

Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

Nebraska Notes

Probably more than a score of persons have been killed or dangerously injured by lightning the last two weeks in Nebraska alone.

The Happy Jap Cheung Gum company of David City has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, providing for an authorized capital stock of \$15,000.

The anti-cigarette law is to be strictly enforced in Plattsmouth. Mayor Gering instructed the chief of police to notify the dealers in tobacco of the future enforcement of the law.

Edward Wright of Mason City, Neb., stopped with his right eye the hoof of a colt. The injury was serious enough to cause fears for the sight of the optic. The young man is under treatment.

The Odell Independent Telephone Co. filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk of Gage county recently. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$10,000 and the incorporators are John E. Murphy, Thomas W. Stanoschek, Frank J. Truax, J. B. Renard, Arthur Williamson and James Colgrove.

A great deal of the sweet corn planted in the vicinity of Fremont to supply the canning factory has had to be replanted. A very decided advantage of canning corn over almost any other crop is the lateness with which it can be planted, even up to the first of July. It has the advantage over field corn of not having to mature.

Sol Wilcox, a fireman on the Rock Island, was knocked from his engine while near Scandia, Kan., and badly hurt. He was leaning out from the engine and hit an obstruction at the end of a bridge. He was brought to Fairbury for treatment by the company surgeon. Wilcox's people live at Hebron, Neb., his former home.

The library board has elected Miss Florence Smith as librarian at the free public library of Beatrice, to succeed Miss Joanna Hagey, who tendered her resignation several weeks ago to accept a similar position at Lincoln. Miss Smith, who was formerly a teacher in the Beatrice public schools, is attending college at Champaign, Ill.

The death of Warren Brown of Germantown, Seward county, occurred at his home in that village. Deceased was born in New York in 1836, was long time a resident of Seward county, having come to Seward in 1866. He lived on a farm until ten years ago, when, after amassing a competency, he moved to Germantown. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

A. A. Young and wife of Osceola, were taken violently ill recently. The doctor was called and he thought they were suffering from poison from something they had eaten. Their condition has been such since that it has been impossible to find out anything about it, and the doctors, with their neighboring friends, are doing everything possible to relieve and pull them through.

Arthur Milow, a boy about ten years old, came near drowning in the Nemaha river. He in company with a gentleman named Saum, visiting at Elk Creek, went to the river to fish. Milow dropped his pole into the stream and in trying to recover it he fell in. His cries attracted the attention of Mr. Saum, who hastened to his aid and succeeded in extracting him from the water as he was about to sink for the third time.

William Wolf, "king of the Bohemians" in Clay county, died very suddenly of heart failure. Mr. Wolf came to Fairfield from his native country some twenty-five years ago, practically without a dollar. At the time of his death he was probably owner of as much land as any single individual in Clay county, and without any debts whatever. He left a wife and a large family of grown-up children, all of whom are successful farmers and farmers' wives.

Numerous new residences of the better class, costing from \$2,000 to \$3,000, are being erected at West Point. Improvements of the business buildings of the town, new fronts and rear extensions, are also being rapidly pushed to completion. The erection of the new depot of the Chicago & Northwestern railway is now commenced and the auditorium contemplated by the West Point Liederkrantz will be finished in three months. This growth, while extensive, is not speculative, but represents the natural development of the city.

Frank Fox of Papillion attempted to commit suicide at Fort Crook by slashing at his throat with a razor, and then attempted to cut his heart out, but the blade glanced on his ribs. Several ugly gashes were made before the groans of the man attracted attention and he was disarmed. Fox was taken to the hospital at the fort where his injuries were attended to and later he was taken to the county jail, in which place he will be confined until taken to the insane asylum. Fox has been in the asylum several times before. The first time he was sent there was after he had attempted to take his own life and then ran amuck, shooting at everyone in sight.

E. E. Archer, near Waco, and daughters, started from their home to go to Seward when the team became frightened and ran away, throwing them out. Miss Maude Archer sustained a broken leg, the bone being badly splintered. The other occupants of the carriage were badly bruised.

The store of A. J. Tool in Murdock was broken into for the second time within two weeks and about \$400 worth of watches and jewelry taken. No trace of the burglars has been found. Sheriff McBride offers a reward for the return of the property or information leading to the arrest of the robbers.

AND THIS IS WAR

Description of the Great Battle of Chin Fou

FORTY THOUSAND CHARGE

Japanese Mowed Down by Russian Fire Like Grain Before the Sickle, but Routed the Enemy.

A London Times correspondent writes:

"Witnesses of the battle of Kin-Chou describe it as an unprecedented military spectacle. Forty thousand Japanese were massed behind the western spur of Mount Sampson, under such small cover as was afforded by the twin peaks. The troops were within two thousand yards of the Russian works. There was so little room to deploy for attack that battalions of Japanese troops were obliged to stand in the sea, waiting for the moment of attack, exposed to a veritable inferno of fire from the Russian batteries. The shells plowed furrows in their serried masses.

Meantime battery after battery of Japanese guns went into action upon the Chi Li Chwang and the Kauchiam flats, and a sustained gunboat fire played up the Russian works. Their lines were fringed with bursting projectiles. About midday the energy of the Russian defenders in the works in front of Mauchlaying village seemed exhausted by the gunboat fire.

"Two Japanese battalions appeared over the saddle between the twin peaks and made a desperate effort to carry the nearest Russian works. At first the straggling walls of Mauchlaying gave them some cover and a moment's breathing space. Then the gallant little infantry men crept on again up the slopes toward the Russian position. It was an impossible task. As yet the defenders had not been sufficiently shaken. An avalanche of concentrated fire from infantry in the trenches, and machine guns in the Russian works and the quick-firing field artillery in the supporting defenses struck the Japanese, and they melted away from the glacis like solder before the flame of a blowpipe. A few who seemed to have charmed lives struggled on until they reach the wire entanglements.

"It was in vain. Heroic effort was wasted. Within fifteen minutes these two battalions ceased to exist except as a trail of mutilated bodies at the foot of the Russian glacis.

"Seeing the failure of this attack, the gunboats and supporting artillery concentrated the whole of their fire on the pit where General Oku had determined to drive home his wedge, and by evening the works were practicable for an assault by a general who had such infantry as the Japanese and who was prepared to take the responsibility of such fearful losses. It would seem as if the actual carrying of the works had been another Alma. The word was given for a bayonet attack. Then the whole Japanese front surged forward and the moral balance went over to the side of the Japanese. The Russians retreating before them."

TORNADO AT TEKAMAH

Blows Down Opera House While High School Pupils Rehearsed.

A tornado struck Tekamah, Neb., destroying the opera house and badly wrecking several other buildings. Professor Barnes and the graduating class of the Tekamah high school were rehearsing for the commencement exercises in the opera house when it collapsed, and all were injured, but none seriously. Professor Barnes told the pupils to lie down on the floor, which they did, and the seats protected them from the debris. Kip Hamblin, a telegraph operator, who was in the building, sustained a broken collar bone. Trees were uprooted, buildings unroofed and porches torn off. There was little damage outside the town.

To Reclaim Land Worth Millions.

Land owners in Richardson county propose to reclaim farm lands to the value of two million dollars lying along the Nemaha river bottoms in that county by straightening the channel of the stream and reducing its length along the north and south forks from Table Rock to Salem, 13 1/2 miles. The Nemaha is an extremely crooked stream, and during the last few years many valuable farms in the bottoms have been made useless by the annual spring overflows. An act was passed at a recent session of the legislature, providing for the creation of drainage districts in sections of this nature, and the people of Richardson are the first to take advantage of it.

Sent Officer from Washington.

Commissioner Richards of the general land office has been designated by the secretary of the interior to superintend the opening of the various Indian reservations provided for by the last session of congress beginning with Chippewa opening in Minnesota, June 15, and including the Red Lake, Rosebud and Devil's Lake reservations. He has left Washington on this mission and expects the work to continue until September. A force of clerks from the land office will assist him.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted June 1, 1904 at Omaha, Neb. "We, the democrats of the state of Nebraska, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in democratic principles as those principles were set forth in the last national platform of the party, adopted at Kansas City in 1900. "Democracy means the rule of the people; a government resting on the consent of the governed and administered according to the will, and in the interest of the people.

"With an increasing love for the principles of democracy and an increasing confidence in their present triumph, we look upon the present time as opportune for their earnest and courageous promulgation. With a chief executive, who has disregarded the constitutional limitations, stirred up antagonism between the races, employed all the powers of his office to secure nomination and purchased political support by turning the treasury department over to the financiers and putting the law department into the hands of the trusts; with such a chief executive and with republican leaders openly and arrogantly in alliance with organized wealth, the country imperatively needs a return of the government to positive and clearly defined democratic principles. Democracy as taught by Jefferson, and exemplified by Jackson, is the hope of the republic, and offers the only relief from the plutocracy which now dominates the republican party and, through that party, the country.

"Democracy would oppose, as inimical to the welfare of the people, all private monopolies and would exterminate them by the enforcement of the remedies suggested in the Kansas City platform. The failure of the present administration to enforce existing laws, or to suggest more effective laws, is conclusive proof that it lacks the desire, the intelligence or the moral courage to attack the conscienceless combinations of capital that have flourished during recent years.

"Democracy would relieve the country of the menace of militarism and imperialism by following the example set by this country in its dealings with Cuba and giving the Filipinos an immediate promise of ultimate independence. The administration of colonial policies is repugnant to our theory of government and cannot be depended on without the assertion of doctrines which, if carried out, will undermine free government in the United States.

"Democracy would restore the tariff to a revenue basis and administer it for revenue only, thus demolishing the legal bulwarks behind which the predatory trusts have found refuge. Protection for protection's sake is an ingenious device for the exploitation of the masses by the privileged classes; it has brought great injustice to the consumers and has been fruitful source of widespread political corruption.

"Democracy would administer the treasury department in behalf of the public, not, as now, in the interest of Wall street; it would prevent the recoinage of legal tender silver dollars into limited legal tender subsidiary coin; it would secure to the people a volume of standard money sufficient to keep pace with the demand for money; it would favor paper money issued by the government without the intervention of national banks; it would resist the attempt to establish an asset currency and branch banks, and it would oppose the lending of government money to favored banks. A scheme by which the people's money is employed to lay a foundation for a campaign fund and to bribe the financial interest to oppose any reduction of taxation. The present administration of the treasury department is progressively beneficial to the capitalist class and progressively harmful to the producers of wealth.

"Democracy would make taxation more equitable by collecting a part of the revenues from an income tax, secured by a constitutional amendment and would bring the government nearer to the people by the popular election of United States senators and direct legislation.

"Democracy would strictly regulate the railroads, thus protecting farmers and mechanics from excessive rates and discriminations.

"Democracy would safeguard the interests of the wage earner and the artisan by providing for an eight-hour day; by substituting arbitration for strikes and lockouts, and by restoring the right of trial by jury, now suspended through government by injunction.

"Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stands ready to enact.

"Democracy would construct an isthmian canal without a violation of treaty obligations and without exciting suspicion among our sister republics of Central and South America.

"Democracy would regard public office as a public trust, provide for an honest and economical administration of the government, and punish with severity any betrayal of official duty.

"Democracy has nothing to gain from ambiguity and nothing to fear from the light. Democratic platforms should, therefore, set forth democratic principles, policies and purposes with frankness, clearness and definiteness. Those who champion the principles embodied in a truly democratic creed can appeal to the moral sense of the country, and trust for vindication to the awakened conscience of an intelligent and patriotic citizenship.

"The delegates chosen by this convention to the democratic national convention are hereby instructed to vote as a unit on all questions, provided that the unit rule may be suspended by a majority vote of the delegation."

Flood at Council Bluffs.

A torrent of rain which almost reached the proportions of a cloud-burst forced Indian creek, at Council Bluffs, out of its banks and flooded a considerable portion of the business and residence districts of that city. The storm extended over a considerable portion of southwestern Iowa. At Woodbine, a small tornado destroyed a number of small buildings and did other damage.

Central America; the Negro's Eldorado

A Country where the Black Man Knows No Sorrow and Freedom Reigns.

By Frank A. Harrison, Special Staff Correspondent.

Belize, British Honduras, May 26. This old English colony is a wonderful place for a Nebraskan to behold. Situated in the tropics, on low ground, and surrounded by all the luxuriant tropical vegetation, its climate is tempered by a steady breeze from the Caribbean sea, making it one of the healthiest of Central American towns. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are colored.

Belize was the principal port for the cutters of logwood, mahogany and other valuable woods a hundred years ago, and was an important shipping point for the English trade. Still earlier it was a rendezvous of the buccaniers and pirates that infested the Central American coasts, and it is said many of the pirates settled here when their business was broken up and that they eventually became good citizens and left many descendants of various colors. It is now a quiet, law-abiding place, and if the restless blood of the piratical ancestors affects the present population there is sufficient diversion in the handling of the hundreds of boats which carry the coast and river trade.

The English have made Belize the most progressive and best of the Central American cities, and it is probable that they have only been prevented by the Monroe Doctrine from civilizing other parts of the country. One can not but think that the celebrated "doctrine" is wrong if its purpose is simply to prevent progress in this part of the world. If the idea is to sometime Americanize the whole continent, then the doctrine is right, but the progress is long delayed.

Here there are good stores, and pretty homes. The harbor is full of ships and small craft and the river is crowded with boats. There is a bustle apparent everywhere, and an evidence of constant contact with the outside world. There are five Protestant churches, and on Sundays the buildings are crowded with the Sunday school pupils reciting the lessons and singing the songs that are familiar in the United States.

In the matter of trade there is a closer observation of Sunday here than I have ever seen. The business houses are all closed except the restaurants, and the latter sell only ice cream. They would not sell lemonade, gum or candy. Ice cream is termed a "necessary article," and small cakes are served with it. The inhabitants will sell nothing at their homes except strictly eatables. All efforts to buy coconuts or fruit which hung in abundance in every yard were unavailing. They all said: "We sell nothing today. Come tomorrow."

There is a wonderful public garden here, where all the tropical plants and fruits are grown, and it is probably one of the most complete gardens in the world. It is cared for by colored gardeners, and is guarded by colored police.

One notices here that the colored people who have grown up under the English rule are different from those in the United States. They are more quiet and business-like. They have no recollections of "slavery days," and therefore do not find it necessary to go to any extreme to "show that they are free." Many here are from Jamaica and the Barbadoes, also English colonies. Most of them are able to read and write. They find it easy to make a living, and they dress mostly in white clothes, which are especially fresh and clean on Sundays. We see just enough "greasers" or Mexicans here to see how superior to them are the English speaking colored people. It becomes plain to a visitor that there is plenty of room in Central America for all the colored people in America, that in any of these republics they would enjoy more social and political equality than they now do in the United States; that they could make a living with one-half the work and worry, and that they would be a civilizing influence in any part of the rural country from the Rio Grande to Panama. Wholesale emigration south would solve the "Negro problem."

The money question which is such a mathematical study and constant worry in all the Spanish American republics, is no worry here. British Honduras silver stamped on one side as it is with the profile of either Queen Victoria or King Edward, passes for its face value in gold, and American money circulates freely on the same basis. And in the surrounding republics with their depreciated silver and hopeless fiat paper money, the money of both the United States and British Honduras is called "gold," and a silver dollar will buy two dollars and a half stamped by the other countries.

Near here is a large coral reef, and boat loads of the coral are brought to the city to be broken up for ballast on the swamp roads and streets. When broken up the coral looks like chips of porous marble. In the large round chunks in its natural state it would sell for a hundred dollars a barrel in the United States as curios, as most of it is of very beautiful pattern.

From here it is one day's trip to Porto Cortez, in Spanish Honduras, the great banana port and the natural entrance to the country which is soonest to feel the civilizing influence of

"How did they get into society?" "Oh, they were arrested three times one morning for running their automobiles too fast."

It's absolute proof to a woman that she is a good mother to her children when their uncles and aunts tell her that she is spoiling them.

One swallow of bock beers doesn't make a summer, but a sufficient number of them has been known to make a fall.

The United States. The rush there now is constant because of the banana, coffee and rubber plantations, and of the mineral possibilities in the mountainous interior, already tapped by several paper railroads.

Porto Cortez, Honduras. From a distance Americans are impressed with the idea that the people and the governments are the principal features of Central America, but here on the ground one is impressed most by the animal and plant life. The immensity and constantly changing forms of tropical growth is a cause for continual astonishment.

Here in Honduras, on the level land of low altitudes, the palm trees seem to have at some time crowded out the other plants. These palms now present trunks of about a foot in diameter, with long fern-like leaves branching out about fifteen feet from the ground. These leaves are each about thirty feet in length and intermingling in such a way that the rays of the sun seldom reach the ground. Thus all smaller shrubs are squeezed out. But on every hand one may see another tree stifling the palms. The seeds from the Giant tree, called by the natives "Cieba," are deposited up in the palms just where the group of leaves branch out. The seed sprouts at once and sends up a shoot with leaves not unlike the oak, only larger. At the same time roots start toward the ground, entwining the trunks of the palms.

The growth of the new tree and of its dangling and twining roots is rapid, and in a few years the palm has been choked to death and disappears. The twisting roots of the Cieba grow together into a solid trunk, and I have seen many of the trees over ten feet in diameter that had their start in this way, the twist of what were once the roots being plainly seen up to twenty feet above the ground. Along in the valleys may be seen thousands of instances of this palm strangulation in every stage, and may also be seen the long liana vines and orchid parasites in their turn attacking the Cieba trees and other giants of the forest that have been able to rear their heads above the shade of the palm. It is a constant struggle of all the plants to reach the sunlight, and in the scramble, like a human scramble, many are choked or trampled to death. There are many vines which crawl up the trunks of trees, and as they grow larger and squeeze harder the original tree is killed and remains rigid only long enough for the vines to consolidate into a common trunk to be able to hold themselves in the air. Then the original tree rots and disappears and the vines turn into a tree themselves, the trunk finally becoming solid and presenting an appearance not unlike that of the giant Cieba. Often parasites take root in the bark of a tree limb and extend vine-like roots to the ground. These grow into the ground and the circulation thus formed changes the vine into another trunk of the parent tree, supporting the outstretched limb. These and many other wonderful growths would require a volume for adequate description.

Of course, in this jungle of battling plants there is a numerous and varied animal life. The common deer exist by the hundreds of thousands and as plantations and grass lands are extended by the chopping down and burning of the forests, the deer grow more numerous in spite of the fact that they are killed by the thousands, making venison the common meat food of all the rural population. The large and spotted jaguars, the mountain lions, wildcats, coons, a mink as large as a coon, and many other land animals roam in countless numbers through the jungles and over the mountains. Iguanas, or large lizards, ranging from four inches to four feet in length, are at every hand, and their big uncles, the alligators, infest the rivers and lagoons. In the swamps the huge boas and other snakes hang from the tree limbs. In the larger forests the monkeys race from limb to limb, chattering like demented beings. Everywhere are the parrots, macaws, and a thousand other richly plumed and harsh-voiced birds. Ants from minute forms to sizes like wasps are constantly in search of prey. Grasshoppers larger than Nebraska "natives" join with crickets in making the woods resound, while one lone locust in a Cieba tree could teach voice culture to a square mile of seven-year locusts at home and make itself heard above them all.

Along the rivers are mosquitoes, and in the forests are chiggers, each intent on the "blood of an Englishman." Tarantulas abound in the bananas and centipedes and scorpions come into the houses to show their sociability.

The reader cannot but wonder what is attractive and pleasant in this country. Yet it is a fact that one visit to the tropics brings on a desire for more visits.

A man occasionally takes his pen in hand, but the umbrella he takes in hand usually belongs to another.

Occasionally a man is so anxious to see his name in print that he gets on the delinquent tax list.

Mrs. Newwed—What would you be today if it wasn't for my money?
Mr. Newwed—A bachelor.

The result of the annual physical examinations of the midshipmen of the three classes at the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., shows that seventeen midshipmen are disqualified to continue in the service and their resignations will be handed in. Among the number is O. W. Howard of Omaha, Neb., a member of the fourth class.

MONUMENT IS UNIQUE

NEW YORK TOWN BOASTS OF MEMORIAL TO ELEPHANT

Was the First Animal of Its Kind Brought to America—Owner Made Much Money Before the Brute Had to Be Killed.

One of the oddest and yet the most interesting monuments erected stands on the public square in the town of Somers, in the northern part of Westchester county, says the New York Telegram.

It is a memorial to the first elephant brought to the United States and to the spot on which the first circus this country ever saw was erected.

Somers is a quiet little township, with its fertile farms and dreamy valleys, and yet you ask any villager about the odd-looking monument, with an elephant surmounting the high column, and his bosom will swell with pride as he tells you the history of the first elephant that ever walked the streets of that place.

The monument, which is near a country inn called the Elephant hotel, was erected sixty years ago to "Old Bet," which was the elephant's name. Her owner was Hackaliah Bailey. His brother was a sea captain, and one day while taking on a cargo on the Asiatic coast he bought the elephant at a bargain and reached New York with her on his sailing vessel in 1821.

It took the vessel many months to sail to New York, and "Old Bet" had no keeper to look after her like the circus beasts do nowadays, but she stood the trip well. She was very fat, as she devoured everything she could put her trunk on. Hackaliah Bailey immediately purchased the elephant on the arrival of his brother and started out to exhibit her. He made "Old Bet" walk all the way to Somerstown, traveling only at night and giving exhibitions in barns during the day, charging ten cents admission "to see the greatest show elephant on earth."

"Old Bet" proved to be the greatest attraction ever seen. Crowds followed her at night and those who didn't have ten cents ran ahead to the next show place and hid in hay mows until the beast arrived.

On reaching Somers, and where the monument now is, Mr. Bailey put up a tent, and started a circus with the elephant as the main and only attraction and her owner made a barrel of money.

The primitive circus lasted in Somers for months before Mr. Bailey sent "Old Bet" on a tour of the United States. Keepers overfed and spoiled the elephant and one day she broke her chains and killed one of them. It was shown he had angered her and so she was forgiven and given another chance to live.

While in South Carolina in 1827 she crushed another keeper to death, then escaped and started on a run across country. The circus hands chased her for twenty miles before they got a fatal bullet in her brain.

When Shall We Win?

When shall we win? Why, when we fire straight to the mark and never tire; When we hold fast, as we've begun, And still work on, till all is done.

When shall we win? When, filled with zeal, We face the foe of common weal, And clinging to the wind each ear, God's trumpet call alone we hear!

When shall we win? When we're content, To die, nor to retreat consent; Resolved to shun the recreant's shame; And rather choose a martyr's name.

When shall we win? 'Tis best to say— "What can we do from day to day?" With truth, and faith in truth, we dare Not faint, or falter, or despair.

The cause of right is charged to win— Omnipotence is not with sin— Since God is King, His cause will see The light and crown of victory.

Be this our cause; that we endure; 'Tis this will keep our conscience pure, And when the righteous cause has won, We, too, shall hear the words, "Well done."

—Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D.

A Little Girl's Loves.

Bessie (aged five) was accustomed to come to her mother's room before the family was up. One Sunday morning, while making the customary visit, the odors of breakfast in preparation managed to reach the sleeping quarters. Bessie, with her arms around her mother's neck, gave one or two vigorous sniffs, then with an air of anticipation announced, "Mamma, there's two fings I dess love mos' of enyfin in der world."

"What are they, Bessie?" asked her mamma.

"God and baked beans," Bessie replied, smacking her lips.—Lippincott's.

Business on Co-operative Plan.

A Russian traveler, who recently made a tour through Manchuria in the interest of a scientific association, gives a very interesting account of the business usages in that province. He says there are in a Chinese business house neither proprietors nor employees. All persons employed share in the profits of the undertaking. During the year each member receives, at certain intervals, a kind of salary, which, however, is meted out so sparingly as to be hardly sufficient to supply the necessities of life. At the close of the year the accumulated profits are divided.

American Cigarettes in Turkey.

The smoking of cigarettes is almost universal in Turkey among the adults of both sexes. The supply of cigarette paper therefore is an important item of trade. The tobacco used is of local growth. The paper employed although has been almost entirely of Austrian origin. This year American cigarette paper has been introduced, and meets with evident favor. It is supplied through Constantinople dealers.