

# Easter the World Over



HERE PILATE SAID: "BEHOLD THE MAN"

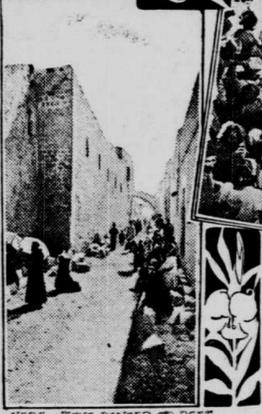
WHERE SIMON TOOK THE CROSS



PILGRIMS AT THE RIVER JORDAN



PILGRIMS OUTSIDE THE HOLY SEPULCHER CHURCH



HERE JESUS RAISED TO LIFE

**E**ASTER in the Holy Land is the most impressive occasion of the year, for thither through pilgrims from all parts of the Christian world, deeply reverent with the spirit of the season. In Jerusalem they follow in the footsteps of Jesus on his march to the cross, and the procession that leaves the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, bearing a huge cross, and makes its way along the Via Dolorosa, offering supplications at the stations of the cross, is a spectacle that never grows dim in the memory.

Here, in the setting of the most profound tragedy in the history of the world, is incarnated the eternal spirit that had its expression 2,000 years ago, defying time and death and sweetening the world with tenderness and love. Incense from fire and the incense of prayer rise along the way, and hearts are hymned to tears, while the stolid Moslem looks on with impassive face.

Next to a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, the bathing in the river Jordan is one of the precious experiences of the peasants from Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey and other countries. Thousands journey to this holy stream to bathe, that they may be washed clean of their sins. And in the joy of the cleansing, those who are compelled to remain at home are not forgotten. So every pilgrim fills a bottle with the sacred water to be taken back on the tedious journey.

These reverent people even go to the extent of taking home branches and shrubs growing along the banks of the river. But one of the most picturesque sights is the carrying away of sacred fire from the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

the shrine, and, jealously guarding the little flame from capricious winds and drafts, make the journey to Jaffa, board ship, and, throughout the sea voyage, often to the end of a rough journey over mountains by the most primitive means of transportation, unceasingly guard the treasure until they finally arrive among the expectant stay-at-homes with their blessings of fire and water.

Pilgrims recall one Holy Week when, in upon the peaceful spirit of adoration, came the menace of Christian massacre—so the first alarm told it—and in a few minutes the streets, swarming with picturesque crowds, were deserted, the shops and bazaars closed. But when the garrison of the city marched through the streets, headed by the band to ally the fears of the Christians, the Moslem population turned out—not to rise against the infidel, but just like the inhabit-

ants of any western city—to see the parade go by.

Easter celebrations take on varied aspects all over the world, with curious customs and usages in the rural districts and spots remote from the great traveled highways. But it is in the foreign cities that one often sees the expression of the big, impressively picturesque note. This is especially so of the Latin countries. In Spain, for instance, one sees it, as well as in Italy and in France.

But in all countries, though it is the time of outpouring, it is largely judged from an individual standpoint. Easter in New York is different from Easter in Rome; and so the contrast may be carried along between many places. What is Easter to one man may not be at all approach what another conceives to be the day—it may be too destitute of form and show, or too prodigal of it.

**Fields of Lilies.** Loveliest, perhaps of all the sights of nature are the fields of Bermuda lilies when in bloom. The vast undulating field of lilies rises and falls like an ocean of pearly white, and a vague, sweet perfume permeates everywhere. Sailing and boating are naturally among the principal pastimes of Bermuda.

## CONDENSED NEWS OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Union had a \$35,000 fire last week. Tecumseh is planning for paving this year. A new hotel will soon be erected at Minnare. Wisner's new school building will cost \$30,000. Cottonwood is to have a new \$8,000 Carnegie library. A jitney bus line has been established at Harrison. Chris Jeep will erect a new brick building at Tekamah. Humphrey is agitating the question of building a reservoir. Contract has been let for the new electric light plant at Lyons. A civil and religious census is being taken at Plattsmouth. Union will begin the construction soon of a \$4,000 light plant. E. J. Alcorn was elected boys' secretary for the Hastings Y. M. C. A. Hastings' jitney service includes a \$6,000 Packard and a \$5,000 Peerless. The contracts have been let for building the Lutheran hospital at York. Fire destroyed the opera house block at Broken Bow. Loss about \$20,000. The people of Liberty have organized a club to build a hotel in that city. Sidney's new municipal heating and electric light plant will cost \$33,533.30. The Northwestern Railroad has been asked to build a depot at Irwin, Cherry county. Domestic science department of Hastings high school will serve meals twice a week. Village of Dirik at coming election will vote on question of purchase of electric light plant. Sunday baseball and the saloon question will be voted on at Burwell at the coming election. Three people were overcome by coal gas smoke at the Fremont City mission. All recovered. Kearney and Buffalo counties plan to build a new bridge over the Platte river south of Kearney. State Auditor Smith has registered \$12,500 of extension electric light bonds for the city of Edgar. Fred A. Clark was accidentally shot in the foot when he dropped his shotgun at his home in Fremont. Two store buildings and an ice house were burned down at Union recently. The estimated damage was \$35,000. The Shickley board of education decided at a special meeting to add a twelfth grade to the schools at that place. Sunlight will be the principal treatment at state tubercular home at Kearney if plans for new building are carried out. Alex Lowery, recently appointed postmaster at Harrison, is contemplating building a new postoffice and office building. Rural Inspector G. A. Gregory of the state superintendent's office has been elected to the superintendency of city schools of Crete. Contracts have been let for North Bend's new \$30,000 Catholic church. The new \$40,000 school house at Madison, has been dedicated. Dr. Kigin, acting state veterinarian, has directed several head of horses in Polk county be put to death on account of glanders, and has ordered a number killed in other counties. Farmers in Gage and Johnson counties report that the winter wheat has gone through the winter in fine shape, and that about the only thing that would injure the crop is a hard frost.

The question of burying the body of John O'Conner, Hastings recluse, who died more than a year ago, will soon be decided by District Judge Dungan.

A petition is being circulated in Loup City asking the board of education to call an election to vote bonds to the sum of \$30,000 to erect a new high school building.

Warden Pepton of the state penitentiary has received a letter from the Lincoln Highway association of Julesburg, Colo., asking that Nebraska convicts be sent there to work roads during summer.

The Commonwealth Power company has lost its last chance to recover \$3,435 filing fee it paid state irrigation board in hope of obtaining power rights on Platte and Loup rivers.

The lowest net rate on electricity for cooking in Nebraska has been ordered for Hastings patrons of the municipal plant by the council when the present low rate of 4 cents per kilowatt was cut to 2-7-10 cents.

Blood poison, resulting from infection of a face wound, after handling a corpse, threatened the life of Edward Livingston, Hastings, undertaker and custodian of the John O'Conner remains.

C. E. Dedrick, newly appointed postmaster at Superior, will take charge of the office April 1. The Lyons high school has established a monthly magazine to be known as "The Searchlight," and the Lyons Mirror is getting out the first edition.

Charles W. Bryan, brother of William J. Bryan, has announced himself a candidate for mayor of Lincoln and filed a petition with the necessary signatures entitling him to a place on the primary ballot to be voted for April 6.

Two teams of Grand Island bowlers will enter the state bowling tournament at Lincoln, April 7-10. Fire, which seems to have originated in the engine room, destroyed the Minden Milling company's plant at Minden. Several hundred bushels of wheat were burned.

Louis Miller of Garrison, on his way to visit a neighbor, attempted to crawl through a fence, carrying a shotgun. The weapon was accidentally discharged. Miller's face and part of his head were shot away. He died instantly.

## GOOD ROADS

### OPERATION OF A ROAD DRAG

One of Advantages is Maintenance of Smooth Surface, Free From Ruts and Troublesome Holes.

(By H. F. HASKELL.) The successful operation of a drag involves two principles: The first concerns the length and position of the hitch, while the second deals with the position of the driver on the drag. Each influences the other to a large extent and successful manipulation of the drag is dependent upon an understanding of both of them.

For ordinary purposes the snatch link, or clevis, should be fastened far enough toward the blade end of the chain to force the unloaded drag to follow the team at an angle of 45 degrees. This will cause the earth to move along the face of the drag smoothly and will give comparatively light draft to the team, provided the driver rides in the line of draft.

The distance from the drag at which the team is hitched affects the depth of the cutting. Shortening the chain tends to lift the front slab from the ground; a longer hitch causes the blade to cut more deeply. The length



Serviceable Road Drag.

of the hitch may be regulated by lengthening and shortening the chain at the end which runs through the hole in the blade end of the drag. Usually two horses are enough to pull a drag over an ordinary earth road.

The object of the drag is to move earth toward the center of the roadway and to raise it gradually above the surrounding level. While this is being accomplished, all mudholes and ruts will be filled, into which traffic will press the fresh earth. The drag does the best work when the soil is moist, but not sticky.

In soils full of loose stones or even small boulders the drag does good service. The loose stones are drawn into a windrow down the center of the road, while the earth is deposited around the boulders in such a way that the surface is leveled.

The approximate cost of a split-log drag, labor and material is about three dollars; the cost for dragging one mile, going over several times, team and driver, is just what you will make it from one dollar up, depending on the number of times required to go over the rough road.

The advantages to be gained from the persistent use of a road drag may be summarized as follows: The maintenance of a smooth, serviceable earth road free from ruts and mudholes. The obtaining of such a road surface with the expenditure of little money and labor in comparison with the money and labor required for other methods. The reduction of mud in wet weather and of dust in dry weather.

### CONSTRUCTING A PLANK DRAG

Road Implement Often Made of Lumber Instead of Logs—Two Horses Sufficient to Haul Device.

Drags are often constructed of planks instead of logs. The plank should be strengthened along the middle line by a 2x6 inch strip. A triangular strip may be used under the lower edge of the blade to give it the proper cutting slope.

Usually two horses are enough to pull a drag over an ordinary earth road. The team should be driven with one horse on either side of the right-hand wheel track the full length of the portion to be dragged and the return made over the other half of the roadway. The object of this treatment is to move earth toward the center of the roadway and raise it gradually above the surrounding level. While this is being accomplished all mudholes and ruts will be filled, into which traffic will pack the fresh earth.

### Horse Care.

Don't whip the horse if he is afraid. Talk gently to him. Don't forget his salt. Don't put a rough, dirty bit in his mouth, nor a frosty one. Don't hitch him in the cold, unprotected by blankets, and hitch him so the wind will not be in his face. Notice how horses in a lot always turn tail to a cold wind. Give him enough to eat of a good, wholesome food, and all the good water he wants.

### The Dairy Business.

It is said that those who don't like dairying should go out of it, or not engage in it. Experience has taught us that men seldom make money from any commodity that they do not like to handle. This is as true of hogs as of cows. There is money in both if you are organized to handle them and give the matter plenty of intelligent care.

### Eggs to Discard.

Eggs weighing less than two ounces each should not be incubated.

### Spray, Don't Squirt.

Fire, which seems to have originated in the engine room, destroyed the Minden Milling company's plant at Minden. Several hundred bushels of wheat were burned.

### Feed Makes Size.

If a man wishes to maintain and increase size in his horses, he must feed them liberally.

### Worth of Grain Tester.

The grain tester is worth whatever the farmer makes it worth.

## Tourist's Coat in Shepherd's Check



**F**EW coats are as graceful as the loose-hanging shepherd's check, shown here cut with a moderate flare and wide capelike sleeves. It is so roomy that it may be worn over a tailored suit, but so well adjusted about the shoulders and so excellent in its lines that there is nothing cumbersome about it. About nine out of ten coats of moderately heavy woolen fabrics fall when it comes to being graceful. Such coats must be cut on simple lines, otherwise they cannot possibly be "smart." The fault usually lies in breaking up the design with decorative features added for the sake of novelty. In the coat pictured here the desired novelty is achieved in the shape of the sleeves, the flare of the skirts, and in the introduction of a

cross-bar pattern in the same fabric as the coat for an inlay in the collar and revers and as a border for the sleeves. This inlay is shown in black with white bars, in bright green and in leather color. The collar is cut so that it may be brought up close about the neck, and, while the coat is not designed for cold weather, it has plenty of warmth to fortify one against the keen breeze of the sea or the morning chill of the mountain country and the "norther" that penetrates to southern climes. Such a coat is destined to outlive a single season; it is so sanely fashioned that it may be relied upon to outlast the caprices of style for a year or so.

## Odd and Successful Coiffure



**I**N COIFFURES, as in everything else pertaining to dress, the new spring season has brought with it a greater variety in styles than has arrived for many a year. There are the Victorian coiffures, and that very youthful and original arrangement of the hair called the "Bobby." Then there are the coiffures in which the hair is uncurled, combed back plainly and arranged in a long soft puff on top of the head and extending down over the middle of the forehead. This is only good on youthful wearers.

Nearly all the new coiffures show the hair waved and curled and following the contour of the head closely. They rely upon short curls more than upon any other one feature, unless it be ornamental combs, for their elaboration. These two are introduced in many positions. But exceptions which suit the style and features of the individual are always commendable. The pretty coiffure shown in the picture is arranged in rather boyish lines about the face, with long side part and no curls. It is wholly redeemed from this masculine touch by the Psyche knot at the back. One cannot believe that any other style would be quite so becoming to this particular face, and this is the conviction which makes any coiffure successful.

## DECORATIONS IN THE HOME

Special Feature of the Moment is the Lavish Use That is Being Made of Lace.

Lace assumes more and more the important place in the domain of home furnishing. It is so important that upholsterers have to employ lacemakers and are obliged to make lace purchases on a considerable scale. Among other things, pianos and windows are draped with lace, leaving room for legitimate upholstery to come afterward. All styles are available. The "renaissance" combines with lace of quite modern origin. And, combining with all and second to none in fashion or effect, is the old-fashioned crocheted. The present taste for crocheted denotes a remarkable revival in this kind of thing.

Another revival besides it, and making common cause with house and especially drawing-room decoration, is the equally old-fashioned netting. For long years past this species of handwork has been left almost exclusively to fishermen and their wives. It served for fishing nets and that was about all. But now it is coming back as fast as it can to the place it occupied, let us say, a hundred years ago, in the repertoire of fancy work for women. Then was the time when dainty slipper-cased feet were put forward and used in the service of the kind of fancy work known as knitting. Now machinery does a great deal of the work which human fingers aided by the foot used to do.

But whether wrought by fingers or machinery, it remains a fact that old-fashioned netting is a distinct revival and that its presence in drawing rooms throws an air of fashion around them. The effect of embroidery upon it are now more artistic than of yore, nature as well as pictures often serving as models.

**Unreasonable Boarder.** Mrs. Smithers, if you are unpatric enough to hoard your foodstuff, that is a matter for your own conscience; but please remember in future not to give me a hoarded egg for breakfast.—Punch.

**Most Likely.** Somebody wants to know why astrologers and prophets never predict anything pleasant. Maybe it is because their predictions would seem too good to be true.

**Why It Is Hard to Save Money.** The hardest thing in the world is self-control, and the saving of money means the exercising of self-control in all directions at once. That is what makes saving so hard for most of us.—Platt.

**Measure of Happiness.** A woman is happy when she thinks she is better looking than the lady cashier at the downtown cafe where her husband gets his lunches.—Portland Telegram.

## IN THE SEASON OF REBIRTH

Mankind Can See in Nature Awakening an Appeal to His Spiritual Feelings.

Between the penitential season of the religious year, which Ash Wednesday opens, and the weather of winter's decay and of spring's renewing, is a mysterious bond of similarity which enhances the meaning of the observance. In the order of nature it is a time of the sloughing off of the old and the quickening of the new; of the release of earth and streams from icy fetters and snow burial, and the deep, secret stirrings of new life. And these, if we will, are but the symbols of what may stir and quicken in us under the influence of this season of self-denials, both of the great things and of the small. It is the season which reaffirms the mystery which, like death, no man understands until he has passed its portals by experience; the mystery, namely, that it is only by giving up that we acquire the greatest gifts of life. We know that the principle holds in the little things, yet the fear of trying it in the great things is such that comparatively few ever bring themselves to the supreme point, and they, their selves forgotten.

### Proper View of Easter.

Through the fitting associations of this Festival day of nature with the name of him who demonstrated in his life the essential things of existence, the soul's salvation through love and service, the triumph of the spirit over the flesh, we are able to regard Easter as a day consecrated to the rebirth or resurrection of our own nobler elements, of the divine principle in man. If we so view it, if we accept it as a day of consecration to the ideal of the Wayshower's life, it should serve

## EASTER.

Lo! Morning breaks! The shades of night melt as a scroll in burning light; First day, creation's morn, the dawn Of this when life anew is born, Begotten of the parting breath, The pangs and agony of death; Brought forth, to human view displayed, In resurrected flesh arrayed. Arisen, to rise to highest height, Beyond the gaze of mortal sight, Great mystery divine! We bow In solemn reverence, for now Knowledge and reason fall to guide, But faith is ever on our side To whisper hope and lift our eyes From empty tomb to yonder skies.

spend the rest of their lives striving to tell their truth to others who will not believe until they, too, have passed through at the same gate of their own free will. Then follows the eternal paradox—that those who have given up their lives, with no thought of a reward, are given back in another form, all they have given up, and a great deal more besides, and they who supposed that they had destroyed all selfhood see as, through the eyes of another, their self living and transmitting its force and influence to the coming generations. It may be in the mighty legend of a great life, it may be in the obscure usefulness of a life of infinite consequences which the world never hears of.

### True Message of Easter.

The message of Easter is that one man among humanity's millions succeeded not only in passing through the gate of death unharmed, but that

## The Easter Hymn



all who are joined to him in spirit, resembling him in character and purpose, shall share his triumph, continuing in some other sphere a definite, conscious existence, freed from the limitations and downward tendencies of the mortal body.

We may reasonably hope that some day, through the refinement of the spiritual nature, man may gain positive information concerning the conditions of life beyond death; but at present no one knows and all speculation is fruitless.

### Welcoming a Stranger.

"Do you know," said the cannibal chief, "you're the first missionary we have seen in a long time?" "Yes," added the steward. "Times aren't what they were. The high cost of living has gotten to be something terrible."

### Wishing Is Easy.

Chollie—If I had my wish I'd rather be born rich than good-looking. Mollie—But it's just as easy to wish that you were born both.

### The Little Difference.

Herman Frasch, chief chemist of the Standard Oil company, who recently died worth \$5,000,000, made many millions for his employers by his utilization of waste.

### You know, between a waste and a by-product, between wealth and poverty, between success and failure.

"Look, for example, into some great business office. Here is a haggard man in his shirtsleeves on a high stool working for dear life—he checks the cash. Then, in a little glass office all by himself, look at that other frock-coated man leaning back in a tufted green leather armchair, smoking a cigar and reading the paper—he cashes the checks."—Washington Star.