Fuses Are Made to Blow Out.

With everybody traveling more or less, usually more, in electrically driven cars and trains, the time has certainly come for general appreciation of the fact that the blowing out of fuses is nothing to excite alarm.

To be startled—to "jump," as the saying is—when this happens is the privilege of all except the professional electricians. The latter are bound by professional pride to show perfect impassibility even when the sudden flash singes their fingers, and it is delightful to see how many of them have attained to this command of their nerves. To jump is one thing, however, while to fall into a senseless panic is quite another.

To blow out is the duty and destiny of fuses, and when they have done it such danger as there was is all over. Nothing worse than delay can follow, unless the passengers proceed to make wild rushes for which there is no need whatever. Travelers should keep these facts carefully in mind.—New York Times.

It Was His Friend.

A little story in German and English, accompanied by an interpreter, drifted into the Indianapolis News office. Here it is: Two Germans stepped into an auction house where a sale of watches was going on. They occupied front seats and soon attracted the attention of the auctioneer. As he dwelt upon the merits of a watch he was offering for sale to the highest bidder the auctioneer turned to the Germans from time to time as the price mounted—$6, $6.50, $7, $7.50. As the auctioneer nodded at one of the Germans there came an answering nod, which he took to be a bid.

"That feller knows me," said one German to the other.

"Yes, sure," said the other.

The nodding kept on. Finally the auctioneer extended the watch to the nodders. "It's yours," he said. "Ten dollars. You're the buyer."

"Ach, nein," said the German. "I'm the Schwob (Suabian); mein freund heir ist der Bayer (Bavarian)."

Talked to the Wrong Man.

One day an important looking gentleman took a seat beside a quiet man in an Arkansas railway carriage and began a conversation.

"I'm going up to Little Rock," he said, "to get a pardon for a convicted thief. I'm not personally acquainted with the governor, but he can't afford to refuse me."

"Is the fellow guilty?" asked the man.

"Of course he is. But that makes no difference. His friends have agreed to give me $500 if I get him out, and the thermometer is very low when I can't put up a good talk. Where are you traveling?"

"Going to Little Rock."

"Do you live there?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps you might be of some service to me. What business are you in?"

"I am the governor."—St. Louis Republic.

Too Much For General Butler.

After the battle of Chickamauga an enthusiastic Confederate went about the streets of New Orleans accosting every man who wore the blue with, "Didn't Stonewall Jackson give you blazes at Chickamauga?" General Butler called the exultant Confederate before him and told him he could either take the oath of allegiance or go to Ship island for two years. The Confederate deliberated, but finally agreed to take the oath. When he had sworn to support the constitution, he turned to General Butler and exclaimed, "Now we are both loyal citizens, ain't we, general?"

"Well, I trust so," said General Butler.

"Then," said the jubilant Confederate, "I want to ask you if Stonewall Jackson didn't give us blazes at Chickamauga?"—Argonaut.

Terrapin In London.

A smart American, one of the fresh kind, drifted into the Hotel Cecil in London with a party of five and ordered with pomposity a la dos arrogant Americans, a la Paris: "Say, waiter, I want six portions of Maryland terrapins, an' I want 'em served with the bones. Do you understand?" In three or four minutes the waiter reported. "Sir, we have the pleasure to serve terrapin with grand sherry, but not with the bones." "What in the mischief did you do with the bones?" "The bones? I will ask the cook if you wish." "Never mind. We will have soras en brochette."—New York Press.

Extravagance.

I heard a story lately of a highlander who had been persuaded to buy a ticket for a raffle. He won the first prize, a bicycle, but on being told of his good fortune instead of hugging himself with delight he said: "Weel, that's just ma luck, buying two tickets whan yin wad 'a' done. It's jist a saxpence wasted."—Dundee People's Journal.

Force of Habit.

"What are you in such a great hurry for?"

"I am going to the funeral of my chief, and there is nothing he hates like unpunctuality."—London Telegraph.

Bathing a Prince.

George IV. while prince and residing in his Brighton palace kept in his bedroom a portrait of Mrs. Gunn, an old bathing woman who used to dip him into the sea when he was the little Prince of Wales. A picture book much prized by children showed the old lady bathing the little fellow. Beneath the picture was this stanza:

To Brighton came he,
Came George the Third's son,
To be dipped in the sea
By the famed Martha Gunn.

A companion portrait to Martha Gunn's was that of Thomas Smoaker, who had charge of the horse which drew the bathing machines into and out of the sea. One day the little royal highness, having learned to swim, swam out farther than Thomas judged to be safe. He called to him to come back, but the self willed boy struck out with more vigor. Thomas went after the prince, overtook him, seized him by an ear and drew him to shore.

"Do you think," he replied to the boy's angry words, "I'm a-going to get myself hanged for letting the king's heir drown hisself just to please a youngster like you?"

Lake Huron is dotted with over 3,000 islands. This is more than any other lake has.

Take Up The White Man's Musket.

Take up the white man's musket,
The deadliest ones ye make;
Go drill your sons to use it,
And then, for Jesus' sake,
Send them with ammunition
To hunt these heathen wild,
Your new caught, sullen people
On whom God never smiled.

Take up the white man's cannon,
The largest that ye cast,
Go put it on your warships,
The strongest ones and fast—
Speed them to heathen countries,
Seek out each farthest spot,
And save these sullen people
With bibles and with shot.

DAVID B. PAGE, in Humanity.

Rip Van Winkle.

Ellis O. Jones in Success Magazine.

Rip Van Winkle returned from his long sleep looking fresh as a daisy and made his way to the village barber shop, not only because he needed a haircut and shave, but because he wished to catch up on the news.

"Let's see," said he to the barber after he was safely tucked in the chair, "I've been asleep twenty years, haven't I?"

"Yep," replied the tonsorialist.

"Have I missed much?"

"Nope, we bin standin' pat."

"Has congress done anything yet?"

"Not a thing."

"Jerome done anything?"

"Nope."

"Platt resigned?"

"Nope."

"Panama canal built?"

"Nope."

"Bryan been elected?"

"Carnegie poor?"

"Nope."

"Well, say," said Rip, rising up in the chair, "never mind shaving the other side of my face. I'm going back to sleep again."

Order to Show Cause.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Webster County. } In the County Court

At a County Court held at the County Court room in and for said county Wednesday, June 10th A. D. 1908.

In the matter of the estate of John Olson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Gust A. Olson filed on the 10th day of June A. D. 1908, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account of the same date, a decree of assignment of the lands belonging to said estate to the persons entitled to the same, an order distributing the residue of personal estate and thereupon an order discharging him from further burden and service in his said office as administrator.

Ordered, that Thursday, the 2nd day of July A. D. 1908 at one o'clock p. m., is assigned for hearing said petition when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said county and show cause why prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Red Cloud Chief, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three consecutive weeks prior to said day of hearing. 24 26

[SEAL.] I. W. Edson, County Judge

Annual Estimate of Expenses and Report of Revenues Received.

The following is the annual estimate of expenses of the probable amount of money necessary for all purposes to be raised in the city of Red Cloud, Nebraska, during the ensuing fiscal year:

For officers' salaries	$4,000 00
For streets and alleys	1,000 00
For litigation	800 00
For supplies and printing	500 00
For maintenance of water works	2,500 00
For interest on water bonds	1,600 00
For interest on electric light bonds	800 00
For contingent and incidental expenses	500 00
For judgment fund	2,000 00
For street lighting	1,500 00
For maintenance of electric light works	500 00
Total	$14,800 00

The following is a statement of the entire revenues of said city of Red Cloud for the past fiscal year:

Collected on general fund	$1,950 00
Occupation tax collected	4,664 00
Collected on water fund	2,485 06
Electric light fund collected	8,052 23
Water levy fund collected	1,115 00
Electric light levy collected	1,100 00
Judgment fund collected	859 69
Total	$20,225 98

Approved June 13th, 1908.

J. O. CALDWELL, Mayor.

[SEAL.]
Attest: L. H. Fort, City Clerk.

The Secret of the Generator.

It is so convenient to press the button when the electric light is wanted or to turn the little switch to satisfy our demands for electric power and heat that the source of all this mysterious power is not given the slightest attention or consideration. Most people understand to a certain extent that an invisible electric current is flowing along the wires which, at their bidding, gives an abundance of brilliant light, a wealth of clean, flexible power and plenty of economic heat. The most of these currents came from a dynamo or generator in the distant power house at the central station but beyond this guess all is chaos and dark.

A hundred years ago when Davy and Volta were experimenting with electric lights the current was obtained from the costly and cumbersome primary batteries by the action of chemicals on metals. This source of current was too weak and costly for anything but experiments and but for the discovery by Faraday that electricity could be generated by mechanical power the electric industry would still be in its swaddling clothes.

The electricity which lights our buildings and streets, drives our mills and factories and does the work of a hundred trades and professions and countless lesser jobs comes from mechanical generators. These generators are of two kinds—the direct current generator which produces a current flowing always one way, and the alternating current generator which produces a current which surges back and forth over the wires, first one way, then the other, as often as 60 times a second.

It was in 1831 Faraday discovered that electric currents could be generated by moving conductors in a magnetic field so as to cut the lines of magnetic force. In plainer words, if a copper wire is passed between the poles of a magnet a current is generated in the wire. Why this is so no man knows beyond the fact that it is one of the irrevocable laws of nature.

Faraday proved that lines of magnetic force existed between the poles of a magnet and that if a conducting substance is moved so as to cut across these lines an electric current is generated and if a conducting circuit is made a current will flow. As long as the motion is continuous the current will flow steadily. Therefore all that is needed to obtain an electric current by mechanical means is some contrivance by which a conductor can be moved continually in a magnetic field, cutting the lines of force at right angles, with suitable arrangements for making contact with and withdrawing the current. Such a machine is called an electric generator. Its invention laid the foundation for all the electric light and power of to day.

The modern generator consists of a number of powerful electro-magnets and their consequent fields of magnetic force between their respective poles. Revolving between the poles of these magnets is an armature containing a number of loops of wire. When this armature is revolved these loops of copper wire, which are good conductors, cut the lines of magnetic force and a current of electricity is generated in each loop. This current is collected and carried to the transmission lines by the commutator and brushes. The commutator is a ring of copper bars mounted around the armature axle. The brushes are merely carbon cubes in contact with the revolving commutator.

It takes considerable power to revolve the armature in a generator as it is necessary to overcome the magnetic forces which are striving to adjust themselves between the field magnets and the revolving armature.

A glance at one of the generators in the central station will reveal all these facts. Recently it has been the custom of the General Electric Company and other electrical manufacturers to make their generators with revolving fields. That is the field magnets are revolved instead of the armature—but the principle remains the same as explained above.

At first all the generators were driven by large reciprocating engines but the invention of the steam turbine such as the Curtis type, brought about a radical change in the application of power to electric generators. With the Curtis turbo generators the dynamo is mounted over the turbine steam engine and the armature direct connected to the main turbine shaft, doing away with all gears and belts. This means a great economy in floor space. High speeds are desirable in running generators and as the steam turbines are capable of great speed they are best adapted for this service and are rapidly displacing all forms of reciprocating engines.

Thus it appears that electricity is made by machinery, but unlike anything else made by mechanical means, nothing is consumed in the making but the power to drive the machine. It is almost the only instance where something is made out of nothing. Where the generator is run by water power the cost of the current generated is governed only by the cost of operating and maintaining the plant.

Generators are made in all sizes from the tiny device to run a miniature lamp to the monster 20,000 horsepower machine recently built by the General Electric company for the Chicago Edison company, which will keep 300,000 16 candle power lamps burning all the time.

Extensive improvements in generating apparatus have been made within the past few years and thousands of engineers and inventors are working every day to devise ways and means for producing more current for less power consumed. Edison has said that some day electricity will be generated direct from coal but until that hour arrives the big generators will have to be kept whirling to supply the millions of kilowatts used in this country every year.—Electric News Service

Popular Lawmaking.

"The Portland Oregonian," is at hand with fairly complete news of Oregon's momentous election. It is chiefly interesting as showing how the most extensive experiment in popular legislation worked out. Besides voting on various candidates for office, the voters expressed their views on four constitutional amendments, on three laws passed at the last session of the legislature, but held in suspense by popular petition until the people should by direct vote accept or reject them, and on eleven measures offered under the Initiative and Referendum—eighteen propositions all told. A book of 126 pages had been sent to all the voters in advance containing the text of these eighteen measures and the arguments for and against them, and the newspapers of the state had discussed them at length, so that the voters were presumptively prepared to express their opinions or their prejudices, as the case might be, when they entered the booths, and were not, as is usually the case in this state when a constitutional amendment is referred to popular vote, surprised when the referendum ballots were thrust into their hands.

Their condition of preparedness showed itself in the result. In this state when a referendum is held a very small percentage of the electors vote upon it at all, unless it happens to be a matter of capital importance, and even then a considerable portion fail to register their opinion. But this was not the case in Oregon. Returns in the Oregonian are not complete, and those from other counties than the journal's home county, Multnomah, appear in the form of majorities rather than total votes cast, but the dispatches speak of a heavy vote being recorded upon various propositions in other parts of the state, and the vote of Multnomah may be regarded as typical. Returns on the senatorship in Multnomah, nearly complete, show that twenty-three thousand votes were cast for aspirants to that most important office on the ticket. Returns not so complete from the county on two rival fish protection bills, for instance, show that more than fifteen thousand votes were cast for and against the two measures. Complete returns will probably indicate that nearly every one who voted for the officials recorded his opinion for or against the various measures before him. Thus one of the great objections to popular legislation, that the people will not take enough interest to vote and bills will be passed by an active an interested minority, seems to be answered by the Oregon election; that is, if voters of the same temper as those of Oregon can be developed elsewhere.

The voters obviously took an interest in this popular legislation. Whether or not they voted with intelligence of course it is impossible to say at this distance, but they apparently at least exercised discrimination, for of the eighteen measures before them they appear from the early returns to have defeated six. The two most radical suggestions, woman's suffrage and the single tax, were defeated, while the rest of the measures failing appear to have involved increased expenditures, as, for example, an armory appropriation, in raising the pay of legislators and in increasing the number of supreme court judges. Most of the measures which succeeded seem to have been of local interest, though one of them is of general significance and appears radical from an eastern point of view. This is the Recall, which permits the discharge from office of an elected official upon petition of 25 per cent of the electors and the casting of a majority of votes for his recall at a special election. But to a people who vote on eighteen measures under the Referendum and who instruct a republican legislature to elect a democrat as senator, the Recall seems a moderate enough device and consistent with the rest of their machinery. Perhaps the possession of this weapon will have some influence in determining whether or not the republican members will regard themselves as bound by what the Oregonian calls the "Holy Statement" when they come to elect a successor to Senator Fulton.—N. Y. Tribune-Farmer.

25 Years Ago

A great many of our citizens contemplate making a trip to Denver when the through passenger trains begin to run, about the first of July.

There was a load of corn on the street last week but the owner could not find a purchaser at 90 cents a bushel, and he hauled it back home.

There are a great many strangers in town now-a days, and the majority of them are buying lots or other property and preparing to become permanent residents of Red Cloud.

The Red Cloud boys went up to Wells last Friday and engaged the first nine of that place in a matched game of base ball, which resulted in a victory for the Wells boys. We are informed that the score stood two to one in favor of the Wells nine.

It seems that the north part of this county will have a monopoly of the 4th of July celebrating this year. There will be a celebration at Blue Hill and one at Wells, while neither Guide Rock or Red Cloud will enthuse. Our neighbors on the north seem to be more patriotic than we of the south.

The McCook Tribune says that work has commenced on the B. & M. eating house at that place, and that said building will be the largest of the kind west of Hastings. The B. & M. eating house at Red Cloud is five times as large as the one at Hastings, and is the largest and best railroad building west of Lincoln.

Miss Cora V. Beal has just closed a successful term of school in district 15. Her grammar and composition exercises were a prominent feature of this school.

After July first the B. & M. will run regular through passenger trains to Denver every day, Sundays included. After July 15th excursion tickets good for all summer will be sold at greatly reduced rates.