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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 III.
CAMPAIGN OF 1776.**

Of the operations of General Washington in New York and New Jersey. The battle on Long Island. The retreat from York Island and through Jersey. The battles of Trenton and Princeton.

Impressed with these ideas, he hazarded his person for some considerable time in rear of his own men, and in front of the enemy, with his horse's head toward the latter, as if in expectation that, by an honorable death, he might escape the infamy he dreaded from the dastardly conduct of troops on whom he could place no dependence. His aids, and the confidential friends around his person, by direct violence, compelled him to retire. In consequence of their address and importunity, a life was saved for public service, which otherwise, from a sense of honor and a gust of passion, seemed to be devoted to almost certain destruction.

The shameful events of this day, hastened the evacuation of New York. This was effected with very little loss of men, but all the heavy artillery and a large portion of the baggage, provisions, military stores, and particularly the tents, were unavoidably left behind. The loss of the last mentioned article was severely felt in that season when cold weather was rapidly approaching.

The British having got possession of the city of New York, advanced in front of it, and stretched their encampments across York Island; while their shipping defended their flanks. Washington had made his strongest post at Kingsbridge, as that preserved his communication with the country. In front of this and near to the British, he had a strong detachment posted in an entrenched camp. This position of the two armies was particularly agreeable to him; for he wished to accustom his raw troops to face their enemies, hoping that by frequent skirmishes they would grow as familiar with the dangers incident to war, as to fear them less. Opportunities of making the experiment soon occurred. On the day after the retreat from New York, a skirmish took place between an advanced detachment of the British army and some American troops, commanded by Col. Knowlton of Connecticut, and Major Leitch of Virginia. Both these officers fell, bravely fighting at the head of their troops. The captains with their men kept the ground, and fairly beat their adversaries from the field. This was the first advantage the army under the command of Washington had gained in the campaign. Its influence on the army was great. To increase its effects, the next day was "Leitch," and the General gave public thanks to the troops engaged therein. He contrasted their conduct with the late shameful flight of the troops from the woods on Kipp's Bay, and observed—"That the result proved what might be done, where officers and men exerted themselves;" and again called on all so to act as not to disgrace the noble cause in which they were engaged.

Gen. Howe continued to prosecute his scheme for cutting off Washington's communication with the eastern

states, and enclosing him so as to compel a general engagement. With this view the royal army landed on Frog's Neck, in West Chester county, and soon after advanced to New Rochelle, and made sundry successive movements, all calculated to effect this purpose. A few skirmishes took place, but a general action was carefully avoided by Washington, except in one case, in which he had such a manifest advantage from his position on hills near the White Plains, that Gen. Howe declined it. The project of getting in the rear of the American army was in like manner frustrated by frequent and judicious changes of his position. Gen. Howe failing in his first design, adopted a new plan of operations. His efforts were henceforth directed to an invasion of New Jersey, urging him to put the militia of that state in the best state of preparation to defend their country, and also recommending the removal of stock and provisions from the sea coast. About this time Fort Mifflin was taken by storm, and the garrison, consisting of more than 2000 men, with their commander, Col. Mifflin, surrendered prisoners of war. This was the only post held by the Americans on York Island; and was an exception to the general plan of evacuating and retreating. Hopes had been indulged that it might be defended, and in conjunction with Fort Mifflin, on the opposite Jersey shore, made useful in embarrassing the passage of British vessels up and down the North river. This post having fallen, orders for the evacuation of Fort Mifflin were immediately given; but before the stores could be removed, Lord Cornwallis crossed the North river with 6000 men. Washington retreating before him, took post along the Hackensack. His situation there was nearly similar to that which he had abandoned; for he was liable to be encircled between the Hackensack and the Passaic rivers. He therefore, on the approach of the enemy, passed over to Newark. At Brunswick Washington kept his troops in motion, and even advanced a small detachment, as if intending to engage the enemy. Nor did he quit this position till their advanced guards were in sight. Lord Stirling was left at Princeton with 1200 men, to watch the British; and Washington proceeded with the residue to Trenton. There he meant to make a stand. Orders were previously given to collect and guard all the boats on the Delaware. The baggage and stores were also passed over. These being secured, Washington detached 1200 men to Princeton, to keep up the appearance of opposition, and soon follow with about 2000 militia men who had recently joined him. Before he reached Princeton, intelligence was received that Lord Cornwallis, strongly reinforced, was advancing from directions with the apparent design of getting in his rear. An immediate retreat became necessary over the Delaware. This was effected on the 8th of December. Washington secured all the boats on the Pennsylvania side; broke down the bridges on roads leading to the opposite shores, and posted his troops at the different fording places. So keen was the pursuit, that as the rear guard of the retreating army embarked, the van of the enemy came in sight. The British having driven the American army out of Jersey, posted themselves up and down the Delaware and small parties passed and repassed from one to the other, without any interruption. They made some attempts to get boats, but failed. They also repaired bridges that had been recently destroyed and pushed forward a detachment to Bardonia. This was

intended to increase their chances for crossing, and to embarrass Washington, who could not tell from which of their several positions they would make the attempt. Gen. Putnam was in the mean time sent on to superintend the erection of lines of defence from the Schuylkill to the Delaware, for the security of Philadelphia. Small redoubts were hastily thrown up to guard the fording places; and Germantown was fixed upon as a place of rendezvous, in case the British should cross and drive the Americans from their extended encampment on the Delaware.

This retreat through the Jerseys was attended with almost every circumstance that could occasion embarrassment or depression. Washington was pressed with difficulties on all sides. In casting his eyes around, he could not promise himself adequate support from any quarter. His gloomy prospects were not brightened by any expectations, on the fulfillment of which he could depend. Distrusting, but not despairing, he asked Col. Reed—"Should we retreat to the back part of Pennsylvania, will the Pennsylvanians support us?" The colonel answered—"If the lower counties are subdued and give up, the back counties will do the same." Washington nobly replied—"We must retire to Augusta county, Virginia. Numbers will be obliged to repair to us for safety, and we must try what we can do in carrying on a predatory war; and if overpowered, we must cross the Alleghany mountains." Gen. Washington had no cavalry but a small corps of badly mounted Connecticut militia, and was almost equally destitute of artillery, while conducting this retreat. It commenced in a few days after the reduction of Fort Mifflin, in which the flower of the American army were made prisoners of war. A great part of the retreating troops consisted of these who had garrisoned Fort Mifflin. These had been compelled to abandon their post so suddenly, that they left behind them their tents, blankets and cooking utensils. In this situation they retreated, badly armed, worse clad and in many instances barefooted in the cold months of November and December, through a desponding country, more disposed to seek safety by submission than resistance. Under all these disadvantages, they performed a march of about 90 miles, and the address to prolong it to a space of nineteen days, that as much time as possible might be gained for expected reinforcements to arrive. As they retreated through the country, scarcely one of the inhabitants joined them; while numbers daily flocked to the British army, and took the benefits of a royal proclamation issued at this critical time for pardoning all who within sixty days, would return to the condition of British subjects.

[To be continued.]

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A cloudburst occurred near Wichita, Kan. Several small towns inundated.

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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., July 6.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from July 6 to 10, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 11th, cross the western mountains by close of the 12th, the great central valleys from 13th to 15th, and the eastern states about the 16th.

The disturbance will develop considerable force and cause heavy rains in spots. The center of its path will lie through the northern tier of states, its greatest wind force not far from the 40th parallel while mild rains may be expected in spots along the gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

This disturbance will be a rainmaker and with the disturbance preceding it will cause the principal rains of the month to fall on the Pacific coast from 12th to 19th, in the great central valleys from 13th to 21st, and in the eastern states from 15th to 23d. The last part of July will be dry and the total of the month will be below the average.

The warm waves will cross the western mountains about the 11th and 17th, the great central valleys about 13th and 19th, and the eastern states about the 15th and 21st. The cool waves will cross the western mountains about 14th and 20th, the great central valleys about 16th and 22d, and the eastern states about 18th and 24th.

Readers of these bulletins recognize that my greatest success has been in reference to dates and force of storm waves and that errors have been principally confined to rainfall and temperatures, more particularly to rainfall. This is not only my experience but also the experience of every other meteorologist.

Practical weather forecasts are divided into three departments: force of storms, temperatures and precipitation. The first attracts most attention, is the least difficult while the last is most difficult and of the greatest importance.

Sometime ago I announced that I had made very important discoveries as to temperature and rainfall and that by close application and the aid of a competent assistant I was working out the difficult problems. Some of the newspapers suggested a hope that it might not require as long as it has taken Keeley to perfect his motor.

I may say that the principal work will be completed by January, 1895, and that we will then know more than has ever been known about the future temperatures and precipitations, including cold and warm winters, wet and dry seasons.

The work has progressed far enough to prove conclusively that I have the key to the most important weather events and while perfection may not be expected many serious errors will be avoided.

The weather bureau of the United States has been publishing since '85 very important weather records made by competent private enterprises and these records furnish me the data of temperature and precipitation which I am using to test my theories and by which to eliminate the errors that have crept into my calculations.

For my present work I have taken the records of a few places and calculated the monthly excesses and deficiencies in temperature and rainfall. Then I take my planetary periods and

compare them with these weather records. These weather events were originally recorded two or three times a day but the weather bureau has published only the daily average of each calendar month and therefore we have no record showing the excess or deficiencies of one part of the month over any other and this lessens the value of the weather records.

When the cosmical laws were established calendar months were not known and therefore monthly weather averages are out of joint with nature's laws.

A weather record of less than 40 years continuous daily observation has but little value in testing the influence of sun, moon and planets on our weather changes. Prof. Bigelow, of the national weather bureau, has the correct theory as to the cause of weather changes, declaring that these changes are from electro-magnetism and that heat is only a result, not a cause. But he has taken a weather record of twelve years and a magnetic record of eleven years by which to test his theory. I regard such a short record as utterly unreliable.

For my present work I have taken the weather records of the following named places: Muscatine, Iowa, 56 years; Miami, Missouri, 48 years; St. Louis, Mo., 58 years; Peoria, Ill., 40 years; Fort Gibson, I. T., 88 years; Portsmouth, Ohio 65 years; Steubenville, Ohio 65 years; Cincinnati, Ohio 60 years; Fortres Monroe, 59 years; Charleston, S. C., 58 years; Washington, 71 years; Amherst, Mass., 59 years; New Bedford, Mass., 82 years; Philadelphia, 70 years; Newark, N. J. 52 years.

There is a firm conviction among the agricultural classes that the weather repeats itself in periods of six, eight, twelve and seventeen years and a few meteorologists, notably Prof. Vennor, have attracted considerable notice by making forecasts based on these recurring periods. My recent investigations have led to a verification of the theory that such periods do exist and a discovery of their causes.

The reason why the theory broke down under Vennor and others is that one of these causes may destroy the effects of another and it is only by finding the effect which the moon and planets in certain positions have separately on the weather and then placing these effects together, that we can arrive at the final result.

As a sample of eight year period I will take July at Muscatine, Iowa for the year 1846-54-62-70-78-86. These were all drouth months without an exception and the average deficiency of rainfall was 1.96 inches. Four of these averaged 2.72 inches deficiency.

For the same place, months and years the excess of temperature averaged 2.2 degrees daily and four of these months averaged an excess of 3.3 degrees daily.

Back of 1846 we have no data while the next date is July of this year. Therefore I conclude that Muscatine, Iowa and the country within 100 miles of it, will experience a drouth this month and an increase of temperature.

This drouth that occurs in the vicinity of Muscatine is caused by one planet which, by establishing a high barometer south and a low northwest of that vicinity through an increase of the earth's magnetic currents, brings on the drouth and excessive heat conditions.

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As furnished by the Fort Abstract Co. for the week ending June 30, 1894. Bank of Cowles to F G Vance s 1/2 sw qr 4-29 wd. \$1000
Low Morse to W S Garber lot 7 sec 9 lots 6 to 10 and sw qr sec 9 and s 1/2 sw qr and ne x sec 10 and nw qr 15-11 qd. 100
H J Jewell to O McCall s 1/2 ne qr 29-11 wd. 800
O McCall to L A Haskins s 1/2 ne qr 29-11 wd. 800
Robert B Fulton to Adam Mobart lots 10 blk 5 Red Cloud. 2200
H E Rond to Annie L Boyd and Lillie E Overing lots 1 and 2 blk 4 Red Cloud wd. 1000
L C Raley to L P Albright lots 10, 11 and 12 blk 18 Red Cloud wd. 3000
L P Albright to Francis S Sherwood lots 10, 11 and 12 blk 18 wd 3000
Total. \$11,801

Low Rates to the East

Residents of territory reached by Burlington Route lines, will do well to note the following: On July 5th, 6th and 7th round trip tickets to Ash-bury Park, N. J., will be on sale at the one-fare rate, plus two dollars. On July 8th, 9th and 10th round trip tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, will be on sale at the one-way rate. On July 16 and 17th round trip tickets to Toronto Canada, will be on sale at the one-way rate.

These substantial reductions from regular tariff are made on account of the National Educational Association's convention, and the annual meetings of the Christian Endeavor societies, and the Baptist Young Peoples' Union, respectively, for all of which the Burlington Route has been made the official line. Special trains arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of delegates and their friends, will be run. No one who is planning an eastern trip this summer can afford to let these opportunities slip by. Tickets and full information upon application to local B & M R R Agent, or to J Francis, G P & T A., Omaha, Neb.

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