

The CHIEF

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SCHMITZ IS OUSTED

SAN FRANCISCO SUPERVISORS SELECT NEW MAYOR.

Will Hold Position of Acting Mayor Until Appointment of a Responsible Citizen to Take His Place—Other Heads Likely to Fall.

San Francisco, June 18.—Mayor Schmitz was formally removed from office by the supervisors. Supervisor James Gallagher was named as acting mayor in his place.

This is the first step taken by the graft prosecution in the execution of their plan to restore good government in this city. The ground on which Mayor Schmitz was removed is that owing to his incarceration in the county jail following his conviction on a felony charge he is no longer able to perform his official duties.

Gallagher will not hold the position of acting mayor for more than a few days. The resignation of a certain member of the board of supervisors will make room for the appointment of a responsible citizen who will take Gallagher's place as acting mayor.

The man most persistently mentioned for this place is Attorney Joseph Dwyer, president of the Independence league, but that political connection is said to render him unacceptable to Mr. Spreckles, the financial guarantor of the whole bribery-graft investigation.

The first act of the reform mayor, if the prosecution's program is carried out, will be to demand the resignation of practically the entire Schmitz administration, whose places will be filled with reform agents as fast as vacancies are created. Unless disturbed by the courts, the new regime will endure until next January.

Mayor Schmitz, convicted last week of the crime of extortion, remains a prisoner in the city and county jail.

The resolution declaring the mayor's chair vacant and appointing Supervisor Gallagher to fill it was adopted after a fight on the floor. It was opposed by Supervisors Tveitmo and O'Neill. It was voted for by twelve supervisors, each of whose confessions to bribe-taking is transcribed in grand jury records. As none of these has been indicted for bribe-taking, the general opinion is that they are to escape punishment if they continue to do the bidding of the district attorney and his prosecuting associates.

DUMA IS DISSOLVED

Czar Issues Imperial Ukase Ordering New Elections.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—The dissolution of the second duma was received throughout St. Petersburg with perfect tranquillity, thanks to the preliminary measures, and in no place in Russia, so far as is known, were there any serious disturbances.

Demonstrations among St. Petersburg workmen are anticipated today, but the authorities are not alarmed. They profess to be chiefly apprehensive over the possibility of rioting and racial excesses in Odessa and Kiev and other cities where party feeling runs high. An outbreak of agrarian disorders in several regions of the empire is anticipated later, when the peasantry learn of the dissolution, but a spirit of quiet confidence in the ability of the government to handle the situation prevails in administrative circles.

News of the dissolution reached St. Petersburg papers too late for their last editions, but the public was quickly informed through extras and great posters set out by the police at all street corners, containing the ukase announcing the dissolution and the imperial manifesto.

KAUFMANN MURDER TRIAL

State Begins Introduction of Evidence in Rebuttal.

Flandreau, S. D., June 18.—The trial of the Kaufmann murder case is nearing a close. It is expected that by tonight the offering of evidence will have been concluded. The defense, after putting on several additional witnesses in an effort to discredit Peter Erickson, the leading witness for the prosecution, rested its case and the state began the introduction of evidence in rebuttal.

Mrs. Kaufmann did not testify in her own behalf.

Dr. Alfred Morlus of Flandreau, Dr. Arthur Sweney of St. Paul and Dr. H. B. Schofield gave rebuttal testimony as to the medical features of the case. Mrs. N. T. Grose of Parkston, S. D., testified as to the state of health of Agnes Poirais when employed by her

a short time before she went to Mrs. Kaufmann.

MUTINY DISCOVERED IN TIME.

In Few More Hours Black Sea Fleet Would Have Bombarded Odessa.

Odessa, June 18.—It now appears that the mutiny here of the Black sea fleet, consisting of eight battleships, eight cruisers and a division of torpedo boats, whose crews in all number 5,000 men, was only discovered just in time to prevent the bombardment of Odessa and the Caucasus coast towns. The fleet came here June 12.

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Detroit Man Murders Woman Who Had Applied for Divorce.

Detroit, June 18.—William Roulo, a carpenter, cut his wife's throat and slashed his own with the same razor. Both died where they fell, in a bedroom where their two children were sleeping. The pair had quarreled bitterly during the past six months and Mrs. Roulo had applied for a divorce.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

Two Omaha Men Die by Accident.

Omaha, June 14.—Thomas Anderson, a saloon keeper, was run over by a street car and instantly killed. Fireman Charles Hourigan of the Union Pacific died at St. Joseph's hospital from injuries he received by a fall from his engine.

Electrocuted in Boiler.

Lincoln, June 17.—G. C. Fuller of Fullbright, Tex., a workman employed by the Lincoln Traction company, was electrocuted while cleaning out a boiler at the power plant. He went into the boiler carrying an incandescent light attached to a cord. He was found after the street cars had been stopped by the current passing through the boiler to the ground. His body was burned by the current of 550 volts.

Preacher and Girl Disappear.

Surprise, Neb., June 17.—August Heins, a farmer living twelve miles west of here, is searching the country for Rev. Henry Luebke, German Lutheran minister, who disappeared from here last week. On the same day Miss Ella Heins, who had been making her home at the preacher's residence while attending his German school, also disappeared and it is said that a letter from Luebke admits that he eloped with the girl.

WOMAN MAY DIE OF BURNS.

Mrs. A. S. James of North Platte Severely Injured in Fire in Home.

North Platte, Neb., June 18.—A fire in the cottage of A. S. James and wife was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Mrs. James was confined to her bed by sickness. The fire reached her and burned her severely from head to foot. Mr. James, who is an employe of the Union Pacific railway, working at nights, was also asleep and was badly burned. Both were carried to the nearby home of a physician and cared for. Mrs. James' injuries may prove fatal. Although the house was not entirely burned, it will be a total loss.

STAGE IS SWEEPED INTO FLOOD.

Preacher and Woman Driver Have Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Hemingford, Neb., June 17.—Rev. E. H. Eggers, pastor of the German Lutheran church here, had a narrow escape from death from the rush of water in a canon road, caused by a cloudburst. He had filled his appointment in Unit, Sioux county, and was returning to Crawford on the stage, which was driven by the wife of the owner of the line. Mrs. J. Henri, the water swept the horse and conveyance down stream, precipitating the occupants into the flood. Mr. Eggers succeeded in grasping a tree near shore and Mrs. Henri lodged in a tree in the stream. Mr. Eggers succeeded in getting the woman ashore. The horse was drowned and the rig and mail were lost.

ALEXANDER HOGELAND DEAD.

Friend of Newsboys and Curfew Advocate Dies in Bed.

Omaha, June 18.—Colonel Alexander Hogeland, the "Newsboys' Friend," as he liked to be called; father of the curfew law, known from one end of the United States to the other, was found dead in his bed at the Murray hotel. Death is attributed to heart disease, to which he was subject. The hotel clerk, who found him, reported the gas jet in the room was turned on and gas was escaping. The supposition was not that the old gentleman had sought death, but rather had tried to turn off the gas when he retired the night before and instead of turning it off, as he thought, had turned it on. He was quite feeble and had been in unusually poor strength of late. Mr. Hogeland was seventy-six years of age. He resided in Louisville, Ky., with his wife, but traveled extensively in the interest of his curfew ordinance, which he had succeeded in having enacted in important and unimportant cities all over the country, Omaha included. It was in the interest of this affair that he was in the city.

ORCHARD AGAIN TESTIFIES

SWEARS HAYWOOD HELPED HIM DECEIVE MRS. ORCHARD.

DAY OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Letters Produced Showing Collusion With Defendant—Witness Questioned as to Whether He Had Vengeful Spite Against Steunenberg.

Boise, Ida., June 19.—The prosecution in the Steunenberg murder trial offered one of its most important pieces of evidence against William D. Haywood, when, recalling Harry Orchard for redirect examination, it introduced and secured the admission of four letters tending to show that Haywood during the fall of 1905, when Orchard swears he was engaged on various crimes for the federation leaders, had participated in a plan to deceive Mrs. Orchard, the second, of Cripple Creek as to the whereabouts of her husband.

Over a variety of protests from the defense Orchard was allowed to testify that early in the summer of 1905 Haywood told him that Mrs. Orchard was writing him for information as to Orchard's whereabouts. Orchard swore that he proposed that he should write his wife a series of letters that were to be falsely dated and delivered to Mrs. Orchard by agents of the federation.

He said that he first wrote two letters, which he dated at San Francisco and had them delivered through Paddy Mullaney, who represented the federation at Cripple Creek. Orchard identified the two letters and, overruling all objections of the defense, Judge Wood admitted them.

Next Orchard swore that he wrote a third letter, purporting to come from Nome, Alaska, and that under the general arrangement that he had made with the federation officials Marion Moore carried the letter to Nome, where he went as organizer of the federation, and posted it. This letter, bearing the date of Nome, Aug. 5, 1905, was produced, identified and admitted as evidence.

From Haywood to Mrs. Orchard.

Orchard then identified a letter which Haywood wrote to Mrs. Orchard. It was as follows:

"Denver, Nov. 18, 1905.—Mrs. H. Orchard: Dear Madam and Sister—I have not heard a word since I saw you. The last information I got was from Alaska. I think Fairfield was the name of the place. I see that awful conditions prevail among the law and order element.

"WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD."

The defense attacked the letters and Orchard's story about them when it got a chance to cross-examine the witness, but Orchard held to the story he told about them. The witness successively denied that he had made an arrangement for the delivery of the letters to Pinkerton agents; that the letters had only made their appearance since he left the stand last week or that he had invented the story because his wife had Haywood's letter in her possession. He swore positively that Haywood had agreed to write the Alaska letter and that Pettibone and Moyer knew of the arrangement.

It was a day of correspondence and documentary evidence. Beside the four San Francisco-Alaska letters the state secured the admission of a certified copy of the unsigned letter which Orchard got at Caldwell jail and which Orchard swears was in the handwriting of Pettibone. The letter was as follows:

Letter Without Signature.

"December 30.—Friend Tom: Your letter received. That was sent to Jack December 21 for you. He should send it so that you ought to have it by this time. Will not write any more this time. Write me as soon as you get to your new field."

The letter was post marked at Denver on Dec. 30, the day that Steunenberg was killed, and it is claimed by the state that the "Jack" mentioned was Simpkins and that the "that" referred to was \$100 which Orchard swore he asked Simpkins to secure for him when he was leaving Caldwell.

The state developed its contention that as tending to show a conspiracy and knowledge of the Steunenberg crime Orchard was, without any request from him, furnished with counsel within a few days after his arrest. It first showed that Orchard, after his arrest, sent no communication from the Caldwell jail, and then produced and secured the admission of the original of the following telegram:

"Spokane, Wash., January 3, 1906.—To T. Hogan, care sheriff, Caldwell, Idaho. Attorney Fred Miller will start for Caldwell in morning. M. 59 Hyde block."

The defense examined Orchard on this subject and largely devoted itself to showing that the Western Federation of Miners always provided counsel for its members wherever and whenever they got into trouble.

Fail to Show Revenge.

To combat the theory that Orchard killed Steunenberg in revenge for his

loss of a valuable interest in the Hercules mine, the state on redirect examination obtained from Orchard a declaration that he sold his interest in the Hercules mine in 1907, two years before the strike and troops came. The defense attempted to modify this by getting the witness to admit that he had not sold his interest in the Hercules, but had pledged it and could have taken it back any time up to his flight from northern Idaho, before the on-coming troops, but Orchard adhered to the statement that he had sold outright.

There was a long contest over an unsuccessful effort by the state to show that the confession of Steve Adams had been voluntarily. It maintained that Adams had once discussed the matter freely with Attorneys Hawley and Borah, but that was about as far as it got, the court sustaining a series of objections from the defense.

The defense asked Orchard a series of impeaching questions. They all dealt with conversations in which it was alleged Orchard recited his private grudge against Frank Steunenberg and vowed that he would kill him if he hanged for it. Orchard denied every query, both specifically and generally.

Ed Boyce, once president of the Western Federation of Miners and now one of the owners of the rich Hercules mine, came after Orchard and was still on the stand when the court rose for the day.

DEAD MAN MAY BE SIMPKINS

Description of Corpse Tallies With That of Steunenberg Suspect.

Fort Collins, Colo., June 19.—Coroner Hallowell and Deputy Sheriff Lowry, who returned from the Baldwin ranch, in North park, express the opinion that the corpse of a stranger found dead there recently is that of Jack Simpkins, who has been implicated in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg in the confession of Harry Orchard. Hallowell says that the description of the dead man and that of Simpkins almost exactly tally.

The stranger arrived at the Baldwin ranch ten days ago in poor health and asked for work, which was given him. He was continually on the lookout, always went armed and demanded pay for his work every night. Coroner Hallowell says that the man, who gave only the name "Mack" to the ranchmen, committed suicide.

SEVEN MEN MEET INSTANT DEATH

Two Explosions of Gas in Johnson Mine at Priceburg, Pa.

Scranton, Pa., June 19.—Seven men were killed outright and two others seriously injured in two explosions of nine gas in the Johnson No. 1 mine, at Priceburg. The first explosion was caused by the carelessness of a door tender, who by leaving the door open allowed gas to accumulate in the workings. One man was injured as a result of this explosion. The second explosion, which resulted in the death of seven men, and the injury of another, resulted from the ignition of the deadly fire-damp which accumulated after the first explosion.

FIVE KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Gelatine Department of Powder Plant Blown Up With Deadly Result.

Williamsport, Pa., June 19.—Five men were killed in an explosion in the gelatine department of the Sinnema-honing Powder company at Sinnema-honing, Pa.

The dead: Billmie Summerson, Edward Cole, J. B. Nelson, Harry Cole and Samuel Shadman.

Only fragments of the bodies were found. As all the men in the building were killed, it is not possible to ascertain the cause of the explosion. Two men at work nearby were injured.

New Rival of Standard Oil.

Dover, Del. June 19.—A new rival of the Standard Oil company was incorporated here when a charter was issued to the Barnsdale Oil company of Pittsburg, Pa., with a capitalization of \$10,000,000.

Three Deaths from Heat.

Chicago, June 19.—Three deaths and many prostrations because of the heat were reported to the police. The mercury at 10 o'clock was 97 degrees.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE SURE

Secretary of Union Declares Operators on Two Systems Will Go Out.

Chicago, June 19.—Secretary Wesley Russell of the Commercial Telegraphers' union returned to Chicago from New York and announced that a strike of the operators of the Western Union and Postal companies is a practical certainty.

The announcement was made from the headquarters of the local union that all negotiations for a settlement of the troubles have been broken off. A force of clerks was busily engaged in mailing assessment notices to the members of the union preparatory to the strike.

Bad Breath.

A well-known physician, who undoubtedly knows, declares that bad breath has broken off more matches than bad temper.

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