

Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

It takes the lone fisherman to reel of a fish as big as a man.

Nervousness is the bud and lunacy the flower in full bloom.

The British charge pell-mell, and the Boers continue to shell well.

The advance agent isn't necessarily a forward man, but he usually is.

The individual who frequently goes on a tear is seldom able to pay the rent.

Taking a drop and taking a tumble are not synonymous, but one may lead to the other.

Religion may have its drawbacks, but the backsliders are generally the victims.

The happening of the unexpected never worries people who are not prepared for anything in particular.

If a man made no good resolution New Year's day he would be quite lonesome, having none to break.

A New Jersey boy swallowed a small reptile. This is worse than swallowing those Boston sea serpent stories.

It is said that a man's declining years begin at 50; but a woman's never begin while there is an eligible man in sight.

Chicago lady fanciers are to have a pet dog club. Under no circumstances will they hold a joint session with the cat club.

Political issues are born in the hearts of the people, but the politicians keep right on manufacturing the spurious article.

The Boers have no objection to the open door, but they don't want the whole world coming in and sleeping in the best bed.

Cavalrymen scouting in Luzon the other day killed thirteen Filipinos. And yet some scientific people say that the number thirteen is not unlucky.

A curious man bent over the swiftly flowing Chicago river so fondly that he fell in. Free baths should be strictly prohibited in the river, admitting that the temptation is now very strong.

A series of experiments made at Kiel during the last two years have shown that of all metals used in ship-building an amalgam of iron and zinc is least subject to deterioration from the influence of sea water.

Fifty short, practical dairy rules for the production and handling of pure milk, printed on large cardboards, have been distributed by the tens of thousands among American farmers by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In Slam the liquid measure used is derived from a cocoon shell, which is capable of holding 830 tamarind seeds, and 20 of these units equal a capacity of a wooden bucket. In dry measure, 830 tamarind seeds make 1 "kanahn" and 25 "kanahn" make 1 "sat," or bamboo basket; 80 "sat" make 1 "kviem," or cart. This is an example of the primitive origin of most units of weights and measures.

Santo Domingo, hearing of the coming of French warships as collectors, concluded to pay that bill for 20,000 francs. If it is all the same to the warships, however, she would like to be left off from paying an apology. Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and some of the other Central American republics will learn after awhile that it is easier, simpler and far more pleasant to pay their debts promptly than to have them collected at the cannon's mouth.

The recent decision of the Supreme court of Massachusetts in the case of the Attorney General vs. Henry Bigelow Williams holds that the law limiting the height of buildings in the Copley Square, Boston, to ninety feet is constitutional. The court said: "We hold that the public interest in the nature of an easement over lands facing Copley Square, which easement is annexed to the square for the benefit of the public, for whose use and enjoyment Copley Square was laid out; and that these rights are similar in their nature to rights in highways, in great ponds, and in navigable waters of the commonwealth. The broad view which the court took is indicated by the following expression, appearing in the opinion: The grounds of Copley Square 'are to be enjoyed by the people who use them; they are expected to minister not only to the grosser senses, but also to the love of the beautiful in nature, in the varied forms which the change in season brings.'"

Let speculative financiers and race-playing cashiers take notice. The ins country of refuge for absconding criminals has decided to become respectable. Spanish Honduras has concluded an extradition treaty with the United States, and there is now no spot of earth where any brand of fugitive from justice is safe, the state of Washington always excepted, of course.

A white man was lynched in Virginia. This should furnish the race problem agitators with food for the development of common sense.

THE TOWN GAINED

Rumor That Dundonald Has Entered Ladysmith.

REPORT IS NOT CONFIRMED AT LONDON

Fight Raged All Day Sunday—British Attacking Force Meet Stubborn Resistance, But Slowly Gaining Ground

The following dispatches from the seat of war in South Africa explain the situation since Buller has started to relieve Ladysmith:

Durban, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith with 1,600 men. This is not confirmed from any other quarter, but it is known that Lord Dundonald's flying column has been acting well to the left of the line of advance.

London, Jan. 23.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated Sunday night, from Spearman's camp:

"There has been hot fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed along the entire line, all the brigades taking part. We soon discovered that the Boers still occupied the range of hills in force, their position being very strong. The range is intersected by deep ravines and many approaches very difficult of access.

"Today the Boers, who were driven from their trenches yesterday took cover in tongs and behind the rocks with which the hills are strewn. The forces, therefore, commenced the task of driving them out, and set to work with good heart in the early morning. Much firing took place, and our progress was slow, but gradually British pluck told its tale, and the enemy fell back to another copse. We swarmed on and occupied it, and then the attack recommenced with gallantry.

"The country simply abounds in hills favorable to guerilla warfare, and our task is an arduous one. Nevertheless, it is being gradually accomplished. Whenever any of the enemy were observed taking up a fresh position our field batteries poured in showers of shrapnel and the rapid movement of the guns, followed by accurate shooting, must have greatly distressed them.

"The enemy were on the defensive almost the entire day, save once when they attempted to outflank our left and were signally checkmated. They relied almost entirely on rifle fire. A few shells were fired from a heavy piece of ordnance, but these fell harmless.

"We now occupy the lower crest on the left, and are converging slowly but surely to the Boer centre. The Boer loss is unknown, but must have been heavy. The killed and wounded are carried away to the rear rapidly. Strong rumors are in circulation that the Boers are retiring. The battle will be resumed tomorrow."

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch, delayed by the censor, from Rensburg, dated Sunday afternoon:

"Last evening at 9 o'clock the Boers began firing furiously all along their main position. Three tiers of rifle fire were visible. The firing lasted three quarters of an hour. The reason for the alarm is not known here."

The British in the other districts in South Africa continue inactive. Lord Methuen's 13,000 men remain behind their works. General French's 4,000 at Rensburg were roused on Sunday by a general alarm that the Boers were attacking, but it turned out that there was no basis for this. General Gatacre is quiescent at Colesburg.

At Ladysmith the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery average ten a day. Some fears are expressed that the garrison may be so worn by privation and disease as to be unable to do much in the way of helping General Buller.

Home for Soldiers and Sailors.

The senate committee on public lands reported favorably Senator Warren's bill granting 50,000 acres in Wyoming for the benefit of the state soldiers' and sailors home of that state, and a bill granting the abandoned Fort Hay's military reservation to the state of Kansas for a branch of agricultural college.

Street Cars Tied Up.

All the street cars in Troy, N. Y., are tied up as a result of a strike of 125 motormen and conductors of the United Traction company. The men demand 20 cents an hour and a ten-hour day.

Montagu White in Washington.

Mr. Montagu White, formerly consul of the Transvaal government at London, and who, it is said will seek this country this country to endeavor to obtain recognition as the diplomatic representative of the republic here, has arrived in Washington.

Kills Himself.

Sidney G. Hawson of Arlington, Ore., a member of the Oregon legislature, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Drink and domestic trouble are said to be the cause of the suicide.

Cage Falls Thirty Feet.

The cage at the Spaulding Coal company's shaft at Spaulding, fifteen miles east of Springfield, Ill., fell thirty feet with eight miners, six of whom, Harry Ducker, Charles Minney, William Wulness and Edward Stringham and two men, names unknown, were injured. Ducker being the worst. He sustained a broken leg and internal injuries. When within about thirty feet of the leading Engineer Hackett attempted to stop the car, but the velocity was too great and it slid, striking the bottom heavily.

AN EDITOR FOR ONE WEEK

Opportunity Offered Rev. C. M. Sheldon by the Topeka Capital-News.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps" is to be given an opportunity to edit a daily newspaper as he thinks a Christian daily should be edited. For the week beginning March 13, he will have absolute control of every department of the Topeka Capital-News editorial and advertising. At the Detroit convention of the Christian endeavor society, Mr. Sheldon asked what "philanthropic gentleman in this age of munificent endowments to educational institutions would give \$1,000,000 for the creation of a great Christian daily."

The philanthropic gentleman has not appeared with the money, but, in response to the appeals of the leading citizens of Topeka, Mr. Sheldon's home town, Dell Keyser, the president of the Topeka Capital company offered to give the paper to Mr. Sheldon for one week, and the offer has been accepted. It is understood that able writers are to assist Mr. Sheldon, and that statesmen, prominent divines and editors of some of the dailies of New York, Chicago and St. Louis will help him by suggestions. Mr. Sheldon has not yet given any intimation of his plans.

CAPTAIN MILLS ACQUITTED

The Utah Jury Upholds the Killing of Wife's Seducer.

Captain Frederick J. Mills, former lieutenant governor of Idaho, has been acquitted of the charge of murder. The jury was out just long enough to elect a foreman and take a ballot.

Captain Mills killed John C. O'Melveny, chief engineer of the Oregon Short Line, in Salt Lake City on October 30 last. The evidence showed that while the defendant was absent serving as an officer of the volunteer army of the United States his wife and O'Melveny became criminally intimate. The captain learned of these facts on the day of the tragedy. The killing followed.

The defendant pleaded the Utah statute which justifies the act of a husband who kills his wife's seducer.

COLONEL COLSON INDICTED

Grand Jury at Frankfort Declares Him Guilty of Murder.

The grand jury at Frankfort, Ky., indicted ex-Congressman David G. Colson, who was colonel of the Fourth Kentucky regiment, for murder on two counts. The first charge is the willful murder of Lieut. Ethelbert Scott, one of the principals in last Tuesday's triple tragedy and the other with the murder of Luther W. Demaree, one of the bystanders who was killed. The grand jury was granted a further extension of time and is to be heard as to the killing of Charles Julian, the other bystander.

GENERAL MERCIER BEATEN

Falls in Election as President of Ecole Polytechnique.

General Mercier received an unexpected rebuff at Paris when the old students of the Ecole polytechnique, which furnishes a majority of the artillery and engineer officers to the army, met in the school theatre to elect a president.

Amid great excitement the ballot was taken, the result showing only 200 votes for General Mercier against 1,000 for his adversary. Uproar and a free fight followed.

Favors the Metric System.

Secretary Gage was before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures recently, and spoke in favor of the adoption of the metric system. Mr. Gage also pointed out that at present the demand for fractional coin was so urgent that the issue ran considerably beyond the \$50,000,000 authorized by law, and he recommended that this legal restriction be repealed, leaving the treasury to determine the proportion of fractional coin necessary.

Tried to Hang His Rival.

Because he loved Bartholomae Pietas' wife John Staezch, a farmer, near Chicago, tried to hang the man who stood in his way at Pietas' home, near Rose Hill cemetery. He would have succeeded had not his victim fought for his life that he escaped from the house, with the noose about his neck and the rope dangling him and he fell unconscious in a ditch. Pietas is in a critical condition.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The fifth annual cycle show is being held in New York.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in the City of Mexico.

Four Sicilians were burned to death in a fire at New Orleans.

Railroad workmen are trying to form a new brotherhood.

The birthday anniversary of King Oscar was celebrated at Stockholm.

Joe Fairburn and Marty McCue fought a twenty-round draw at New York.

Knights and Ladies of Fireside, a fraternal order in Kansas, has assigned.

Lewis J. Monroe, a member of Paul Gilmore's dramatic company, died at Wichita, Kan., as a result of lockjaw.

Ex-Congressman Henriksen will be general traveling agent of the national democratic ways and means committee.

Filipino insurgents ambushed an American pack train, killing two, wounding four and making nine prisoners.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua are willing to lease territory to the United States for two hundred years to build the canal.

THE ISLAND CAMPAIGN

Some Extracts from the Report of General Otis.

PART THE NEBRASKANS PLAYED

Detail of Col. Stotsenburg to the Pumping Station and the Fight that Soon Followed—Good Insight into the Work that Our Troops Done.

The report of General Otis, detailing the administration of military and civil affairs in the Philippines up to August 31, of last year, has been printed in pamphlet form by the government of the island campaign. The full details of the irritating conduct of the insurgents is given and the correspondence with Argimado had prior to the outbreak of hostilities is printed in full in the report.

That part of the report which refers to the Nebraska regiment is of special interest. The first mention of the regiment is made in the copy of the general order of October 14, which designates the Nebraskans as part of the guard and police force, to be stationed with the Second division north of the Pasig river. The next mention is on the 15th of December, where he notes that one-third of the Nebraska regiment had just sailed for home. The commanding general here says that the applications for discharge had become so numerous that he forwarded to the adjutant general of the army the following communication:

"I have the honor to forward herewith 427 applications from enlisted men of this command for their discharge from the service, some on specially stated grounds which require consideration, but for the most part on the plea that war department orders entitle them to it. They refer to paragraph 2, general orders No. 40, current series, and think that the present cessation of active hostilities between the United States and Spain is the 'close of the war' within the meaning of that paragraph; hence these numerous individual applications which they consider the paragraph invited them to make.

"'Doubleless the end of the war awaits the proclamation of peace, and in these islands that day may be somewhat deferred.

"The number of these applications indicates the desire of the enlisted men of the command to escape the combat, and shows how difficult it is to hold them in conditions of continued discipline. Much of this desire to escape their military obligations at a time when their services are especially demanded arises from homesickness, and that fact accounts largely for the heavy percentage of sickness with which we have been afflicted.

"Under present exigencies I am obliged to disapprove all of these applications."

STATION OF THE NEBRASKANS.

Passing over the accounts of the events leading up to the commencement of the next mention of the Nebraska regiment is found on page 92 of the report, relating to February 4 as follows:

"Several weeks previous to this date we had moved the Nebraska regiment from its barracks in the talaray, settled Binondo district to the high, unoccupied ground at Santa Mesa, the most eastern suburb of the city, where it was placed in camp. This change was made for sanitary reasons solely, as the regiment had been suffering from a very high rate of sickness, caused by unhealthy locality. The new location was within the view and the range of the Mauser rifles of the insurgents along the San Juan river portion of their line. During the latter part of January I was informed by good Filipino authority that the insurgents meditated an attack on these troops and was advised to remove them or, in their exposed place, the insurgents would kill them all. General MacArthur, who commanded north of the Pasig, warned Colonel Stotsenburg, who commanded that regiment and placed two guns of the 7th artillery in position in short distance removed therefrom. It was expected that insurgents would make the initiative at this point and they acted strictly in accordance with our anticipations."

STOTSENBURG TO COMMAND.

After describing the beginning of the fight the report continues:

"Our immediate interests lay to the northeast and comprised the pumping station and deposito of the waterworks which it was necessary to secure, although we had provided for their loss insofar as the army was concerned, by erecting a number of distilling plants along the river banks, by which good water could be obtained. Stotsenburg had attacked early in the morning, drove the enemy from the blockhouses in his front, and reported that he could capture the powder magazine and waterworks (deposito) meaning, though pumping station understood at the time) if desired. MacArthur had been pressing back the enemy in his entire front, inflicting heavy loss. He had called for troops to fill a gap on Stotsenburg's left, and a battalion of the First Tennessee regiment of the provost guard, under the command of its colonel, was sent him, and the following correspondence by telegraph ensued:

"General MacArthur: Stotsenburg reports: Have captured blockhouses 6 and 7; burned 6. Can capture powder magazine and waterworks if desired. Battalion First Tennessee has passed to report to you. Let Stotsenburg go ahead with aid of Tennessee, if conditions permit, and capture magazine. Waterworks must wait. Not prudent to advance small force so far out.

"General Otis: Am making inquiries at various parts of line to determine expediency of moving Stotsenburg as you suggest, so as to extend entire line Maraguina to Calococan. Stotsenburg's success on right may have induced them to retire on the left. This I am now trying to ascertain. Do you approve of this movement if I find it expedient?"

"MACARTHUR."

"General MacArthur: Do you think extension of our line from Maraguina to Calococan prudent? Our flank would be greatly exposed at Maraguina. You had all your available troops under arms all night and portion of them must have rest and sleep, so that you could not place more than 3,000 men on line permanently. I think Stotsenburg meant reservoir, not waterworks."

"OTIS."

"The Nebraska regiment and Tennessee battalion advanced rapidly during the morning and captured the powder house and deposito, and the South Dakota regiment on the left drove the enemy from all their intrenchments as far to the westward as the Lico road, and about noon the following telegram was sent to General MacArthur:

"Reported that insurgent troops were arriving all night and this morning for service in your front. Think line you suggest from coast to Chinese hospital your proper one, not permitting Stotsenburg to expose your right flank unnecessarily."

"The insurgents had firm possession of the railway and all of its rolling stock, and were utilizing it to the best advantage in forwarding to Calococan its troops from the north. To my dispatch General MacArthur replied as follows:

"Have your dispatch. Will act accordingly and try and occupy Chinese hospital and extend the line to the left from that point. We have everything now to include blockhouse 4, and I have no doubt when Colonel Kessler gets a gun, which I have sent to the front, we will demolish and occupy the hospital if it is still defended by the insurgents. At 11:20 a. m. Stotsenburg is crossing San Juan river at the bridge; have authorized him to proceed according to your advice, as the left of the insurgent line still holding on, or at all events not yet occupied by us."

"MACARTHUR."

TELEGRAM FROM STOTSENBURG.

At noon on February 6 Stotsenburg telegraphed from the water reservoir the following:

"General MacArthur instructs me to wire suggestions about waterworks. They should be taken and a line of pipe occupied and guarded. I think I can do it from here and if necessary run the pumps, occupying the high ground in rear and connecting with the left of the First division at San Pedro Macati. My command consists of the First Nebraska, Tennessee battalion, the two companies of the Colorado regiment and four pieces of artillery. There is no engineer at the waterworks, and no coal. I do not think we shall find any difficulty between here and there."

"STOTSENBURG."

"Stotsenburg's command was augmented by a battalion of the Twenty-third infantry from the provost guard, under command of Major Goodale, and I was directed to proceed and carry out his plan. Later that evening I sent for General Hale, who commanded the right brigade of MacArthur's line, informing him that I had just received information that a part of Stotsenburg's command was in difficulty, having been attacked by insurgents, and that it was short of ammunition and without water. Hale at once proceeded to the deposito and wired me that Stotsenburg upon leaving the waterworks had ordered Goodale to take his battalion out the Maraguina road, extending his right to connect with his (Stotsenburg's) left, and continued:

"Although I had not contemplated sending my troops to Maraguina, I did not consider it desirable to change orders and leave Stotsenburg's left flank without the protection he was anticipating, and as there was little resistance met through the district traveled, and as we heard no firing on our left, there appeared to be no special danger in Goodale's position. We threw some shells in the direction of the headquarters at Maraguina to show them that they were covered by artillery fire and to deter them from any attack they might make on Goodale's command."

"General Hale ascertained that the reports which I had received were greatly exaggerated and that no portion of Stotsenburg's command was in any immediate danger. He at once adopted measures to keep open communication with the pumping station, which Stotsenburg had successfully reached by means of large detachments which patrolled the four miles of road between deposito and the station, and the following morning I received this telegram from General MacArthur:

"Stotsenburg just reports that he has found the missing pump machinery, that insurgents have abandoned Maraguina, and that ten companies went toward Pasig. This command has been actively engaged since Friday and wants to rest today and tomorrow. I have authorized him to do so and not to make any further active movement of any kind without specific orders."

"In the closing account of the early days of the struggle, General Otis tells how the Nebraskans had found the missing machinery of the waterworks, and how steps were at once taken to put the machinery in order, so that in a couple of days the city was again plentifully supplied with water."

Mad Dog Scare at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 23.—Hastings is now experiencing its first mad dog scare for several years. From indications about half the dogs on the south side of the city will have to be killed. A dog owned by John Budneck went mad and after biting nearly every dog in the neighborhood it ran after and bit a Russian woman in the foot. As soon as the police were notified of the affair several started in pursuit of the dog, but not until next morning was it found and killed.

High Price for Farm Land.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 23.—An eighty-acre farm situated in the Platte bottoms about ten miles from this city was sold at sheriff's sale for the largest price ever paid for farm property in this county. It brought \$78 an acre. There was considerable rivalry between two farmers owning land adjoining this, which is largely the reason for the high price. The land is fenced, but has no buildings on it.

DEATH IN FLAMES

Mrs. C. E. Joyce is Fatally Burned.

THE HOUSE REDUCED TO AN ASH PILE

Woman's Clothing Catches Afire But are Subdued by Husband—So Badly Burned that Death Results Later.

C. E. Joyce's house, one-half mile west of Weeping Water, was burned to the ground with nearly all the contents. It is not known how the fire started. Mrs. Joyce was in the house alone at the time and Mr. Joyce was in the barn about two hundred feet away. He heard Mrs. Joyce scream and ran out of the barn. She was running toward the barn; her clothing all on fire. He met her, put out the fire in her clothing, but by that time it was impossible to save the house. Neighbors soon gathered and by their assistance most of the furniture was saved. Mrs. Joyce was so badly burned that, in spite of all that could be done by the three doctors in attendance, she died.

Mrs. Joyce was a daughter of James Clisbee, deceased, and was born and raised in the vicinity in which she lived, and was about thirty-three years old. She leaves a husband, one son, her mother, one brother and three sisters, who feel their affliction as doubly severe from the circumstances attending it.

The loss of property is about \$1,000 with \$500 insurance.

DANGLE FROM A LIMB.

Kansas Mob Makes Short Work of Two Murderers.

George Silbee and Ed. Meeks, half-brothers, who were convicted at Fort Scott, Kan., of murder, early in the week, were lynched by a mob in the jail yard Saturday night.

At a late hour their bodies were dangling from two trees in the yard, the authorities having been so completely surprised that no effort had been made to remove the ghastly evidences of the mob's work.

The two men, who hailed from Kansas City, had been convicted of murdering a young German farmer named Leopold Edlinger. They disposed of Edlinger's live stock in Bates county. Amos Philips, an accomplice of the two brothers, was convicted of murder in the first degree Saturday. He turned state's evidence and said that the three belonged to a regular band of thieves.

Saturday night the brothers knocked down the turnkey, who discovered that the cell-door hinges had been sawed nearly off, preparatory to making an escape, and some citizens decided it was the right time to dispose of a bad lot, and it was done so quickly and so quietly that but few realized what was up until the work was accomplished.

DENIES DESERTION

Orlie Mull Says He Did Not Intend to Desert His Wife.

Orlie Mull, who was arrested at Concordia, Kan., was arraigned in the county court at Hastings on the charge of statutory rape and perjury and was placed under \$3,000 bond pending a preliminary examination. Mull secured a license and was married at Hastings on December 29 last to fifteen-year-old Sena Souci of Franklin county, from whom he separated the following day. Mull claims that he had no intention of deserting the girl, but had rented a house and was expecting her to join him at Concordia when arrested. The day they parted the girl went to York, where she was attending school. Her father, after learning of the marriage, came to Hastings and caused Mull's arrest.

Passengers Injured in Collision.

Four of York county's prominent, well-to-do farmers and stockmen narrowly escaped being killed at Thayer while riding in a caboose on an Elkhorn freight. The train was backed up on a side track and was going at a rate of fifteen miles an hour, colliding with two loaded freight cars, throwing passengers, seat stoves, lamps and desks in all directions. William Otto of Charleston was thrown on his head and was unconscious. Al. B. Pest of York received injuries in the neck and rib. Mr. Obrien escaped any serious injury. The Elkhorn officials discharged the entire train crew.

Tragedy in South Dakota.

A report has just reached Chamberlain, S. D., from Gregory county that a county man of prominence called at the home of County Commissioner Nelson. The two men became engaged in a bitter controversy, which ended in a murder, after which he committed suicide. Further details are awaited.

Stove Plant Burned.

The plant of the Duquesne Manufacturing company of Pittsburg, Pa., makers of stoves and gas appliances, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss fully \$75,000.

Barn Burns at Nelson.

The large barn of Mr. Vore, living three miles north of Nelson, was consumed by fire, together with six head of horses and four cows and a large quantity of grain, hay and harness. The origin of the fire is not known.

Charged With Burglary.

Sheriff Hieox has placed Thed Shelton and Stephen Long of Wilcox under arrest on the charge of stealing about fifty dollars from the meat market of Fred Fritz on the evening of the 10th. A detective has been on the trail of the alleged robbers for several days.