

The CHIEF

RED CLOUD, NEB.

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GARSON NEWSBOURNE - Manager

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

Mercury Takes Quick Drop.
Lincoln, Sept. 21.—After several days of oppressive heat, a cold wave invaded southern Nebraska. The mercury was reported as low as 40 degrees in southwest Nebraska. No frost was reported.

BAPTISTS CONDEMN LYNCHING.

State Association Calls on Governor to Punish Men Responsible.

Palmyra, Neb., Sept. 23.—The State Baptist association passed resolutions condemning the recent lynching of the murderer, Higgins, at Bancroft and calling upon Governor Sheldon and Attorney General Thompson to punish the men guilty of the crime.

SHELDON GOES TO KEOKUK.

Accepts Invitation to Assist in Entertaining President Roosevelt on Visit.

Lincoln, Sept. 21.—Governor Sheldon has accepted the invitation issued by the city of Keokuk, Ia., to assist in entertaining President Roosevelt Oct. 1. Mr. Sheldon will join the presidential party and will also visit his plantation at Wayside, Miss.

CREAMERY TO BE PROSECUTED.

Food Commissioner Johnson Orders Arrest of Manager at Dewese.

Lincoln, Sept. 21.—Food Commissioner Johnson has ordered the arrest of the manager of the Alderman Creamery company, which operates at Dewese, in Clay county. He will be charged with not stamping his packages with the weight, as required by law, and of neglecting to pasteurize his cream, though the printing on the packages says the cream is pasteurized. Mr. Johnson has filed a complaint at Clay Center and has ordered the county attorney of Clay county to institute rigid prosecution.

ACCIDENT MAY PROVE FATAL.

Dr. Boyes of Hebron Seriously Injured by Fall Under Auto.

Hebron, Neb., Sept. 23.—Dr. J. H. Boyes is in a very critical condition in his private hospital as the result of an automobile accident. He was returning from a fishing trip in company with M. R. Peery and Curtis Baring. When they reached the point known as "high banks" on the river road, the front wheel of the auto struck some obstacle and the guide rods broke, turning the machine directly over and into the river, a fall of over thirty feet. At the turn Peery jumped and saved himself. Maring jumped and alighted in the middle of the stream, while the doctor stayed with the machine and was pinned beneath it in three feet of water. It was with great difficulty that his companions rescued him in time to save him from drowning. He is hurt internally. Attending physicians say his chances of recovery are very uncertain.

TRAVELERS DEMAND RELIEF.

Ask Redress Against Insolent Station Agents in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Sept. 23.—The Travelers Protective association has sent a communication to the railroad commissioners in which relief of some sort is asked from the hardships and indignities imposed by a large number of station agents throughout Nebraska. The communication refers to all the railroads of the state, none being singled out. The traveling men declare they are often met with insolent replies to their inquiries and that it is no uncommon thing when a train is announced thirty minutes late to find eventually that it is four or five hours late. This causes them to hover about the depot and suffer the inconvenience of a long wait, when, if the agent would give out the right information, undoubtedly in his possession, they might plan their work differently or frequently get in a night's rest.

The traveling men also notify the railroad commission that if the railroad company complaining about their presence on limited trains will furnish them a chair car they will not inflict their presence upon the through passengers in the sleepers and parlor cars.

TEN PER CENT IN EXEMPTION.

Decision of Judge Kennedy on New Garnishment Law.

Omaha, Sept. 29.—A decision of state-wide interest was rendered by Judge Kennedy of the district court. The suit involved the new garnishment law enacted by the last legislature, which subjects 10 per cent of wages due to garnishment. Judge Kennedy held that this 10 per cent may be included in the \$500 exemption

allowed the head of a family by statute and it may not be garnished unless the total personal property, including the 10 per cent of the wages, amounts to \$500. This will make the law inoperative in the collection of debts against a large number of wage-earners who have no lands or lots and whose personalty is worth less than the exempted amount.

The decision was rendered in the case of Corwin F. Jones, a Union Pacific engineer, against the Union Pacific, William O'Brien and Charles F. Bushman. Jones, through his attorney, T. W. Blackburn, went into the Douglas county court to enjoin the company from paying \$54.66 which had been garnished in O'Brien's court at Columbus to pay a debt due Bushman. Jones set up the plea he was the head of a family and had no lands or lots and only \$200 worth of personal property, including the wages due him. He claimed exemption under the statute. Judge Kennedy granted the desired injunction.

Sixteenth Reaches Fort Crook.

Omaha, Sept. 24.—Two battalions of the Sixteenth United States infantry, including the headquarters and band of the regiment, arrived at Fort band, arrived at Fort Crook.

NEBRASKA MASONS CELEBRATE.

Largest Gathering Ever Held in State Assemblies in Omaha.

Omaha, Sept. 24.—Twelve of the living seventeen veterans of Free Masonry who were present at the quarter centennial celebration of the grand lodge of Nebraska twenty-five years ago were present at Masonic temple to quaff of the wine sealed on that occasion, but not one was left of the organizers of the grand lodge fifty years ago, though there is one living member of that number, who now resides in Oregon. There were forty-six present twenty-five years ago; of them twenty-nine are dead.

Around this group of an even dozen men centered the interest of the grand lodge meeting at Masonic temple—the beginning of the great celebration that is in progress, with Free Masons from all over the west present. It is the largest gathering of Masons ever held in the state.

ADVOCATES A CENTRAL BANK.

Former Director of Mint Addresses Nebraska Bankers.

Omaha, Sept. 20.—George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago and former director of the mint, told the bankers of Nebraska that a change in the monetary system of this country that would afford greater elasticity and meet the demands of a growing country and expanding credit was necessary. He declared this reform would become more imperative as the growth of the country and the volume of credits progressed. Mr. Roberts' address was upon the subject of "A Central Bank of Issue." It was the big feature of the second day of the Nebraska Bankers' association's eleventh annual convention.

Mr. Roberts did not assume to forecast any panic, but he said the great danger of the present monetary system was that it left the United States with no resources in the event of a panic. He did not say the fact that money becomes tight was special cause for reform or remedy, but that the country comes every year practically to the end of its resources. His remedy was to adopt the general plan of the great foreign banks, but he would not have the central bank in this country in the general banking business. He would make it an institution to do business for the other banks and, if there is prejudice against the word bank, call it a central agency.

The address of Mr. Roberts was received with profound interest and apparently struck some responsive chords among the bankers of Nebraska.

Aside from a program strong in addresses on pertinent and timely banking topics, that action which arose above the routine was the decision to establish a home burglary insurance company. The following officers were elected: President, J. P. A. Black of Hastings; secretary, W. B. Hughes of Omaha.

Scandal in War Department.

Washington, Sept. 21.—A rumor is afloat that a great scandal had developed in the war department, rivalling in many respects the postoffice graft cases.

Pinkerton Leaves Estate of \$3,000,000.

New York, Sept. 21.—The will of Robert Allan Pinkerton was filed here. He left an estate valued at \$3,000,000 to his immediate family.

The Owe Sheridans.

Richard Brinsley Butler Sheridan, the great Irishman, was all his life long in dire straits for money, and when he died in 1816 the bailiffs were actually in possession of his house, Sheridan's forebears had been O'Sheridans.

"Why," asked on one occasion his little son—"why have we not the O' as well as they?"

"Heaven only knows," was the father's reply. "We ought to have it, for we owe everybody."

EXPRESS CASE TO STATE COURT.

Railroad Injunction Suit Stays in Federal Court.

Omaha, Sept. 24.—The motions to remand to the supreme court of the state the cases of the state of Nebraska and the railway commission against the several railroads were overruled in the federal court. These are the cases in which the Union Pacific, the Burlington, the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific railroads seek to resist the reduction of 15 per cent made on carload lots of a certain class of freight as made by the Aldrich rate bill and also are fighting the 2 cent fare bill. The suit was brought by the attorney general in the supreme court and transferred to the federal court on motion of the railroads.

The motion to remand to the supreme court the cases of the state against the five express companies was sustained in the federal court on the ground that the state is the only plaintiff in those cases and therefore they cannot be heard in the federal court. These are the cases in which the state secured a restraining order and is seeking an injunction to prevent the express companies from refusing to put into effect the reduced rates ordered by the Sibley law.

Judges W. H. Munger and T. C. Munger were on the bench.

In his brief filed in the federal court here in resistance of the application of the railroads for temporary injunction against the railroad commission's grain rates. Attorney General Thompson set out that the fixing of rates is essentially legislative in its character and that the railroads are trying to enjoin legislative discretion in their fight against the new rates on grain. The brief recites: "What the railway commission may do in the matter of fixing rates is yet unknown to themselves; whether they will fix any rate is still unknown to them, and until a rate is fixed the question of reasonableness or unreasonableness of the same is simply a hypothetical, academic and mooted question. There is, therefore, nothing to litigate."

The attorney general declared that the notice given to the railroads by the commission relating to the grain schedules did not indicate that any schedule had been determined upon. He insisted that the commission had done nothing since it issued the notice that had breathed vitality into the law or to furnish any basis for enforcement.

Only One of a Kind.

"Why do you think he is such a remarkable man?"
"He's the only one I ever knew who had nerve enough to make the responses in the marriage service loud enough so that any one could hear him."—Chicago Post.

The Reward of Haughtiness.

The other day a chemist was awakened about 1 o'clock in the morning by a lad clamoring at his shop door. Opening his bedroom window, he saw a small boy, who was gesticulating wildly.

"What's the matter?" inquired the chemist.

"I want a penny-orth of camphorated chloroform for 't' toothache!" howled the lad.

The chemist was not overjoyed when he found how small the order was for which he had been so rudely awakened from his slumber; but, taking pity on the sufferer, he dressed himself and went downstairs to supply the much desired relief. While measuring the drug he could not help doing a growl at the lad.

"It's like your cheek," he observed, "to wake me up at this time of the night for a paltry penny-orth of chloroform."

"Oh, is it?" said the boy resentfully. "Then I'll tek mi custom somewhere else. Yer can keep yer chloroform. I wain't hev it neaw for yer blooming sauce!"

And he didn't. He went off quite indignantly, nursing his jaw, to wake up another chemist.—Pearson's Weekly.

Easily Turned.

A small boy was asked to take dinner at the home of a distinguished professor in Princeton. The lad's mother, in fear lest he should commit some breach of etiquette, gave him repeated directions as to what he should and should not do.

Upon his return from the great occasion the mother's first question was, "Harold, did you get along at the table all right?"

"Oh, yes, mamma, well enough."

"Are you sure you didn't do anything that was not perfectly polite and gentlemanly?"

"Why, no—nothing to speak of."

"Then something did happen. What was it?"

"But I fixed it all right, mamma."

"Tell me at once."

"Why, I got along pretty well until the meat came, but while I was trying to cut mine it slipped off on to the floor. But I made it all right."

"What did you do?"

"Oh, I just said sort of carelessly, 'That's always the way with tough meat.'"

TORTURED TO DEATH

ZIONISTS COMMIT MURDER IN PRACTICE OF RELIGION.

Twisted Limbs and Neck of Rheumatic Woman to Drive Out Evil Demons Until the Victim Dies—Five Parhamites Under Arrest.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Five people, members of the sect of Parhamites, are under arrest in Zion City, accused of torturing to death Mrs. Letitia Greenhaugh, sixty-four years old, a cripple for twenty years, in order to show their belief in the religion they profess.

Those arrested are Walter and Jennie Greenhaugh, the son and daughter of the woman; Harold Mitchell, Mrs. Harold Mitchell and a Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Greenhaugh had been for twenty years an invalid, suffering from paralysis and rheumatism.

The sect of Parhamites was founded about a year ago by Charles F. Parham, and numbers about 200 persons. Its members originally belonged to Dowle's church, and they believe in the gift of tongues, and especially in diabolical possession. It is their theory that sickness is an evidence of the possession of the body by evil spirits.

The condition of Mrs. Greenhaugh convinced her son and daughter and the three persons arrested with them that she must be possessed of the devil, and they determined to exorcise the evil spirit. The five knelt by the bedside, and after prayer, commenced their work. The arms of Mrs. Greenhaugh, stiffened by rheumatism, were jerked and twisted about in order that the devil might be driven out. The cries of the aged woman were considered to be those of an evil spirit, and were greeted with triumphant shouts. After a course of this violent treatment Mrs. Greenhaugh not only became so weak that she could not use her limbs, but became incapable of making any motions. Then her neck was twisted, and for some time this treatment was kept up.

Walter Greenhaugh testified at the coroner's inquest that Mitchell and his wife recently had a "vision," in which Mitchell was ordered to quit work and devote his time to casting out demons from the sick.

Demons Resist Strongly.

Young Greenhaugh declared that his mother's consent was obtained before the treatment commenced. He declared that hypnotic passes were made before his mother's face, and then followed the muscular force, which, he said, was strongly resisted by the "demons."

Mrs. Smith's part in the treatment, according to the testimony before the coroner's jury, consisted in raising Mrs. Greenhaugh's head, and holding her while Mitchell and his wife attempted to straighten the woman's limbs, which had been twisted by years of rheumatism. Greenhaugh broke down and cried as he told his story. He declared that for some time his mother bore the treatment bravely, but at last the agony became so great that she could not restrain herself, and shrieked "Oh, Lord, help me," a number of times.

According to Greenhaugh, Mitchell declared that her cries must not be heard by outsiders, and he put his hand across her mouth to smother them. The five worked over the victim until she died, shortly before noon. After that, according to Greenhaugh, Mrs. Smith became the leader in a "resurrection scene." In this efforts were made to restore the dead woman to life. When these had failed the announcement of her death was made.

63 KILLED IN MEXICAN WRECK.

American Engineer and Conductor Held Responsible for Disaster.

Mexico City, Sept. 21.—Fuller details of the wreck on the Mexican Central railroad at Encarnacion, where the El Paso express collided with a freight train, bring the total number of dead to sixty-three and the number of injured is now given as forty-three. Many of the injured will die. The engineer of the freight train, an American named Brook, is said to have confessed to disobedience of orders. Brook and the conductor of the freight train, a man named Randalman, attempted to make their escape across the country after the accident. They were captured by a squad of soldiers and are now in prison. The Mexican laws hold them strictly responsible for the accident.

Mahool Chosen President.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 21.—Mayor J. Barry Mahool of Baltimore was unanimously elected president of the League of American Municipalities. Former President Dunne of Chicago was presented with a handsome loving cup on behalf of the convention by Councilman Young of Kansas City.

Breaks Trotting Record.

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 21.—Sweet Maria, driven by William Andrews, broke the world's trotting record for a mile on a half-mile track at the Allentown state fair grounds, going the distance in 2:07. Previously, this record was 2:08, held by Cresceus.

GROOMING COUNTS

But it cannot make a Fair Skin or a Glossy Coat.



Women with good complexions cannot be homely. Creams, lotions, washes and powders cannot make a fair skin. Every horseman knows that the satin coat of his thoroughbred comes from the animal's "all-right" condition. Let the horse get "off his feed" and his coat turns dull. Caring, brushing and rubbing will give him a clean coat, but cannot produce the coveted smoothness and gloss of the horse's skin, which is his complexion. The ladies will see the point.

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