



'Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty,' and One Dollar a year is the Price of The Chief.

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**GEN. WASHINGTON**

**EXTENDED HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.**

Of the First and Famous President of the United States by an Early Writer—Incidents and Adventures of His Life.

**CHAPTER I.**

Of George Washington's birth, family and education—Of his mission to the French commandant on the Ohio in 1753—His military operations as an officer of Virginia from 1754 to 1758—Subsequent employments to the commencement of the American Revolution.

**CHAPTER I 1753 to 1758.**

(Continued from last week.)

The controversy about the Ohio lands, which began in Virginia, was taken up very seriously by Great Britain, and two British regiments were sent to America to support the claims of his Britannic majesty. They arrived early in 1755, and were commanded by Gen. Braddock. That officer, being informed of the talents of George Washington, invited him to serve the campaign as a volunteer aide de camp. The invitation was cheerfully accepted, and Washington joined Gen Braddock near Alexandria, and proceeded with him to Will's Creek, afterwards called Fort Cumberland. Here the army was detailed till the 12th of June, waiting for wagons, horses and provisions. Washington had early recommended the use of pack horses, instead of wagons for conveying the baggage of the army. The propriety of this advice soon became apparent, and a considerable change was made in conformity to it. The army had not advanced much more than ten miles from Fort Cumberland, when Washington was seized with a violent fever, but nevertheless continued with the army, being conveyed in a covered wagon, after he had refused to stay behind, though so much exhausted as to be unable to ride on horseback. He advised the general to leave his heavy artillery and baggage behind, and to advance rapidly to Fort Duquesne, with a select body of troops, a few necessary stores, and some pieces of light artillery. Hopes were indulged that by this expeditious movement, Fort Duquesne might be reached in its present weak state with a force sufficient to reduce it, before expected reinforcements should arrive. Gen. Braddock approved the scheme, and submitted it to the consideration of a council held at the Little Meadows, which recommended that the commander in chief should advance as fast as possible with 1200 select men, and that Col. Dunbar should remain behind with the remainder of the troops and the heavy baggage. This advanced corps commenced its march with only thirty carriages, but did not proceed with the rapidity that was expected. They frequently halted to level the road, and to build bridges over inconsiderable brooks. They consumed four days in passing over the first nineteen miles from Little Meadows. At this place, the physicians declared that Col. Washington's life would be endangered by advancing with the army. He was therefore ordered by Gen. Braddock to stay behind with a small guard till Dunbar should arrive with the rear of the army. As soon as his strength would permit, he joined the advanced detachment, and immediately entered on the duties of his office. On the next day, July 9th, a dreadful scene took place. When Braddock had crossed the Monongahela, and was only a few miles from Fort Duquesne,

and was pressing forward without any apprehension of danger, he was attacked in an open road, thick set with grass. An invisible enemy, consisting of French and Indians, commenced a heavy and well directed fire on his uncovered troops. The van fell back on the main body, and the whole was thrown into disorder. Marksmen leveled their pieces particularly at officers and others on horseback. In short time Washington was the only aide de camp left alive and not wounded. On him, therefore, devolved the whole duty of carrying the general's orders. He was of course obliged to be constantly in motion, traversing the fields of battle on horseback in all directions. He had two horses shot under him, and four bullets passed through his coat, but he escaped unhurt, though every other officer on horseback was either killed or wounded. Providence preserved him for further and greater services. Throughout the whole of the carnage and confusion of this fatal day, Washington displayed the greatest coolness and the most perfect self possession. Braddock was undismayed amidst a shower of bullets, and by his countenance and example, encouraged his men to stand their ground; but valor was useless, and discipline only offered surer marks to the destructive aim of unseen marksmen. Unacquainted with the Indian mode of fighting, Braddock neither advanced upon nor retreated from the assailants, but very injudiciously endeavored to form his broken troops on the ground where they were first attacked, and where they were exposed uncovered to the incessant galling fire of a sheltered enemy. He had been cautioned of the danger to which he was exposed, and was advised to advance the provincials in front of his troops, to scour the woods and detect ambuscades, but he disregarded the salutary recommendation. The action lasted nearly three hours, in the course of which the general had three horses shot under him, and finally received a wound, of which he died in a few days in the camp of Dunbar, to which he had been brought by Col. Washington and others. On the fall of Braddock his troops gave way in all directions, and could not be rallied till they had crossed the Monongahela. The Indians, allured, by plunder, did not pursue with vigor. The vanquished regulars soon fell back to Dunbar's camp, from which, after destroying such of their stores as could be spared, they retired to Philadelphia. The officers in the British regiments displayed the greatest bravery. Their whole number was 85 and 64 of them were killed or wounded. The common soldiers were so disconcerted by the unusual mode of attack, that they soon broke, and could not be rallied. The three Virginia companies in the engagement behaved very differently, and fought like men till there were scarcely 30 men left alive in the whole. This reverse of fortune rather added to, than took from, the reputation of Washington. His country extolled his conduct, and generally said and believed, that if he had been commander, the disasters of the day would have been avoided. Intelligence of Braddock's defeat, and that Col. Dunbar had withdrawn all the regular forces from Virginia, arrived while the assembly of that colony was in session. Impressed with the necessity of protecting their exposed frontier settlements, they determined to raise a regiment of sixteen companies. The command of this was given to Washington. So great was the public confidence in the soundness of his judgment, that he

was authorized to name the field officers. His commission also designated him as commander in chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised, in Virginia. In execution of the duties of his new office, Washington, after giving the necessary orders for the recruiting service, visited the frontiers. He found many posts, but few soldiers. Of these the best disposition was made. While on his way to Williamsburg to arrange a plan of operation with the lieutenant governor, he was overtaken by an express below Fredericksburg, with information that the back settlements were broken up by parties of French and Indians, who were murdering and capturing men, women and children, burning their houses, and destroying their crops, and that the few troops stationed on the frontiers, unable to protect the country, had retreated to small stockade forts. Washington altered his course from Williamsburg to Winchester, and endeavored to collect a force for the defence of the country. But this was impossible. The inhabitants instead of assembling in arms, and facing the invaders, fled before them, and extended the general panic. While the attention of individuals was engrossed by their families and private concerns, the general safety was neglected. The alarm became universal, and the utmost confusion prevailed. Before any adequate force was collected to repel the assailants, they had safely crossed the Alleghany mountains, after having done an immense mischief. Irruptions of this kind were repeatedly made into the frontier settlements of Virginia, in the years of 1756, 1757 and 1758. These generally consisted of a considerable number of French and Indians, who were detached from Fort Duquesne. It was their usual practice on their approaching the settlements, to divide into small parties, and avoiding the forts, to attack solitary families in the night, as well as the day. The savages, accustomed to live in the woods, found little difficulty in concealing themselves till their fatal blow was struck. Sunday unimportant skirmishes took place, with various results, but the number killed on both sides was inconsiderable, when compared with the mischief done, and the many who were put to death, otherwise than in battle. The invaders could seldom be brought to a regular engagement. Honorable war was not in their contemplation. Plunder, devastation and murder were their objects. The assemblage of a respectable force to oppose them, was their signal for retreating. Irruptions of this kind were so frequent for three years following Braddock's defeat, that in Pennsylvania, the frontier settlers were driven back as far as Carlisle, and in Maryland to Fredericktown, and in Virginia to the Blue Ridge.

[To be continued.]

**How's This!**

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Park's livery stable at North Platte burned Saturday night. Loss \$2,000, insurance.

**EDUCATIONAL NEWS**

**HAPPENINGS IN OUR SCHOOLS.**

Furnished by County Superintendent D. M. Hunter.

The circular in regard to the establishment of county High School filled the space of the educational column during the past four weeks. Monthly reports have been received from the following districts:

Dis.	Teacher	ED. AV. AT.
51	Carrie L. Bill (pr dpt.)	36 27
4	Miss Alma L. Parker	20 16
6	Lulu C. Barker	33 26
9	J. R. Hoover	25 23
12	Zoa B. Keith	27 20
14	Marie Taylor	14 12
16	J. W. Vandiver	18 15
17	Lulu A. Ayer	28 22
20	Minnie A. Yensen	34 12
22	Rose D. Paul	35 19
23	John M. Earner	10 9
24	H. W. Cox	17 15
27	M. Katie Noble	16 11
31	A. N. Allquist (gr dpt.)	27 24
—	Aimer Roth (pr dpt.)	51 43
32	Julia White	21 8
33	H. Maude Orchard	20 13
34	Maude Mook	19 15
41	Mabel Truman	24 18
42	Mary L. Farquhar	34 20
45	L. B. Greenlee	14 12
46	Mabel H. Day	26 15
48	Thos. A. Leonard	31 12
49	Dani. M. Garber	15 6
50	Ruth Householder	11 9
52	Mammie Noble	8 6
56	Anna Cockrall	34 28
58	Sarah L. Fisher	17 12
61	Mary L. Crotty	16 11
63	Oscar A. Arnold	30 20
65	Belle Spanogle	43 25
66	Emily Robinson	35 27
71	G. S. Parker	11 8
75	Chas. Foe	10 6
76	Nettie M. Hummel	25 21
78	Carrie M. Hummel (S.S.)	15 10
—	Lester A. Koonts (N. S.)	21 15
80	Jessie Holycross	30 12
81	Oliver Foe	16 12

District 17 observed arbor day by planting trees.

In district 56, Anna Cockrall teacher for the month ending April 20th, Cliffo Crawford, Lee Crawford, Dan Erwin, Ralph Haught, Clarence Hubbard, Ralph Hubbard, Willie Spracher, Mintz Anderson, Hattie Mather, Clara Crawford, Cora Hubbard, Grace Smith and Susie Spracher were not absent.

Cora Hubbard, Susie Spracher, Grace Smith and Mintz Anderson had 90 per cent or over in deportment.

The entertainment given by the Red Cloud schools Friday and Saturday nights of last week in the opera house was a complete success.

An educational meeting was held at the school house in district 36 on Thursday evening of last week. A few were present and some questions of general interest were discussed.

On account of the farmers being very busy, the days long, the nights short, and a small attendance the consequence; the remaining educational meetings as announced in the circular will be postponed till next fall.

During this school year thirteen meetings have been held. A greater number will be held during the next year, as we believe, some good may be accomplished for the cause of education in this way.

On Saturday, May 12, 1894, at 11 a. m., a teachers' meeting will be held at Bladen. The program is as follows:

**OPENING EXERCISE.**  
Paper—Life of Edward Eggleston. Eva'yu F. Campbell. Music. Class drill in language—Aimee Roth. Paper—The teacher as a Character Builder—Mary Farquhar. Music. Paper—The Socratic Method of Teaching—A. N. Allquist. Query box. After the reading of each paper there will be a grand discussion of the subject. This will be the last teachers' meeting of this school year. A good attendance is desired.

**WEATHER BULLETIN**

**PROGNOSTICATIONS OF WEATHER.**

Prepared and Furnished for Special Publication in the Red Cloud Chief by W. T. Foster.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO, May 4th.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from May 9th to May 13th, and from May 3d to 7th. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 14th, cross the western mountains by close 15th the great central valleys from 16th to 18th, and the eastern states about the 19th.

May is usually a quiet weather month, but this year it will assume the roll of March, and much blustery weather will be experienced. This storm wave will continue this unusual weather, and a larger number of electrical disturbances than usual may be expected. This disturbance will also inaugurate the cooler half of the month, the temperature of which will average about as much below the normal as the first half will average above.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 14th, the great central valleys about the 16th, and the eastern states about the 18th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 17th, the great central valleys about the 19th, and the eastern states about 21st.

**STUDYING ELECTRICITY.**

Among the most suggestive experiments in electricity is that of the pith balls. The pith of cornstalks or other vegetable growth are used because they are very light in weight. Balls the size of a pea are made of this substance and hung by cotton threads and fastened to a knob, plate or the point of a wire that will conduct electricity. The cotton thread is used because it is a good conductor of electricity. An electric charge is then caused to enter the knob, and from it the pith balls are charged. They immediately separate and swing as far from each other as the threads will permit. As the electricity slowly evaporates, or is lost by going off into the atmosphere, the pith balls slowly come together, and at the end of several hours the electricity is gone and the balls touch.

The law of electricity, illustrated by the above experiment, must necessarily be universal, must apply to all the heavenly bodies, does away with the necessity of a miracle, and explains why the earth and planets do not fall into the sun or collide with each other. It also explains why the atmosphere expands, causing evaporation and drouth, why it condenses, causing rainfall.

If the sun and planets are electrified bodies, electro-dynamos, as admitted by most scientists, their relative positions have something to do with the tension of their electrical charges, and as these positions are constantly changing, the effects in expanding and condensing our atmosphere would give us almost an endless variety of weather. As Mercury revolves around the sun in about 88 days, Neptune in about 164 years, and the other planets varying between these periods, it requires 164 years for one complete set of changes, and the second set of 164 years would not be the same as the first.

These facts give some idea of the

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complexities of the weather question and why the scientists, with all their great learning and unlimited means for investigation, have not even made a start toward long range weather forecasts. They have ignored the real causes so vividly illustrated by the pith ball experiments. The earth is heavily charged with electricity in the passing of its incoming electric currents by the moon or planets, and then, while that electrical charge is evaporating the moisture and other volatile elements of the earth, quiet, warm weather results till a heavenly body, containing a minus quantity of electricity, encounters an outgoing current from the earth, when the latter is suddenly robbed of a part of its electric charge, the atmosphere collapses, spills its moisture, is overturned and cold weather results.

Keep in mind that every thing contains electricity and an electrosphere. The latter is a quiet body of electricity surrounding the body as the atmosphere surrounds the earth. A telegraph wire or an electric car cable is surrounded by an electrosphere with a depth varying according to the tension of the electric charge.

A perfect sphere, that is, a globe that is perfectly round with no elevations or depressions, has an electrosphere with a uniform depth. But if there are even small elevations and depressions the electrosphere is deeper over the former and of less depth over the latter. The electricity will escape at the prominences, and if these are sharp pointed the electricity escapes more rapidly.

In accord with the above we find all mountains heavily charged with electricity which escapes into space from the mountain peaks. This is probably the reason why the mountain people have such robust health and why those of the valleys become so much debilitated. Along the low coasts on the west side of North and South America nervous diseases are more prevalent than elsewhere, and an unusual tendency to insanity is noted. The mountain peaks, near by and numerous, rob the low coasts of electricity, and therefore the necessary electric tension for sustaining animal life is deficient in the latter localities. The coast people find a short residence in the mountains a wonderfully successful remedy for their nervous prostrations.

Where two bodies are brought near each other the electrosphere of each is driven to that side of each that is opposite to the other. In case of the earth and moon the electrosphere of the latter is always on that side farthest from the earth, and on that side opposite the moon. That electrosphere causes the tides, which are lowest under the moon and highest on the opposite side of the earth. This late statement is made advisedly, and the reader is requested to investigate.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
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