

Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, - - NEBRASKA

Japan proposes to expand her navy. Bah for universal peace!

Remember that the thing to do in hot weather is to keep cool.

Between the meat trust and the coal strike no man need die disgraced.

Alfonso will now be obliged to spend the rest of his days looking for anarchists.

It would seem that the real airship genius is the airship genius who hires ascensionists.

The scarcity of policemen in London indicates that the Irish question has reached an acute stage.

The man who succeeded in selling that pistol to Mrs. Hetty Green was no slouch of a financier, either.

It doesn't take an energetic volcano long to put all the existing geographies and atlases out of date.

Scientists whose after thought is better than their foresight are now predicting another eruption of Mt. Pelee.

If Hayti had the business instinct she would build a fence around some of her revolutions and charge admission.

If the czar cannot find ways and means to feed the starving peasants of Russia, he may expect trouble and lots of it.

If the formation of the kodak trust reduces the number of snap-shot fends it will be hailed as a public blessing.

Unfortunately the aeronaut who falls cannot even have the satisfaction of driving a hard compromise with his creditors.

Rudyard Kipling has returned to England, the muddled oafs being too busy getting ready for the coronation to think of him.

In view of the fact that his rent has been increased, Russell Sage finds it impossible to go on making lavish gifts to charity.

Now that baggage smashers have formed a union trunk manufacturers can again look forward to a future of prosperous trade.

Commencement day is at hand, and we shall soon have a large and varied stock of ready-made solutions of pressing problems to draw on.

Most of the delegates to the bankers' convention at Kansas City were near-sighted, but not enough so to cause them to overlook anything.

Many a man who thought yesterday that all was lost has a more hopeful view of life this morning. The world will be normal by to-morrow.

"Fish will do singular things," says a local contemporary. But nobody ever heard of a fish's lying about the size of the man that caught it.

King Alfonso need not think the coronation the most trying ordeal of his life. Some day he will have to ask an eligible princess to marry him.

The prune crop was never better. Thus is another discouraging feature added to the case of the man who is up against the provision proposition.

New Jersey is to carry on organized war against the mosquito this season. New Englanders in the infected districts will continue to slap and bear it.

Carnegie finds it "easy to get money and hard to spend it." Those whose experience coincides with his will have to stand up if they expect to be counted.

The astute college professors are beginning to tell us just how the volcanoes act and why they act. The college professors are great hind-sighters.

The throne room at Madrid cost almost as much as a modern battleship, but it would have been much better for Spain to have used the money in strengthening her navy.

President Loubet at the fresh cementing of the ties between France and Russia said regarding the czar's army: "This imposing force menaces no one." How about the taxpayer?

The latest quotation for a seat in the New York Stock Exchange is \$75,000; yet some may purchase at that price who wouldn't buy a seat in a church at a thousandth part of the sum.

Until New Jersey's anti-mosquito campaign fund is raised to more than the \$1,000 limit there will be no danger of wire screens and fly nettings losing their places in the homes and hearts of the people of the state.

The wild story to the effect that the Texan oil wells suddenly ceased to flow at the very moment the Martiniqne catastrophe began suggests that it would have been a great blessing if the spouting Texan promoters could have had their supply of gas turned off at the same time.

THE PEACE TERMS

Boer and Briton Sign the Fateful Document.

THE SUPREMACY OF BRITISH RULE

Acknowledged by the Burgers—Contending Warriors Affirm Agreement and Co-opted in South Africa Comes to a Close.

A London, June 2 dispatch says: The following are the terms of the agreement which concluded the Boer war:

"Their excellencies, Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, in behalf of the British government, and his excellency, Mr. Steyn, General Bremer, General Christian R. Dewet and Judge Hertzog, acting as the government of the Orange Free State, and General Schalkburger, General Reitz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of their representative burglers, desirous to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the present articles:

"The burgler forces in the field shall forthwith lay down their arms and surrender their ammunition and desist from further resistance to the authority of Kink Edward, who they recognize as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of the surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant Hertzog.

"All burglers in the field, outside of the limits of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, and all the prisoners of war outside of South Africa, will, on duly acknowledging their position as subjects of the king, be brought back to their homes as soon as transport can be provided. Means of subsistence will be assured.

"The burglers surrendering will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

"No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against the burglers surrendering or returning, for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefit of this clause does not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war; all such cases to be reported by the commander-in-chief to the Boer generals and to be tried by court martial immediately after the close of hostilities.

"The Dutch language to be used in the schools when the parents desire and in the courts when necessary to the better administration of justice.

"The possession of rifles to be allowed on the obtaining of a license.

"The military administration at the earliest possible date to be succeeded by civil government and as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government, to be introduced.

"The question of the granting of the franchise to rebels will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

"No special tax to be imposed on landed property to pay the expenses of the war.

"As soon as possible a commission, on which the local inhabitants shall be represented, shall be appointed in each district under the presidency of a magistrate for the purpose of restoring the people to their homes and supplying these, who, owing to war losses, are unable to do so themselves, with food and shelter and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements for the resumption of their normal occupations. For this purpose the government will place in the hands of the commissioners three million pounds sterling and will also allow all notes under the law of 1900 of South African republic and all receipts given by officers in the field to be presented to the judicial commission, who, if they find they were given for a valuable consideration will honor them. In addition to the grant of three millions, the government will be prepared to make advances on a loan, free of interest, for two years."

Freeman's Journal, Dublin, commenting on the end of the Boer war, says:

"The Boer cause has yet to be guarded on a field where Ireland has some strength. They can command our eighty uncompromising representatives at Westminster. It is Ireland's duty to see that there be no juggling with this new Boer treaty." Dr. Leyds, the Boers' European agent, is in Paris. When told of the surrender of the Boers he was dazed, and at first doubted the correctness of the news.

Boys Killed By a Train.

The Denver express of the Chicago & Alton railroad struck Jesse Hughes, aged twelve, and Willie Hughes, aged nine, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hughes, who were standing on the trestle at Petersburg, Ill., watching another train which was passing under the trestle, and who did not notice the approach of the Denver express, which was running at a high rate of speed. Both boys were instantly killed.

Home-seekers' Excursion

to Huron, S. D., Tuesday, June 17th. Round trip from Lincoln, \$12.30. Money refunded if you buy. Free tourist sleeper. Choice farming lands, improved and unimproved, \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Write or call. Green, Bell & Co., 121 So. Tenth street, Lincoln, F. S. Clinton, salesman.

Annual Spring Parade.

The annual spring parade of the garrisons of the Berlin military district was held Friday. The weather was superb. The shah of Persia was present in an open carriage drawn by four horses, and the crown prince of Siam, Choufa Maha Vajiravudh, attended on horseback. Emperor William led the second regiment of the guards past the shah who acknowledged the compliment by standing up in his carriage.

News of a fresh uprising in Venezuela against President Castro is coming from all quarters.

SCORES A TRIUMPH

Prof. Heilprin Ascends to Top of Mount Pelee.

A Fort De France, June 2d, dispatch says: The national geographical society has scored a great triumph. Professor Angelo Heilprin ascended to the top of the crater of Mont Pelee this morning in company with two guides and Mr. Leadbetter. While on the summit several violent explosions occurred, but, notwithstanding the thousand dangers surrounding him, Professor Heilprin spent a long time taking careful observation. Looking down into the crater, he found a huge cinder cone. The crater opening is a vast crevasse 500 feet long and 150 feet wide.

While engaged in this task the lives of the members of the expedition were continually in danger and one particularly violent explosion covered Professor Heilprin from head to foot with the viscid matter.

He persisted, however, and found as had been suspected, that there were three separate vents for the volcanic matter.

Meanwhile Mont Pelee, seeming to resent the intrusion of man into her awful territory, belched out huge volumes of steam, ashes and boiling hot mud. Professor Heilprin made the important discovery that the crater of Fallaise had an eruption at the same time as the summit crater and ejected precisely the same matter. Both craters showed a new phenomenon during the professor's visit, when mud was thrown up in high columns, white, heretofore the mud has bubbled or boiled out and flowed downward in huge streams. There is reason to fear that great damage may result from the outbursts of this mud, to the rich plantations still uninjured. The ascent was made on mules to an altitude of 700 metres, the line of vegetation being the mules that had carried him, the professor proceeded on foot to the site of Lake Palmiste. He found the lake completely dried up and crossed the bed, passing up a slope to the crater's edge. This, which had formerly been a high bluff, Professor Heilprin found, had fallen into the crater. This is the first important verified topographic alteration noted.

Professor Heilprin remained at the summit crater over two hours.

ELEVEN BUILDINGS BURNED

Disastrous Conflagration at Rockaway Beach, New York.

Max Kasten, thirty-two years old, and Mrs. Lydia McKrow, the same age, lost their lives in a fire which swept away many buildings at Rockaway Beach. Thomas S. McKrow and his five-year-old son Frank; Martin Hanson, twenty-eight, and Morrison Kasten, twenty-five, were injured and taken to a hospital in Long Island City. Several hours later young McKrow died and the father was reported to be dying.

The fire started in the frame dwelling occupied by the Kastens. In a short time it spread to an unoccupied brick building and then in succession levelled the following structures:

- Kasten's hotel.
- The Collonade hotel.
- The Casino.
- Walter's hotel.
- Sagamore hotel.
- Burns' hotel.
- Seaside Museum.
- The Annex hotel.
- One story frame hotel, unoccupied.
- Peterson's hotel.
- The Mousette hotel.
- Other structures damaged were: Harry Genette's store; Herr Bros.' store; The Morrison stables and Brennan's hotel.

The buildings for the most part were of the frame type usual at the seaside resorts and the loss is estimated at about \$120,000.

NEBRASKA CROP PROSPECT

Burlington Publication Makes Outlook Good.

The Corn Belt, published by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, in its issue Monday, says:

"Corn-planting in Nebraska was done mainly between April 15 and May 2, but some as late as May 10, and reports from ten localities put the end of planting as May 20. The condition of the ground at the time of planting was better than last year, and the present condition of stand is excellent. A slight decrease of acreage is reported owing to a corresponding increase of winter acreage. All reports show the condition of winter wheat in Nebraska good. Out of 263 reports on the condition of the oat crop, 95 said good, 90 fair and 87 that the prospect was poor."

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Major Brugere of the French mission broke his leg by making a misstep at the Boston navy yards.

The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church decided to meet next year in May at Hopkinton, N. H.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley unveiled at London a memorial tablet to Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent.

Five prominent Carlists, including the Marquis Lacour, aide-de-camp to General Moore, the Carlist leaders and Father Matat have been arrested.

Officials of the Hawthorne race track, whose grandstand burned, said no lives had been lost in the fire. The stable boy, who was reported killed, had gone to Harlem track before the fire. Detectives are working on the theory that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

Chou Fou, treasurer of the province of Chi Li, has been appointed governor of Shantung province. He is able and progressive and has pro-foreign views.

Governor Taft of the Philippine islands is suffering from tonsillitis. Consequently his meeting with Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, was postponed.

Manitowish, Ont., reports from which were missing, has elected a conservative. The new house will stand fifty-one liberals and forty-seven conservatives, giving the government a majority of four. The government had a majority of eleven in the last house.

FLOOD AT JOLIET

Heavy Rains Cause Death and Damage There.

WORST OF ITS KIND IN CITY'S HISTORY

Streams Burst Banks and Engulf the Town—Three are Dead and Several Houses Are Swept Away in the First Rush of Waters.

A Joliet, Ill., June 2, special says: A cloudburst struck this city at midnight, causing a loss of at least three lives and incalculable damage to property. Almost every railway track entering the city was washed away and no trains have arrived since 11 o'clock last night. Mills and factories have been forced to shut down and business throughout the city is practically suspended.

The cloudburst came while the population was asleep and before the people could get out of their beds and flee from the raging waters that swept down from Hickory dam, which had burst, they were penned in their homes. An alarm was quickly given and the work of rescue was begun. Scores were taken from their homes in boats, but at daylight many were still water bound.

The east side of the city was hit the hardest. Cass street, the principal residence thoroughfare, was five feet under water and many fine houses were badly damaged. The railroad tracks running through the city were four feet under water and in some of the lower places the cars were completely submerged. Many cattle were drowned and thousands of dollars worth of merchandise ruined. The Rock Island bridge, a big steel structure, across the canal, settled two feet.

A canvass of the city at 9 o'clock shows the following probable deaths: Eddie McGovern, aged 11; Mabel Kennedy, aged 15; Lizzie McGraw, aged 20. The property loss is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million. The penitentiary was partly flooded, but the conditions did not interfere with the work of the convicts.

A BUMPER CROP

The Condition of the Wheat Crop in Nebraska Presages One.

The winter wheat crop in Nebraska, according to the weekly bulletin issued today by the weather bureau, bids fair to yield an abundant harvest. The past week has been dry, a condition which was needed because of previous rains, to mature the grain. Wheat is heading out and much of it will be ripening within two or three weeks. All other crops are making favorable progress. The bulletin follows:

The past week has been dry, with about normal temperature. The daily mean temperature has averaged 2 degrees below normal in eastern counties and 2 degrees above in western. The rainfall has generally been too small to measure. A very few local showers, with a rainfall exceeding half an inch, occurred, but covered very small areas.

Winter wheat and oats have grown splendidly the past week. The heads of wheat are of good size and seem to be filling well. Oats have improved to normal condition in some localities, but generally the condition is below normal. The temperature has been too low for rapid growth of corn, but the stand is good and the plant healthy; cultivation has progressed rapidly the past week and corn is generally quite free from weeds. Alfalfa cutting is general and in most parts of the state the crop is good. Potatoes are in unusually good condition. Pastures are fine and stock is doing well. Cherries will be a poor crop; apples are dropping some, but promise much better.

THE GARROTE GOES

Last Executions Under Old Spanish Law Takes Place in Ponce.

The last execution in Porto Rico under the old Spanish law occurred at Ponce on Tuesday last when four men were garroted. Never did men meet their fate with such docility. Only one, Jose Torres, caused any trouble. He raved about religion and insisted that the executioner kill him without placing a black cloth over his face, saying he wanted to meet God with uncovered face. All four confessed their crimes. The execution occurred in the court yard of the jail, in the heart of the city, but was witnessed only by a few persons. Thousands, however, thronged the streets and business was suspended. The doomed men were tied to posts at four corners of the scaffold, clad in black robes and their faces covered. They were executed one at a time. The instrument of death was placed around their necks and fastened to a post. One sharp turn of the screw broke the necks of the doomed men. There was no sound or evidence of pain and in three minutes they were pronounced dead. The executioner was a prisoner who was granted a pardon for his work. There is much opposition to capital punishment there. After July 1st hanging will take the place of the garrote.

Child is Drowned.

By the overturning of a raft in the Monongahela river above Fayette City, Pa., the eleven-year-old son of Theodore Booth was drowned. Several children ere on the raft at the time, and as three have not been accounted for, it is thought they also were drowned.

Bids for a city bond issue of five millions in aid of the world's fair were opened at noon Tuesday by the mayor and comptroller of St. Louis. The entire issue was awarded the Mississippi Valley Trust company and Whitaker & Co., who bid jointly at a premium

KITCHENER'S WAY WON

Boers Liked His Unconventional Style of Treating Them.

A Liverpool, June 3, special cablegram says: The Post learns that the settlement in South Africa was due pre-eminently to Kitchener, whose influence with Dewet persuaded the latter to accept the British government's terms.

Kitchener, the paper says, discussed matters with the Boer delegates with a freedom and unconventional style which they fully appreciated, while Milner at one time telegraphed the government complaining that Kitchener was undignified. It seems on one occasion, while discussing with Dewet, Kitchener slapped him on the back and said: "Now, Dewet, don't be sulky."

It is stated here, says a London cablegram of June 3, as the prevailing view of the house of commons that on Thursday that it will authorize a vote of thanks to Kitchener accompanied by a vote of 100,000 pounds and an earldom. Milner also will be raised a step in his peerage. The king will attend a thanksgiving service for peace at St. Paul's on Sunday.

In the house of commons today Chancellor of the Exchequer Hicks-Beach again denied that the corn tax would be abandoned. Replying to a question, Secretary Forward Broderick said there are 25,585 prisoners of war in South Africa and elsewhere. Of this number 781 are under sixteen, and 1,025 over sixty.

The details of the signing of the peace terms Saturday night reached London in dispatches from Pretoria today. The signing was without particular ceremony. The signers met in the dining room of the house occupied by the Boer delegates. Without delay the Boers attached their signatures. After the paper was duly signed it was handed to Colonel Hamilton, Kitchener's military secretary, who now is en route to England with it.

When the fact that peace was secured became known in the concentration camps the occupants became hysterically joyful and sang psalms.

IN LOVE WITH THE COUNTRY

Countess de Rochembeau Wishes She Might Stay Longer.

After a brief rest in New York city, several members of the late Rochembeau mission went west to Philadelphia on their way to St. Louis. In speaking of her impression of Americans, acquired during her brief visit, Countess de Rochembeau said:

"I have been told that Americans are materialists, but formerly have had only a sentimental side. The regard in which everyone I have met seemed to hold the name Rochembeau has impressed me most deeply. Then the memory of what you have done for stricken Martiniqne will live for all time at home. How splendid your women are, how lavishly they entertain and how genuinely they are in their welcome. I should like to remain in the United States until fall."

Cuts Down Army Strength.

By direction of the president, Secretary Root has issued a general order decreasing the strength of our permanent military establishment and changing the ratio of its make-up, as provided in the general order of last May the total strength of the army was fixed at 77,287 men. The order issued reduces this figure to 66,497—a reduction of 10,790.

Fear Many Have Drowned.

A message from Wildman, Okla., says that torrents of water rolling off the Wichita mountains have swept away many prospectors' shacks, and it is believed that some of their occupants perished. The river is so high that it cannot take the surplus water of the swollen streams, and hence they are over-spreading the country and doing much damage to property and crops.

HERE AND THERE

The flood danger in southern Kansas is over.

The supreme court of the United States has adjourned to meet October 13.

John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin college, Oberlin, O., died Tuesday morning.

The machinists, plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters of Des Moines, Ia., have struck for shorter hours.

The pope has ordered that a large mosaic, made at the vatican works, and representing St. Peter, be sent as a gift to President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, recently sentenced to the county jail, at Topeka, for one month, and to pay a fine of \$100, was pardoned by Governor Stanley.

The election in Oregon Tuesday resulted in the election of the republican ticket with the exception of governor. The democratic candidate was elected.

J. F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Great Northern railway, and the famous builder of the Cascade tunnel, has been appointed general manager of the road.

The Mexicans and Yaqui Indians are at it again. A battalion of Mexicans fought a desperate battle with 300 of the Indians and forty of the savages were killed and double that number wounded.

Fire started Friday night in the coeprage house and stable owned by the South Omaha Brewing company in South Omaha. It spread to the ice house belonging to Mr. Daxell, an Omaha confectioner. The coeprage and stable was almost wholly burned. The total loss is about \$20,000.

F. H. Freeman, a laborer, fell from the second story of the Funke opera house into the cellar while at work remodeling the interior. His injuries are severe, but not fatal.

E. Louis Smith, who ran establishments in Chicago for making bogus postal cards, has been sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. Smith succeeded in putting millions of his cards on the market.

President Roosevelt and the leaders in the house and senate had a conference, at which pending legislation, principally the Cuban reciprocity bill, was discussed. A decided opposition to tariff revision was noted.

ON THE WRONG TRACK

REBUFFS MET BY MAN WHO WANTED TO BE AGREEABLE.

Variety of Topics Chosen for Conversation of No Avail—Attempts of New Yorker to Flatter Kansas Hostess Meet with Dismal Failure.

"It is not always necessary to throw bouquets when you are out dining," said a New York traveling man. "I was in a Kansas town not long ago and I was invited to the home of a customer to take dinner. A traveling man never permits himself to misunderstand an invitation to eat a home dinner.

"My customer's wife was one of those matter-of-fact, common-sense women to whom a primrose is a primrose, whether it grows by the river's brim or in the barnyard. Soon after I was seated at her daintily spread table I began fumbling around for something of a gracious brand to launch which would show my appreciation of her hospitality.

"I opened on butter. It was worth traveling miles to taste such butter as that on her table! I said a few nice things about New York, of course—we all do that—but I admitted that there was no such butter in New York as I found on her table.

"She couldn't understand that, for the butter I was tasting was from a firkin sent her by express by her aunt in Herkimer county. Just then I happened to think of a story and the butter incident was relegated.

"We had got down to peas and I allowed that there were no peas like the home-grown kind. It added to the lusciousness of the pea to watch it grow and cull it from the vine.

"She thought otherwise. Her peas had been a failure ever since the grasshoppers did her gardening last year, and George—that was her husband's name—had bought canned peas ever since. I had been throwing tu-lips at canned peas!

"I think I said something about the weather, just then. That's what a man coughs up when he goes against the rocks. You would think after a throw-down or two such as I have mentioned that I would have confined myself to the monosyllable; and I would had not the little woman spoken of the wild goose she served.

"At least," she said in a splendid way, "we can offer you in this something you don't often have in New York."

"Of course. Allowing much in New York's favor I must say that the goose we get in the metropolis is a pretty tame bird. I admitted this. And then I cut loose on the delicious meat of the fowl that honks.

"I could conceive of no sport like that of hunting the wild goose. Then I quoted something from 'Hiawatha' about the wawa—Longfellow for wild goose, you know.

"I said her husband must be a mighty hunter. Of course it is only in the great open country that the wawa can be hunted, I said. I got a second round of wawa, and felt quite satisfied at last that I had hit the right trail. Then the little woman, looking at me with her gray eyes, said:

"I think we are indebted to Mr. Edison or some one of his school for the dish we are enjoying. Recently, quite recently, our modest little city has been lighting the streets with electricity.

"In the night when the sky is overcast these lights seem to attract the great flocks of wild geese which pass this way, and when they get into a radius of the lamps they become confused, and even the boys kill them with clubs.

"The wild geese we have this evening is quite modern. It was indirectly killed by electric light."

"Well, it was time to laugh. There was nothing else to do. I didn't feel like it, but I laughed. And so I lifted my goblet and proposed the health of my hostess in the pure, sparkling liquid which only Kansas could produce.

"From Blank Springs in the state of New York," said my hostess.

"Then I laid down; the time left on my hands at that house was devoted to a discussion of infant baptism, Cuban reciprocity, the Philippines, the beef trust and Carrie Nation."

EXPLANATION OF RAINS OF DUST

Studies Abroad of Phenomenon Which Was Observed Here.

Just a year before the dust rains which occurred last month in Massachusetts, New Jersey and elsewhere there were similar occurrences over a large part of central Europe and in a lesser degree over most of the continent. In fact the phenomenon was very remarkable for its extent, it having been observed from Sicily in the south to the Danish Islands of Faister and Laland in the north. The largest amount of muddy rain, however, fell in northern Italy, Austria and Germany.

This fact is very well understood now that dust rains are caused by the driving of clouds of dust raised by a hurricane or strong wind into a rain-storm, the dust thus being changed to mud by the time it reaches the earth. Such storms are called blood rains in Sicily and some other regions where superstitious people hold them in much dread.

Scientific men of Europe made a careful study of the dust rains which occurred there a year ago, and the facts they ascertained are interesting. Mr. Stanislaus Meunier analyzed a sample of the dust collected at Palermo which he found to consist of sand (59.14 per cent) and carbonate of lime (23.91 per cent, together with black particles of the nature of charcoal.—New York Sur