

# THE RED CLOUD 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 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.

The small force which began this retreat was daily lessening, by the expiration of the term of service for which they were engaged. This terminated in November with many, and in December with nearly two-thirds of the residue. No persuasions were availing to induce their continuance. They abandoned their General when the advancing enemy was nearly in sight. The Pennsylvania militia was engaged to the first day of January, but they deserted in such numbers that it became necessary to place guards at the ferries to stop them. Two regiments had been ordered from Ticonderoga to join Gen. Washington, but their term of service expired on the first of December. They refused to re-enlist, and went off, to a man. Gen. Lee, who commanded the eastern troops, was repeatedly ordered by Washington to cross the North river and join the retreating army; but these orders were never obeyed. While at a distance both from his troops and the enemy he was surprised and taken prisoner by the British. This begat suspicions, that, despairing of the success of the Americans, he had chosen to abandon their service. Though these apprehensions were without foundation, they produced the same mischievous effects on the minds of the people as if they were realities. About the same time Congress thought it expedient to leave Philadelphia and retire to Baltimore. Under all these trying circumstances, Washington was undismayed. He did not despair of the public safety. With unconquerable firmness and the most perfect self-possession, he was always the same, and constantly showed himself to his army with a serene and undisturbed countenance. Nothing was omitted by him that could embarrass the enemy, or animate his army and country. He forcibly pointed out to Congress the defective constitution of their army, without cavalry, without artillery and engineers; and enlarged upon the impolicy of short enlistments, and placing confidence in militia suddenly called out and frequently changed. He urged these matters with great warmth; but to prevent offence, added—"A character to lose—an estate to forfeit—the inestimable blessing of liberty at stake—and a life devoted, must be my excuse." He also hinted at the propriety of enlarging his powers so as to enable him to act in cases of urgency, without application to Congress; but apologized for this liberty by declaring, "that he felt no lust of power and wished with the greatest fervency for an opportunity of turning the swords into a ploughshare;" but added—"his feelings as an officer and a man had been such as to force him to say that no person ever had a greater choice of difficulties to contend with than himself."

In this very dangerous crisis, Washington made every exertion to procure

reinforcements to supply the place of those who were daily leaving him. He sent Generals Mifflin and Armstrong to rouse the citizens of Pennsylvania. Col. Reed was dispatched to Gov. Livingston to urge on him the necessity of calling out the Jersey militia. These exertions were in a great measure unavailing, except in and near the city of Philadelphia. Fifteen hundred of the citizens of that metropolis associated together and marched to the aid of Washington. Though most of these were accustomed to the habits of a city life, they slept in tents, barns, and sometimes in the open air during the cold months of December and January.

On the capture of Gen. Lee, the command of his army devolved on Gen. Sullivan, who, in obedience to the orders formerly given, joined Gen. Washington. About the same time on addition was made to his force by the arrival of a part of the northern army. The Americans now amounted to about 7000 men, though during the retreat through the Jerseys, they were seldom equal to half that number. The two armies were separated from each other by the river Delaware. The British, in the security of conquest, cantoned their troops in Burlington, Bordenton, Trenton, and other towns of New Jersey, in daily expectation of being enabled to cross into Pennsylvania by means of ice, which is generally formed about that time. On receiving information of their numbers and different cantonments, Washington observed—"Now is the time to clip their wings, when they are so spread." Yielding to his native spirit of enterprise which had hitherto been repressed, he formed the bold design of re-crossing the Delaware and attacking the British posts on its eastern banks.

In the evening of Christmas day he made arrangements for passing over in three divisions; at M'Konkey's ferry, at Trenton, and at or near Bordenton. The troops which were to have crossed at the last two places exerted themselves to get over, but failed from the quantity of ice which obstructed their passage. The main body, about 2400 men, began to cross very early in the evening, but were so retarded by ice that it was nearly four o'clock in the morning before they were in a condition to take up their line of march on the Jersey side. They were formed in two divisions. One was ordered to proceed on the lower or river road; the other on the upper or Pennington road. These having nearly the same distance to march, were ordered immediately on forcing the out guards, to push directly into Trenton, that they might charge the enemy before they had time to form. Though they marched different roads, yet they arrived within three minutes of each other. The out guards of the Hessian troops at Trenton soon fell back, but kept up a constant retreating fire. Their main body being hard pressed by the Americans, who had already got possession of half their artillery, attempted to file off by a road leading towards Princeton, but were checked by a body of troops thrown in their way. Finding they were surrounded, they laid down their arms. The number which submitted was 23 officers and 886 men. Between 30 and 40 of the Hessians were killed and wounded. Col. Rahl was among the former, and seven of his officers among the latter. Captain Washington, of the Virginia troops, and five or six of the Americans were wounded. Two were killed and two or three were frozen to death. The detachment in Trenton consisted of the regiments of Rahl, Losberg

and Kniphausen, amounting in the whole to about 1500 men, and a troop of British light horse. All these were killed or captured, except about 600, who escaped by the road leading to Bordenton.

The British had a strong battalion of light infantry at Princeton, and a force yet remaining near the Delaware superior to the American army. Washington, therefore, in the evening of the same day, thought it most prudent to cross into Pennsylvania with his prisoners. These being secured, he re-crossed the Delaware and took possession of Trenton. The detachments which had been distributed over New Jersey previous to the capture of the Hessians, immediately after that event assembled at Princeton and were joined by the army from Brunswick under Lord Cornwallis. From this position they came forward to Trenton in great force, hoping, by a vigorous onset, to repair the injury their cause had sustained by the late defeat.

Truly delicate was the situation of the feeble American army. To retreat was to hazard the city of Philadelphia, and to destroy every ray of hope which began to dawn on their late success. To risk an action with a superior force in front, and a river in rear, was dangerous in the extreme. To get around the advanced party of the British, and, by pushing forwards, to attack in their rear was deemed preferable to either. The British, on their advance from Princeton, attacked a body of Americans which were posted with four field pieces a little to the northward of Trenton, and compelled them to retreat. The pursuing British being checked at the bridge over Sanpink creek by some field pieces, fell back so far as to be out of their reach. The Americans were drawn up on the opposite side of the creek, and in that position remained till night, cannonading the enemy and receiving their fire. In this critical hour, two armies, on which the success or failure of the American revolution materially depended, were crowded into the small village of Trenton, and only separated by a creek, in many places fordable.

Joe. G. Lutton of LeRoy, N. Y., a prominent grocer and G. A. R. man says: "I have been troubled with indigestion and biliousness for years. Tried Parks Tea and it has cured me. I recommend it to everybody." Sold by C. L. Cotting.

McGraw and Dan Brouters have each struck out but twice this season.

### 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 Ashbury 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.

## 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 13.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from July 12 to 16, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 17th, cross the western mountains by close of the 18th, the great central valleys from 19th to 21st, and the eastern states about the 22d.

The principal features of this disturbance will be the extensive rains it will cause but it will still leave many places short on rainfall and poorly prepared to meet the August drouth.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 17th, the great central valleys about the 19th, and the eastern states about the 21st. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 20th, the great central valleys about the 22d, and the eastern states about the 24th.

The fifth principal storm wave of July will reach the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross the western mountains by close of the 24th, the great central valleys from 25th to 27th, and the eastern states about the 28th. This disturbance will inaugurate a heated term that will become very oppressive during the last part of July and the first part of August.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about 23d, the great central valleys about 25th, and the eastern states about 27th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 26th, the great central valleys about the 28th, and the eastern states about the 30th.

RECURRING PERIODS.  
Like the 17 year locusts the seven-year weather periods appear to have little regularity but when once understood, when one knows how to measure their periods by planetary positions, they prove themselves true to the 17 year rule, establish electromagnetism as a cause and planetary meteorology as the only true system.

As a sample of the fifteen to seventeen year period of recurring weather let us take the temperature of Muscatine, Iowa, for the month of April 1839-54 56 71-86. For these five years the month of April never failed to develop an excess of temperature and the average excess was over four degrees daily for five months or a total excess of more than 600 degrees.

In some of the eastern states we have longer weather records and when they have worked out I will be able to show more striking evidences of the 15-17 year weather periods, although the Muscatine record as shown above is positive proof that such a period does obtain. I have not yet worked out the rainfall record for Muscatine on the 17 year period or I would give it here.

No farther doubt can exist that there is a seven year weather period. The reason that it has eluded the grasp of meteorologists is that it is a double period or rather two seven years periods but I will not give the key to it.

Take St. Louis July temperature for the years 1841-42-48-54-55-61-62-68-74-75-81-87-88. These thirteen periods give a daily average excess of 2.28 degrees or a total excess of 959 degrees. No one can deny that this is positive evidence of this recurring weather period and as July 1894 is the next recurring date we have reason to expect an excess of temperature at St. Louis this month.

The excess varied greatly, however, on account of the influence of other planets and I have only completed the calculations of this one planet for July at St. Louis, therefore I am not yet able to say whether the excess might be overcome by the influence of other planets which I have not yet had time to calculate.

Now let us take the rainfall at Miami, Missouri, for August, a critical period in the corn crop season. For the years 1847-53-59-60-66-67-72-73-79-80-86-92-93 the average monthly deficiency for August was .83 of an inch and some of the most severe drouths occurred in these recurring periods. Ten of these periods averaged a deficiency of 1.73 inches for August and only three of them gave an excess, owing to the overwhelming influence of the other planets combined.

According to this record a forecast for a severe drouth for August in central Missouri, based on one planet would prove correct ten times out of thirteen and by learning the effects the other planets have all errors may possibly be avoided.

I have one illustration completed for the eastern states. Take New Bedford, Massachusetts, temperature for December 1817-25-33-41-49-57-65-73-81-89-89, and the average daily excess is 3.19 degrees, or a total excess of 989 degrees.

This is the eight year period and without an exception universally causes a warm December at New Bedford. December 1897 will be the next date and a warm December will be expected at that place and time. When I have concluded my calculations on the other planets I confidentially expect to be able to correctly forecast how warm December of 1897 will be at New Bedford, Mass.

While high and low temperatures usually cover large areas there are always spots in these areas that are higher or lower in temperature than the average cold or warm field and therefore while a warm December at New Bedford would indicate a warm field over the New England states the reverse of this would be true in some localities because the earth's electric currents are not the same in all parts of New England.

To find the effect of the moon or a planet on the electric currents of a locality and consequently on the weather long weather records are valuable and tedious calculations are necessary.

I expect by January 1895 to begin the publication, through the papers that use these bulletins, of long range forecasts of temperature and rainfall that will be of vastly greater benefits to all interests than any thing ever before attempted in this line.

I am not writing books and am not preparing to write any. The newspaper is the best medium through which to reach the public and my work will continue to go out through that medium. Correspondents who enclose stamped and addressed envelope will always receive a reply.

### Cable from Queen Lii.

Dear Gresham:—One more boon I crave I trust in your affection 'Tis not to murder Dole, the Knave Or put down insurrection; 'Tis not my crown, but me to save, I write in deep dejection, And so a package I must have Of Park's Tea for my complexion.

### Gresham's Answer to Queen Lii.

When I received your Cablegram I thought I sure would faint For though I often use Park's Tea 'Tis not for your complaint. I feared that Mrs. G. would think Wrong about our connection 'Till on her dresser there I saw Park's Tea for her complexion. Sold by C. L. Cotting.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
Absolutely Pure  
A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.  
Royal Baking Powder Co.  
106 Wall St., N. Y.

The August issue of the Ladies Standard Magazine, published by the Standard Fashion Co., West 14th St., New York. Comes to the front, full of attractive and reasonable matter. The fashion and pattern department is especially good, the latest styles being portrayed by excellent and artistic engravings. Fashionable dress decorations and millinery have been well elaborated and will aid the home needle woman amazingly in the preparation of fete, garden party and other more elegant dresses. Besides the usual articles on bicycling for women, nursing in the home, etiquette, health and beauty, cooking, artistic interiors, etc., which are up to their usual high standard, are added two well written sketches; one entitled something about summer outings and the other, the training of woman as breadwinners. These are well worth careful reading and will be found interesting to many. A charming play by the De Witt Pub. Co., a story entitled How Millie Made Pictures and various other useful and instructive matter complete this delightful number. Single copies 5c. 50 cents per year.

**Two Lives Saved.**  
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at C. L. Cotting's Drugstore. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Pastors of Wayne churches met and formed a ministerial association.

### Ordinance No. 59.

At a regular meeting of the council held at the Firemen's hall, July 5, 1894. Clerk was instructed to draft ordinance as follows: An ordinance providing for the levying of taxes upon all the taxable property of the city of Red Cloud, Nebraska for the fiscal year commencing on the first Tuesday in May 1894.

Sec. I. Be it ordained by the mayor and city council of the city of Red Cloud, Nebraska, that the following taxes be and the same are hereby levied upon all the taxable property of said city of Red Cloud, Nebraska, for the fiscal year commencing on the first Tuesday in May 1894.

For general revenue purposes to meet the current expenses and liabilities of said city exclusive of interest and liabilities on outstanding bonds ten (10) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property of said city.

For the payment of interest on water bond seven and one-half (7½) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property of said city.

For the payment of interest on electric light plant bond two (2) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property of said city.

For operating, extending and maintaining water works seven (7) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property of said city.

Sec. II. And be it further ordained that the city clerk of said city of Red Cloud, Nebraska, be and is hereby directed to certify under the seal of the said city of Red Cloud, Nebraska, to the county clerk of Webster county, Nebraska, the number of mills on the dollar of taxes levied as herein before enumerated for all city properties as herein before set forth.

Sec. III. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its adoption and publication as provided by law.

Dated this 5th day of July 1894.  
W. B. Rony, Mayor.  
Attest W. F. Waz, City Clerk.