

# The CHIEF

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## CUPID WINS RACE

### GIRL, PARENTS AND INJUNCTION FAIL TO DAUNT SUITOR.

#### Marriage of Katherine Homan and James Peyton at Manitou, Colo., Climax to Law Bound Courtship in Iowa, Stirs Mother to New Suit.

Des Moines, Aug. 23.—News of the marriage of Miss Katherine Homan and James Peyton at Manitou, Colo., which has just reached the family of the girl here, furnishes the sequel to the most exciting courtship those who know the story ever heard or read about.

Peyton, who is a jeweler here, first met Miss Homan about two years ago, and he made up his mind on the spot that he would make the girl his wife. He has done it despite the opposition of the girl, her parents, and the efforts of half a dozen judges, who have been kept busy for more than a year issuing injunctions in a vain attempt to prevent Peyton from making love to the girl.

For a long time after he first met Miss Homan, Peyton loved her in silence and discreetly. Just about a year ago he first told her of his intention to make her his wife and Miss Homan promptly swore out a warrant for his arrest, alleging his attentions annoyed her. That was the official beginning of Peyton's courtship. He was brought before Judge Mathals in police court and tried, but the charge against him was dismissed because the judge did not feel at liberty to interfere in his courtship so long as it was conducted quietly.

#### Arrested for Insanity Once.

Encouraged by this, Peyton returned to the attack, and it was not a week until he was arrested again, this time on charges filed before the commissioners in lunacy. The commissioners looked him over and decided that he was insane in love with Miss Homan but otherwise sane, and dismissed the charge.

As soon as he was at liberty Peyton's first act was to propose again to Miss Homan. This time the girl sought the protection of the civil courts and secured an injunction from Judge McVey prohibiting the jeweler from making love to her. Peyton defied the injunction, proposed again, and was promptly arrested for contempt. He was released on a promise to quit proposing to the girl, but inside of two days forgot his promise and was arrested again. This time he was charged with stopping the girl on the street and asking her to be his wife. Then another injunction was issued prohibiting Peyton from talking to the girl on the street and he was released again. Peyton wasn't discouraged. Within a week he had proposed to the girl three times over the telephone. Another injunction was issued, this time by Judge Howe, preventing him from doing that.

#### Court Demands Explanation.

The next time Peyton met Miss Homan she was walking in the street with William Clement, another suitor for her hand. Peyton promptly knocked Clement down. He was fined for that, and another injunction was issued prohibiting him from interfering with Miss Homan's friends. Peyton got reckless then and broke injunctions right and left, making love to Miss Homan every time he got a chance, personally, by letter, and over the telephone. Finally Judge Howe got tired of issuing injunctions and ordered a court inquiry into Peyton's love affair. Peyton was put on the stand and declared Miss Homan and he were engaged, but that her brother objected to the marriage. He admitted the girl had filed the various charges against him, but said it had been at the solicitation of her mother—that she really loved him.

Then Miss Homan took the stand. First she insisted that Peyton leave the courtroom. Then she said she didn't love him and didn't want him around. She said he annoyed her by his unwelcome wooing and she loved some one else.

The judge was as much mystified as ever until Peyton returned to the stand and produced a bundle of letters written to him by Miss Homan. These told him not to despair and that all would come out all right.

Judge Howe finally ordered Peyton placed under \$500 bonds to keep the terms of the injunction, and threatened him with a jail sentence if he ever molested the girl again.

Since then Peyton had not been heard from until the message announcing that finally he had succeeded in marrying the girl. Proceedings for contempt of court and for antul-

ment of the marriage are threatened by the mother now.

## QUEEN INVITES BLIND IOWAN

### Carmen Sylva Bids Samuel Bowman to Join Colony of Sightless.

Eldora, Ia., Aug. 27.—Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, who writes under the nom de plume of Carmen Sylva and who has just established a new charity in Bucharest for the blind known as "The City of Light," has invited an Eldora man, Samuel Bowman, to come to her palace and enter the new home. Bowman is a blind musician and is much pleased over the invitation, which comes personally to him.

Her majesty writes that she has at ready 100 in the institution, that they come from all parts of the world, that there are ten languages spoken, seven religious creeds observed and thirteen trades represented. Mr. Bowman is considering the invitation and probably will be the first American to enter the new "City of Light."

## NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

### Taft a Straddler, Says Bryan.

Lincoln, Aug. 27.—William J. Bryan's reply to the speech of Secretary Taft at Columbus, O., was given out. Secretary Taft is condemned as a "straddler" on nearly all the important issues, and criticised for not taking advanced ground in reform. Mr. Bryan complains also that his own position has been misrepresented by the secretary.

### WOMAN KILLS HER ATTENDANT.

#### Irene Hinkel, Insane, Threw Acid in Face of Jay Gallego at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Aug. 27.—Jay Gallego, attendant at the Bailey sanitarium, died from the effects of carbolic acid thrown in his face in the night while he slept by a patient, Irene Hinkel. She has been kept handcuffed because of her frenzies, but secured her freedom in some way and took the acid from the medicine chest. Gaining entrance to the man's room, she threw a large quantity in his eyes, nostrils and mouth. He died in great agony. The woman has an insane delusion that he had been trying to kill her relatives.

### ROCK ISLAND ENGINEER KILLED.

#### Train Hurlled into Ditch and Towerman, at Fault, Disappears.

Fairbury, Neb., Aug. 26.—Harry Smith, a Rock Island engineer, was killed in a wreck at the B. and M. crossing, a few miles west of this city. His engine was pulling No. 8, the eastbound, limited, and at the crossing he received a clear signal, which was changed too late for him to stop. The engine remained on the track, the tender and three cars, mail, express and one coach, going into the ditch. Smith put on the air brakes and reversed his engine and then either jumped or was thrown into the ditch, where the derailed cars crushed him. A new man was in charge of the semaphore at the crossing, and it is supposed he thought the train was on the B. and M. line. He disappeared as soon as the train was wrecked and has not been seen since.

### TELEPHONES GO BACK AGAIN.

#### Nebraska Railway Commission May Permit Their Use by Railroads.

Lincoln, Aug. 26.—As a result of a conference between officials of the Nebraska Telephone company and members of the Nebraska railway commission, held in executive session, it is likely that room will be found again in the stations of the various railroads of the state and that the telephone company will install there its telephones.

When the commission took charge of the regulation of business in Nebraska under the new law, free telephones were being furnished at the railroad stations. This was done away with by order of the commission.

H. Vance Lane, vice president and general manager of the Nebraska Telephone company, and W. W. Morrison, general attorney, consulted the commissioners and it is understood that the result will be the return of telephones.

### STATE BOARD HEARS OIL CASE.

#### Independent Dealers Complain That Rates Help Standard Oil.

Lincoln, Aug. 27.—The state railway board took up the hearing on the question of oil rates. Complaint is made by the National Refining company of Omaha, the National Petroleum association of Cleveland, and the Marshall Oil company of Lincoln that the Standard Oil enjoys almost a complete monopoly on the oil business in Nebraska because of the present rates. They allege that the rates on carload lots is too low and the rate on less than carload lots is too high. The Standard, by reason of its numerous distributing points throughout the state, gets whole carload rates, while its competitors employ largely the less than carload lots.

The commission is asked to compel the railroads to put in the same rates as now exist in Kansas, which are much lower on less than carload lots than they are in Nebraska.

## LAWYERS TALK INSURANCE

### BRECKENRIDGE PRESENTS REPORT TO BAR ASSOCIATION.

#### DISCUSS FEDERAL CONTROL

#### Paragraph in Report Relating to "Wildcat" Companies Draws Out a Very Warm Debate and Is Defeated. Dean Pound's Address.

Portland, Me., Aug. 28.—The program for the meetings of the American Bar association was devoted exclusively to the reading of reports of standing and special committees. The most important of these was the report on insurance law, which was prepared by special order of the last annual convention and which already has been published and widely commented upon throughout the country. About forty European delegates have arrived to attend the convention of the International Law association, which opens Thursday.

Ralph W. Breckenridge of Omaha, chairman of the standing committee on insurance of the American Bar association, presented the committee's recommendations as follows:

"That this association disapproves and condemns the prevailing custom which makes state insurance commissionerships political prizes, to be distributed as such without regard to fitness or knowledge of the insurance business.

"That all companies created under the laws of foreign countries be required to make deposits at least in one of the states before writing business anywhere in the United States.

"The repeal of the valued policy laws.

"The creation in each state of the office of fire marshal.

"The enactment of a federal statute forbidding the use of the mails to persons, associations, co-partnerships or corporations conducting any kind of insurance business in the United States who are not licensed to transact such business by the state wherein such persons, associations, co-partnerships or corporations are domiciled, or under whose laws any such corporations are created.

"The apportionment and contingent distribution of the preferred dividend surplus on existing life policies of all companies as a condition precedent to the transaction of business outside of the home states of the several companies."

The first four articles of the resolutions were adopted without discussion or change. The fifth paragraph brought out a spirited contest and was defeated.

#### Dean Pound Delivers Address.

The meeting of the section of legal education was presided over by Roscoe Pound, dean of the college of law of the University of Nebraska, who delivered an address on the need of a sociological jurisprudence. He said: "The appeals of the so-called unwritten law are appeals from the clear and settled law to the individual feelings of citizens. Much of this individual self assertion against the law is due no doubt to the lack of a settled social standard of justice during a period of transition. But a large part must be attributed to a widespread disrespect for law and to a general sentiment that unless the individual does so assert himself he or those in whom he feels an interest will not be dealt with as justice requires."

## NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

### Operators Prepared to Prolong Strike Until Congress Convenes.

New York, Aug. 28.—Prospects of a mutually satisfactory settlement of the telegraph strike appear to be no more promising than they were a week ago. Officials of the Western Union reiterated the statement that they will not treat with the labor organizations under any circumstances. The strike leaders declared that none of their hopes are based upon arbitration. They have accepted as final the expressions of the company officials, they say, and are prepared to prolong the strike until the next session of congress, if necessary. "We are going to keep up the struggle until the business interests of the country force congress to act," said President Small of the telegraphers' union. "We will be able to hold on until the next session of congress. I do not believe the telegraph companies can hold out much longer."

A proposal to call out all the telegraph operators employed by brokerage firms, regardless of whether these firms have signed the union scale or not, is the latest development.

### DANGER OF STRIKE IS PAST.

#### Packers Give Teamsters Portion of Money Demanded.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Danger of a strike in the stock yards was removed when the packing house teamsters accepted an offer from the packers on all except two points, which relate to overtime and Sunday work. The packers offered an additional advance in

wages to that previously presented and also changed working conditions.

### Two Killed by Train.

Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 28.—Clifford Atwood, the three-year-old son of the proprietor of a hotel at Montour, fourteen miles east of here, was instantly killed by a Northwestern freight train at the Main street crossing. Paquadi Zella, an Italian track laborer, who attempted to rescue the child, was also instantly killed.

## HIGGINS IS LYNCHED

### MURDERER SWUNG FROM BRIDGE AT BANCROFT, NEB.

#### Masked Men Overpower Sheriff and Prisoner Is Taken From Train and Scarcely Given Time to Make Statement Before Death—Allowed to Pray

Bancroft, Neb., Aug. 27.—Loris Higgins, alias Fred Burke, who shot and killed Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Copple, farmers of Rosalie, May 12, was lynched one mile from the town by a mob of twenty masked men.

Higgins reached Bancroft on the Northwestern train in custody of Sheriff Sid Young of Thurston county and a deputy at 8:37 a. m. from Omaha, where he had been confined in the Douglas county jail since his arrest soon after the murder. The masked men met the train, brushed the sheriff and his deputy to one side, threw a rope around the murderer's neck and led him forth. He was placed in a dray and hauled to the Logan bridge, a mile out of town, where the lynching was performed.

The rope was tied to the highest beam of the bridge and after the victim made a statement he was thrown by the mob into the air and reached the end of the rope with a terrible bound, snapping his neck and producing instant death. Forty bullets were then shot into his body, which was left dangling in the air for the officers to care for, while the executioners unmasked themselves and scattered in all directions in the timber which skirts the scene of the lynching.

The whole affair was performed with little excitement and was over before most of the people of Bancroft knew it was contemplated.

Sheriff Young, finding himself confronted by a resolute mob of masked men, offered no forcible resistance to the taking of the prisoner. The sheriff was visibly affected by the demonstration, far more so than was Higgins. Higgins appeared little concerned, and when the rope which was to send him to his death in a few minutes was slipped over his head, he did not even flush or move, but stepped lightly from the train to the platform, surrounded by the masked crowd. He prayed as he alighted, and continued his prayer until the train had gone and he was loaded into a dray which was standing conveniently by.

#### Deputy Sheriff Knocked Down.

The sheriff's deputy pulled his revolver when the mob appeared. The men told him to put up his gun and when he refused they knocked it out of his hand and knocked the deputy down and told him "not to be foolish."

None of the mob had much to say to the victim and he was not assaulted until the bridge was reached. At the bridge, after the rope was tied and just before he was thrown into the air he was given permission to make a statement. He availed himself of the opportunity, saying he had long ago repented for his terrible deed, that he had made his peace with his God and was now ready to go and face Him, feeling that all would be well hereafter. He said he had tried to atone for his wanton murder, but had no excuse to offer as he had no cause for committing it. He reavowed his faith in the religion he had found through the help of the "good women" in Omaha who came to his cell and prayed with him.

#### Hard to Fix Responsibility.

He asked God to bless the little children whom he had left without parents by his deed and then to the masked men about him he requested that a note be sent his mother asking her to write to his father at Nanta, Ida.

The possibility of finding out the names of those who formed the mob is exceedingly remote. No one is standing on street corners condemning them nor professing that he knows a single man who engaged in the affair. So far as Sheriff Young is concerned, he does not appear to know them.

Thurston county authorities declare that they have proof that Higgins mistreated the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Copple after the murder.

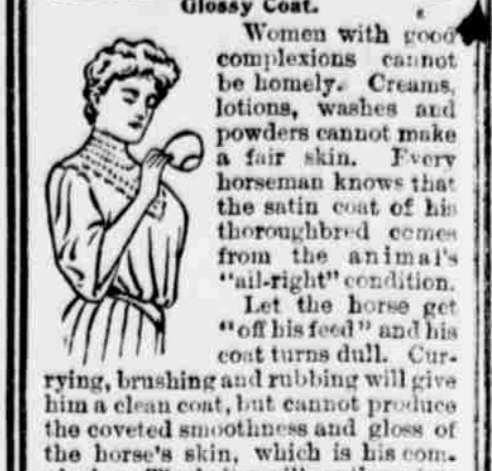
### PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

#### Efforts of United States and Mexico Have Proved Successful in South.

Mexico City, Aug. 28.—It is announced here that peace in Central America is now assured through the intervention of the United States and Mexico. Formal statements giving details will be issued within a few days.

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