

Red Cloud Chief.

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RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Nebraska Notes

Joseph Gibbs, a passenger on a Union Pacific train, was killed at Lexington, in attempting to board the train. He was on the way from his California home to Pittsburg.

A consignment of lard on a Missouri river steamer that was wrecked in 1868 was dug up in a sandbar north of Omaha by Charles Noyes. It was in excellent condition.

A daughter of John Heilar of Sutton, aged 18, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart, dying instantly. A parental correction is the only known cause for the act.

The Morton-Gregory company of Chicago, which operates the Morton packing plant at Nebraska City, has amended its articles of incorporation, increasing its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

George Williams shot and killed C. G. Brenham near Woodlawn on a ranch. The coroner was called and found that Brenham, while insane, had broken into the house and had been killed by Williams.

Dr. A. M. Smith died in Chicago, aged 75 years. He was the father of Baxter Smith, of Plattsmouth, and brother of A. B. Smith, now of Denver. The remains were met at the train by the local lodge of Masons.

The Occidental Remedy company of Gretna, Neb., has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$50,000 and the incorporators are H. L. Weeth, H. M. Hardin, A. E. Simonds and P. S. Taggart.

The deputy sheriff of Gage county found about thirty pair of shoes near the railroad track south of Beatrice. It is thought that a car of freight had been robbed and that these goods were not wanted and were thrown out along the track.

Otto Bookmeyer, one of Plattsmouth's young business men, died at Albuquerque, N. M., where he went several months ago for his health. The deceased was twenty-six years of age. The remains were brought to Plattsmouth for burial.

Edward Brannon, alias Edward Willson, was arraigned before Police Judge Cook at Fremont on the charge of horse stealing. The evidence against the prisoner was strong enough to bind him over to district court. His bond was fixed at \$500.

The state board of public lands and buildings has decided to use Yankee Hill brick in the improvements now being made at the Lincoln asylum. The brick first ordered for the work did not conform to that now on hand at the asylum, consequently the change, Yankee Hill brick is a Lincoln product, manufactured at Burnham.

Dick Kortum, of Geneva, a man who makes it a business of storing and putting up awnings, had a fall which proved fatal. He was putting up the awning in front of the H. H. Glover company store. His ladder slipped and he fell to the cement walk. He was at once taken to a physician and attended to, but he had received internal injuries, which proved fatal.

Manuel O'Day, who turned state's evidence against Joseph Gresson, charged with breaking into a barn near Hooper in February, pleaded guilty to petit larceny in the district court and was given thirty days in the county jail. His partner, Gresson, was acquitted of the charge of burglary, though O'Day testified that the former helped him take the goods.

A class of sixteen will graduate from the city schools of Auburn this year whose names are as follows: Bessie Curry, Norma Waddle, Estel Wright, Grace Lounsbury, Olive Youngquist, Fred Wildish, Bertha Kramer, Ida Peterson, Claude Farrow, Minnie Speilmeyer, Emma Feldman, Eva VanHerg, Walter Mowrer, LaVerne Hough, Iona Hickman and John Talbot.

The Christian church of Geneva has paid off its mortgage and fully repaired the building at an expense of \$1,300. De Forest Austin and Frank McVey, evangelists, are now holding meetings with twenty-four additions to the church roll already. The house is packed every night and on Sunday nights from 100 to 300 people were unable to get into the building.

George Keller, S. T. Bullis and Thos. Murray, alleged crooks, were convicted in the district court of robbing the Bank of Lyons, Neb. Sentence was deferred. The men were captured last fall at Kansas City after a chase of several months, in which officers from the states of Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota participated. They are accused of cracking bank safes in all three states. The robbery at Lyons netted the thieves \$3,500.

Davis & Wayne, who operate the large stone quarries near Blue Springs, have about completed arrangements whereby they will erect a large stone crushing plant of 1,000 tons' daily capacity. The quarries are located not far from the Union Pacific tracks and the officials of that road have promised to put in a switch 2,000 feet long, a part of which will be double track so as to connect the quarries with the railroad line by rail, which will prove of great benefit in loading stone for shipment.

The supreme court has affirmed the sentence of James L. Kennedy, convicted in Colfax county of robbing a bank of \$2,200, the property of E. F. Folda, at the village of Rogers, April 17, 1903. Kennedy was arrested in Omaha, tried in Colfax county and sentenced to seven years.

A. Rainbolt and son of Norfolk, Neb., have purchased the Security State bank of Osmond from the Daves, paying for it the sum of \$60,000. The Rainbolts acquire title to 1,200 acres of the best land in that section of the state, all situated near Osmond. The new man-

SHIP STRUCK A MINE

The Japanese War Vessel Hatsue Goes Down.

THREE HUNDRED MEN SAVED

The Yoshino, Also a Japanese Cruiser, Sinks in Port Arthur Harbor by Collision in a Fog.

Vice Admiral Togo has reported to Tokyo the following:

"A report from Rear Admiral Dewa, says that the cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino collided during a fog off Port Arthur. The Yoshino sank, only ninety of her crew being saved.

"On the same day the battleship Hatsue struck a Russian mine and sank."

The Yoshino was a cruiser of 4,180 tons displacement and 15,000 indicated horse power. She was built in England and was launched in 1892, was 350 feet long, had 46 1/2 feet beam and her draft was 17 feet.

Her armament consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7 inch guns and twenty-three 3-pounders. She had five torpedo tubes, her armored deck was 4 1-2 inches thick, and her gun positions were protected by shields 4 1-2 inches in thickness. The cruiser's speed was estimated to be 23 knots, her coal capacity was 1,000 tons and her crew numbered 300 men.

The Hatsue was a battleship of 15,000 tons displacement and of the latest model. She was only completed in 1900, was built in England, was 400 feet long, had 76 1-2 feet beam, drew 27 feet of water, had 16,300 indicated horse power and was fitted with water-tube boilers. She was completely armored with steel. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, eight 3-pounders and four 2-pounders. She had four torpedo tubes. Her estimated speed was 19.31 knots. Her crew numbered 741 men.

Giving details of the disaster, vice Admiral Togo says:

"At fourteen minutes past 1, in the afternoon in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved.

"The same morning the Hatsue, while cruising off Port Arthur covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance. She signalled for help and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats.

SCIENTIFIC SIX-ROUND BOUT

Kid McCoy and Jack O'Brien Get Together in Philadelphia.

Kid McCoy and Jack O'Brien fought one of the most scientific six-round bouts ever seen in Philadelphia at the Second regiment armory. At the close of the bout it would have been a difficult task to pick the winner. McCoy had the best of the third and fourth rounds, while O'Brien had the kid in trouble at the close of the fifth round and also in the sixth round. McCoy was visibly in distress at the end of the sixth round. He repeated ran away from O'Brien and only attempted to counter when O'Brien led. There were no marks on McCoy while O'Brien's left eye was bleeding. O'Brien's blows lacked force and this alone saved the kid from a knockout. O'Brien landed the greatest number of blows, but McCoy's punches had more steam behind them. The men weighed in at 158 pounds.

Stop Santa Claus Deception.

The forty-ninth southern Baptist convention completed its work at Nashville, Tenn., and adjourned to meet next year in Kansas City. It was announced that almost \$250,000 had been raised during the year for foreign missions and that workers are now needed more than money.

A resolution was adopted declaring against Baptist ministers performing the rites of matrimony where one or both of the contracting parties have been divorced on other than scriptural grounds.

During the session Dr. Defors of St. Louis entered a vigorous protest against teaching children that there is such an entity as Santa Claus. He said it was a myth and an abomination which should be relegated to the rear. To teach children this deception was exceedingly harmful in that it would encourage and train children to be deceitful.

Bird Shots at Columbus.

The twenty-eighth annual tournament of the Nebraska sportsmen's association opened at Columbus. The weather was perfect and the attendance double that anticipated. Eighty-one participated in the sweepstakes. Among those present were: Dixon brothers, of Missouri; Adams of Iowa; Norton, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Crosby, of Illinois; Diffenderfer, and Captain Hardy. Adams and Crosby made the highest score, having tied at 184 out of a possible 195. The Columbus grounds are as good as any in the state.

THE STATE PLATFORM.

Republican Principles Adopted at Lincoln Convention, May 18, '04.

The resolutions reported by Chairman Ross Hammond of the committee on resolutions and adopted by the Nebraska state convention follow:

"We, Nebraska republican delegates in convention assembled, declare anew our faith in the principles enunciated in the last national platform. We congratulate the party upon its harmonious condition, that is a guaranty of its continued control in state and nation, its record of great achievement is its pledge of future service.

"We have abiding confidence in our great president. His virile Americanism appeals to our admiration. His ideals of civic duty are an inspiration. His exaction from public officials of strict compliance with law and honor commands our highest respect. His punishment of public delinquents has our unqualified approval. His fearless enforcement of the statutes against illegal combinations in restraint of trade and commerce without unnecessary alarm to capital has demonstrated the efficiency of republican law and the honest purpose of the republican party.

Coming into his high office under lamentable circumstances, he pledged himself to carry out the policies of his illustrious predecessor, a promise he has not for one hour forgotten since that mournful event. We recognize his intense patriotism and wise statesmanship and join in the unanimous demand of the party for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president. The delegates selected by this convention to the national convention are instructed to vote for him and give him their unqualified support.

"With full knowledge of his great worth, with faith in his splendid patriotism, mindful of his party loyalty and service, confident of his fitness for the high place, we present a soldier, scholar and jurist, Hon. John L. Webster, as a candidate for vice president of the United States. We cordially invite support and instruct the delegates selected by this convention to use every honorable effort for his nomination.

"We express our deep sorrow at the death of another great and beloved leader, Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

"We declare our belief in a protective tariff, a fundamental party doctrine that has largely contributed to the nation's growth and greatness. We adhere to the principle, and we refuse to become frightened at the schedules of a law, the practical application of which, during the past seven years, has brought to the country such marvelous development and phenomenal prosperity.

"The efficacy of a gold standard established by the party is proved by the unquestionable soundness of all our currency and its sufficient abundance to meet all the demands of a vastly increased trade.

"We rejoice in the provision made for building the Panama canal, which will be one of the most stupendous achievements in the history of the world; to be done by American skill, American capital, and to be under American control. It will cheapen the water transportation of the whole world and bring the two coasts of our continent ten thousand miles nearer by sea for domestic commerce and protection against a foreign foe. Its building proves once more the constructive capacity of the republican party and its ability to solve every great problem.

"We commend congress, and especially the Nebraska members, who rendered such valuable service, for the passage of laws for a great system of irrigation for the reclamation of a large area in this state of fertile but unwatered soil, and for the better settlement of a vast section by means of more liberal homestead privileges.

"In the language of President Roosevelt, we believe that the door of hope and of opportunity should be open to every worthy and deserving American citizen without distinction of race, color or religion.

"In response to a public necessity and the party's pledge, the legislature has enacted a new revenue law. It was framed to distribute the public burden with exact and even justice. We pledge the party to a correction of such inequalities as may be disclosed and to the assessment of all property, corporate and private, at its full value according to law, so that all property shall have its equal share of taxation. We favor the raising only of such revenue as is needed to meet current expenses of the state government under the most rigid economy and for a gradual extinguishment of the public debt.

"We commend the present state government for its honest and economical administration, and for its faithful protection of the people's interests.

"Upon this record and these principles we invite the support of persons of all parties in the coming campaign."

Elevator Man Got Damages.

James Candy of Havelock, an elevator man, has been awarded \$25 in a verdict as his loss of margins because S. J. Rullison refused to sell him 1,700 bushels of old wheat on a date agreed upon. The case was tried before a jury and Judge B. F. Good of Wahoo, who temporarily relieved Judge Frost in the district court, Judge Good instructed that attention should be paid to the actual market price on the day and not give any heed to any evidence of a special bargain negotiated by Candy of which he could have had no knowledge.

REPUBS NOMINATE

Nebraska Chose Elmer J. Burkett for Senator

NOMINATE STATE TICKET

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and Attorney General Nominated by Acclamation.

The republicans of Nebraska framed a state ticket for the campaign of 1904 at the auditorium, Lincoln. In the presence of a great crowd and with the leaders of the party from every section of the state in attendance the work was done.

State Chairman Harry C. Lindsay called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Presson, of Millford, chaplain of the senate. He prayed for the success of the republican party and asked that it should continue in power so long as it should rule in righteousness.

Secretary A. B. Allen read the call of the convention.

The following state ticket was placed in nomination. Elmer J. Burkett nominated for senator, and delegates-at-large and presidential electors nominated:

United States Senator—Elmer J. Burkett, Lincoln.

Governor—John H. Mickey, Osceola. Lieutenant Governor—E. G. McGilligan, Omaha.

Secretary of State—A. Galusha, Red Cloud.

Auditor—E. J. Searle, Jr., Ogallala. Treasurer—Peter Mortensen, Ord. Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—H. M. Eaton, Fremont.

Attorney General—Norris Brown, Kearney.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. L. McBrien, Geneva.

Presidential electors:

At Large—H. H. Wilson of Lincoln and James C. Robinson of Omaha.

Congressional—First district: Frank C. Barton, Pawnee; Second, Arthur C. Smith, Omaha; Third, A. C. Abbott, Pender; Fourth, T. L. Norval, Seward; Fifth, W. P. Hall, Holdrege; Sixth, M. A. Brown, Kearney.

Delegates to National Convention—

At Large: J. E. Piper, Tekamah; C. B. Dempster, Beatrice; H. C. Brome, Omaha; L. F. M. Leffang, Lexington. Alternates: Shelby Hastings, David City; I. M. Raymond, Lincoln; C. E. Adams, Superior; E. K. Valentine, West Point.

Congressional district delegates to the national convention: First district: W. J. Crandall, Firth; Frank E. Helvey, Otoe county.

Second district: Gurdon W. Wattle, Herman Aye, of Omaha.

Third district: Frank D. Williams, Albion; Frank Nelson, Niobrara.

Fourth district: F. I. Foss, Crete; H. M. Childs, York.

Fifth district: Adam Breede, Hastings; Alex Campbell, McCook.

Sixth district: Patrick Miles, Sidney; R. D. Harris, Alliance.

National Committeeman—Charles H. Morrill, Lincoln.

The names of new members of the state committee were received from the various odd numbered senatorial districts as follows:

1—C. F. Reavis of Falls City.

2—Wm. Hayward, Nebraska City.

3—L. A. Grover, Wahoo.

4—R. B. Howell, Omaha.

5—R. F. Kloker, West Point.

6—Charles H. Kelsey, Neligh.

7—R. Y. Appleby, Stanton.

8—R. Dixon, O'Neill.

9—P. A. Welton, Broken Bow.

10—W. W. Mitchell, Wood River.

11—C. M. Boll, David City.

12—A. H. Kidd, Beatrice.

13—John M. Fitzpatrick, Hebron.

14—M. F. Stanley, Aurora.

15—L. J. Capps, Hastings.

16—L. H. Cheney, Stockville.

17—W. H. C. Woodhurst, North Platte.

First Failure in Columbus.

The firm of E. B. Lenden & Bro., of Columbus, Neb., filed voluntary petition of bankruptcy, setting forth that the firm and Ellick B. Lenden and Abe Lenden, who are the partners constituting the firm, have liabilities amounting to \$16,300, while their assets amount to about \$6,000, of which \$500 goes to preferred claims. This is the largest failure in that section of the country for some time.

Women's Episcopal Auxiliary.

The woman's auxiliary of the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska held its eighteenth annual meeting at Trinity cathedral, Omaha, with 200 delegates present. Hearing of reports, reviewing the mission work of the society and of the junior workers took up the time of the ladies. Mrs. Albert Noe of Omaha was elected president, and she with three other officers will attend the national convention at Boston as delegates from Nebraska. Mrs. Frankish of Lincoln was elected vice president.

DENVER IS DEMOCRATIC

Democrats Elect Every City and County Office Candidate.

The returns show the entire democratic ticket in Denver has been elected. Robert W. Speers' majority over John W. Springer, republican, for mayor probably will be over 3,000.

The board of supervisors is solidly democratic and the democrats have nine or ten of the sixteen aldermen. Out of 70,000 names on the registration books, more than 55,000 were voted.

Republicans intend to contest the result. It is asserted that over 2,000 registered voters were disfranchised through having their names purposely omitted from the lists and that thousands of votes were cast by repeaters. Ballot box stuffing was not so prevalent, it is admitted, as at previous elections. As the supreme court has the election under its jurisdiction and will receive a report regarding the conduct of the election commission and those under it shortly. The action of that tribunal will determine the first steps to be taken in the courts regarding the election.

Under the new charter the city officers elected now are to serve four years.

The voters approved a bond issue of \$400,000 to build an auditorium and other bond issues to refund the outstanding bonds and pay the floating debt.

CARD PLAYING AND DANCING

These Two Amusements Tabooed by the Methodist Conference.

The committee on state of the church of the Methodist general conference at Los Angeles having in charge the consideration of the proposed change of the rules in regard to the dancing, card playing and theatre going, has decided by a vote of 55 to 43 against recommending any change. This result was reached only after a vigorous and prolonged contest in the committee meeting. A minority report, presented by members of the committee who favor a more liberal construction of these rules will be offered before the conference. It is said the submission of these two reports to the general body will be the signal for the most spirited struggle that will occur on the floor during the conference.

RAILROADS WIN IN TEXAS

The Corporations Get First Decision in Trust Cases.

The railroads and express companies won the first contest in the anti-trust suits recently brought against corporate interests generally by the district attorney at Austin, Tex., in the name of the state of Texas. The suit passed upon in the district court was one in which the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road and the Pacific Express company were being sued for violating the anti-trust laws by entering into a conspiracy to keep any other express company from doing business over the "Katy" systems. The damages asked for in this case and some forty others of a similar nature, amounted to something like \$20,000,000.

Judge Brooks of the district court ruled in favor of the corporations by sustaining their demurrer and denial of any violation of the anti-trust laws. This gives the corporations interests the better of the struggle as this was a test case. The plaintiffs aver that they will appeal to a higher court.

GOOD ROADS MEETING

General Miles Favors Government Making Highways.

At the second session of the National and International Good Roads convention at St. Louis the principal speaker was General Nelson A. Miles. General Miles declared himself to be thoroughly in sympathy with the movement for better roads and in his address recommends that 5,000 men of the army be used in times of peace as an engineering corps to locate the best and most feasible roads and co-operate with the surveyors of various states. He said that the government would be vastly benefited by such a plan when it became necessary to use such roads. The preliminary work of surveying could be done by the army, he said, and the work then left to the state to be carried to completion and the general attorney to have control. General Miles said he would have introduced in congress a resolution or bill to this effect.

General Miles Goes to Kansas.

General Nelson A. Miles has been invited to attend the Kansas semi-centenary celebration in Topeka and take part in the exercises and parade on Tuesday, May 31. He saw a good deal of military service there when Kansas was a territory. The plans for the celebration are increasing in magnitude and it is now promised that something will be "going on" every day for the entire week.

HORTICULTURE



Tomato Growing.

Tomato growing is popular with gardeners, but to grow this kind of fruit to perfection requires more skill than we generally suppose. Soils for tomatoes should be light and rich and should have good drainage. The tomato, especially in the more northern part of the United States, needs to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, so that the growers may get the benefit of the crop before frost comes. On most of our northern farms during the past two years there has been much complaint of tomatoes not ripening. It is evident that if the plants are grown on land that is cold, on account of texture or lack of drainage, there will be trouble of this nature.

The best time to transplant tomatoes is when they are six inches high. If they are left in the hot beds till they have attained a height of two feet or more they do not bear transplanting well, and growth is checked to an extent that seems to render void the start that had been made by growing them in a hot bed. In fact, when such plants are set out it is not unusual to see volunteer plants that grew in the open soil bear fruit as soon as they, though the hot bed plants had blossoms on them at time of setting out.

Generally tomato plants are set about four feet apart each way and permitted to lie on the ground. When the plantation is small and considerable attention can be given to each plant, a good way to do is to plant them about three feet apart each way and train the plants to single stems, tying these stems to stakes. This lets in the sun, and the tomatoes should ripen more fully and be of better flavor than when allowed to ripen on the ground under the shade of the thick leaves.

If it is desired to avoid the trouble of hoeing out the weeds every few days, old straw or other like material, even grass from the lawn, may be placed around the vines. This also acts as a mulch and keeps the moisture in the ground for the use of the plants. This mulch will have to be added to from time to time, as the weeds will make a desperate effort to push up through it. In the care of green grass being used for a mulch this will be particularly so, as the grass decays very quickly. On the whole, however, the use of the mulch saves a great deal of labor and is therefore very satisfactory. Besides, it allows the gardener to walk among the vines even after a heavy rain.

Varieties of Strawberries.

We are frequently asked to name the best variety of strawberry, and have to reply that there is no best strawberry. What one will do the best on a certain piece of land depends on several circumstances. The amateur should try several kinds and select finally the one that does the best with him. Sometimes he will need to select a number that he may get a succession of fruitings. As to productiveness, varieties differ on different soils and in different states. This difference is sometimes considerable even in the same locality and on different farms, due to a difference of soil texture, composition or condition. The one that yields the best on one piece of land may be a small yielder on the adjoining farm. We have frequently noted this fact in listening to discussions of strawberries at the horticultural conventions. Some kinds do well only when given much care and would fall under the methods that are in vogue on the farm of the lazy man, while others seem to stand a fair amount of neglect and do well. One variety needs to be heavily fertilized, while another will do well with only a limited amount of fertility available. The old Wilson for instance, was and is a berry that can be made to do well only under high fertilization.—Farmers' Review.

Old Seeds.

It is not advisable to try to save money by clinging to the seeds that were left over from last year's sowings. The quality of the seed must determine the results in the garden to a great extent. Nor is it advisable to purchase seed in the corner grocery. It is reported that some of the seed companies work off their old seeds in this way, as they do not care to endanger their reputation by selling them direct to their customers. It is best to be on the safe side as regards seed and get only the best. Poor seed is expensive even if it costs nothing when secured.

Red Siberian Crab.

This old and well-known crab is of French origin; it is too well known to need description. Tree is hardy, though a very slow grower. Trunk and limbs quite slender, upright, forming a vase shaped head. Trunk averages at base 14 inches. Generally free from disease. First bloom noted in 1892 and the tree bore a full crop the same season. Fruited again in 1895, 1897, 1899 and 1901, bearing full crops each of these years. Fruit small but of highest quality; especially desirable for sweet pickles. Should be grown in every fruit garden.—Virginia Station Bulletin.

To facilitate the absorption of water, nurserymen often drill or file a hole through the bony seed cases of nolumbium seeds, or crack dry peach or plum pits, in a vise, or with an implement resembling a nutcracker.