

Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Nebraska Notes

Ducks are reported from Fremont along the Platte in considerable numbers. A few hunters have made pretty fair bags.

The Greek and the Indian arrested on the charge of conspiring to take the life of a fellow employe at Grand Island, have had their preliminary hearing and have been released from custody, the evidence not being deemed sufficient to hold them.

Some people are born lucky. Take Charles Ritzdorf, of Maple Creek precinct, for example. Fifteen swarms of bees have come to his place in about half as many years and all he had to do was to live them and they proceeded to commence work for him as only bees can.

A farm hand, 22 years of age, by the name of B. H. Petel, who has been working for Chris Zimmerman at Papillion, has disappeared and his whereabouts are unknown. It is thought that he is mentally deranged. A reward has been offered for any information regarding him.

The members of the Beatrice ball team, which has disbanded, have gone to Lincoln. From there they visited at their homes in various parts of the state, and most of them will enter the state university. Captain Townsend went to Omaha, where he has secured a position in the Burlington office.

Mrs. O. W. Beckwith of Beatrice received a telegram from her brother, N. S. Spencer, at Champaign, Ill., and a former resident of Beatrice, stating that his son, Clifford, had been instantly killed. No particulars of the accident were contained in the dispatch. The young man was 19 years of age.

A stranger who gave his name as Lewis Manning applied at police headquarters at Grand Island for attendance, being in a badly crippled condition. He was suffering from an injury to the upper portion of the spine which he claimed to have received by being thrown off a moving train by employes near Cozad.

Judge Kelligar held a short session of court at Beatrice. He granted three divorces and sentenced Brent K. Neal, alias Olney D. Smith, to one year in the penitentiary after which he adjourned court until November 14, as far as jury cases are concerned. Civil cases are to be tried when both parties interested agree as to the date.

Burglars entered the store of Henry Baker in Cedar Creek and stole \$80 from the safe. Mr. Baker is postmaster and runs the office in connection with the store. The Beatrice bloodhounds were put upon the trail and followed it a few miles south of town. The officers are of the opinion that the thieves had some horses tied there, which they rode.

F. Z. Grandt, Joe Birdson and Joe Bailey have been bound over to the district court at Grand Island to await trial on the charge of burglary. They were caught red-handed coming out of the grocery store of Ed. L. Brown by Officer Jensen, night watchman. They had taken some foodstuffs, a little clothing belonging to attaches of the store and some tobacco.

Dr. A. Johnson, superintendent of the institution for Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice, finished threshing at the state farm and reports a yield of thirteen bushels of wheat, twenty-two and a half bushels of rye and thirty bushels of oats to the acre. The crop was grown by the inmates, with the help of a farmer, who superintended the cultivation. The corn crop, which also promises a big yield, was taken care of by the inmates.

William Hoffaker was acquitted in the district court at Nebraska City of the charge of shooting with intent to kill. The jury was out about four hours. Hoffaker was charged with shooting at John Miller, a cook, who was employed in a restaurant owned by the defendant.

Chief Vizzard of the Union Pacific secret service, and another special officer are making matters very lively for coal thieves at Columbus. Fourteen were caught recently, and three complaints were filed in the county court against the offenders. They entered a plea of guilty and were fined \$5 and costs each by Judge Ratterman. The nuisance of petty thieving has become almost unbearable of late and there is a strong effort being made to break it up if possible.

The Burlington road intends to make some improvements on its line in the vicinity of Wymore before cold weather sets in.

A. E. Wingenhorn, aged 74 years, died in Omaha. He leaves eight children, his wife having passed on before about twenty-two years ago. He was president of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Ashland.

The sugar factory at Leavitt has commenced operations. Beets commenced to come in a week ago and are arriving rapidly at present. The opening this year is thirteen days earlier than last owing to the crop maturing satisfactorily with the favorable weather. The quality of beets tested up to the present time is very good, the sugar content running about 15 per cent. Labor is plentiful.

The wife of Anderson Rouse, superintendent of the Cass county farm, died in the Immanuel hospital in Omaha, aged 50 years.

The State bank of Decatur has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000, half of which has been paid up. Several stacks of wheat, rye and oats were burned on the farm of John Weiss near Grand Island.

Charles Larkins, sentenced to the penitentiary from Thayer county for one year, and Joseph Sparks, sentenced from Douglas county for life, were adjudged insane and will be removed to the asylum.

HIGH AND LOW WAGES

HIGHER THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Mechanics and Laborers in the United States Receive Two to Five Times More Pay Than Those of England, Germany, France and Belgium.

Very instructive is the table which Col. Wright gives us to show the comparative rate of wages in the large cities of this and four European countries. It shows the wages on an hour in cents:

| | United States | Great Britain | Germany | France | Belgium |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Bricklayers | 64.7 | 20.6 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 7.2 |
| Compositors | 44.7 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 9.5 |
| Plumbers | 43.7 | 20.9 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 8.8 |
| Stone cutters | 42.2 | 19.9 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 6.8 |
| Carpenters | 35.9 | 20.2 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 7.1 |
| Painters | 24.5 | 17.7 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 6.6 |
| Iron molders | 20.3 | 17.8 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 6.9 |
| Roller carriers | 28.6 | 15.5 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 5.7 |
| Boiler workers | 28.4 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 7.5 |
| Machinists | 27.1 | 16.2 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 7.2 |
| Common laborers | 16.7 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 5.5 |

The free traders ask our attention to the fact that most of these industries are independent of protection, so that the higher rates commanded by American labor cannot be traced to the tariff. If men were born with some conformation of the hands which destined them for a specified trade, there would be force in this argument. But as every man is free to choose whether he will enter upon an employment directly affected by the tariff or one that is not, it is to be presumed that employers in the latter have to compete for workmen with some reference to the fact that other channels of employment are open. The free traders among our farmers complain that since the factories became so numerous they cannot get a barn painted at the rates they used to enjoy. Yet barn painting is not protected.

We are also invited to observe that wages are higher in Great Britain than in France or Germany, both countries which have protective tariffs, while Great Britain has none.

WITH ALL HIS FAULTS SHE LOVES HIM STILL.



This argument would have some force if protectionists argued that the mere existence of a protective tariff would suffice to raise wages, apart from its effects in diversifying industries.

England has relatively high wages because she is still enjoying the results of five full centuries of protection to home industry, in the possession of an abundance of manufactures. Germany and France are still struggling with the harm inflicted on their industries by experiments in free trade, and their wages will not reach even the English level until they attain that varied industry which is the first condition of general prosperity.

Even free traders admit that the wages earned by German laborers are very much higher than before Bismarck allowed our example in establishing a protective tariff. We are also asked to infer from this table that "higher wages mean lower cost of production, instead of a proportionally higher cost, which is the assumption on which the whole wages side of the tariff argument is built."

There are some other comparative figures with regard to the condition of labor, which would be still more suggestive if we had them. The census of 1900 shows us that only 6 per cent of the married women of this country are engaged in gainful occupations, and only 31 per cent of the single women. What other country has any such record as that? Certainly not Great Britain. The English workman, as a rule, works no harder or steadier than does his wife

and his grown-up daughters. They have no such home life as is possible to the family of the American workman under our usual conditions.

Again, the number of men at work in America amounts to 22,489,425, while that of women so employed is but 4,833,630, and of children, 1,750,178. Here again we see a state of things superior to what any other country has to show. The American workman earns wages which enable him to keep his wife at home and his children at school. In what other country is this the case? Not in Great Britain.

Again, America furnishes employment to 11,166,411 persons of foreign parentage, about half of them immigrants, and the other half children of immigrants. What other country offers such attractions to the labor of the rest of the world as we do? Well did President Harrison boast that the gates of our land swing always inward to admit labor, never outward to have it depart.—Robert Ellis Thompson in Irish World.

Nuts for Democratic Crackers.

Sifted to the bottom, these charges of Republican extravagance merely show that national expenditures are steadily growing, and that they will continue to grow, no matter what administration comes into power. Democratic "keynoters" clamor vaguely for "economy." But they are much too cautious to specify the economies they will make. Are they willing to abandon our programme of naval development, to reduce the army, to abandon the Panama canal, to cut down pension expenditures, to forswear river and harbor improvements, or to abolish the rural free delivery service? The Democratic platform squirms and doubles on all these subjects, and finally finds courage enough to say that army expenditure should be cut to "a point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient." That is the single dubious economy the Democratic party is candid enough to promise. When Mr. Davis and the World again assail Republican "extravagance" they would do well to tell us what specific reforms the Democratic programme of

AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

PHYSICIAN TO SHAH OF PERSIA.

Dr. W. L. Smith of Worcester, Mass., Has Unique Honor.

Dr. William Lord Smith of Worcester, Mass., graduate of Harvard, sportsman and hunter of big game, is headed for home, loaded down with decorations from the grateful Muzaffer-ed-Din, shah of Persia, whom he cured of a malarial disease which had baffled native and foreign physicians. Dr. Smith has also now the title of physician in ordinary to the throne of Persia, but it is not certain that he will return to the land of the shah and fill the position. Dr. Smith is ending a two-years' tour of the world. Early in the summer he arrived in Persia and, as the plague was raging there, was quarantined. But just then the shah was taken ill at Teheran and Dr. Smith was summoned. A journey of 210 miles to the palace on camel back across the desert followed. After the shah was cured he and his doctor went hunting together and this cemented their friendship.

CHIEF OF POSTAL CLERKS.

Arthur Donoghue of Chicago, Chosen for the Position.

Arthur Donoghue, the newly elected president of the National Association of Postal Clerks, has been for fourteen years connected with the registry department of the Chicago central office. Mr. Donoghue graduated



from high school in 1887. Ten years later he took his degree from the Chicago College of Law. He has never held office in the local organization of postal clerks and the action of the convention at St. Louis was a pleasant surprise to his fellow clerks in the Chicago office.

Marveled at Time's Changes.

When Henry James, the novelist, returned to the United States, after an absence of twenty years, he was overwhelmed by the changes wrought in New York during that time. As he stepped out upon that part of the pier which affords something of a view of Manhattan he stood silent several moments, deaf to the question of his friends, and gazed at the outline of his native city in true Rip Van Winkle wonderment. At the same time Mrs. Mary King Waddington, widow of the famous French diplomat, arrived in New York after an absence of thirty-nine years. As one after another of the huge shapes that scrape the clouds over the city came into view she turned to her son and exclaimed: "Ugh, how hideous!" Mme. Waddington also is a native American, the granddaughter of Rufus King of New York.

Joke on Edmund Rostand.

Edmund Rostand was the other day the hero of a little episode which might furnish him with the material for a scene in a future play. During a visit to a friend in the country M. Rostand was requested to accompany him to a maire, in order to register the friend's newborn infant. The adjunct of the maire, a conscientious little man, booked the infant and then turned to M. Rostand as the first witness. "Your name, sir?" "Edmond Rostand." "Your vocation?" "Man of letters and member of the French academy." "Very well," replied the official, "you have to sign your name. Can you write? If not, you may make a cross."

Czar's Numerous Relatives.

The list of the czar's relatives includes a brother, an uncle, four cousins of the first degree, ten of the second, thirteen of the third and a great-uncle. All of these except the thirteen cousins of the third degree must be addressed as "Imperial Highness." These thirty-three male relatives of the czar are a great financial burden to the empire, as each of them receives an annual income of \$460,000. They moreover own in the aggregate 5,000 square miles of land and 325 palaces, employing an army of 20,000 servants.

Anti-Cigarette Law Not Popular.

The agitation over the decline of the English physique, to which attention was so forcibly called during the Boer war, has led to a crusade against juvenile smoking and an "anti-cigarette bill" is now before the house of commons, though it is not believed that there is any probability of its passing. The objection is made that the fine of \$2.50 which is imposed upon every boy or girl under 16 who is convicted of smoking must be paid by the parent and that the offense is one that parents cannot prevent.

THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

STRANGERS WERE NOT WANTED

Too Much Commercialism in Churches of New York.

The charge that strangers are not made to feel at home in some of the big churches in New York is well founded, according to the observation made by a Pennsylvanian who has lived there for ten years. "A few years ago I rented a pew in one of the big churches in Fifth avenue and kept it for a year. My family was not numerically large enough to fill the pew, and I notified the usher that I could usually accommodate from two to three strangers. I learned indirectly that the sexton, who had the renting of the pews, objected to too much liberty on my part. He said that if every pewholder in the church made the same sort of offer he could not come up to the expectation of the governing board of the church, which expected him to rent every pew. The logic of this was that if strangers desired to attend that particular church very often they would be expected to pay for their sittings. To put it a little plainer, strangers were not welcome, although a sign in the vestibule said they were."

STATUE OF GEN. MEAGHER.

On Completion Will Be Placed in Capitol Grounds at Helena, Mont.

The illustration depicts a statue of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher which the Thomas Francis Meagher Association of Montana purposes to erect in the capitol grounds at Helena. Many well-known persons have contributed to the work, but a large sum is still needed. The president of the association is James H. Lynch of



Butte. Gen. Meagher will be remembered as the chief of the Irish brigade in the civil war, and he also was famous as an orator.

EXPENSES OF WEALTHY WOMEN.

New York Leaders of Fashion Spend Much Money on Dress.

Mrs. Safford Barstow, the New York woman who spends her entire time simply designing on paper new creations in the garb of American womanhood, was asked if the statement made in the dressmakers' convention that some women spend as much as \$25,000 on their clothes in a year was an exaggeration. "That is merely a fair average," she said. "Far from being distorted, the figure named is very conservative. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, I think, is admitted to be the best dressed woman in New York. I am certain that she spends all of \$50,000 a year on her dresses. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a close second. Her dressmaking bill certainly runs over \$40,000, while Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Joseph Widener, for instance, are in a big class that easily part their husbands from upward of \$35,000 each year for the benefit of the dressmakers, shoemakers, glovers, etc."

Single Men Beat Soldiers.

It is well known that Lord Kitchener prefers single men in the army. He was twitted once on being a woman hater. He answered smilingly that he was just the reverse. Then he became serious and said that experience had taught him that single men, as a rule, make better soldiers than married men. The latter, he declared, are bound to keep in mind the welfare of their wives and children, and on this account are apt to draw back from dangers that would not cause them an instant's hesitation if they had only themselves to think of. Therefore, a wife, though she may be very ambitious for her husband's success, impairs his efficiency as a soldier in action.

Dutch Statesman in America.

Herr Dudok De Wit, minister of sports in the government of Holland, has reached California on a tour of the world. Minister De Wit, who is 63 years old but looks much younger, is an expert horseman, golf player and oarsman. He is also very fond of horse-racing, and in the course of his official career has acted as judge or timekeeper at some of the most notable tracks in Europe. He has visited every foreign country of note and now will spend about two months in the United States.

Rubber Plant in Colorado.

F. E. Marsh, an invalid, went in search of health to a ranch near Buena Vista, Colo., where he found the cowboys chewing the roots of a weed they called rabbit bush. After being thoroughly masticated the root left a gummy substance. Mr. Marsh was curious about this and sent samples of the weed to a botanist, who quickly pronounced the rabbit bush to be rubber plant and the gummy mass India rubber.

THE ODD CORNER

Bob White Days.

The smell of frost is in the air. The corn has turned to gold; Bob White sends forth his lusty cry Across the garnered field. "Bob White, Bob White," he loudly cries "Bob White" with all his might; While from the distance faintly sounds "Bob White, Bob White, Bob White!" Oh, welcome are the Bob White days, And welcome is Bob White; His cheery call sounds o'er the land From morning till the night. The days are never melancholy, With Bob White's jovious call; "Bob White, Bob White!" I hear him now, From meadow, wood and wall. —Joe Cone.

Five Hours in a Well.

"Freddie" McDonald, two and a half years old, spent five hours in a well at Marlboro, Mass., the other day while several hundred persons scoured the wood on the outskirts of the city and dragged ponds for his body. No one had seen him since 10 o'clock in the morning. His parents and the neighbors became alarmed as hour after hour sped by and the missing youngster could not be found. It was near 3 o'clock in the afternoon when Edward Murphy determined to examine the well on the Connors estate. He procured a long pole and dropped it into the well. What was his surprise when he heard the cries of the boy. Hastily withdrawing the pole he made his way slowly down. When about twenty-two feet from the surface he came upon the youngster sitting upon a board which stretched across the well; and kept him from falling into the eight feet of water which was beneath. "Fred" appeared none the worse for his five hours' sojourn in the well.

Boy Had Nerve.

Master Henry Hall, the little son of Matthew Hall, who lives near here, took heroic measures to prevent disaster from the bite of a big rattlesnake which had crawled into his bed and bit him on the finger just after he had retired. The fangs of the reptile were sunk into the boy's index finger of the right hand. As soon as he realized what had happened the lad jumped from the bed and, grabbing a chop axe, cut the finger off just above the bite. He lost some blood from the crude operation, but has suffered no injury as a result of the snake bite. It is supposed the snake came in through the door in the afternoon while the family were busy in the fields. It crawled under the top cover of the bed, and was not seen when the family went to retire. Young Hall tumbled into bed in much the same way as all youngsters do, and threw his hand over on the snake, making it mad and causing it to strike at once. The fangs were buried in the flesh of the finger.—Anniston Correspondence of Nashville Banner.

Nest Made of Steel.

A curious gift has been made to the Natural History Museum of Soletta. This gift consists of a bird's nest constructed entirely of steel. There are a great many watchmakers at Soletta and in the vicinity of the workshops there are always the remains of the old springs of watches which have been cast aside. Last summer a watchmaker discovered this curious bird's nest, which had been built in a tree in his courtyard by a pair of water-wagtails. It measures ten centimetres in circumference, and is made solely of watch springs.

Before Lucifer Matches.

Before the discovery of lucifer matches a large hoof-shaped fungus—polyporus fontenarius—growing on the trunks of trees, was used throughout northern Europe for making amadou or tinder. The thick, brown woody flesh of the fungus, cut into slices and beaten until it assumed the appearance of felt, is used at the present day in Germany for the manufacture of chest protectors, caps, purses, bedroom slippers and various other articles.

Ears of Lobsters.

Most curious are the ears of lobsters. Each is a sac or bag, containing fluid and "ear stones," these last being particles of mineral matter, or, in some cases, particles of sand. They increase the vibrations set up by sound waves, which in due season impinge on the delicate cells of the ear, which contain the ends of the nerve of hearing. These last, in turn, convey the impressions to what serves the lobster by way of a brain, and a very respectable nervous mass it is.

Interesting Military Document.

Herbert E. Guy of Brockton has an interesting document, it being the original regimental orders issued by Maj.-Gen. Elijah Crane to the First division of Massachusetts militia to prepare for parade and inspection in Dedham in September, 1819; also a roll-call of the division is given. The parade and inspection was held Oct. 7, 1819, on Pond plain, which is now a part of Westwood.

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