

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

A. C. HOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD, - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

A WELL-DRESSED man was detected on Broadway, New York, the other day, squirting oil on people's clothes from a can concealed on his person.

THE BODY of a rabid dog was recently dissected at Chicago. In its stomach was found the remnants of a rubber coat which it had torn from the back of a man it had attacked.

OVER two hundred Confederate soldiers draw pensions from the State of Virginia at the rate of sixty dollars a year for each limb lost. This is intended to cover the cost of artificial limbs.

A SHELTON, Conn., man recently sold a farm on which he had lived for nearly fifty years, and gave a warranty deed therefor free from all encumbrance. A search of the town records revealed the fact that there were not only two uncancelled mortgages on the property, but that he had not been the owner of it for eighteen years past.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that a warrant for a misdemeanor cannot be issued by a Justice of the Peace on an affidavit by a private person. Prosecution must be by indictment or by information of the Prosecuting Attorney. A knowledge of this fact will save the officers of the law a great deal of annoyance and unnecessary trouble.

THERE will shortly be shipped from London to New York fifteen pairs of swans to replace the same number that were poisoned by oil escaping from the pipes of the Standard Oil Company at Ramapo, N. J., during the freshest last year. The company was not liable for damage under the circumstances, but decided to replace them. They cost about five hundred dollars.

PROF. MASPERO, according to the London Times, has discovered between Thebes and Assiout what is thought to be the Panopolis of the ancient Greeks, the Khemias of the Egyptians. In a catacomb already explored one hundred and twenty mummies have been found. It is thought that six thousand will be unearthed. A harvest of papyrus, jewels and funeral treasures is expected.

A FRENCHMAN, Mons. W. de Fonvielle, has offered English railway companies a novel suggestion for detecting the presence of infernal machines in baggage. All baggage received should be laid flat on wooden tables supported by iron feet, but not nailed to them, when the slightest noise made by clockwork on any of the parcels would become audible if a microphone were placed on each table.

JOHN PARROTT, the pioneer banker of San Francisco, who died recently, left a curious will. His estate, valued at \$5,000,000, was not to be divided until the death of his widow. She will act as trustee of the property devised to her and her children. Even one son, who is of age, was willed the profits of a large ranch "as long as his mother approves of his conduct," in contrary event she has power to divide the income among the other children.

CARLOS AGUIERO, the Cuban Revolutionary leader, is a man below the medium height and weighs only one hundred and fifteen pounds. He has black curling hair and a small mustache which turns up at the ends. His smiles are grim, and there is a look of fierceness about his face, but ordinarily he is the most harmless person imaginable in appearance. Aguiero belongs to a wealthy family in Puerto Principe. He is not yet thirty, and has been in arms against Spanish authority in Cuba almost continuously since he was fourteen. No one who knows him doubts his bravery.

It appears from a recent statement made by one of the most extensive iron founders in England, that owing to the improvements lately made in the manufacture of coke, the yield of the latter, per ton of coal, has been increased from about sixty per cent. to seventy-five and seventy-seven per cent. At the same time that the yield of coke has been thus increased, the by-products have been utilized to the extent of seven gallons of tar and thirty gallons of ammonia liquor per ton of coal. This advance in the utilization of by-products means, in a word, a reduction in the cost of the production of iron.

A REGION of ridge lands in Central Georgia, embracing four hundred square miles, is pronounced the finest peach-growing territory in the world. Recently large profits have been made there. There are eight hundred acres of peach trees in the immediate vicinity of Griffin. Lands contiguous have fruit killed by frost two years out of three, while the fruit on the ridge escapes. Not only this, but the soil makes an unusually sweet-flavored fruit, adorned with uncommonly vivid coloring. The Chinese cling peaches raised on this ridge bring six dollars a bushel in the Northern market when other peaches sell for only two dollars a bushel.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS

A Summary of the Daily News.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE Senate on the 21st took up the Bankruptcy bill. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill was so amended as to make the examining officers of the Treasury officers to finally examine the bills for disbursements, the bills to be filed in the bankruptcy court to be by the party presenting them and certified to by the Judge. Amendments were proposed by Messrs. George Sherman, Hon. Charles M. Morgan and Van Wyck. The bill as amended was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate and passed—yeas 22, nays 15. The Chair then laid before the Senate the special order, it being the Pseudo-pneumonia bill. In the House, Mr. Eaton reported back the bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the President in case of removal by death or resignation of both the President and Vice-President. Mr. Mather, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the sections of the Civil Service Act which restrict the appointment of certain officers to four years. The motion was lost—yeas 90, nays 134. Mr. Dingley, from the Shipping Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill creating an investigation of the Treasury Department. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 179, nays 4. Mr. Warren, from the Committee on Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 166, nays 5. Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, the Senate on the 22d took up the bill to accept and ratify certain agreements made with the Sioux Indians, and grant the right of way to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company through the Sioux Reservation in Dakota. The bill passed without debate. On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, the Senate took up a similar bill to accept and ratify a certain agreement made with the Sioux Indians and grant the right of way to the Dakota Central Railway Company through the Sioux Reservation. The bill passed without debate. The bill introduced into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. After debate the committee rose and the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill. The committee arose and reported the bill to the House, when it passed. At the opening session Mr. Evans of Pennsylvania, in a speech of fourteen hundred manufacturing industries in his district, protested against the passage of the Morrison bill. Mr. Edgerly favored a complete revision of the tariff.

Mr. Vest, in the Senate on the 23d, reported favorably a bill for a bridge over the Missouri near Sibley, Mo. The bill amending the revised statutes in relation to timber on the public lands was passed. It provides for the reservation of the unlawful cutting of timber. The Chair laid before the Senate the bill to amend the act to regulate the exportation of animal industry to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, provide for the exportation of pseudo-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. The bill was substituted for the Senate bill. Pending debate the Senate went into executive session on the adjournment. In the House, Mr. Turner, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the Kansas completed election cases of Wood vs. Peters. A majority of the committee declared in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Peters. A resolution by the minority provided for the seating of the contestant, Mr. Wood. The majority portion of the day was consumed in the discussion of the case. Finally the minority resolution was lost, only Messrs. Bennett and Weaver voting in the affirmative and the majority resolution was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Morrison bill. The evening session was devoted to a discussion of the Morrison Tariff bill.

THE Chair, on the 23d, laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General requesting that immediate attention be made by a joint resolution of Congress for the payment of jurors and witnesses in the United States Courts. The sum recommended was \$2,000,000. A bill was passed providing for the disposal of abandoned military reservations. The bill amending the revised statutes relating to trespasses on the public lands was passed. It adds imprisonment to the fine already provided for. The Chair laid before the Senate unfinished business being a bill to provide for a bureau of animal industry and to suppress cattle diseases. In the House, a joint resolution authorizing the War to lease to the Board of Fish Commissioners of Michigan a certain strip of land on the coast of St. Ignace, Mich., was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. The discussion followed the revised bill when the committee rose and the House agreed to its report, the vote on concurrence in the ordinance amendment being yeas 196, Mr. Kasson withdrew the point of order which had sent the Post-office Appropriation and Senate amendments to a committee of the Whole, and the House proceeded to their consideration the amendments were non-concurred in. A revision of the bill in the House on the ordinance amendment shows that it stood yeas 127, nays 106.

In the Senate, on the 25th, Mr. Blair, of the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably the House bill to establish and maintain a bureau of labor statistics; the bill introduced in the Senate to provide for the study of physiology and effects of intoxicating narcotics and poisonous substances on life, health and welfare among the people of the Territories and District of Columbia. Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate on the joint resolution recently submitted and several bills already introduced relating to interstate commerce. The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The pseudo-pneumonia bill was taken up. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Up to 3:30 o'clock the time of the committee was for the bill relieving certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion. Mr. Steele moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs. Pending a vote, the House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock. The House at the evening session passed fifteen pension bills and then adjourned.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL. The National Committee of the Prohibition and Home Protection party announces its national convention, which was to have been held at Pittsburgh, May 21, postponed till July 23.

The Democratic State and Parish tickets were generally successful in Louisiana at the recent election. A light vote was polled.

PROFESSOR WIGGINS claimed that the recent storms and earthquake in England were a fair fulfillment of his March predictions.

The death is announced of John Lanaster, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London. It was Mr. Lanaster who brought his yacht under fire during the action between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, off Cherbourg, in 1864, and who saved Captain Semmes and several of the crew of the Alabama.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD, a well known barrister of Chicago, died on the 24th.

REPRESENTATIVE BRADY, of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, was reported seriously ill from bladder complaint. Two operations have been performed. Apprehensions that he will not recover are entertained by his friends.

VON MOLTKE was ill with catarrh of the lungs. He has obtained a long leave of absence, and will retire to his estates in Silesia.

MISCELLANEOUS. SAGAMORE MILL No. 1, at Fall River, Mass., was burned the other morning. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$500,000. The fire was alleged to be incendiary, the mill being the scene of a recent strike.

MORE TORNADOES.

A Destructive Tornado in Ohio—Anderson County, Kansas, also has a Cyclone. CINCINNATI, April 23.—A Jamestown, Green County, O., special says a terrible cyclone struck Jamestown about five o'clock yesterday afternoon; two-thirds of the town was completely ruined, and six persons killed, namely: Miss Stella Jones, aged 15, Esculapia Springs, Ky.; Mrs. Anna Carpenter; Letitia Jenkins, daughter of G. J. Jenkins; Miss Kate Boelter, Mrs. Stewart, a colored woman and a son of James Pauls. Several badly wounded. No estimate of the damage is possible now. Further details cannot be given at this time.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. DAYTON, O., April 23.—Shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon the most destructive cyclone ever known in this part of the country passed over the southern part of Montgomery and Greene Counties, devastating everything in its course. It appears to have originated near Woodbury, a small town about ten miles south of here, and eye witnesses describe it as appearing in its fury. Authentic statement is that the cyclone was formed by a union of two light storms, one from the south and northwest which immediately assumed the form of a water-spout, rising and descending like waves of the sea, and destroyed everything in its way. Mr. E. Best, of this city, who was near enough to observe accurately, says that it was fully one-eighth of a mile wide, and moved about over the country like an immense cloud of smoke, while everywhere in its path the air was dark with trees and ruins of houses. Forests were mowed down like weeds, fences destroyed for miles and it is estimated that in this country alone at least twenty residences are in ruins, to say nothing of the loss on other buildings, live stock and farm property. At Alexandria, Va., six miles south of here, several people are known to be injured and one lady reported killed, while a saw mill, barns and other buildings were destroyed. At Carrollton, Ky., a paper mill and other buildings are badly damaged, while a number of residences are reported destroyed. Telegraph lines are down in all directions and the roads are impassable from the ruins that fill them. Near Woodburn residences and other buildings belonging to Edward Wheatley were destroyed, with other property, amounting in all to \$2,000.

REMOVED MESSAGES. A brick school house, No. A., is destroyed and the roof was carried five hundred yards. Mr. Harris' house and barn was destroyed. One child was caught in the cyclone and carried two hundred yards and dropped to earth slightly injured. Mr. Mitchell's house and barn was partly ruined. Mr. Edmond's property was badly damaged. Edmond's barn and other buildings were destroyed. The names of the other losers cannot be ascertained, but considering the large number of houses destroyed, there must be a heavy loss in the vicinity of Malmisburg. There is a heavy damage in this city. There was heavy rain and hail, but little wind. One of the freaks of the cyclone is that in Dayton and a few miles south of it there was a rain and hail, while south of it there was rain and no hail, still further south and north, and in the sections of country devastated neither rain nor hail. At Bell Brook, Green County, at least fifteen farm houses are more or less damaged, but the families, generally, escaped by taking refuge in cellars. From Carrollton the cyclone took a direct easterly course, and its force was not in the least spent when it reached Jamestown, a thriving village of six hundred inhabitants, which is reported ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

ADVICES FROM INDIA state that the cholera was abating at Calcutta. One death from cholera was reported at Bombay.

THE Bank of Montreal has declared a dividend of five per cent for the half year, and has raised its reserves to \$3,900,000.

FRANK JAMES was acquitted at Huntsville, Ala., of the Mussel Shoals robbery. He was immediately re-arrested for complicity in the train robbery at Otterville, Mo., on the night of July 5, 1876. The last arrest was thought to be for the purpose of thwarting his arrest by the Minnesota authorities for the bank robbery and murder at Northfield, in that State, September, 1876.

THE steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool for Quebec, was forced to go to Halifax to discharge mails and passengers. She could not make Quebec owing to the ice.

CHARLES HASTINGS, William Cann and Frank Poase were drowned the other afternoon at Milland, Ont., by the upsetting of a yacht.

THE grain elevators of Smith, Hippen & Co. and Hulme & Co., at Pekin, Ill., were destroyed by fire the other night. The grain was partially insured. The total loss was estimated at \$50,000.

AN old man named Jellison was dragged out of bed at Audubon, Iowa, by four men and hanged naked to a tree. He was an inoffensive farmer and the crime was supposed to have been committed by relatives, one of whom was a desperado.

THE arbitration committees of the Carpet Manufacturers' Association and the Carpet Weavers' Protective Union of Philadelphia is agreed not to change the present scale of wages. During the past five years the manufacturers and employes have met together every six months and arranged a schedule of prices. Trade was reported good.

A TERRIBLE cyclone devastated Montgomery and Greene Counties, O., on the afternoon of the 23d. Jamestown, a city of seven hundred inhabitants, was almost swept out of existence, and six persons were killed. There was loss of life at other points devastated by the storm, and the destruction of property was immense. At Garnett, Kas., the evening before there was also a cyclone, but the damage was light.

A BAND of fifty-three Hryan Creoles landed in Cuba to reinforce Aguiero's band. GRAND MASTER of Orange-men at Belfast has received a letter warning him that the Invincibles are on his track.

THE Polar conference at Vienna has terminated its labors. Lieutenant Ray of the United States and other delegates were presented to the Emperor.

THE International Exposition at Turin, Italy, was opened to the public recently by King Humbert and Queen Margaret. Many foreigners were present.

UNUSUAL activity has been displayed by the police of Dublin of late. It is believed the Government has received information which renders it expedient to be keenly alert.

THE Senate was not in session on the 26th. The House considered the bill to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine, and to encourage the American foreign carrying trade. Several important amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

FABREY's stove factory at Paducah, Ky., burned recently.

BULTMAN, TOMPKINS & Co., of New York, have made an assignment.

A NEW APPLICATION.

An American Invention Whereby a Pump May Cope Successfully With the Most Pressurized—Dynamite Bombs Fired from Ordinary Cannon—Good Bye Iron-Clads.

New York, April 23. For the first time, a dynamite bomb was successfully thrown from an ordinary cannon. The place selected for the trial of this new projectile—a trial which, it is claimed, marks a red-letter day in the history of modern warfare—was a long, low swamp back of Greenville, N. J. A little group of men hung about an ordinary cannon, pointed up the salt marsh. To the left lay Newark, and to the right Morris Canal. Another group of men stood on a bridge across the canal about a block from the cannon, looking at the first crowd through field-glasses. Mr. F. H. Snyder, the inventor of the projectile, exhibited the cannon, an ordinary four-inch, twelve pounder, from Governor's Island. It was loaded with one and one-half pounds of powder. Next, a wad made of round disks of leather, with spiral springs separating them, held the powder in place. Then the projectile itself was put in place. It looks much like a very large cartridge—about a foot long and four inches in diameter. Five pounds of dynamite were stored in the upper end of the projectile and the cushion was in the place occupied by the powder. This rubber cushion was the secret of the invention. Through it the dynamite is thrown from the gun without exploding.

UNDER ORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES the shock of the exploding powder would ignite the dynamite before it left the gun, but this cushion counteracts the effect of the shock, and the bomb is fired without feeling the sudden blow as the powder behind it explodes. The cannon was loaded, and a long wire attached to it leading to the bridge. The men who before had occupied places on the bridge moved to a hill several blocks further away. A bald-headed man, with a blue coat hid behind a boat with his fingers in his ears. There was only room for one there, and his companion, with his silk hat grasped firmly in his hand, went sending swiftly up the tow path of the canal. A third spectator struggled, ankle deep, in a cistern marsh.

"Are you all ready?" sang out the man at the wire. Every one on the bridge tried to get behind his neighbor as the word was given. A puff of smoke, a loud report, and the rubber buffer and the wad were sent to drop a hundred yards away. A second later a shower of earth flew up nearly a mile distant. Where the shot struck the earth was soft and, as expected, the dynamite did not explode. A party of men sent to dig up the missile, after digging down six feet, gave up for the evening. Next a projectile for naval warfare was shot across the water. This was of wood, brass capped, four feet long, shaped like a cigar, and at the lower end had four wings of steel, placed precisely as the feathers of an arrow. The theory was that the shot would strike the water, ricochet, and, skipping over the waves,

to the most powerful vessel. A younger man brought the missile on his shoulder and placed it gingerly by the side of the cannon. Mr. Snyder unscrewed the pointed end and put in more dynamite. Again the word was given, and the bomb went skipping over the bay toward Newark. The wooden part broke, however, so the rotary motion expected to be given was not shown. It had been intended to recover the projectiles that had been fired and explode them afterward, but as one was too deep in the marsh and the other in the water, the dynamite in the dinner pail was touched off instead. Explaining his invention Mr. Snyder said, "I have been working on this for two years. A twenty-pound projectile, sufficient to annihilate the most powerful vessel, can be made for \$20 less than the cost of an ordinary shell. The invention of this rubber seems a simple, every-day thing, but that is its beauty." The experiments were made by the Dynamite Projectile Company, of No. 205 Broadway. The Government will try the shells at Sandy Hook in a few days.

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BADLY BUNKOED. An Illinois Banker Bled by Denver Bunko Men—He Returns to His Home Only to be Overtaken Suddenly by Death.

PIONIA, Ill., April 23. When Harvey Holman, an old citizen and banker of Chillicothe, in this County, died suddenly here last Sunday, on his return from Denver, it was rumored that while in that city he had fallen a victim to the bunko steers. The amount of which he had been defrauded was placed at several hundred dollars. Yesterday it was ascertained that the sum was really \$16,000. Mr. Holman had drawn checks for the sum, and, as he supposed, saw them destroyed. This pretended destruction was simply to keep Mr. Holman from complaining to the police. The checks were sent on to Chillicothe, and the face paid by Mr. Holman's bank. Mr. Holman became aware of this when he reached here, and it is probable the distress and anxiety of mind he experienced hastened his death. Mr. Holman was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this county.

DYNAMITERS SENTENCED. GLASGOW, April 23. Peter O'Rhea, charged with the nine Glasgow dynamiters sentenced some time since with causing the explosion of the Trateston gasometer and blowing up the shed of the Caledonia Railroad station, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment. The Chief Constable received a letter this morning in which the writer informed him that his life had been forfeited for the activity he had displayed in the conviction of the dynamiters, and stating that the avengers were on his track.

INDIAN TROUBLES. The Reported Battle With Indians in Southern Colorado.

DENVER, April 23.—A Johnson, who was present at the recent battle between Navajo and whites, at Mitchell's place on the lower San Juan River, in Southern Colorado, arrived at Durango yesterday. Johnson says: "Myself, Wm. Greene and Victor Neff arrived at Mitchell's store on the 15th. A party of a dozen Navajo Indians came to the store, and one drew a gun on Edward Mitchell. While the quarrel was in progress a Navajo named Eye Lily commenced removing the buckskin from his rifle and the other Indians ran for their guns that were standing against the store. Both Indians and whites then began firing. After about twenty-five shots had been exchanged, the Indians retreated across the river, leaving one dead body on the ground. None of the whites were hurt. The whites then proceeded to throw up a fortification while the women showed great nerve carrying tubs of water to supply them in case of siege. Johnson then started for Fort Lewis and the commanding officer immediately started a squad of mounted cavalry to the relief of Mitchell. When they reached Bowen Ferry a Navajo came in and reported that the Utes had killed all the whites at Mitchell's place. So far no other word has been received, and Johnson fears all the whites have been massacred. It is not improbable that the Utes went to the scene to avenge the death of a Navajo Indian. It is common for one tribe to lay its crimes to another. The district commander has ordered Captain Edmond's company to leave St. Louis early this morning. Troops are also being brought up from Fort Wingate, New Mexico. It may be several days before anything definite can be learned. The following is a list of the whites when Johnson left at White's place: Old man Mitchell and wife, Edgar Mitchell, wife and three children, Henry Mitchell and wife, Joseph Houghton and wife, P. or Christman, William Poland, William Greene and Victor Neff.

ABOUT WHEAT. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President sent the Senate a report from the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of the Senate requesting information as to the average production, consumption, exportation and importation of wheat, rye, corn and cotton in foreign countries, their probable requirements of such products from the United States before crops the coming year are ready, and other information bearing on the question of the demand for grain and cotton products of the United States. The Secretary in his report, says: "Calculations and estimates submitted prove, as far as statistics can prove under the circumstances, that the stock of wheat on hand in Europe, at the close of 1883 did not materially differ from the stock on hand at the close of the previous year; that the wants of Europe are as imperative and as great as they were in 1883; and that the demands upon the United States should naturally be as great as they were in 1883. How long Europe may draw upon her reserve stock, or what are the exact considerations which control the several countries, especially the United Kingdom, which may be said to regulate the wheat market of the world, time alone can develop."

FIGURES DON'T LIE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 23.—The report of Secretary Stewart, of the Chamber of Commerce, shows that the receipts of wheat at Minneapolis during the year 1883 were 2,000,000 bushels more than the receipts at Chicago. This statement seems almost incredible, but the figures show it. The receipts at Chicago were 29,351,000 bushels, and at Minneapolis 29,275,000. This will give some idea of what Minneapolis is likely to become as a great grain market. The business on 'change is increasing with wonderful rapidity. In another year it will be greater than that of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, and crowding upon the heels of Chicago in three years.