

Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Some of the "high finance" is so "high" that it is putrid.

When a man gets neat enough to roll up his trousers the time is ripe for pulling his leg.

It was hardly fair in Laureate Austin to write a rank parody of Kipling and call it a New Year's ode.

The Philadelphia mint has begun striking off coins dated 1904. Here's hoping you may get a lot of them.

The assertion is made that the average Russian peasant's vocabulary is limited to 110 words. And such words!

Question of etiquette: Should the coy but not unwilling young man compel the leap year popper to ask popper?

There will be more room on the water wagon after a few days.—Washington Post. Going to climb down, are you?

It puzzles the people of Santo Domingo most of the time to determine which is the revolution and which is the government.

Sir Thomas Lipton has forwarded his check from London to Chicago. There's a man whose heart and hand you can depend upon.

Perhaps it has occurred to you by this time that you can break that New Year's resolution without anybody's knowing anything about it.

A California woman carried off the first prize in the New York beauty show. California produces fine girls, no doubt, but there are others.

One of the most serious results of the production of "Parsifal" on this side of the ocean is that it will now be played by the street pianos.

New Hampshire's governor is charged with holding four positions and drawing four salaries. Just think what he is saving the state in desk room.

The Kalamazoo flying machine also is "cigar-shaped." It will probably be a long time before a new cigar is spoken of as being "flying machine shaped."

It is erroneously reported that six women put on men's clothes and witnessed a bloody prize fight in New York. They are not women, simply females.

When will the ingenious manufacturers discover that a mixture of kerosene and molasses is not a satisfactory substitute for pure Vermont maple syrup?

That doctor who declares that danger lies in the bath should be prepared to find himself officially appointed the family physician for Wandering Willie.

An Illinois woman stole a lead pencil from a store twenty years ago and has just paid for it. Cold molasses? A conscience like that is almost as low as cold cream.

From the Medicine Hat News we learn that there is a "first brigade" in that town. The popular impression has been that Medicine Hat has nothing but ice houses.

It will be unwelcome news to leap-year girls that a Paris scientist has found out how to show the heart's action by photograph. They'd rather speak for themselves.

Every time an actor lights a match on the stage now to burn a letter or light his cigar people watch the flame with fascinated interest, and think of the disaster in Chicago.

One of the important reasons which Gen. Weyler fails to mention in explaining why he did not invade the United States is that the United States would not let him in.

Strange, isn't it, how some men can steal several thousand dollars, mysteriously disappear, suddenly return "broke," and then report that their "mind was a blank"? Yes, it is passing strange.

The most wonderful music in all the world is the rippling laughter of a romping, frolicsome girl—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Unless, of course, she is making fun of you.

The new ocean steamer just ordered will be 755 feet long—30 feet longer than the largest steamship in the world. A walk from end to end of her and back before breakfast will be a first-rate constitutional.

A new journal published in Turkish at Cairo declares: "Our chief duty is to show the Armenians that there is not in the whole world a nation more just, more tolerant than the Turks." And yet it does not purport to be a funny paper.

A Brooklyn woman whose first name is Ann has attained the age of 107 years. Those people who have recently been making such persistent inquiries concerning the age of Ann are doubtless regarded by her as being rather impertinent.

A WEEK OF PEACE

Rejoinder to Japan's Demands Will Take a Week

INTERVENTION BEFORE WAR

Political and Other Distinctions Have Vanished in Japan and the Country is Patriotically United

Japan does not anticipate Russia's rejoinder for at least a week. In the meantime the nation is prepared and grimly reconciled to war. Political and other distinctions have disappeared and the country is patriotically united. The government is receiving many offers of contributions. In the event of war, amounting to many millions of yen.

The Japanese people would welcome an honorable peace, but are resolved to fight before receding from their position in oriental affairs. They fear the aggression of Russia and believe if it is not stopped now it will never be stopped. They are confident that their demands are fair and moderate and their diplomacy which has been patient, has gone to a reasonable limit. They expect the world's sympathy in the struggle and have a splendid confidence in their army and navy. In the event of reverses or a national disaster, it is thought that England or the United States would intervene to preserve a balance of power in eastern Asia.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

War footing	78,827	5,180,968
Peace footing	1,098,946	
Total	6,279,904	
Total guns	9,532	

NAVAL STRENGTH.

Battleships	28
Cruisers	38
Other war craft	159
Total war vessels	225
Total guns, all classes	9,532
Officers and men	65,900
Reserves	35,000

JAPAN'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

War footing	11,511	450,881
Peace footing	119,900	
Total	600,881	
Total guns	3,700	

NAVAL STRENGTH.

Battleships	8
Cruisers	24
Other war craft	55
Total war vessels	87
Total guns, all classes	3,225
Officers and men	30,900
Reserves	20,000

The statistics as to guns do not include the armament of fortresses and coast defenses.

FIGHT ANTI-TOXIN TRUST

Chicago Medical Men Have Opened a Battle for Cheaper Prices

The Chicago medical society and the Illinois state medical association will begin legal proceedings against the anti-toxin trust under the anti-trust law. Secretary Pritchard of the health department says that he has information to that effect.

An official statement regarding the "death trust" in anti-toxin was issued by Secretary Pritchard. The statement says:

"The anti-toxin trust is nothing more or less than a traffic in human life. Three concerns, which manufacture and practically control the entire country supply of almost the entire country, have seen fit to arbitrarily advance the price of their produce 100 per cent. This discovery was made by the department of health of the city of Chicago, when, in ordering its needed supplies for charity work, it was met with these increased quotations.

"The department felt compelled to call attention to the evidence that a combine had been formed which effectually controlled the price of the only known remedy for the most dread scourge to the child life of the country. Primarily our object was to call attention to the immediate effect this would have on the death rate of children in the city of Chicago."

The N. N. G.'s to be Inspected

The Nebraska national guard will soon have to submit to both national and state inspection. Adjutant General Culver has received a copy of a general order from the war department for the inspection of state troops under the new militia act. The inspection is to begin as soon as practicable after January 1, and to be completed by May 1. Active and retired officers, with those attached to the state troops, are to be called on for assistance. The officers are allowed to inspect the men in such unit as may be brought together without expense to the men or the state. The government inspection will probably take place in March, preceded by the state inspection.

Industrial Association Dispute

The hurried serving of an injunction at Chicago put a stop to the election of officers of the southern industrial association. The bill on which the injunction was issued by Judge Brennan was filed in the supreme court by William Miller, one of the stockholders. The bill of complaint alleged mismanagement on the part of the officers of the company.

Great Blizzard in Pennsylvania

A renewal of the blizzard at Cory, Pa., has again interfered greatly with traffic on all roads. The Chicago limited on the Erie was ten hours late and the Cleveland express five. A Pennsylvania passenger train was stalled in a drift for hours. The snow plows are constantly in use and heroic efforts are being made to keep traffic open. The Jamestown, Chautauque & Lake Erie is completely tied up on account of the disabling of the snow plow.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CALL

Senator Hanna Issues Call, Giving Date and Rules for Election of Delegates

Senator Hanna, as chairman of the national republican committee, issued the call for the next national republican convention:

"To the Republican Electors of the United States: In accordance with established custom and in obedience to instructions of the national convention of 1900, the national republican committee directs that a national convention of delegate representatives of the republican party be held at Chicago in the state of Illinois, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president, to be voted for at the presidential election, Tuesday, November 8, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1904.

"The republican electors of the several states and territories, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Indian Territory and all others electors, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles of the republican party and endorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of candidates for president and vice president.

"Said national convention shall consist of a number of delegates-at-large from each state, equal to double the number of United States senators to which each state is entitled, and for each representative-at-large in congress, two delegates-at-large.

"From each congressional district and the district of Columbia, two delegates.

"From each of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Hawaii and Indian territory, six delegates.

"From Alaska, four delegates.

"For each delegate elected to said convention an alternate shall be elected to act in case of the absence of the delegate, such alternate delegate to be elected at the time and in the manner of electing the delegate.

"All delegates shall be elected not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. Delegates-at-large shall be elected by popular state and territorial conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the respective states and territories.

"The congressional district delegates shall be elected by conventions called by the congressional committee of each district in the manner of nominating the candidate for representative in congress in said district, provided that there is no republican congressional committee the republican state committee shall appoint from among the republican residents in such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect delegates to represent said district.

"The election of delegates from the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction and supervision of an election board composed of Mr. Chapin Brown, Mr. George H. Harries and Mr. John F. Cook. Such board shall have authority to fix the date of such election and to arrange all details and regulations incident thereto and shall provide for a registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

"The territorial delegates shall be elected in the manner of nominating candidates for delegates in congress, and delegates from Alaska and Indian territory shall be elected by popular convention.

"All notices of contest shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement, setting forth the grounds of contest, which shall be filed with the secretary of the national committee twenty days prior to the meeting of the national convention.

"Contests will be acted on by the national convention in order of date of filing of notice and statement with the secretary. (Signed.)

"PERRY S. HEATH, Secretary.
"M. A. HANNA, Chairman."

Chicago Police Organize

Members of Chicago's police force, numbering three hundred, and including patrolmen and officers of rank in the force, met and launched an organization to be known as the policemen's progressive association. Its principal object, it is stated, will be the protection of its members against charges made by criminals and thieves, evidence having been given by the latter, to a local "graft" investigation committee which has resulted in the discharge of policemen. The policemen assert the dismissal of policemen on the testimony of criminals was unjust and after denouncing the "graft" committee, the policemen elected officers.

War a Horrible Affair

Cabling from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the New York Herald quotes an unnamed prominent diplomat as saying: "Let all those who are adding fuel to the fire which means war, remember that no possible power can limit that war to Japan and Russia. Its extension to other countries is sure, with results too terrible to consider."

State Farm Has Challenger's Mother

William Ernst, a leading stockman of Tecumseh, Neb., has bought the mother of "Challenger," the Chicago prize-winning steer, of Lawrence Murphy, west of town, and the cow is being shipped to Lincoln, where she will be used at the state experimental farm for judging purposes. The farm bought the animal. The cow is a grade animal.

Both Belongers Fined \$50

In the mayor's court at Hope, Ark., a conclusion was reached in the trial of Governor Jeff Davis and Associate Justice Carroll D. Wood of the supreme court, the two candidates for the democratic nomination for governor. The trial grew out of the personal encounter the two men had in the joint discussion December 18th last. After hearing the testimony, Mayor Black fined each defendant \$10 for breach of the peace and in addition a fine of \$50 against Governor Davis for aggravated assault.

Three Amendments to Panama Treaty

The three amendments to the Panama treaty relate to sanitation, limitation of cities and control of harbor. The United States, by the amendment relating to sanitation, is granted more direct power in all sanitary regulations. The amendment concerning the limitation of cities more specifically defines what are the limits of Panama and Colon in relation to the canal zone. The harbor amendment gives the United States control of the harbors for the purpose of improvements.

WANT A FARM HOME

How to Proceed if You Want One at Rosebud Agency

416,000 ACRES IN THE STRIP

Soldiers and Sailors Have Same Preference as Veterans of Civil and Spanish Wars—Other News

Representative Hinshaw has received many letters from his constituents in the Fourth district and from other residents of Nebraska inquiring concerning the lands in the Rosebud Indian reservation and the provisions of the bill which has been introduced in the house by Mr. Burke of South Dakota, providing for the opening of the lands to settlement. Mr. Hinshaw states that the bill probably will pass both the house and senate without amendment, and that it seems to be the general opinion among members interested in the approval. It is believed the lands will be subject to entry by spring or early summer. In explaining the provisions of the bill now pending in the house, Mr. Hinshaw says:

"The bill provides for the sale of 416,000 acres of land in Gregory county, South Dakota, at \$2.50 per acre, to be paid as follows: Fifty cents when entry is made, 50 cents within two years after entry, 50 cents within three years after entry, 50 cents within four years after entry, and the remaining 50 cents an acre within six months after the expiration of five years from date of entry.

"By paying the full price of the land the settler may commute his entry and receive a patent for the land, as is provided in all homestead entries. These lands in the Rosebud reservation will be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States and will be opened to settlement and entry by the president who will issue a proclamation prescribing the manner in which the lands shall be settled upon and entered.

"Union soldiers and sailors of the civil war and Spanish war will be given the same preference as is prescribed in the general homestead law, and the pending bill stipulates that sections 1 and 36 of each township shall be ceded to the state of South Dakota for school purposes."

"The house committee on Indian affairs ordered a favorable report on the bill to open for settlement 400,000 acres of the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota.

STILL HOPING FOR PEACE

If It Is War and Russia Wins, She Will Control Half the World

In peculiarly frank language Baron Hayashi, after consultation with the foreign office in London, summed up the situation for the Associated press as follows:

"I only hope the czar will give us peace, but my hopes are not strong. If we go to war it will be for issues wherein both America and England have insisted diplomatically. We have received no pledges from any country that in the event of defeat it will step in and save us from being absorbed by Russia. We can not count even in extremities on the armed support of any nation in the world. It would be a struggle to the death. Perhaps we are not strong enough to fight Russia. There are two opinions about that."

Baron Hayashi intimated that he thought Japan was bound to be beaten in the end.

"If we were beaten," the minister resumed, "Russia would take Korea and Manchuria by right of conquest and possibly Japan. No power on earth could then dislodge her from central China and all the far east. I am sure it is better to go to war when you know you are right, even if defeat is possible, than to see your independence submerged under a continual aggression that is bound to absorb you eventually. Nothing can avert war between Russia and Japan in future years, even if peace is procured now, so long as Russia pursues her present far eastern policy.

"The American action in forcing the opening of Manchurian ports was a splendid example of honest diplomacy. It was a straightforward step, which contrasts favorably with Russian methods. No other nation, except Great Britain, when the British admiralty bought the two Chilean warships, has taken any practical steps to live up to its diplomatic demands upon Russia in the far east. We believe we are now fighting a diplomatic battle in behalf of America and Great Britain, but if only war can settle it we know we shall receive assistance from neither. We are prepared to fight our own battles and take the consequences."

One Russian Law Good

The law providing compulsory compensation for factory employes and miners in the case of all accidents, one of the most important legislations of the present reign, has become effective in Russia. In the event of death an annuity is payable not only to widows and legitimate children, but to illegitimate children and also to adopted children, the annuity to equal the wages of 260 days per annum, whereas the average of working days only numbers 220. As reliable statistics are not available, the insurance companies refused to issue accident policies except at enormous premiums, so the employers combined for mutual insurance.

A Sister of Saint Joseph Dies

Mother Agatha, superior general of the Sisters of St. Joseph, died at the convent of the order in St. Louis. Mother Agatha was 74 years of age, and had been in the order for more than fifty-three years. For the last thirty-two years she had held the position of superior general. Mother Agatha was formerly Miss Philomena Guthrie, of St. Louis.

Just because a man sprinkles ashes on his slippery walk it doesn't prove that he is going in the other direction when he dies.

WILL MEET AT ST. LOUIS

Formal Notice Given the Party of St. Louis Gathering

The following official call was issued for the assembling of the democratic national convention at St. Louis, July 6, next:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The democratic national committee, having met in the city of Washington on the 12th day of January, 1904, has appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1904, as the time and chosen St. Louis, Mo., as the place for holding the democratic national convention.

"Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, and each territory, Alaska, the Indian Territory and the District of Columbia, shall have six delegates.

"All democratic citizens of the United States who can unite with us in the effort for a pure, economical and constitutional government are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

"JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman.
"C. A. WALSH,
Secretary."

The Hon. James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, has announced the personnel of the committee on arrangements for the democratic national convention, and has called a meeting of that committee for February 2, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo. The membership of the committee is as follows:

James K. Jones, chairman, ex-officio; William K. Stone, vice chairman, ex-officio; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; D. J. Campan, Michigan; N. E. Mack, New York; J. G. Johnson, Kansas; John R. McLean, Ohio; J. M. Head, Tennessee; John E. Osborne, Wyoming.

ARRAIGNING OF ROOSEVELT

Mr. Bryan Pays His Respects to the Republican Trust Attitude

In his speech at the banquet held at the Lindell hotel, Lincoln, Mr. Bryan in opening made a feeling reference to the death of General Viftquin. He made few references to his trip to Europe, save such as were of friendly interest in the countries over the water. He suggested that none of them felt any animosity to the United States and that it was useless to talk of enlarging the navy, as there would never be any need to use it against these nations, for the people over there would restrain their rulers should they ever seek war with the United States.

He had scathing words for the friends of corporate interests in the democratic party and said that he wanted none of their assistance as they had brought the party to its ebb. He did not want to mortgage the party to the people who would contribute the most to the campaign fund and would afterward despoil the nation.

In speaking of trusts, after bitterly arraighing them, Mr. Bryan criticised the president for not being consistent in his opposition to these corporate interests. He said he had not carried on the war against them to the point where he might under the law and as a result had purchased his renomination at the expense of a neglect of duty in this direction. He asked how it was possible to criticize a man for selling his vote for \$5 or another person for selling a postoffice for \$500 when the president had purchased his renomination at the expense of \$100,000,000 drawn from the pockets of the people of the United States through the trusts.

Demurrer Filed by Mr. Bryan

Counsel for William J. Bryan filed in the superior court at New Haven, Conn., a demurrer to the plea in abatement, recently offered by counsel for the heirs of Philo S. Bennett, of whose will Mr. Bryan is an executor. The plea in abatement was to set aside the appeal of Mr. Bryan from the decision of the judge of probate, excluding the sealed letter which was left by Mr. Bennett and which provided for a gift of \$50,000 to Mr. Bryan.

The demurrer says the allegations in the plea constitute no reason for abating the appeal, that Mr. Bryan has no interest as executor, or otherwise, adverse to the appeal, and that his purpose in appealing is to effectuate and not to thwart the intent of the testator.

Walter Hoge is Now Mayor

Walter Hoge, formerly a citizen of Lincoln, who has resided in the west for a little more than two years, was chosen mayor of Forest Grove, Oregon, at the late municipal election. Mr. Hoge was at one time engaged in the newspaper business in Lincoln, and is conducting a similar venture in the western city.

Forest Grove is the seat of Pacific university, one of the first educational institutions established on the Pacific coast, and since the founding of that school the city has been "dry." Efforts have been made for several years by the liquor element to secure the change of the city's policy in regard to the temperance question but the result of this election is considered a final defeat for the advocates of saloons.

Other former Nebraskans were elected on the same ticket, W. B. Harris and S. B. Starrett, both one-time residents of Tecumseh. The latter were chosen on the board of aldermen.

Wigg—Henpecke admits that he is afraid of his wife. That takes courage.

Wagg—Yes; but Talkalot says that he isn't, and that takes more.

Masked Dancers in the Dance of Life

We move sedately . . . wearily together. Afraid to show a sign of inward strife, We hold our souls in tether.

We dance with proud and smiling lips, With frank, appealing eyes, with shy, hazy dimpling. We sing, and few will question if there slip A sob into our singing.

Each has a certain step to learn, Our prisoned feet move staidly in set paces, And to add to we pass, since life is stern.

Patience, with masked faces, . . . Yet some there are who will not dance, They sit apart most sorrowful and splendid. But all the rest trip on as in a trance, Until the dance is ended.

—Oliver Gooden, in Living Age.

PARAGUAY IS ABOUT TO ENGAGE IN CULTURE ON A LARGE SCALE.

The recent advance in the price of cotton in this country and in England has stimulated the culture of the plant in other countries. The possibility that the cotton manufacturers of the world are facing the prospect of a dearth of raw material seems to have excited the people of Paraguay. Cotton grows wild in that country, and the cultivated product, though different from ours, has a long and fine staple.

As in Peru, the plant is a small tree rather than a little bush, and it lives and produces for several years. European manufacturers have reported good results from its use. The Paraguayans, however, have never given much attention to its cultivation.

The newspapers of Asuncion have suddenly awakened to the opportunity presented, and have risen to the occasion. They are offering many suggestions to the government and assert that cotton will yet place Paraguay on the high road to prosperity.

They ask the government to employ the services of men of science, like Dr. Bertoni, to prepare pamphlets for distribution in the cotton trade of Great Britain, France and Germany, descriptive of the nature and qualities of Paraguayan cotton and the facilities for producing large supplies of it. They ask that Dr. Bertoni, Mr. Anstis and other experts be engaged to make a survey of the lands adapted to cotton cultivation in the republic; also that the government print and distribute among the farmers of the lowlands the best information as to the methods of cotton-raising.

"We may in a short time export \$100,000,000 worth of cotton in a year," announces the enthusiastic Paraguayan, a German weekly published at Asuncion.

WHAT'S THE BILL GOOD FOR?

Brooklyn Tailor's Comment on a Recent Find at Nippur.

On the car the other morning I happened to hang by the strap next to Himmelstein's. Between begging pardons and granting pardons to my rear neighbors, I managed to read a few paragraphs in my newspaper. One of them told of a remarkable find by a Nippur expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. It was nothing less than a well-preserved and thoroughly authenticated tailor's bill nearly 5,000 years old.

Since Himmelstein himself is engaged in the clothing business, I thought he would be interested in this ancient relic, so I told him about it, but the story seemed to make no impression on him.

"Hang it, man," said I, "don't you understand? It's a tailor bill almost 5,000 years old."

"Veil," he answered, "yet it's good for? Dey can't collect it."

No Plain Cooks.

Sir Thomas Horne, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, made recently a tour of inspection over the Pennsylvania line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Sir Thomas was much pleased with the service and cuisine of his dining car. He inspected the kitchen and showed great interest in the skilled maneuvers of the cook.

The cook, who was something of a wag, described to him distinguished visitor the kitchens of the great New York hotels, where the walls are of glass, the floors of vitrified brick, the tables of white marble, and the cooking utensils of German silver.

"A great hotel chef," he said, "has from fifty to seventy-five assistants under him. I know one of these chefs, and I visited him two weeks ago. His assistant cooks were all young women—the prettiest lot of young women I ever saw."

"Why, Gaston, I said to my friend, 'why pretty girls you employ?'"

"Indeed, they are pretty," said he. "Plain cooks won't do here."

Are Kind to Their Horses.

Evidently there is one place where there is little need of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and that is Jersey. The farmers there are so careful of their horses that they do not work them more than is absolutely necessary, and frequently do work which is done elsewhere by horses.

If a farmer has to plow a heavy piece of ground he is obliged to use his team, but if the ground which is to be broken up is light it is very probable that he will take the place of a horse.

At first glance labor of this kind may seem very irksome, but it really is not, for the farms in Jersey are small and it does not take long to cultivate the ground. Still, in other places where the farms are equally small, no one thinks of sparing the horses, and there is little doubt that up-to-date agriculturists consider the Jersey farmers far behind the times because in the kindness of their hearts they are as lenient to their horses as possible.

The Masquerade.

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