

# The CHIEF

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PAUL C. PHARES - Editor  
GEORGE NEWHOUSE - Manager

## 80 DIE IN MINE DISASTER

### DUST EXPLODES IN STUART SHAFT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

### VICTIMS ARE IN LOWER LEVELS

#### Little Chance That Any of Entombed Men Will Be Taken Out Alive—Rescuers Will Be Unable to Reach Bottom of Shaft for Forty-eight Hours.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 30.—With a detonation heard for miles and hurling debris hundreds of feet in the air, dust in the Stuart mine near Fayetteville exploded, bringing a terrible death to eighty or more men who were at work 500 feet below the surface. There is no chance that any will be taken out alive, for it is thought that the terrific force of the explosion snuffed out their lives instantly. It will not be possible for rescuers to reach the bottom of the shaft for forty-eight hours.

The disaster is perhaps the worst, in the number of killed, in the history of this state. Most of the men were Americans and many of them were married and had large families. There were a dozen or more colored men and about twenty aliens among the victims.

The rescue work was begun as soon as the shaft house was repaired. About two hours after the explosion three men were lowered into the mine in an improvised bucket. Before being lowered sixty feet two were overcome and the third barely able to give the signal to hoist. Air was supplied to the mine by several large fans, but the mechanism was damaged and the fans were idle several hours. The fans have started again and if the men were not all killed it may be they will have air enough to survive until the rescuers reach them.

The Stuart mine has only one opening, although an entry has been driven to connect with a parallel mine a short distance away. The shaft has three compartments, two for the cages and one for air. Smoke and dust poured into the shaft for hundreds of feet from the ventilating compartment and it was wrecked. It is stated that nearly all the men were at work in the entries near the bottom of the shaft.

## DEATH LIST IS PLACED AT 143

### Bodies of Miners Killed in Prussian Shaft Recovered.

Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia, Jan. 30.—An official report places the number of dead in the Reden mine explosion at 143, of which sixty-two have been brought out. Escaping gas from the Bildstock shaft was caught and analyzed by chemists and the result showed that the fire was diminishing.

General Manager von Velsen, with 180 men, started into the mine to rescue the eighty-six bodies still underground. Two hours later the winding machinery began to bring bodies rapidly to the surface.

Stories told by some of the rescued miners show a number of hairbreadth escapes. One man said:

"We were resting for breakfast, when suddenly a rumbling sound was heard. The foreman shouted: 'Every man to the shaft! Save himself who can!' We ran like mad toward shaft No. 1. We encountered poisonous gases and it grew harder and harder to breathe. The mile to the shaft, littered with bodies and fallen rock, seemed without end. Suddenly my senses left me and I fell. I was picked up by a fellow workman. When I regained consciousness I was above ground."

The disaster would have been much greater but for the fact that three months ago a gallery was cut through to the other shaft. It was by means of this that many of the 600 men escaped. According to the latest information, the explosion was caused by coal dust.

## MILLION LOSS AT PHILADELPHIA

### Fire Destroys Section of Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Fire which started with an explosion in the paint shop destroyed an entire section of the big Baldwin locomotive works, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000. The destroyed building was about 175 feet long by 150 feet deep, immediately adjoining the main office, at Broad and Spring Garden streets, and the erecting shops, smith shops and foundries. These buildings were threatened, as

were other departments along Spring Garden street and on Fifteenth street.

About 1,000 men were employed in the burned building, which was five stories high. Though the flames spread quickly, all were able to get out safely. Shortly after the fire started the upper portion of the wall on Spring Garden street fell and one fireman and three workmen were caught by the falling bricks, but fortunately received only slight injuries. The firemen succeeded in getting the flames under control within an hour after the fire was discovered. The Baldwin locomotive works is the largest industrial plant in the United States and employs 18,000 men.

### Fuel Situation Is Desperate.

Washington, Jan. 30.—A telegram to the interstate commerce commission from New Rockford, N. D., says the fuel situation there is so desperate that the people will burn railroad property in less than forty-eight hours for fuel.

### DRY FARMING CONGRESS

#### Thousand Persons Present at Convention in Denver on Second Day.

Denver, Jan. 26.—Over 300 accredited delegates from states and territories west of the Missouri river were present at the sessions of the Dry Farming congress and visitors swelled the attendance to a total of 1,000.

The program included addresses by Professor H. M. Bainer, Colorado agricultural college; F. H. Brandenburg, director of the United States weather bureau, Denver; W. S. Palmer, director of the United States weather bureau, Cheyenne; Dr. E. R. Nichols, president of the Kansas agricultural college; Dr. F. N. Tisdell, professor of Wyoming agricultural college; G. L. Parrell, Logan, Utah; Dr. P. A. Yoder, Utah agricultural college, and Dr. John A. Wiltsoe, Brigham Young university, Provo, Utah.

Fisher Harris of Salt Lake was chosen president. Salt Lake was agreed upon as the next meeting place. Opposition was developed to one of the resolutions reported, which declared that the congress was "with President Roosevelt in regard to leasing unoccupied public lands," and in favor of the Burkett bill for that purpose, and it was laid on the table.

The resolutions urged that demonstration farms be established by the states and nation and also that the various legislatures and congress appropriate funds for carrying out experiments in dry farming.

### SOLDIERS ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

#### Prosecution Finishes Case Against Lieut. Drury and Private Dowd.

Pittsburg, Jan. 29.—Testimony to show that William Crowley, after he had cried out: "I'll give up, don't shoot, fellow," was shot by Private John Dowd on orders from Lieutenant Ralph Drury of the United States army, was given at the trial of these two men for murder. The case is regarded as the most important of its kind that has been tried in a decade. The commonwealth is prosecuting, while the government is defending, the soldiers. Some sensational testimony for the prosecution, met by equally surprising hints as to the line of defense to be followed, was brought out in the cross-examination of witnesses.

The question at issue concerns the right of a United States soldier to kill another man outside of federal property who is suspected of having committed a crime within government property. A jury was procured and just before adjournment of court the prosecution finished its case.

The defense, as outlined to the jury, sets up that the theft of copper from the arsenal by Crowley would be proved, that witnesses for the prosecution contradicted themselves, that the fatal shot was fired after repeated warnings to halt, that Crowley would have escaped had he not been shot when he was and that finally this will be proved by Crowley's dying statement.

### ANOTHER SHOCK AT KINGSTON

#### Stricken Jamaican Capital Is Thrown Into a Fresh Panic.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 29.—The heaviest earthquake shock since the one which devastated Kingston, Jan. 14, occurred here at 4:30 a. m. No particular damage is reported.

Acting on instructions from the Washington government, Captain John S. Battle of the Eleventh Infantry arrived here on the steamer Oteri, from Santiago, with more than 100 army tents from Guantanamo. Governor Swettenham, who refused Rear Admiral Davis' offer of the same tents shortly after the earthquake, has now accepted the loan of them.

### Fined for Importing Molders.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The Allis-Chalmers company, manufacturers of mining machinery, was fined \$4,000 by Judge Landis in the United States district court, following the return by a jury of a verdict finding the company guilty of importing four iron molders from Manchester, England, in violation of the alien contract labor law. Counsel for the company will appeal

the case to the United States circuit court of appeals.

### Clark to Succeed Walcott.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—It is understood that the appointment of Professor William Bullock Clark of the Johns-Hopkins university to the directorship of the United States geological survey has been practically decided upon. His appointment will be as successor to Charles D. Walcott, who has resigned to become head of the Smithsonian institution.

### Meet Death With Arms Entwined.

Camden, N. J., Jan. 28.—With arms entwined a well known young man and a young woman stood on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Electric railroad over Newton creek and calmly awaited until an electric train ran them down. Both were killed and their bodies hurled into the water.

### Russians to Evacuate Manchuria.

Rome, Jan. 26.—The foreign office has received an official communication from the Russian government saying Russia has decided to begin the immediate withdrawal of her troops from Manchuria without waiting for April 15, the date fixed for this step in the Portsmouth treaty.

### Crushed to Death in Machine.

Cincinnati, Jan. 29.—Caught in the jaws of a powerful rag shredding machine, Stephen Altmeyer was slowly crushed to death. His fellow-employees were unable to aid him and his entire body was dragged into the machine before the engines could be stopped.

### BEECHER'S ONLY POEM.

#### The Verses Were Always Kept Sacred by Mrs. Beecher.

It was related by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher that during their courtship Mr. Beecher once "dropped into poetry" and wrote a few lines of verse teeming with affection for his sweetheart. But the verses were always kept sacred by Mrs. Beecher, and nothing could win them from her. One day Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were in the office of Robert Bonner, the publisher.

"Why don't you write a poem, Beecher?" said Mr. Bonner.

"He did once," said Mrs. Beecher.

"Recite it for me, won't you, Mrs. Beecher?"

But the eyes of the great preacher were riveted on his wife, and she knew that he meant silence.

"Come," said Mr. Bonner, "I'll give you \$5,000 if you will recite that poem to me," addressing Mrs. Beecher.

"Why, it ran"—quickly said Mrs. Beecher.

"Eunice!" simply said Mr. Beecher.

And, although Robert Bonner afterward offered to double the sum first offered, he never got the poem from Mrs. Beecher. It had been hidden away by Mrs. Beecher and cherished as one of the dearest treasures her husband left her.

### Persian Rugs.

"Antique Persian rugs," said the rug salesman, "are dyed with vegetable dyes; the new ones are dyed with aniline dyes. There's a great difference. Vegetable dyes are fifty or sixty times more expensive than anilines, and they give a color that is literally imperishable, a color that keeps growing richer and richer till the rug falls to pieces. Anilines, made out of coal tar, look well enough at first, but they fade. When a vegetable red or blue would be at its best an aniline red or blue would be nearly white. We civilized people harmed the Chinese by introducing our cheap opium among them, and now we have equally harmed the Persian rug by introducing our cheap anilines among the rug weavers."

### The Hydrophobia Menace.

Since hydrophobia is transmitted by inoculation and its virus resides in the saliva of its victim, the only absolute safeguard is to keep dogs muzzled when at large. A muzzle is a nuisance no doubt and in the immense majority of cases needless, for almost invariably the mischief maker is the stray cur, belonging to no one in particular and coming from nobody knows where. But it seems impracticable to frame an effective regulation for the protection of the public from such irresponsible and dangerous creatures without making it applicable to all dogs.—New York Tribune.

### Limit of Economy.

"I don't mind a young man economizing when he is out with me," sighed the girl, "but it seems to me that when he takes you in a penny in the slot machine parlor, drops a penny in a slot and hands you one of the ear things while he takes the other the limit has just about been reached. Of course you can hear the opera almost as well with one ear, but how does it look?"—New York Press.

### Charity.

The lady was making some remarks about the kind of clothes some other ladies at church had on.

"The finest garment a woman can wear," said her husband, "is the mantle of charity."

"Yes," she snapped, "and it's about the only one some husbands want their wives to wear."

## HUNDREDS DIE IN PIT

### EXPLOSION SCATTERS DEATH IN PRUSSIAN MINE.

#### Seventy-seven Bodies Taken Out and Fifty-six Corpses Known to Be Under Ground—Second Explosion Catches Rescuers.

Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia, Jan. 29.—A firedamp explosion occurred in the Reden coal mine at St. Johann-on-Saar, opposite Saarbrücken, and caused the loss of from 150 to 200 lives. The mine is owned by the Prussian government.

Seventy-seven bodies have been brought out and fifty-six corpses are known to be under ground. Only fifty live men have been brought out, and of these the doctors say at least thirty-five will die, as they are frightfully injured through having been hurled against the walls of the galleries by the force of the explosion.

An official report says the number of dead cannot exceed 160.

Immediately after the explosion rescue workers were hurried from all the adjacent mines and boldly entered the Reden shaft in great numbers. The work of rescue has been greatly hampered by the poisonous gases resulting from the explosion and by a fierce fire that broke out immediately afterwards. This caused efforts at rescue to be suspended and the workers had to be ordered out of the mine.

After all the rescuers had reached daylight, according to one version, a second terrific detonation was heard underground. But, according to another report, many of the rescuers were still below when the second explosion occurred, and it is estimated that the casualty list from the two explosions reaches a total of 300.

It is regarded as certain that the lowest levels of the mines are completely wrecked, and the inspectors are deliberating upon further measures to get control of the fire. The managers are discussing the advisability of flooding those levels as the only means of extinguishing the flames. It is believed that all the men who were in the lower levels assuredly are dead. It will take a full week to enter and explore the mine.

### FOUR KILLED AS PIPE BURSTS

#### Sixteen Others Injured When Ice Machine Explodes, Releasing Ammonia.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Four men were killed and sixteen others seriously injured as the result of the explosion of an ice machine in the power house of Armour & Co., at Forty-fourth street and Packers avenue.

Twenty men were working in the room when the head of a cylinder on the ice machine blew off, filling the room with ammonia fumes. Three men were instantly killed, and a fourth died on the way to the hospital.

The strength of the ammonia fumes was so great that the men in the room were rescued with the greatest difficulty and for a time afterwards it was necessary to abandon the building until the ammonia to some extent had evaporated.

All the victims were Austrian and Hungarian laborers.

### TWELVE MINERS KILLED

#### Explosion in West Virginia Mine Result of Criminal Negligence.

Weston, W. Va., Jan. 28.—District Mine Inspector Barton took charge of the situation at the mine of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Coal company and a searching investigation is being made into the cause of the explosion which killed twelve men Saturday. A coroner's jury devoted the day to investigating the affair. The testimony indicates criminal negligence on the part of a miner. Several kegs of powder were left at the bottom of the shaft, 100 feet below the surface, and it is thought the powder must have been ignited from a cigar or ashes in the pipe of one of the thirty miners who were being carried up in the cage when the explosion occurred.

### Digestible Food.

One of the biggest mistakes about food which people make is to forget that the true value of food to anybody is the measure of its digestibility. Half a pound of cheese is vastly more nourishing as regards its mere composition than half a pound of beef, but while the beef will be easily digested and thus be of vast service to us the cheese is put out of court altogether for ordinary folks by reason of its indigestibility. We should bear this rule in mind when we hear people comparing one food with another in respect to their chemical value.—London Hospital.

### Fish, Flesh, Herring.

"Neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring" occurs in Dryden's epilogue to his Duke of Guise (182). The epilogue takes the form of a dialogue between the actress who spoke it and a trimmer and ends with this exclamation:

D—neuters, in their middle way of steering:  
They're neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring.

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