

Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Broad assertions are apt to fall flat.

Flowery speeches do not always indicate budding genius.

It is strange but true that today will be yesterday tomorrow.

Telling one lie will ruin the effect of twenty years of honesty.

Scholars are supposed to extract the honey of life from the archives.

There is a time for everything, but the cheap watch seldom indicates it.

The rose soon fades, but the thorn continues to do business at the old stand.

The banana peel has contributed much toward making the law of gravity unpopular.

Pride and poverty are often seen together, but they can hardly be called birds of a feather.

An old bachelor says the average woman's mouth is so small that it doesn't hold her tongue.

One who is supposed to know says there is just about the same real feeling when girls or billiard balls kiss each other.

A New York medical society is very enthusiastic over goat's lymph as a cure for insanity. The ordinary individual will be disposed to try goat's milk while in preference.

Kaiser Wilhelm has contracted for a sailing yacht, and has given orders that the boat must be the fastest that unlimited funds can build. Can it be possible that the kaiser intends to go after the American cup next year?

"If you open fire on the town I shall proceed to shell your works," was the short, sharp and emphatic message sent by the American consul at Puerto Cabella to the Venezuelan insurgents who threatened to bombard that city. The cruiser Detroit was in the harbor ready to translate the words into action. The natives, needless to say, obeyed. It is now known far and wide that American gunners hit what they aim at.

Wireless telegraphy is likely to be the subject of litigation. Professor Amos E. Dolbear of Tufts college declares that he is the discoverer of wireless telegraphy and he proposes taking steps to prevent Marconi from infringing on his rights. Professor Dolbear is prepared to show that he holds and controls the United States patent on the whole art of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony. His patent was granted in 1886. According to Professor Dolbear's statement he was sending messages for a distance of a mile and a half without the use of a wire when Marconi was only 8 years old.

The New England Educational league is urging the electric railways to follow the example of Springfield and Toronto by providing half-fares for school pupils. It is claimed that more children than adults can be carried in a car, that they would ride at hours when other travel is light and that the companies would find their advantage in the numbers and regularity of this class of passengers. President Eliot of Harvard thinks the location of secondary schools should be determined by accessibility rather than by local boundaries; and he adds that fifteen miles by rail is easier than two miles afoot on a country road.

A French savant has published an interesting paper in which an explanation is solicited of the formation of clouds, threads and crystals that are produced in the so-called chemical or camphor barometer which consists of a solution in alcohol of equal parts of three substances, nitrate of potash, camphor and hydrochloric acid. It is claimed that the solution is hermetically sealed and the variations of temperature to which it is subjected have no influence on the phenomenon. In English-speaking countries this form of barometer, under the name of "the farmer's weather glass," "the domestic barometer" or some other equally misleading title, is found everywhere. In some forms there is but little apparent change in the clearness of the liquid from the beginning to the end of the year. In other instruments the crystals of camphor, from day to day, assume different forms, which, however interesting they may be to observe and study, have nothing to do with the weather and storms, and but little with the current temperature. Skilled meteorologists know that for their purpose, as well as for that of the farmer, these instruments are of no value, but to the student of molecular physics they are well worth an investigation.

The battleship Kearsarge on her official speed trial over the Cape Ann course Sept. 25 averaged 16.84 knots an hour. On the outward run of thirty-three knots she averaged 17.32 knots, with smooth sea and wind abeam. On the return she averaged 16.37 knots against a head wind. The contract requirement was sixteen knots. It is to the credit of the Kearsarge that her relative speed, with 500 less horse power, and 350 tons greater displacement, was approximately equal to that of the Iowa, although the latter on her trial made 17.02 for an average.

PLOT PROMPTLY PREVENTED

Americans Squelch Incipient Uprising at Iloilo.

CHIEF CONSPIRATOR CAPTURED

Had Taken Oath of Allegiance, But Proved False to the Trust Imposed in Him—Insurrection of Bisayas Nipped in the Bud.

A Manila special dated October 27, 6 p. m. says: M. Ruperto Santiago, one of the wealthiest Bisayans, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and who posed as a friend of Americans, has been arrested at Iloilo, while other Bisayans are being watched. The prisoner is charged with organizing a revolutionary junta. It is asserted that a council of ten and the manager of the junta met daily at Santiago's office for the purpose of engineering an extensive scheme of collecting for an insurrection. One of Santiago's steamers was captured carrying supplies to the rebels. His arrest caused rumors of an outbreak of the natives of Iloilo and precautions have been taken to prevent trouble.

A battalion of the Eighteenth regiment and the marines of the gunboat Concord form an expedition at Concepcion, northern Panay, which is searching for the Concord's coxswain, who was lured ashore by a white flag and who is supposed to be a prisoner. They found the place deserted, and burned every house as a punishment.

Oct. 28.—10 a. m.—General Young's column, which left San Isidro yesterday morning at daybreak, moving northward in the direction of Santa Rosa, encountered the enemy strongly entrenched just beyond the Tuboan river. A brisk fight ensued and the rebels were repulsed. Two Americans were killed and one wounded. Pursuit was impossible on account of the width and depth of the stream.

The war department has received the following from Manila under date of October 27:

Adjutant General, Washington: Insurgent government submitted application to send five commissioners to Manila to arrange difficulties attending release of Spanish sick prisoners and discuss peace conditions. Declined; no negotiations necessary, as we would gladly receive all Spanish prisoners at our lines, welcome them from their cruel captivity and labor for their welfare. Correspondence by mail. (Signed) Orris.

The following cablegrams have been received at the war department from General Otis.

Lawton advanced, under Young, north of San Isidro, near Cabanatuan. Established permanent station, three months supplies being forwarded by San Juan river route. Lawton meets little resistance. Twenty-six volunteers and battalion Nineteenth infantry sent to Iloilo.

The hospital ship Relief has arrived at Manila. She reports the disappearance at sea of Lieut. Robert D. Carmody who went to Guam with the marine battalion on the Yosemite when Captain Leary was sent out as governor to take possession of the occurrence. Lieutenant Carmody was taken aboard at Guam, presumably sick and on orders home or else on a furlough. It is thought he may have jumped overboard while delirious.

Death of General Henry.

Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., late military governor of Porto Rico, died a few minutes before 4 o'clock Friday morning at his home, 139 Madison avenue, New York, of pneumonia, aged sixty years. He had been unconscious for several hours and his end was peaceful. At his bedside were all the members of his family except his son, Capt. Guy V. Henry, who is in the Philippines.

Go After the Confessor.

A Stillwater, Minn., special of October 28 says: Warden Wolfert has just received letters from J. F. Ward, city attorney at Osawatimie, Kas., and J. C. Dorr, county attorney of Pawnee county, Nebraska, saying they are preparing to begin criminal proceedings against Jesse C. McBride, the confessed murderer, upon his release from the penitentiary.

Believe Andree is Alive.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer and observer in the United States weather bureau, who has been assigned to duty at Mobile, Ala., has arrived from Washington. He has just received a letter from Captain Ernst Andree of Sweden, brother of the Polar aeronaut. The letter expresses belief in his brother's safety.

Legal Hanging at Austin, Texas.

A Saturday special from Austin, Tex., says: Samuel Watrous, one of the murderers of C. W. Engberg and his wife, was hanged in the jail yard here today. Before dying Watrous said he was going to heaven. James Davidson, convicted of the same crime, will be hanged on November 24.

Two Union Miners Shot.

The first bloody fight of the coal miners' strike at Decatur, Ill., which was declared seven weeks ago, occurred Saturday. Two union miners were shot, one fatally.

As four non-union men, accompanied by a guard of twelve policemen and six deputy sheriffs, were about to enter the shaft they were accosted by five union miners, who asked them to stay out. One of the four non-union men for answer made a motion as if to strike a union man with a club. Instantly there was a fight and two shots were fired.

HAS NO NEW FEATURES

The South African Situation Contains Nothing New

According to a London dispatch of the 28th, the war situation presents no new features. It is presumed in Natal that the Boers are reconstructing their plans and that the English are resting, but telegrams from Ladysmith at express rates still occupy forty-eight hours in transmission to London, and therefore it is not impossible that something is happening. The special dispatches assert that Colonel Baden Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is aware that Pretoria has General Cronje orders to stay his hand, as already there is quite enough to employ his Boers in Natal.

The government has chartered the City of Rome as a hospital ship. According to the latest account of the first battle at Glencoe, the Boer army amounted to 7,000 men, and about noon another army almost as large, under General Joubert, advanced within six thousand yards of Glencoe camp and then retired.

Commenting upon the petition to President McKinley, promoted by the New York World, urging that the good offices of the United States be offered in settling the differences between Great Britain and the Transvaal, the London Standard says:

"We very much doubt whether the Washington government will at all appreciate the suggestion, but in any case it is as well for those whom it concerns, and particularly for those whom it does not concern, to understand that the Transvaal question is one which exclusively affects ourselves and which we propose to settle without assistance or intervention of any kind."

The government has gratefully accepted the offer of the American women in England to equip the steamer Maine as a hospital ship for use in South African waters.

Castro Not Recognized.

A Caracas, Venezuela, dispatch of Friday says: The foreign ministers met at the American legation and decided not to recognize the Castro administration without instructions from their respective governments.

President Andrade has cabled from Barbadoes, where he arrived recently, to the commander at Puerto Cabello to defend that city against General Castro to the last extremity. Coro and Maracaibo have surrendered to General Castro. Other reigns here.

Industrial School for Boys.

A Santiago de Cuba special, under date of October 28, says: General Leonard Wood issued an order today establishing an industrial school for boys, orphans of Cuban soldiers, in the Spanish military hospital, which was abandoned by the American troops last June. Some two hundred boys will receive instruction in various trades and education in elementary branches. Competent American teachers will be engaged.

Dewey's Home Turned Over.

The house on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, recently purchased by the popular people for Admiral Dewey on subscription, was formally turned over to him Saturday by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip of the Dewey home committee. The purchase price was about \$50,000. Two subscriptions were received Friday which completed the payment, including the expenses incident to the project.

Goeshy Negro Lynched.

John Goeshy, a negro, was lynched at Reagan's Hill, about six miles from Macon, Ga., last Friday night by a mob from Twiggs county. Goeshy, a few days ago, provoked a difficulty with his employer, John Robinson, which resulted in the negro cutting Robinson's throat. Robinson's neighbors pursued Goeshy and he was captured at his father's house near Macon. Robinson will probably recover.

Civil Governor Resigns.

Gen. Ruis Rivera has resigned the civil governorship of the province of Havana. The post has been offered to Gen. Emilio Nunez, but his friends say they doubt that he will accept. In explanation of General Rivera's resignation it is said his nominations have not received the recognition due them.

Entry Held for Cancellation.

Secretary Hitchcock Friday affirmed the land office decision in the case of James S. Leonard against Orren A. Shafter, from the Alliance district of Nebraska. Shafter's timber dulture entry is held for cancellation on the ground that he failed to comply with the law as to planting.

Test of Wireless System.

The navy department on Thursday began a series of experiments with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy with the object of determining its practicability for general use for naval purposes on sea and land. The experiments will extend over a period of several days.

Paul Jones' Grave.

The grave of Capt. John Paul Jones has not been located by the government, through its inquiries of the embassy in the French capital. He died on July 18, 1792, in Paris, and was buried with highest honors by the French government, but the place of his burial cannot now be determined.

Pigeon Lays Two Eggs.

Before beginning to hatch a pigeon lays two eggs, and they invariably produce a male and a female. Experiments have demonstrated that the egg first laid produces a male.

YORK GETS A LARGE LEGACY

Denver Lady Leaves \$10,000 for York City Library

GIFT COMES AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE

Mrs. G. Woods, who Left the Legacy, Was Never a Resident of York, but Has Two Sons Engaged in Business in That City.

It has just been announced that in a will left by Mrs. G. W. Woods, who died recently at Denver, a bequest of \$10,000 is made to the city of York for the purpose of building and equipping a city library. It is understood that \$8,000 of the amount is for the building and the remaining \$2,000 for books. The generous bequest comes as a great surprise to York people, as the deceased woman has never been a resident of that place. Two sons are here, however, prominently engaged in the clothing business, and it was while visiting at that city that she formed so strong an attachment for York. The matter has been laid before the city council, and it is likely that that body will take suitable action at the proper time toward the purchase of a good location. York already has one of the best city libraries in the state, and this handsome gift comes as a most acceptable addition to the library fund.

BUTTER MAKERS UP IN ARMS

Take Steps to Enforce the Pure Food Law of the State.

Prominent butter-makers interested in the enforcement of the food commission law passed by the last legislature met recently in Lincoln and took measures to employ counsel to represent them in the case soon to be placed before the supreme court. An agreed case was submitted to one or two members of the court some time ago, but as all were not present the court took no action on the request for leave to file the case. The desired leave will probably be granted November 8, when the court will convene.

The manufacturers of oleomargarine are said to have employed counsel and will ask representation in the case. The attorney general has given his consent for them to appear in the case and be heard. This being true, it is expected that the suit will develop into a contest between the butter-makers of the state and the manufacturers of oleo living in other states. At present there are no manufacturers of oleo in Nebraska.

FEEL SURE HE IS THE MAN

Table Rock Citizens are Certain McBride's Confession is True.

A recent letter from the warden of the state penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., to M. H. Marble of Pawnee City leaves little doubt in the minds of the people that the confession of Convict McBride alias Bullock is true, and that McBride is the man who shot and killed Marshal Nicholas A. Craig at Table Rock in 1896. So strong is the belief that the confession is true that the authorities will take steps to secure his detention and prosecution at the end of his prison term in Minnesota. Marshal Craig was killed on the night of September 20, 1896.

A Fish Story.

When something became wrong with the big water wheel at the light plant in Blue Springs the other evening, it was supposed that drift wood coming down with the high water had clogged the wheel up and it was shut down to be cleaned out, but to the surprise of those who started to clean the wheel it was found to be full of fish of the buffalo and cat variety, weighing from ten to forty pounds, more than four hundred pounds being taken out.

Second Shy a Colonel.

The removal of Colonel A. E. Campbell to Denver will cause a vacancy in the list of officers of the Second regiment, Nebraska national guard. Colonel Campbell has been given a month's leave of absence, but it is understood that his resignation will follow, because his residence in Denver will probably be permanent. The place when vacated will be filled by election.

In Clutches of the Law.

William Miller, accused of burglarizing the postoffice at Merna, broke jail at Broken Bow, accompanied by Bart Olsen, who had been held on the charge of petty larceny. Deputy Marshals Palmer and Barber pursued the fugitives to a point near Indianola and caught them, the chase having been about 170 miles.

At Lincoln Next Time.

George H. Haskell, of the Beatrice Creamery company, who is attending the meeting of the executive committee of the National Butter-makers' association at Elgin, Ill., has wired that the board has decided to hold the next annual association meeting in Lincoln, from February 19 to 23. The meeting will be held in the auditorium.

Pure Food Law in Court.

The Armour Packing company of South Omaha has appeared in the federal court at Omaha to ask for an injunction to restrain Governor Poynter, Deputy Food Commissioner Hibbard, the county attorney, and T. C. Munger, a Lincoln attorney, from interfering with that portion of its business which pertains to the manufacture and sale of butterine. A temporary writ has been granted and arguments for a permanent order will be heard on November 8. The suit is the result of the arrest of some grocers who have been handling the Armour goods.

COCHRAN SUSTAINS BOYLE

Appeal Case Decided Against Neville in Lancaster County Court.

In the county court of Lancaster county Judge Cochran signed an order Tuesday in the appeal case brought by Juan Boyle from the ruling of the secretary of state on the matter of allowing Judge Neville's name to appear on the ballots as the democratic candidate in the Sixth congressional district.

The court finds that the certificate made and filed with the secretary of state was made without authority and is null and void and that the objections and protests filed by Juan Boyle against said certificate should stand.

The respondent made objections to the order and formally asked that the evidence be all included in the bill of exceptions. A supersedeas bond was also asked for. It is not known that the secretary of state will appeal as he has already certified the name of Judge Neville to the county clerk as democratic candidate. As the time before the printing of the ballots is so short, the probability is that where the change is effected, suits will have to be instituted in the different counties to enforce the decision of Judge Cochran. It is not an injunction and cannot be construed as such.

NOW IN ITS NEW QUARTERS.

Lincoln Branch of Western Newspaper Union Again in Operation.

The Lincoln branch of the Western Newspaper Union, which was one of the establishments burned out in the recent fire in the capital city, is again in running order with a complete new plant, and is supplying the ready-print wants of its customers in better shape than ever. The fire occurred on September 16, and just one month later the new plant was started up in its new location, 1119 N street, which has been leased for five years. Lincoln citizens generally commend the enterprise shown by this institution, and are not slow to appreciate the fact of such a splendid institution remaining in the city. The institution employs about twenty-five people. The company carried a complete stock of stationery previous to the fire but deemed it advisable to eliminate that branch for the present at least—devoting all attention to the betterment, if possible, of the ready-print feature.

STATE RECEIVES PAYMENT

Check for Over \$14,000 For Mobilizing Troops.

Governor Poynter received a check Tuesday for \$14,996.85. The check represents one of the payments of the general government to reimburse the state of Nebraska for the expense incurred in the mobilization of the Nebraska national guard at Camp Thomas in Lincoln. Most of the money will go to the railroads for transportation. The First and Second regiments, Nebraska national guard, were mobilized and entered the service of the government and each regiment did the work assigned. The check was issued by the treasury department and was forwarded through the war department. In this payment is included the cost of subsistence, pay of officers and men and other accounts, and transportation for troops to Camp Thomas from their home stations and also transportation for a certain class back to their homes.

HE IS CHARGED WITH RAPE

Young Man of Fremont Assaults a Little Six-Year-Old.

In response to urgent telegrams Wm. Jordan, a resident of Fremont was arrested and held at Central City Tuesday afternoon charged with the crime of rape. Edward Lawson claims Jordan committed rape on the person of his six-year-old daughter as she was coming home from school. The little one is in a serious condition. Lawson resides three miles west of Fremont. Jordan will be taken back to Fremont under guard. He is not yet out of his teens.

He Used a Knife.

At Fremont, Tuesday, F. F. Brown was attacked by Will Evans, a beet worker, and stabbed four or five times, his wounds being of a nature not very serious. Mr. Brown says that the young fellow, who is only a little over sixteen years old, was employed by him to work in the field cutting off the tops of beets. When he discharged him, the young man did not take it very well, and assaulted him with a knife with the above result.

Will Make Pressed Brick.

S. W. Burnham, of the Yankee Hill Brick company, at Yankee Hill, in Lancaster county, announces that he has recently established the fact that pressed brick of the finest quality can be made at his yards southwest of the city, at the old Stockwell plant. He is now arranging for a large increase of capacity during the winter, and his new machinery will include apparatus for making pressed brick.

For Charter-Day Address.

The first chancellor of the Nebraska state university, Dr. A. R. Benton of Irvington, Ind., has been invited to deliver the charter day address. It is sincerely hoped that he may accept.

Most of the Money Recovered.

The Lincoln police have accounted for about \$110 of the \$160 taken from Mrs. Hulda Schroeder by her son and recklessly spent in buying firearms and toys. Tuesday Mrs. Schroeder and her son Henry who stole her money, and Sergeant Hathaway, visited the various stores where the boy had made purchases and secured the return of a part of the money by returning the goods.

The saloon of Emil Lueck at Stanton was robbed Tuesday night. The safe was blown open and \$110 taken. Entrance was effected by breaking into the side door.

GREAT UNDERTAKING

PLAN TO IRRIGATE A VAST LAND AREA.

Seventy Millions of Acres Between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains to be Brought Under Cultivation.

A scheme to engage the United States government in the business of reclaiming the great body of arid lands between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains will certainly not go through without opposition. It is already urged that for the government to add 70,000,000 tillable acres to the land already in cultivation would create a competition with the present agriculturists, lower the price of produce and work untold evils. There is no occasion for alarm. It will make surveys and measurements and reports and publish many tons of reading matter about irrigation and the water supply from the heavens above and the earth beneath and the reservoirs under the earth, but the United States will never directly and by its own means make any present desert to bloom as the rose. Yet, without the aid of the federal government or any other government a great proportion of the 70,000,000 acres will, in the course of a century or so, be transformed, because man is impelled to that sort of work by what seems a strange fascination. He is seldom satisfied with the fertile and productive acres which are already his. He wishes to reclaim or restore something. The swamp that may be productive by the use of its own weight in fertilizers; the sandy plateau that may be enriched by plowing under green and growing vegetation—these visions will not let the agricultural conquerer sleep. This indomitable and aggressive American character, not the government of the United States, will settle the arid land question. The word has gone out that these lands possess all the natural elements of fertility, and all they lack is water, and the reply has come back that they shall have the one thing needful. While the government has been surveying and reporting and publishing pamphlets on the various systems of irrigation employed in the lower Nile and upper Congo and the citizens have been divided into two camps, one abusing the government for not irrigating and the other for thinking of engaging in irrigation next, the practical part of the business has been begun by individuals and private corporations. Hundreds and thousands of miles of ditches have been constructed in California without any government aid, and the Mormons have saved, by work and water, countless acres that before would not have supported the family of a katydid. The American is not, like the ancient Egyptian or modern Mexican, a natural born irrigator. He has not been brought up to the business, but if it must be done and it pays, and as there are only 70,000,000 acres to be attended to, he will look after it, and the government can help or let it alone.—Kansas City Star.

POMPADOUR'S RING.

It Was Lost Over a Century and a Half Ago.

A ring containing an engraved stone was recently offered for sale to the medal department of the National Library, and on close scrutiny, says the London Post, the curator recognized the gem as the famous lost "Triumph of Fontenoy," left by testament of Mme. de Pompadour to the medal department. The ring had disappeared on the marquise's death and was supposed to have been lost forever, when chance brought it to the very spot where it would have been had Mme. de Pompadour's will been carried out. The "Triumph of Fontenoy" is one of the first works the engraver Jacques Guay executed for Mme. de Pompadour. The favorite possessed considerable skill in painting and engraving on precious stones. She chose Jacques Guay for master, took him to Versailles, and installed him in her apartments, where he gave her lessons and also executed a series of engravings representing the principal events of the reign of Louis XV. There is little chance of discovering through what hands the "Triumph of Fontenoy" has passed since it disappeared 150 years ago. It has just come from Poland, and precise information cannot, it seems, be obtained.

An Improved Electric Tramway.

The city of Tours, in France, has an electric tramway free from the unsightly trolley poles. It is constructed on the Diatto system, the main cable running underground, and the current being transmitted to the cars by a series of contacts, level with the ground, between the rails. The cars are provided with an electro-magnetic device, suspended beneath, which, at each contact, lifts a metal pin dipping into a mercury cup and connecting with the main cable. The contacts are separated by a distance less than the length of the car frame, and thus a continuous current is supplied through them to the car motor as it moves along.

Arctic Explorer a Boniface.

Dr. Nansen has settled down as a Norwegian squire and sportsman, and is now a member of the great land owning class. His possessions, which cost a considerable sum, lie on the borders of Telemarken, to the south of Lynkopp, one of the highest summits of that district. He has become owner of a large hotel, which was built some years ago for summer tourists, but will now serve as his private residence. He has also acquired a number of surrounding farms and fields.