLE."

ROBERT E. PATTISON DEAD

Pennsylvania's Great Ex-Governor Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Robert E. Pattison, who was twice democratic governor of Pennsylvania and twice controller of Philadelphia, died at his home in Overbrook, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia. Pneumonia, complicated with a weakness of the heart, was the cause of death. He was fifty-three years old.

Mr. Pattison was a candidate for governor on the democratic ticket against Governor Pennypacker in 1902 and had not been well since his laborious campaign in that year, when his tour of seven weeks covered nearly every county in the state. He was a member of the committee on resolutions of the recent democratic national convention at St. Louis, and his strength failed under the strain. He remained in St. Louis a few days after the convention and, returning home, resumed his business, dividing his time between this city and New York.

Pneumonia developed and heart complications aggravated Mr. Pattison's illness.

Forestry Report Is Interesting.

The bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture has begun field investigation in tree planting in Illinois and the Dakotas with a view not only to increasing the supply of wood for fuel, fence posts and farm repair, but to determine the kinds of trees that make the most rapid growth and are most valuable commercially and for use as windbreaks. Experiment has shown that shelter belts, in protecting the lands from wind, influence a much larger crop yield, saving the growing crops and giving the soil moisture necessary to keep them thrifty during dry, windy times. Three experts each will work the Dakotas, beginning in the southern part of South Dakota and working northward. The parties will be in charge of J. M. Fetherolf, at Sioux Falls.

Southwestern District G. A. R.

Arrangements are being made for the Southwest Nebraska District G. A. R. reunion, which is to be held at Cambridge, in Layonia park, August 22 to 27. D. T. Welty, president and Charles Mousel, secretary of the executive committee, have been hard at work, assisted by various other committees. The Hon. Thomas Majors, Hon. G. W. Norris, the Rev. C. C. Wilson of Minden, Hon. A. C. Shallenberger, Captain Adams of Superior, Congressman Burkett, Governor Mickey and Hon. H. W. McFadden of Holbrook have agreed to be present during the week.

Thomas E. Watson Will Accept.

Jo A. Parker, a member of the executive committee of the populist party, has received a telegram from Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, stating that he will accept the nomination for president recently tendered him by the national populist convention.

Falls City High School Struck

During a storm at Falls City the high school building was struck by lightning, breaking windows, burning two holes in the belfry and tearing many shingles off.

HIT UNITED STATES

State Department to Protest the Action of Russia.

ARABIA SEIZURE UNLAWFUL

No Precedent Established Whereby Her Cargo Could Be Classified as Contraband of War.

The state department has finally received a formal protest against the action of the Russian navy in seizing American goods, and as the result of its preliminary study of the law and precedents governing the subject, it is prepared to act energetically and promptly. This protest relates to the seizure of an American cargo on board the Hamburg-American steamer Arabia, bound from Portland, Ore., for Hong Kong, China. United States Senator J. H. Mitchell telegraphed the state department a statement of the conditions under which the Arabia carried out this cargo. He declared the flour aboard the vessel was in no sense contraband. Indemnity and satisfaction are demanded for the owners of the flour. The department officials positively decline to say what course they intend to pursue.

Mr. Mitchell stated that he represented the Portland Milling company. The company, he said, had shipped on the Arabia for Hong Kong 99,000 sacks of flour, worth about \$100,000. He declared this flour was not destined for Japan, and it was part of the normal trade of the company and was not a war order. Mr. Mitchell also requested the state department to take steps to protect legitimate neutral trade from such serious interference as these attacks by the Vladivostok squadron.

Maxwell Everts and D. A. Chambers, two attorneys, were at the state department in connection with the same seizure, and Acting Secretary Adeed immediately referred them to the solicitor for the department, who has also before him the protest of the Portland Milling company.

SUGAR BEETS ARE FINE

The Crop in Nebraska Never in Better Condition.

"Sugar beets in Nebraska, and more especially near Norfolk," said Manager J. N. Burdick of the American Beet Sugar factory of that city, "are thriving this season as much or more than any other crop that grows. The wet weather, while it has drowned many fields in the southern corn belt, has not materially affected the beet, except to prevent weeding.

"You would be surprised to note the growth, however, that has come to the beets during the past month of warming sun. From small roots, with not much body to the plant, they have suddenly sprung into great bulks that are not anywhere to be surpassed. We can stand for a good deal more dry weather, for the purpose of letting us get into the fields to thin the patches.

"The fields all over northern Nebraska are looking fine, being very clean and healthy. It is evident from the present stand that the run of the factories this year will be a good one and will cover a good long period.

"The sugar beet has surely come to stay, as it is always an assured crop, and each year the acreages increases."

Foot Ball Prospects.

Maurice Benedict, captain of the Nebraska team for the coming season, is working for the Burlington railroad in Lincoln. He spends his spare time in keeping in touch with the old players, however, and he announces that the chances for a champion eleven at the state university are better than ever before.

Coach "Bummy" Booth is practicing law at New York city, but letters are received from him almost weekly by Benedict. Booth has not announced when he will start football training this fall, but from present indications active work on the field will begin about the middle of September. Registration at the university will begin September 22. It is likely that some skirmishing will take place throughout the week before that time, and that the hard work of getting the men in condition will be in full swing by registration week.

Renovating Chemistry Building.

The interior of the chemistry building at the state university presents a scene of chaos and wild disorder. The partitions are being removed. The windows have been opened and left and now there is little but fresh air remaining inside. The building probably will be finished by the time school begins this fall. Everything that enters the doors from now on until the time for classes will be new. Not a vestige of the old desks, chairs or utensils will be carried back.

THE TROOPS WITHDRAWN

The Colorado Militia Called Away from Cripple Creek.

Governor Peabody of Colorado has issued a proclamation calling off military rule in Teller county, and placing the Cripple Creek district in charge of the civil authorities.

This action was taken by the governor in face of opposition from many influential citizens of Cripple Creek, who desire to prevent deported men of the union miners from returning to the district. Before issuing his order however, the governor received assurances from Sheriff Edward Bell that his forces were able to control the situation.

Military rule was proclaimed in Teller county on June 8 in consequence of disorderly acts, following the explosion at Independence of June 5, by which many non-union miners were killed and injured. Previous to that there had been a large force of soldiers on duty for many months in the Cripple Creek district, but before the explosion occurred these had all been withdrawn. No troops are now under arms anywhere in Colorado and good order prevails in all the mining camps.

The military expenses of the state during the past eighteen months due to strikes are said to aggregate about one million dollars.

Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell has expressed dissent from the opinion of Governor Peabody that the Cripple Creek district is sufficiently pacified to justify the withdrawal of national guards.

"I look for a clash now that military rule is ended," said he.

"I have called off the militia," said Governor Peabody. "Now let the unions do the proper thing and call off the strike."

William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, said:

"The calling off of the militia has not the slightest logical bearing upon the proposition to call off the strike."

IN INCENDIARY CAUGHT

Well Laid Plan to Burn Plattsmouth Residence Fails.

What is known as the Jacob Kipple residence, in Plattsmouth, although he died about one year ago, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen responded to the call promptly and soon had the flames under control. Roy Elliott, who had been stopping at the boarding house of Mrs. Kipple in Omaha, was in the building at the time, where he was stopping for a few days, mowing the weeds in the lot, but he is now confined in the county jail. It did not take the officers long to discover that the plaster had been broken from the partitions in several places in the different rooms and that coal oil had been poured in and that some of it had run down the wall paper to the floor, and an attempt had been made to fire the building from each of these places. There were two empty five-gallon cans in one room, one having contained coal oil and the other gasoline. T. M. Patterson, cashier of the Bank of Cass county, had written \$1,000 fire insurance on the building in the Columbia Fire Insurance company of Omaha.

A Lincoln Boy Got the Job.

Lincoln M. Huntington, a Lincoln young man, has just received an appointment on the engineering force to be sent to Panama to labor on the Isthmian canal. Mr. Huntington has carried on the communication by telegraph and does not know the nature of his future work or the probable salary he will receive. The appointment came through the Isthmian canal commission.

Mr. Huntington will soon leave Lincoln for New York city. The Panama Railway company's boat carrying the party will leave New York. Mr. Huntington graduated from the civil engineering department of Nebraska university this spring and has been prominent in society circles several years.

New Revenue Law Expensive.

Under the old revenue law, assessors for the different precincts were paid \$3 a day for time necessarily spent, and last year the cost of making the assessments was \$2,143.30 for Richardson county.

Under the new law the deputy assessors get a per diem of \$3 for not more than sixty days. The bills filed for making the assessment this year under the new law amount to \$2,352, being nearly \$150 more than under the old law and when to that is added the salary of the county assessor, which is \$600 per year, it makes the new law cost Richardson county about \$750 more a year than the old one did.

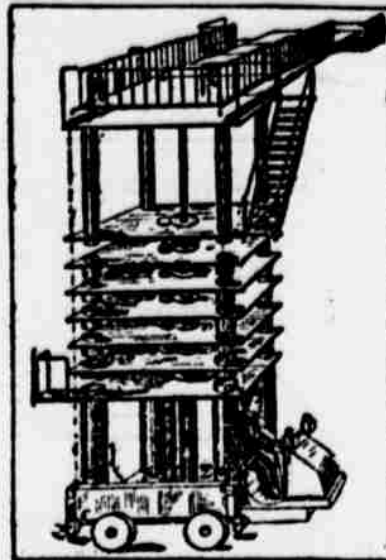
Confessed to Train Robbery.

George F. Hammond, one of the bandits who dynamited a Northern Pacific passenger train near Bear Mouth, Montana, on the night of June 16, has made a full confession to Sheriff Doust, at Spokane, Wash., and the officials of the railroad company. The confession has been signed by Hammond and he is being taken back to Montana for trial. The highwayman says the booty was about \$3,500 in money and about four hundred small diamonds. In the division he got all the diamonds and \$1,500 in cash.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Automobile Fire Escape.

The most important thing for a fireman to do in case of an alarm is to get his apparatus on the ground and working just as soon as he can. No matter whether he has a chemical extinguisher, a hose cart, steamer, water tower or a hook and ladder, his particular apparatus may come into play just as soon as it can be got into service. In the case of the hook and ladder truck it may be that even in the incipency of the blaze some persons have been cut off from escape and unless the apparatus arrives early they are forced to jump from the building or are suffocated in the smoke and flames. The illustration



Extends Vertically to the Windows.

shows a new use for the automobile as applied to the fire service, transporting an extensible fire escape through the streets to the scene of the fire. This apparatus is designed to be elevated to a considerable height and brought into contact with the windows to permit persons in the threatened building to step on any of the platforms and make their way in safety to the ground. At each corner of the carriage is a bracing post, which is dropped to the ground as soon as the truck is in position to prevent the apparatus from weaving about on the spring trucks.

Victor Jetley of London, England, is the designer of this apparatus.

A Unique Power Plant Location.

Cost of water-power development depends in large measure on the location of the electric station that is to be operated. The form of such a station, its cost, and the type of generating apparatus to be employed are much influenced by the site selected. This site may be exactly at, or far removed from, the point where the water used is diverted from its natural course.

A unique example of a location of the former kind is to be found near Burlington, Vt., where the electric power house itself forms the dam, being built entirely across the natural bed of one arm of the Winooski river at a point where an island divides the stream. The river at this point has cut its way down through solid rock, leaving perpendicular walls on either side. Up from the ledge that forms the bed of the stream, and into the rocky walls, the power station, about 110 feet long, is built. The up-stream wall of this station is built after the fashion of a dam, and is reinforced by the down-stream wall, and the water flows directly through the power station by way of the water wheels. A construction of this sort is all that could be attained in the way of economy, there being neither canal nor long penstocks, and only one wall of the power-house apart from the dam. On the other hand, the location of a station directly across the bed of a river in this way makes it impossible to protect the machinery if the dam should ever give way. Again the peculiar natural conditions favorable to such a construction are seldom found.

The Life of Machinery.

Although the rapid improvement in electrical devices makes apparatus apparently out of date in a very short time, a good deal of electrical machinery is still in use and giving a good account of itself after prolonged years of operation. Some of the early Edison dynamos are still doing good work, and the material of the original Siemens-Halske electrical road is still used for a trolley line near Chillon, Switzerland, though it is devalued twenty-three years ago.

On the other hand, a great deal of old machinery has been worked over. The managers of a steel plant at Hamilton, Ontario, say that they have worked over into steel the iron of the original Niagara suspension bridge, that of the Victoria bridge at Montreal, the hull of the once-famous Atlantic steamship City of Rome, and the framework of the Great Eastern.

Foundation for Machinery.

Making the foundations for machinery elastic so as to minimize or prevent the vibration present when it is operated is a subject which has attracted considerable attention of late. A felt is now being used in many parts of Germany for this purpose. This felt comes in sheets of varying thicknesses—from 1/4 inch to 1 1/2 inches—and is impregnated with mineral salt to make it moisture proof. It was intended for insertion beneath rails, girders and machine beds, but its use has been extended to steam hammers, railway cars, stationary engines, and it has even found a place on shipboard to separate the machinery from the decks and bulkheads.