

# Red Cloud Chief.

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RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

If a man has enthusiasm he can get along without ability.

Man imposes on woman, but she always thinks he doesn't mean it.

A good deal of the so-called cream of society is nothing but skimmed milk.

Says an old bachelor: "A wife is an attachment that makes a man hustle."

Some men are living complaints—at least they always have one coming.

Soon the coal dealer's victims will find him lying in wait for them once more.

A man's face is apt to be his misfortune the first time he tries to smile himself.

The man who can make other people put up with his eccentricities is called a philosopher.

Nothing hurts the dignified man more than to have a nonentity call him by his first name.

A wise rule in conversation is never to say anything that you know somebody else wants to say.

"Ten Years In a Kennel" is the title of a new book. Can it be the author is a man who went to the dogs?

Friendship is that feeling which keeps women from telling one another when their shirtwaists don't fit in the back.

State's Attorney Deenen of Chicago wants \$24,000,000 from 2,000 firms which have neglected to file annual statements with the secretary of state as provided by the law which governs corporations. Should Mr. Deenen ever succeed in getting that sum, or even a quarter of it, the county would have a fund available for public improvements considerably larger than even New York could ever collect over and above the ordinary totals of taxation.

Americans can have good country roads, if they want them. It is only a matter of taking proper care of them when they are once made, and this must be done with regularity and system. In England the road-mender is always at work. He lives in a cottage on the road and takes care of a section which has been assigned to him. With his harrow he fills the worn places with flint and removes the litter from the roadway, keeping it neat and tidy. There is an inspector for every county division, and all the roads are under the charge of a committee of the county council. From beginning to end of the year nearly every mile of English country road is under the charge of a road-mender, paid to do his work.

Russia has agreed to arbitrate with this country the claims for damages for seizure of American sealers eight years ago. England and Canada have also agreed on the temporary Alaskan boundary and Germany and England seem inclined to settle the Samoa affair in accordance with their respective interests and the rights of the United States. This somewhat extraordinary disposition to settle all outstanding disputes with this country is flattering, of course, to America, but it suggests that one or more of the complainant powers mentioned is likely soon to spring a surprise in some part of the world and that it is thought best to be on friendly terms with Uncle Sam before attempting a coup. However that may be, the United States is ready to come to a fair understanding with one or all as to any grievances or disputes between the countries, and as to future events is quite able to look after its own interests. But we will not become too intimate with any of them.

An English railway engineer has invented a car for lessening the loss of life in railway accidents. The plan adopted, which is favorably regarded by English experts, is extremely simple. On the ground that the danger from railway accidents is in the tendency of the modern car to telescope, and in the inability of the present style of buffers to take up very severe shocks, the inventor has designed a car that will take up and break a very heavy shock without injury to itself, except in extreme cases. His buffer car is filled with powerful springs, calculated to resist ordinary pressure, but to telescope under intense strain to one-third its normal size, thus exhausting the force of the shock and saving the passenger cars from injury. The cars are to be used in pairs, one to follow every train and another to precede the baggage car, separating it from the engine and tender. The force of a collision would thus be broken, whether it should come from the front or rear.

A grocer in southern Ohio, who had taken an active part against the sale of liquor to boys, was recently visited by a delegation of saloonkeepers. After listening patiently to their threats to destroy his business unless he ceased interfering with them, he replied: "You mistake my wares, gentlemen. I sell groceries, not principles." An answer that transforms a humble trader into a moral hero.

The Boers can be routed more times without losing ground than any other people who ever went to war.

# GOEBEL BEATEN IN KENTUCKY

## Blue Grass State Turns Him Down by 15,000.

### GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OHIO

Maryland Goes Democratic—Iowa Remains Republican—Virginia and Mississippi Democratic and Massachusetts Republican.

By the combined efforts of the republicans and anti-Goebelites, Taylor, republican, is elected governor of Kentucky by a majority variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 over Goebel, democrat. Returns received up to midnight indicates the election of the entire republican ticket, while the complexion of the legislature is in doubt. Comparatively little disorder prevailed. The weather throughout the state was perfect, and more than an ordinary vote was polled, the total falling but little short of the presidential vote of 1896.

#### Ohio.

After 11 p. m., Tuesday, the returns from Ohio showed that republican net gains were increasing at such a rate as to indicate a plurality of from 30,000 to 40,000 for Judge Nash, republican for governor, and the entire republican state ticket, including a majority of the legislature. After this announcement had been made, later returns were received indicating still greater republican gains.

Mayor Jones of Toledo, who ran as an independent, at 9 o'clock conceded his own defeat, and said: "If my race has contributed in any way to the success of John R. McLean, and a rebuke to the infamous Philippine policy of the administration, I feel that it has not been in vain."

#### Mississippi.

The election passed off quietly throughout the state. The democratic majority is estimated at 30,000. The entire democratic state ticket is elected by a majority conservatively estimated at 30,000. The official count will not greatly vary these figures. The populist vote showed a decided falling off, which will probably amount to 30 per cent. Not over 65,000 votes were polled during the day. The vote on the No. 1 amendment providing for an elective judiciary will require an official count to determine the result.

#### Kansas.

At 10 p. m. Tuesday very meagre returns indicate republican gains in the county elections held over Kansas. In Shawnee county the whole republican ticket is elected by a gain of 30 per cent over last year. A very light vote was polled all over the state. Returns received up to midnight indicate that the republicans have elected 8 out of the 12 candidates for district judge in the state and the only two candidates for state senators.

#### New York.

Returns from state and city so far received indicate that the republicans will have about the same majority in the next assembly as in the last, the democratic gains in New York city being offset by losses in the smaller counties. Tammany is rejoicing over the defeat of Assemblyman Robert Mazet, republican, by Perez M. Stewart. Returns from eighty-four of 108 districts in Buffalo indicate a landslide for the republicans. Thomas Heney, republican for district attorney, will probably have over 10,000 plurality.

#### New Jersey.

The returns at midnight indicate that the republicans have carried New Jersey by about 20,000 plurality, although there was no direct vote on a state ticket. Republicans will control both houses of the legislature by good working majorities and will have an increased representation in the house of assembly. The next assembly will be composed of forty-one republicans and nineteen democrats as against thirty-seven republicans and twenty-three democrats last year.

#### Iowa.

At 1:30 Wednesday morning 686 precincts of the 2,083 in the state gave Shaw 86,565; White 72,393. This a net republican gain of 9,853, or about fourteen to the precinct. The same ratio, if kept up for the state, will give a republican plurality of about 60,000. There are a few republican gains in the legislature and the indications are the republicans will have 115 of the 150 members.

#### Maryland.

Gen. T. J. Shryock, chairman of the Maryland republican state central committee, at 10 o'clock Tuesday night conceded the election of John Walter Smith, democrat, for governor by 10,000 majority. The returns from the state are very meagre, but those thus far received show substantial democratic gains.

#### Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania no returns have yet been received from districts outside of Philadelphia. In that city scattering returns point to the election of the regular republican state ticket by a greatly reduced plurality owing to the high vote cast.

#### Massachusetts.

Returns from 352 cities and town in Massachusetts give Crane, republican, 148,850; Paine, democrat, 103,812. The republicans, therefore, have carried the state by 45,037, a net republican loss of 18,147.

# MUST GO TO SAN QUENTIN

Sea Galle of Conspiracy in Mines Troubles Sentenced. A Moscow, Idaho, November 7 dispatch says: The culminating scene in the long drawn out labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining region was enacted in the federal court here yesterday afternoon, when ten men found guilty of interfering with the United States mails near Wardner. During the riots of April 29, were sentenced by Judge Beatty to each serve twenty-two months in the United States prison at San Quentin, Cal., and pay a fine of \$1,000, with the exception of Dennis O'Rourke, who, on account of his youth, gets off with twenty months and a fine of \$1,000. The prisoners will start for San Quentin as soon as the term of court ends.

#### Samoa Question Settled.

A London, November 7 special says: Although the exact terms of the agreement are carefully guarded, the Associated Press is able to say that the Samoa question is practically settled and that the finalities will take place within a few days, unless the most unexpected hitch occurs.

A semi-official note appearing in the Berlin Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Count von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, is a little inclined as formerly to yield the German position with regard to Samoa."

This is interpreted to mean that, in the approaching settlement, Great Britain will abandon her rights in exchange for compensation elsewhere.

#### Planning for Celebration.

In accordance with an act to provide for an appropriate international celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, approved February 28, 1899, the president has appointed the governors of all the states as members of a committee to act with committees to be appointed by the two houses of congress and the committees appointed from the citizens of the District of Columbia, to "prepare plans for an appropriate national celebration in the year 1900 of the first session in the district and the establishment of the seat of government therein."

#### To Restore Lincoln Monument.

Governor Tanner of Illinois, State Treasurer Whitmore and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Baylis, composing the board of commissioners of the national Lincoln monument, have let the contract for the restoration of the monument.

#### Believe Him a Suicide.

A dispatch from Montezuma, Ia., says O. L. Roseman, a prominent citizen and Odd Fellow of Iowa, who died suddenly there last week, is now believed to have committed suicide because of his financial troubles.

#### Esterhazy Sentenced.

Word comes from Paris that Major Count Esterhazy has been sentenced by default of his cousin, to the charge of swindling, to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty francs. He was also ordered to refund the 35,000 francs.

#### Von Moltke Granted a Divorce.

A divorce has been granted at Berlin to Count von Moltke, the emperor's aide-de-camp. The decree places the entire guilt on the wife. The case has caused a sensation in German court circles for a year past.

#### Jim Jeffries Arrested.

Jim Jeffries and his brother John were arrested at New York after they had finished a boxing exhibition in that city. Bail was furnished and the men were released. It is said that the arrest was made for the purpose of testing the Horton law.

#### Order Prevalled.

Both houses of the Cherokee council met and organized at Talequah, I. T. The votes for chief will be counted on Wednesday. Reports of threatened bloodshed were entirely without foundation and good order prevailed.

#### A Joke on De Quincey.

The late Sir John Steel, the sculptor, used to tell with great enjoyment the story of a trick played upon De Quincey by "Christopher North." Wilson was often greatly taken up by things that did not seem to others of very great moment, and on one occasion, while at Eileray, he was entirely engrossed and absorbed in the arranging of a new meat safe, which was hung up on pulleys from a tree in the garden. One morning he persuaded De Quincey, who happened to be visiting Eileray at the time, to come out with him, and began as usual to expatiate on the merits of his invention, while De Quincey, profoundly buried in something doubtless more intellectual, did not appear even to hear that the professor was speaking. When they got to the meat safe, Wilson, unable to make him listen to his explanations, opened the door, and giving the absent-minded philosopher a push (he was a very small man), sent him into it bodily and turned the key; then, pulling the ropes, he swung De Quincey high up among the branches like a bird in a cage, greatly to his wrath and the professor's delight.

#### New Way to Ship Bananas.

An American in Jamaica has built a plant for evaporating bananas. The thoroughly ripe fruit is placed in a heated oven for not more than forty-eight hours, during which time the sugar crystallizes. It takes six pounds of fresh bananas to make one pound of evaporated. The process prevents decay and cuts down freight charges.

#### Long and Short of It.

At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length.

# ALVIN SAUNDERS IS DEAD

## War Governor Passes Peacefully Away at His Home.

### HIS LONG LIFE AND GOOD DEEDS

End Was Painless, and His Faculties Were Retained to the Last—Was Twice Governor of Nebraska—Lived to Ripe Old Age.

Ex-Governor Alvin Saunders died at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning at his home on Sherman avenue, in Omaha, at the age of eighty-five years. He passed away easily and naturally and his death seemed to the members of the family gathered around the bedside as though he had merely gone from perfect consciousness into a gentle sleep.

Governor Saunders' end has been expected almost hourly for the last ten days. His strength first began failing about six months ago, when his heart showed signs of giving out, and the members of the family knew that his death could not be long delayed. Only once or twice since then has he been able to leave the house for a drive with his physician or a turn in a wheel chair.

In spite of this extreme age and his physical infirmities he has had full possession of his mental faculties and continued to until within a few moments of his death.

The governor's wife, his daughter, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, and his physician, Dr. Hanchett, were present when he passed away. He was perfectly rational until within a few moments of his death.

Alvin Saunders was a native of Flemington county, Kentucky, where he was born July 12, 1817. His father was a farmer and his opportunities for schooling were limited.

When he was nineteen years old he struck out for himself and he went to what is now the site of Mount Pleasant, Ia. Here he obtained work on a farm, but subsequently changed this occupation for that of a clerk in a small dry goods store.

He was a delegate to the first republican state convention in Iowa, and also to the national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency.

President Lincoln appointed him territorial governor of Nebraska March 25, 1861. In 1867 the admission of Nebraska to the union terminated Governor Saunders' gubernatorial office.

### FEAT IN BRIDGE BUILDING

#### Iron Substituted for Wood in One Hour and Twelve Minutes.

G. J. Bishop, general superintendent of bridge construction for the Rock Island railroad, accomplished a wonderful feat in bridge-building on the line near Lincoln Tuesday. The old wooden bridge at the crossing of the Rock Island line over the Burlington's Kansas City line, two miles south of the state penitentiary, was removed and a new, 78-foot iron bridge dropped in its place, and the line was reopened without delaying a single train.

The new iron structure, weighing eighty tons, was transported from Rokeby on flat cars, covering the three miles with the heavy load in thirty minutes. The bridge crew arrived at the scene of the work at 8:32 in the morning. At 8:50 the iron work had been lifted clear of the cars that had carried it and was blocked up; at 8:57 the cars were run out from under the iron structure; at 9:25 the old bridge underneath the new one had been torn away and the new bridge lowered to the concrete abutments. At 9:45, or just one hour and twelve minutes after the iron work for the new bridge had arrived at the place, flagmen were called in and the line was reported O. K. for trains. While the work was going on, a Burlington train passed underneath the bridge. Thirty men, two locomotives, and one bridge car with steam windlass and cables, were required in the work.

### EXPO CLOSED IN DARKNESS

#### Unpaid Employes Pull the Fires at the Power House and No Lights Burn.

The Greater American exposition came to a close on schedule time Tuesday at midnight. On account of the electricians and firemen not having received their pay they pulled the fires at the power house, and the grounds were dark during the evening. Although there were many scenes of wild disorder, the people as a rule seemed to be good natured.

Visitors in the agricultural building took away souvenirs in the shape of sheaves of wheat or oats, and everything else they could find. After perambulating the grounds for awhile, and finding that the lights were out, many of the people left the grounds. The exposition has been a losing venture from the start, not more than a total of 800,000 paid admissions being received during the life of the exposition.

#### Indians Stranded.

A Washington special says: A party of about 100 Indian, mostly from the North and South Dakota reservations, are stranded at Omaha, and Special Indian Agent Jenkins from Pine Ridge agency, has been ordered to secure their return to the agencies.

#### Breaks an Arm.

Jimmy Higley, the 87-year-old son of J. B. Higley of Plattsmouth, fell from a bench in his father's barn and fractured an arm at the elbow. A physician reduced the fracture which was of a very complicated nature.

# HOLCOMB IS ELECTED JUDGE

## Fusionists Refused to Stay at Home on Election Day.

### HIS MAJORITY IS TWELVE THOUSAND

Early Returns Point to Fusion Gains in Almost Every Precinct—No Gleam of Hope in Returns From Over the State for Republicans.

The first returns from precincts scattered all over Nebraska indicate that the fusion state ticket has been successful.

At no time Tuesday night did the republicans find a gleam of hope in the precinct returns. From the first they indicated fusion gains over the vote cast for Poynter last fall. When the first fifty precincts were tabulated and compared with the vote of 1898, they showed a fusion gain of 300. When eighty were grouped it was found that the fusion gain was 445. When 131 precincts had been added up it was found that they represented a fusion gain of 848. At 3 a. m. Wednesday morning 305 had been received, showing a fusion gain of 2,870. The rate of gain was large enough to make it practically impossible to overcome the lead.

As early as 10 o'clock the republican leaders, while not yet ready to concede the state, were fully satisfied in their own minds that it had been lost by about 10,000. Some of the more dependent ones were inclined to think that it might be half as much more.

To say that they were surprised is putting it mildly. The only explanation they could make was that the fusion managers were right when they claimed that their partial reverse of last year had been caused by the stay-at-home vote. Their campaign this year was aimed directly at the reclamation of these careless fusionists. The figures are eloquent of their success.

At 1 a. m. Wednesday morning 150 precincts had been received from outside of Lancaster and Douglas counties. They showed a gain for Holcomb of 1,531. This was at the rate of about eight to the precinct.

At the same hour the republican state central committee, basing its figures on a different set of returns, found a gain of about nine to a precinct for Holcomb. It was said by the secretary that the indications pointed to the election of Holcomb by about 10,000. He believed, however, that the later returns would show smaller gains per precinct than those first received.

Reports from Douglas county at 1 a. m. were that 52 precincts showed a fusion gain of 701, and that the republican county ticket was probably defeated.

#### Rosewater Concedes It.

Holcomb, fusion candidate for supreme bench, has carried Nebraska by ten thousand votes. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Bee, at midnight conceded the state to the fusionists, due, he thinks, to the opposition of the foreign voters to policy of expansion. More votes were cast this year than last, there being gains for both republican and fusion candidates, but Holcomb's gains are larger than those of Reese. One hundred and five precincts give Reese 10,466 and Holcomb 10,613; last year republican 10,240; fusion 9,701.

#### Lancaster County.

Returns from seventeen Lancaster county precincts and nineteen city precincts give Reese 4,409 and Holcomb 3,325, leaving Reese in the lead by 1,034 votes. His majority in the county will fall below 1,000 when the returns are in.

Aaron Buckstaff is probably defeated for county treasurer by William McLaughlin. Returns received show Buckstaff 2,986, McLaughlin 3,569.

The fusionists claim the election of McLaughlin for county treasurer, Fred Shepherd for county judge and P. H. Cooper for sheriff.

The race for sheriff is a close one with chances favoring Branson, the republican candidate. The returns received show Branson 3,334, Cooper 3,085.

The result of the vote for county judge is very close. Frank R. Waters, republican, has 3,298, so far as heard from, and Fred Shepherd, fusionist, has 2,996 votes.

#### The Sixth District.

In view of the meagreness of the figures received from the Sixth congressional district, the following from Lincoln county is of interest: Hall precinct, Lincoln county, Reese 36, Holcomb 23, Kinkaid 39, Neville 37; Hinman precinct, Reese 35, Holcomb 43, Kinkaid 37, Neville 49; Lemon precinct, Reese 14, Holcomb 3, Kinkaid 15, Neville 2; Osgood precinct, Reese 38, Holcomb 12, Kinkaid 26, Neville 18; precinct No. 2, North Platte, Kinkaid 229, Neville 118; Sunshine precinct, Reese 10, Holcomb 7, Kinkaid 10, Neville 7; Fallon precinct, Reese 33, Holcomb 43, Kinkaid 38, Neville 40; precinct, North Platte, No. 1, Reese 109, Holcomb 126, Kinkaid 103, Neville 147.

The returns from the Sixth district last night came in with so much slowness as to render it impossible to figure out the result.

Mr. Bryan said last night that "the campaign in Nebraska was fought on national issues, and the result is a protest against the policy of the republican administration."

Holcomb carries Omaha. Sixty-seven precincts, not including South Omaha and seven county precincts, give Holcomb a majority of 897. Douglas county will give Holcomb at least 1,000 majority.

# A MEXICAN BEAN CLOCK.

Exceptionally Clever Fraud Perpetrated by an Ingenious Jeweler.

A few years ago public curiosity was excited by the curious beans called the "devil beans of Mexico," which shopkeepers placed in their windows. They somewhat resembled roasted coffee beans in shape and color. They were also known as the "jumping beans," owing to the fact that from time to time they made spasmodic movements which propelled them quite a little distance. The beans grew on a small bush in the Mexican mountains, and it is conjectured that they belonged to the order euphorbiaceae. The bean really consisted of three similar pods which formed a single bean. It is usually a third of the bean which was exhibited as a curiosity. On opening the pod it was found that it contained a small larva, something like that frequently found in chestnuts. It is this little occupant which gives motion to the bean by its jerks and thumps against the side of its home. If the bean is slightly warmed it begins to turn from side to side, and perhaps with a sudden thump turns completely over and stands on one end, and then by successive jumps moves quite a distance. Those who are not in the secret are often greatly puzzled by this strange bean. An enterprising jeweler devised a scheme of utilizing them to make a magic clock. He accomplished this by imitating the shape of two of the beans, making the dummy beans out of soft iron. One he gilded and the other he silvered. The prepared iron beans were placed with the ordinary jumping beans on a thin white piece of pasteboard, outlined and numbered like the dial of a clock, but devoid of hands. The dial was located over the works of a large clock, which was placed face upward on the floor of the store window. He fastened small magnets to the ends of the hands. The works were of course carefully hidden from view. All that was in evidence was the cardboard clock dial and the jumping beans, among which were the gold and silver painted iron beans. These were placed on the cardboard over the concealed hands with the magnets attached. The magnets were moved by the hands of the clock so that they were almost in contact with the cardboard. As they moved around they carried the iron beans with them thus telling the time of day, and the public was greatly interested by the intelligence shown by the two beans, which distinguished them from their lively associates.—Scientific American.

Young society people in Boston have formed a "slang club," which has for its purpose the cultivation of artistic slang, and the society already numbers its members by the score. The more sedate of Boston's citizens wring their hands in alarm at the new idea, for anybody who can introduce a good slang word is eligible for membership. As a considerable number of the elite of Boston's society have already been proposed it seems that the new society has made a very fair start in introducing new slang words. A committee is at work on the formation of a slang dictionary, and it has discovered that New York's Bowery does not contain half as much warped and twisted English as lurks in and around Boston. Members of the slang club argue that slang is an art, and that a real good slang word expresses far more than any conceivable sentence. As far as lies in their power they will promulgate slang in the society in which they move, and once society gets permeated—well, then, "we shall see," as one of the slang club members observes. A member of the slang club is known as a "slanger." A man is more definitely known as a "canary," while a woman is known, if she is pretty, as a "fairy," otherwise as "rice." Every week "yellups" are held, at which everybody talks slang, and "breaker," or food, is served to everybody who has the "dough."

#### A Surprised Bishop.

From the Washington Post: That makes me think of a story Bishop Huntington told on himself during one of his last visits to Washington. The good bishop, it seems, once went down to a town in Connecticut to perform a marriage ceremony. He arrived the day before the wedding, and he left at the same time the bridal pair did, although he was driven to a different railway station. As he passed through the station, carrying his traveling bag, he was aware that he was creating a sensation, but was totally at a loss to account for it. In the car he found that he was still the object of amused attention. The porter positively snickered as he passed his seat, and finally as the train drew out he came up and assisted the churchman to remove his overcoat. "What is the matter with you, my man?" asked the bishop. The porter's snicker broadened into a laugh. "Ain't you done left the lady, lah?" he chuckled. "Eh?" exclaimed the bishop in surprise. Then his eye fell on the side of his traveling bag, which the porter had just turned round. There glued to it was a wide strip of white satin ribbon, on which was painted in large letters; "Married this morning." The facetiously minded best man had mistaken the bishop's traveling bag for that of the bridegroom, and a chuckling black porter worked late into the night removing that ribbon.

#### Had Begun with a Mother-in-Law.

From Fun: Mrs. Henpecker—I must tell you, Mr. Blunt, that if you marry my daughter, you will find that she has a temper of her own. Mr. Blunt—I don't mind that, madam, so long as she hasn't any of yours.