

NEBRASKA NOTES

Austin Martin has been appointed rural carrier from Tecumseh.

P. Conner of Kansas City is in Beatrice to establish a meteorological station.

Talk of the new brick plant at Humboldt has been revived, and it probably will be installed soon.

Dr Towne of Omaha has been summoned to Plattsmouth to investigate several reported smallpox cases.

And most any man will consider it a compliment to be called a "gay dog," but will become furious if dubbed a puppy.

John H. Dunds of Tecumseh has decided that the chataqua will not be given by him this year, as previous assemblies have not paid.

Frank Langer of Papillion a Swede was run over and killed by a Missouri Pacific train, between Fort Crook and La Platte. His head was crushed.

W. D. Chapman was killed on the farm of Dan Phelps two miles from Springfield, by the limb of a tree, which he was chopping down, falling on him.

Officers of the Humboldt National bank were elected as follows: President, John Holman; vice president, M. W. Harding cashier, C. L. Hummel, assistant cashier, Elta Davis.

Company C of the Nebraska National Guard of Beatrice was inspected by General Daggett and Major Hartigan. Before the inspection, Captain Penrod was presented by his men with a magnificent saber.

While cutting a telephone wire J. O. Burley a lineman at Fairbury touched a live wire, and received a shock which nearly caused his death. He hung to the wire a few moments then fell receiving internal injuries.

The county board of Fremont has decided to replace the four wooden spans on the Platte river bridge by two new steel spans 100 feet long. The contract was awarded to an Omaha bridge contractor. The price is \$4,269.

Mrs. C. Smith of Lyons died at Blair where her funeral was held. The direct cause of her death was a stroke of paralysis, suffered several weeks ago. She and her husband were pioneer settlers of Wayne Co.

The Beatrice Driving association has decided on dates for its principal race meetings for 1905. The first meet will be held July 4, and the circuit races will follow on August 16 to 19. Wymore follows Beatrice with its races on August 23 to 25.

A small wreck occurred near Cole-ridge on the Northwestern road two passenger coaches and two freight cars leaving the track. Mall Clerk Hinks was the only person seriously hurt. The passengers were loaded into a box car and taken to Hartington.

Engineer Lloyd of the Burlington saved William Page a Norton, Kansas farmer from confidence men at Lincoln. He saw two men telling Page that they knew some of his acquaintances, and asking for \$60 to "pay freight," tendering a worthless check. He warned Page who got his money back before the men got away.

George Funk a farmer living short distance west of Humboldt was bitten on the hand by a hog and the member developed some alarming symptoms which cause fear of blood poisoning. Within two hours from the time of the injury the hand was badly swollen and pus had formed, which condition the physician reports of very rare occurrence in such a short time.

Business men of Beatrice DeWitt, Wilber and Hebron have organized and bought the telephone plant at Hebron. The company will have these officers: President, G. H. Johnson, Beatrice, vice president, A. S. Sands, Wilber; C. W. Riddle, DeWitt, secretary, treasurer and manager. The plant has 500 phones and the rights and lines to nine other towns.

Robert Moore a colored man from Humboldt was at the Missouri Pacific depot in Falls City on his way to Hawtha and as the freight started south he tried to jump on to the rear end of the caboose. In some manner his foot slipped and he was thrown under the wheels of the car and his right foot was cut off about half way between the toe and heel.

NO RESTING PLACE

ARMY OF LINEVITCH UNABLE TO MAKE A STAND.

PEACE ONLY SALVATION

CZAR SEEMINGLY IS COMING TO THAT CONCLUSION.

Startling News From Front Believed to Account for Emperor's Disposition to Listen to Counsel.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The possibility that if the Russian army should be able to hold the lower line of the Sungari river at Chunchiatsu it may be compelled to retreat not only to Harbin, but also further westward along the railroad, abandoning to the Japanese northern Manchuria and the Russian maritime Amur provinces as well, is the latest startling news from the front.

The strategic weakness of General Linevitch's position as he falls back northward is made clear by a Gunshi dispatch to the Associated press in which it is pointed out that unless Chunchiatsu and the Sungari lines a scant hundred miles below Harbin can be held, it will be difficult to maintain a position farther back before Harbin where, with the front of the army paralleling the railroad, the practicability of a turning movement to completely sever communications and isolate the army 6,000 miles from home is too serious for Russian consideration. In view of this possibility the dispatch alluded to suggests the advisability of immediately providing Vladivostok with war munitions and supplies for a two years' siege. The correspondent estimates the number of reinforcements needed to give General Linevitch the requisite superiority in force at 200,000.

That such a dispatch should have been permitted to pass the censor at the front is significant, and if General Linevitch has communicated a similar estimate of the situation direct to Emperor Nicholas it may account for his majesty's increased disposition to listen to peace the Japanese establish themselves on Russian soil.

With Manchuria entirely abandoned to the Japanese and Vladivostok left as Russia's solitary sentinel on the Pacific, it is realized that Russia will be at Japan's mercy in the matter of peace terms. It can now be definitely stated that the decision to appoint Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch to the supreme command in the far east was reconsidered because the outlook at the front does not warrant the risk of compromising the prestige of a member of the Imperial family.

Military authorities here believe that unless General Linevitch is sure of his ability to hold the lower Sungari he will risk his whole army if he forfeits and concentrates there, as it was said if defeated his line of retreat lies to two sides of a triangle, the third side of which is open to the enemy's advance.

At the general staff the view that General Linevitch may be compelled to abandon Harbin and retire towards Lake Baikal, leaving Vladivostok to its fate, is regarded as almost unwarranted by anything that is officially known there.

Meanwhile Russian reinforcements are arriving at Harbin at the rate of 12,000 men per day. Nevertheless it is significant that there is now a well marked peace party at war office.

The successful conclusion of the national loan of \$100,000,000 at the emission price of 96 comes as a gleam of sunshine in an otherwise clouded situation. Of this amount the government savings bank takes one-fourth and private banks and an underwriting syndicate the remainder. The internal situation in Russia is a source of continued apprehension. On the south of Russia workmen and peasants already are joining hands and from the Caucasus, Poland and other quarters encounters between discontented workers and the police with fatal consequences are reported.

A preliminary contract was signed with a number of Russian banks for the issue of \$75,000,000 of the proposed internal loan of \$100,000,000, bonds bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum and are redeemable in fifty years. The issue price is 96.

BOMB FOR A CHIEF

HEAD OF WARSAW POLICE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Assault Escapes, But Supposed Accomplices Who Used Infernal Machine at Police Station Captured.

WARSAW.—A bomb was thrown into the carriage of Baron von Nolken, chief of police of Warsaw. It was reported that the baron was severely wounded.

According to latest information the attack on Baron von Nolken was the result of an elaborate conspiracy of the revolutionary party. Shortly before 8 o'clock an elegantly dressed man went to the police station at Praga, a large suburb of Warsaw, on the other side of the Vistula, and threw a bomb into the court yard of the station, wounding seven persons, two of them dangerously. The man started to run away but was caught by the captain of the station. He was found to be a Jew, but his identity has not yet been discovered.

A telephone message was immediately sent to Baron von Nolken at the city hall informing him of the outrage. Baron von Nolken, accompanied by a policeman, took a carriage and immediately started for Praga. Passing the palace where the governor general resides, a man standing in the pavement threw a bomb at the carriage. Baron von Nolken, who was sitting on the side nearest the assailant, received the full charge of the bomb, while his companion escaped unhurt. The coachman was thrown from the box and the carriage was smashed.

Baron von Nolken was removed to the city hall and doctors were summoned who found he had received injuries on the head, neck, arm and leg, which are believed to be serious.

Meanwhile the police official accompanying Baron von Nolken saw the bomb-thrower fleeing and pursued and caught up with him, but the criminal proved the stronger and tore himself away. Another policeman fired twice after him without result. Half an hour later a man was found dead in Sowia street, whom the police believe to be the bombthrower. The police think the man shot himself to escape arrest.

A girl who was passing the spot when the bomb was thrown was wounded by splinters and had to be taken to the hospital.

According to the theory of the police the revolutionists calculated on Baron von Nolken going to Praga on learning of the explosion of the bomb at the station there and knew he must pass the castle, that being the only road by which he could reach the only bridge across the Vistula.

The affair caused great excitement. A popular rumor says the revolutionaries adopted this course of informing the police that they have more bombs besides those discovered in the Powonski cemetery Saturday.

Baron von Nolken is very unpopular. He is hated by the masses of the Polish population, who held him responsible for the sanguinary suppression of disturbances here at the end of January. He has been here only a year, coming from St. Petersburg where he was chief of the mounted division of the police.

According to later information the bomb which exploded at the Praga police station was not thrown into the court yard but into a room of the station, where the men assembled before going on duty. Six policemen were wounded and all the furniture as well as one wall was destroyed. The bomb thrower in trying to escape met a policeman and shot twice, wounding the officer in the stomach. The prisoner himself was wounded and has been placed in the hospital.

The man found dead in Sowia street proves to be a plain clothes policeman, who was seen pursuing Baron von Nolken's assailant. The police believe that the latter turned on the policeman and shot him dead. Baron von Nolken's injuries are serious, but it is thought he will recover.

A revolutionary movement of considerable proportions is making itself manifest disturbances in the region around Sedleo, Bielsk, Vlodoslavsk, Rvd.m and Lukow, south and southeast of Warsaw. The country has been flooded with proclamations of foreign and local origin calling for a rising in Poland and with revolutionary songs and addresses, the latter demanding the use of the Polish language in all the schools, administrative offices and courts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

Russia, too, seems to be afflicted with a severe case of dowergeritis.

Perhaps the farmers are buying automobiles so that they can scorch after the scorchers.

A Frenchman says American women do not know how to walk. They seem to get there, just the same.

The Czar would make a better fight if he could acquire a little more efficiency in handling his dukes.

The Russian newspapers have no difficulty in printing the news unless something important is happening.

Governor Pennypacker says he believes the devil is an editor. Many good editors served their apprenticeship as devils.

The scientist who says he can get gold out of sea water will first try to get it out of people who want him to show how it is done.

The bigger the stories told by Russian officers of mysterious torpedo boats in the North Sea, the more the testimony smells of alcohol.

The young man who wired home that he was married and that his troubles were at an end is understood to have been very, very young.

A gold medal and \$500 are awarded German locomotive engineers for each ten-year period of service without accident. This isn't the "easy money" it seems.

It is alleged that in Pittsburg there are more than thirty millionaires who have not purchased connections with the nobility. Boys must run in their families.

Right on the heels of the report that insanity in this country is increasing at an alarming rate comes a Connecticut Mayor with a request that his salary be reduced.

"The Czar has many enthusiastic followers among the people," says a writer on Russian affairs. The trouble seems to be that some of his followers are altogether too enthusiastic.

In the case of Germany and England both countries deserve much praise for refusing to fight merely because a few fool papers and a lot of fool orators have been trying to egg them on.

Czar Nicholas is quoted as exclaiming: "Will no one tell me the truth?" If Nicholas really wants the truth in large and unvarnished quantities let him subscribe to an American press clipping bureau.

The bankruptcy courts the other day relieved a New York man of debts amounting to \$4,600,000. The courts probably took the broad ground that a financial genius of that kind ought not to be hampered.

Heaven may forgive the man who rises at 5, summer and winter, spring and fall; we never can. The early riser is not a criminal, simply because the law does not designate his offense as a crime. But it is admitted that the law has its defects.

Usually it is unbecoming in the pot to call the kettle black. Uncle Sam has been urging the Cuban Congress to clean the streets of the principal cities of the island. Some of the Cuban Congressmen visited New Orleans and St. Louis last summer—although they need not have picked out those particular cities—and now they are dancing gleefully and shouting back, "Clean your own!"

Many people are beginning to regret the fact that a really childish child is becoming something of a rarity. There always have been, and no doubt will continue to be, those children of abnormal mental development known as prodigies. But they have been before the public in astonishing numbers during the past twelvemonth, particularly as musicians, and perhaps by very reason of being overdone, the craze of prodigies will die a natural death.

The girl that is popular is the girl who laughs. Not the girl that simpers and puckers or giggles, but the girl that laughs and means it. The girl that laughs can have candy and flowers and theaters every day in the week. Men flock about her. They adore her. She laughs herself straight into the hearts of beaux and admirers and straight into all the good times that a girl can dream of. She laughs, but she is careful when she laughs. She laughs with her beaux, but never at them. She laughs at what they say when they say it, but never afterward she laughs at their jokes. For

about them. She never laughs at any one's blunders or misfortunes.

Cleveland Moffet has been to the pains of finding out how much it costs our wealthier citizens to live. His figures are rather staggering to some of us, but we suppose they are correct. He says they are, if anything, too conservative. It costs a moderately well-to-do member of the 400 about \$300,000 a year to support himself and his family. This figure includes only necessary household and personal expenses, such as grocers' bills, hired girls' wages and street car fares, and takes no account of the little luxuries we all like to have. Counting these in, the total might run up a couple of hundred higher. The mere running expenses of houses in New York and Newport, according to Mr. Moffet, are \$30,000 a year. It costs \$50,000 more to entertain one's friends respectably and the acquisition and maintenance of that necessity of all well-ordered homes, the steam yacht, means another \$50,000. The annual clothing bill for the family is \$20,000 and the other essentials to comfort bring the aggregate yearly expenditure to the figure named in the preceding paragraph. As we study these interesting statistics, we rejoice that we are not rich. As Mrs. Malprop once said, we could never afford it on our income.

The committee system in American legislative bodies provides in the first place for a division of work and responsibility, on the theory that all the members cannot be conversant with every question that arises. In Congress, the committees do even more than that; they form an important connecting link between the legislative and the executive branches of the government. Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, for example, enjoy in a peculiar degree the confidence of the Secretary of State; the chairman of the committee is usually his constant adviser. The Secretary also confers with the other members, since the Senate must consent to the ratification of a treaty, and without its approval his work goes for naught. The Finance Committee of the Senate and the committees charged with financial legislation in the House of Representatives keep in close relation with the Secretary of the Treasury. He often appears before them as an adviser. It is the same with other committees and other departments. Whenever a measure is sharply contested in either house, members habitually look to the committee having in charge for an exposition of the view of the administration, or of the purpose of the Executive Department. If Congress and the administration are far apart in attitude, as sometimes happens, the committee usually represents a compromise position between the two. This system lends a certain elasticity to procedure. It gives most of the advantages of the parliamentary system, when a cabinet minister may rise from his place in the House of Commons and tell what "the government" in its executive capacity is doing. The framers of the Constitution had little appreciation of the importance which committees would assume under their scheme of government. They perhaps did not provide sufficient machinery for the harmonious co-operation of the two great branches, the legislative and the executive. But this lack has been in large part supplied by the growth of the committee system.

JUMPING EGG.



A little patience and a lot of lung power and you can perform the marvelous trick of making an egg leap from one wine glass into another without using your hands. Place a hard boiled egg in a claret glass (as shown) with a second wine glass close alongside. Now blow sharply down in the direction of the perpendicular arrow, and you will see the egg vault safely into the other glass. A china egg is lighter, better, and, if your egg is not properly hard boiled, cleaner.

Bare Tracks.

Bing—The railroad companies are brazen robbers!

Baug—Quite so. They don't even take the trouble to cover their tracks.

—Cleveland Leader.

Quite a Difference.

"Father, what's the difference between a lunch and a luncheon?"

"About a dollar and a quarter, my boy."—Cincinnati Commercial Trib-