

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Why Mr. Pollard's Assistants Oppose a Direct Primary to Nominate.

The Lincoln News in summing up the conditions that exist as to the policy that will be pursued in the nominating conventions of the republican party this year, says:

"The principal reason why the committees as now constituted are generally opposed to a direct primary is that they are composed of practical politicians and men who have secured office under present conditions, and they realize well that the direct primary is going to shear the politicians of much of their power. Take the personnel of the First district congressional committee. Committeeman McCartney, of Otoe county is postmaster at Nebraska City. Committeeman Hyers, of Lancaster county, is postmaster at Havelock. Committeeman Cooper, of Richardson county, recently secured the appointment of his son as postmaster at Humboldt. Committeeman Schappel, of Pawnee county, is confidently expecting appointment as postmaster at Pawnee City. Committeeman Clapp, of Cass county is an old political wheelhorse whose son is private secretary to Congressman Pollard. Committeeman Howe is a member of the legislature and a practical politician. This leaves but one other man, Committeeman Reynolds, of Johnson county. He was mixed up in some kind of a postoffice fight recently, but is quoted as being in favor of a direct primary.

"The truth is that the direct primary is not expected to come through political committees. The experience Lincoln people had with getting the direct primary eleven years ago convinced us of that. It was necessary here to call a mass meeting, resolve in favor of the direct primary and then call the committee before the meeting and force the recalcitrant majority to accept the new order of things."

Berge for Attorney General.

At this stage of political activity in Nebraska great care should be exercised in nominating a candidate for attorney general, says the Omaha World-Herald.

The anti-railroad forces of Nebraska can point with pride to the achievements to that office under the administration of C. J. Smyth. Magazine writers and newspaper paragraphers are lauding Hadley of Missouri to the skies for the big fight against the Standard Oil company.

Mr. Smyth put up a more effectual fight against this corporation, but the people were smoking the pipe of commercial security and dollars were all they had time to think about and Mr. Smyth's efforts were for naught and a corporation plunger was elected in his place.

We have in mind a man who has the proper qualifications for another Hadley. George W. Berge if elected to the office of attorney general will bring some of the piratical crews who are sailing over the black flag and cross bones into the port of legitimate trade or banish them entirely.

At this date we believe the office of attorney general is even more important than governor. The supreme court has just held that we have an excellent anti-trust law, and all we need is a sincere state lawyer to enforce it.

"Dipso" Law is Legal.

A special from Lincoln of the date of Monday says: "Attorney General Brown this morning filed a brief in the supreme court upholding the legality of the dipso mania law. He argued that the law should be sustained because it was a benefit to mankind. The brief was filed in the habeas corpus proceedings of William A. Simmons of Dawes county."

He Won't Run.

A man in Nemaha county had about made up his mind to become a candidate for clerk of the district court, and was talking to his wife about it. "See here, John," she replied, "I've lived with you about fifteen years and have had a fair opinion of you and don't want it spoiled now. I don't want to learn that you were in a penitentiary several years for burglary; I don't want to hear how you nearly beat your poor father to death, and tried to swindle him out of his property. If you came near being hanged in Indian Territory and had to leave Iowa for murder, I don't care to hear it all threshed over at this late date. You can run for clerk of the court if you choose, and if elected the first case on the docket will be Mary vs. Johnson for divorce; grounds, the defendant has three living wives and is an escaped convict. And by that time, I can prove it, John."

—Nothing will relieve indigestion that is not a thorough digestant. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, and allows the stomach to recuperate—grow strong again. A few doses of Kodol after meals will soon restore the stomach and digestive organs to a full performance of their functions naturally. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co., Gering & Co.

They Deserve It.

Nebraska City wants the Log Rolling of the Woodmen of the World. They have already raised by subscription the sum of \$1,000 to enable the local lodge to bid for the state log rolling and pie race to be held in July. It is understood that several other cities will bid for the log rolling. After the bids are in the state Woodmen of the World committee will visit the competitive cities and pass on the facilities in the line of picnic grounds, etc. These will be considered in connection with the money bid. The state committee will meet in Omaha today.

THE FOURTH OF JULY 1906

Will Plattsmouth Try to Make Arrangements for a Big Celebration on that Day.

It is only a little over two months till the great natal day, and it is not a day too soon to begin making arrangements for a celebration, if we expect to have one. If we get up a celebration we must depend upon a certain class of the business men taking part in it and furnishing the money to pay the expenses, while the others lay back on their oars and rake in the money from those who come to town on that day.

It has been two years since Plattsmouth celebrated, and this is our year to do so, and now is the time to start the ball to rolling. By arranging now, we will then have the opportunity of securing the "pick and choice" of orators, the best music and attractions of all kinds. We should have a celebration this year that will not only be a credit to the city, but one that will cause the visitors to talk about Plattsmouth for months in the future.

If we can get the ball to rolling first, or before any of the smaller towns of the county begin preparations, they will give up the idea and all make arrangements to celebrate in Plattsmouth, and make it a genuine Cass county lovefeast.

Let us don our Stars and Stripes working harness and begin to move in the direction of the biggest celebration on the Fourth of July, 1906, that was ever held in Cass county. Don't stand back, but tell us what you think about the proposition.

A Costly Dog.

A transcript of a case entitled Wm. Mickle vs Emily J. Kellog was filed with District Clerk Robertson Monday. The action was brought by plaintiff for the possession of one black rat terrier dog, valued at \$15.00, and has been tried before the justice of the peace at Elmwood, Greenwood and Avoca. The costs thus far have amounted to \$50.00, and by the time the right of ownership is decided, the parties to the case could have secured several dogs at a less cost than this.

Hunting for a Candidate.

The Lincoln correspondent of the Omaha Bee adds the following contribution to congressional politics in this district:

"The leaders of the so-called machine here say it would be easy enough to get the right candidates out if they only knew what to do. They have not settled on a gubernatorial candidate and neither have they settled on a senatorial candidate. As far as the congressional candidate is concerned they are also at sea. There is no question that the leaders of the machine would like to beat Pollard, but the trouble is they don't know whether they can with a Lancaster man. Senator Burkett, who has some influence in Lancaster politics, might take a hand under cover to help out Pollard, or rather to see that no Lancaster man got the job, for it is to his interest to keep the congressman out of Lincoln. In fact the politicians are up against an unknown force and apparently they are unable to figure out how to begin the attack."

Flossie Hathaway Burned.

People of Union and vicinity will regret to learn of an accident that came near resulting in the death of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hathaway who lived here a number of years and now reside at Beaver Crossing, Seward county. A Saturday dispatch from Seward reports the accident as follows:

"Fifteen-year-old Flossie Hathaway of Beaver Crossing is lying at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hathaway, suffering from the effects of severe burns about the head and face. She was lighting a fire and used kerosene to hurry it along. An explosion occurred and her clothing caught fire. Before the flames could be extinguished she was badly burned. Her condition is still serious, although it is believed she is out of danger."—Union Ledger.

—If you ever bought a box of Witch Hazel Salve that failed to give satisfaction the chances are it did not have the name "E. C. DeWitt & Co." printed on the wrapper and pressed in the box. The original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve never fails to give satisfaction for burns, sores, boils, tetter, cracked hands, etc. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles it affords almost immediate relief. It stops the pain. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co., Gering & Co.

AND STILL IT GROWS

With a Fair Measure of Prosperity Since the Republicans Came Into Power.

When the republicans and the railroads enacted a new revenue law in Nebraska, says the Fremont Herald, they said it was for the purpose of reducing the state debt.

But the promise has never been made good. Instead of reducing the enormous state debt, the railroad-republican state officials have constantly increased the debt.

A few days ago State Treasurer Mortensen published a statement of the state debt. He admits that the state is now paying interest on over due warrants in the sum of more than two million dollars. He admits nearly a half million of other indebtedness, but if he would include all the items of indebtedness the total would perhaps run over three million dollars.

We will admit that Nebraska has had a fair measure of prosperity since 1889, and yet according to the statement of Treasurer Mortensen, the state of Nebraska has been constantly running into deeper debt, notwithstanding the fact that under the operations of the new revenue law the people have in many cases had their taxes doubled.

If in times of admitted prosperity the railroad-republican machine in charge of the state offices permits the state to plunge deeper and deeper into debt, what would happen if we should have a season of financial depression and hard times?

The figures published by the state treasurer ought to awaken the people of Nebraska to the fact that there has been an almost criminal waste of public funds by the men now in charge of state affairs.

So May It Be.

Some of the democratic press is calling upon the party leaders to call the state convention at a date in advance of that set for the republican meeting. We hope their advice will be heeded. It is high time that our party ceased to play second fiddle to the g. o. p., the pops or anything else. Let us have an early convention, name a ticket composed of our very best timber, men in whom the people have confidence, and put them upon a platform declaring for a more economical, businesslike administration than we have been having, one demanding just freight rates and equal taxation. Such a course would put new life into the party and make its influence felt in public affairs as never before in the history of our state.—Howells Journal.

Telephone Extensions.

A special from Nebraska City says: "The directors of the Nebraska City Telephone company will expend \$25,000 this summer in improving its toll line connections. The toll lines between this city and Lincoln are being entirely rebuilt and copper circuit toll lines will be constructed south from this city to Julian to connect with the Auburn Independent company and north to Union to connect with the Plattsmouth company. The exchange at Berlin is to be remodeled and enlarged. It is understood that these improvements are to be the first of a series of expenditures that the independent company expects to make in the direction of improving its property."

An Editor Gets Married.

The editor of the Gaylord (Okla.) Sentinel took unto himself a better-half, and blows about his independency in writing the same up as follows: "This is the first instance in several years of newspaper work that the writer has dared to tell the truth about a wedding for fear of getting licked, and does so with a keen relish. The bridegroom is an editor, and is not a popular and accomplished leader of society—in fact, he doesn't know as much about it as a rabbit. His hair is red, and the freckles on his face crowd each other for room. In the dusk it is hard to distinguish him from a telephone pole. He has never considered that the future looked very bright or promising—it has always kept him too busy paying his board bills to have any dreams about future greatness. He is just a common sort of a fellow, and claims distinction only in that he is a Kansan from the soles of his clumsy feet to the top of his head. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. White, and was born and raised in Solomon Valley. Judging from the job she has taken on her hands, she is a young lady of more than ordinary nerve."

EGGS

FOR HATCHING

from prized Orpington chickens. Several matings of this year's eggs for trade.

PRICES REASONABLE!

W. C. Hamilton

Little Girl Burned to Death.

The 12-year-old daughter of George Billings was burned to death Thursday at Riverton. The family had been raking the yard and the heap of brush and grass was in a pile and to make it burn better they poured kerosene all over it and when the little girl went to light it the fire enveloped her almost immediately. The child ran screaming to the house, and by the time she reached her mother only her shoes were left on her body. The mother burned her hands terribly in trying to put out the fire. She was burned to a crisp, and after two hours of dreadful agony died.—Greenwood Tribune.

THE JUDGMENT IS REVERSED

The Supreme Court Decision in the Matter of the M. P. Railroad vs Cass County.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE COMPANY It is the Duty of a Railroad Company to Make and Keep in Repair Suitable Crossings.

In the case of the Missouri Pacific company against Cass county the supreme court has decided that under section 110 chapter 78 of the compiled statutes it is the duty of a railroad company to make and keep in repair suitable crossings with approaches notwithstanding the highway that was laid out after the railroad was built. The public authorities are required to build that part of the highway within the right of way which they would have been required to make had the railroad not been constructed. Under the provisions of the statutes a railroad company cannot recover damages from a county for the cost of putting in cattle guards, erecting sign posts, building wing fences, planking the track and constructing the necessary approaches at a public crossing. Compensatory damages should be allowed for the land taken from the right of way for a public road. Where, in making the proper approaches to the railroad track it is necessary to grade through all or nearly all the width of the right of way, on either side of the track, the railroad company should be allowed such damages as the county would have been compelled to expend in grading the public road had the railroad never been built.

A judgment for the railroad company for one cent damages awarded by the district court of Cass county is reversed and the cause remanded. The railroad company had filed a claim for damages on account of the crossing of its right of way by section line road. Appraisers awarded the company the sum of \$250 but the county board refused to allow any damages, and the case was appealed to the district court of Cass county, resulting in a verdict for one cent damages.

Summer School.

Dr. H. K. Wolfe, of the State University, has quite an interesting article in the April number of the University Journal on "The Intercollegiate Summer School," from which we take the following extract:

"While this is obviously true of secondary school teachers, it is, in fact, even more essential that grade teachers keep the spark of enthusiasm alive by occasional contact with those engaged in actual investigations. Daily association with the immature minds of our pupils tend to color our views of the world and its great interests to such an extent that we soon lose our vigor—and indeed sometimes seem to be merely a part of a great machine which is moved not by ourselves but by some outside power. This state of mind is indicative of stagnation, and presages mental ankylosis. If we would spare the school board the disagreeable duty of jolping off a diseased member of the teaching corps, the malady should be attacked in its incipency.

"Not all schools directly reward the teacher who shows a desire for growth. But indirectly, by means of increased power, most progressive teachers soon differentiate themselves from their fellows and met with appropriate reward. Superintendents of cities and counties recognize the efforts of their fellow workers toward self improvement more readily than do school boards. They know better than anyone else the value of enthusiasm and fullness of life. They would rather have a growing teacher of any age than a 'grown' teacher of however great accomplishments.

"Attendance upon a strong summer school ought to have some pecuniary recognition from school boards. But after all the teacher gets most benefit and most of us feel that our profession partakes largely of the missionary character, hence not dollars but duty is the strongest motive for the required temporary sacrifice. I believe that every teacher with less than three years experience should attend the best available summer school. I further believe that every teacher should spend six weeks once in three years in some high class vacation school, where new ideas of vocational value may be assimilated, and where the spirit of progress in her own favorite subject may be revived."

DIRE HAVOC AND DEATH IN A REVEL

Earthquake Brings Destruction to San Francisco.

GREAT BUILDINGS FALL TO RUIN

Two Hundred in the Debris That Litters the City.

TWO THOUSAND ARE WOUNDED

Property Worth \$100,000,000 Goes Down in the Awful Crash of Matter.

FIRE THEN SWEEPS THE WRECK

Surrounding Country Feels the Shock—Stanford University Devastated—Water Lacking and Dynamite Used to Fight Flames.

Oakland, Cal., April 19.—It is reported that the mint in San Francisco is adrift and from the outside indications it will be impossible to save it. The fire surrounded it on every hand. Practically the whole district south of Market street from the water front to the Mission has been swept clean by flames. The Palace and Grand hotels, all the best theaters, including the Grand Opera House, are in ruins.

New York, April 19.—The Western Union is in receipt of a message from San Francisco which says that papers in Oakland estimate the dead at from 500 to 700, and 20,000 homeless.

San Francisco, April 19.—Earthquake and fire yesterday put nearly half of San Francisco in ruins. At least 200 people have been killed, 1,000 others injured, and the property loss will exceed \$100,000,000. Thousands of people are homeless and destitute, and all day long streams of people have been fleeing from the stricken districts to place of safety. It was 5:15 a. m. yesterday when a terrific earthquake shook the whole city and surrounding country. One shock apparently lasted two minutes, and there was almost immediate collapse of flimsy structures all over the city.

Fire Breaks Out; No Water. The water supply was cut off, and when fires broke out in various sections there was nothing to do but to let the buildings burn. Telegraph and telephone communication was shut off for a time. The Western Union was put completely out of business, and the Postal company was the only one that managed to get a wire out of the city. About 10 a. m. even the Postal was forced to suspend in San Francisco. Electric power was stopped and street cars did not run. Railroads and ferryboats also ceased operations.

Dynamite to Stay the Flames. The various fires raged all day and the fire department was powerless to do anything except dynamite the building threatened. All day long explosions shook the city and added to the terror of the inhabitants. Following the first shock there was another within five minutes, but not nearly so severe. Three hours later there was another slight quake.

OUTSIDE DISTRICTS SUFFER

Many Deaths Reported—Stanford University Suffers Heavily. Reports from districts outside of San Francisco indicate widespread damage. San Jose, fifty miles south, lost many buildings, and from fifteen to twenty people were killed. The annex of the Vendome hotel collapsed and fires



LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

broke out. Stanford University and Palo Alto suffered. At Stanford many of the handsome buildings were demolished and two persons were killed. One of them was Junius Robert Hanna, of Bradford, Pa., and the other was Otto Gerts, a fireman. Six other students are lying in the Palo Alto hospital with bruises, cuts and internal injuries. These are: Ross D. Howard, of San Francisco; Henry L. Deering, of Santa Ana, Cal.; Froll; Halbert R. Thomas, of Los Angeles; Robt. Westwick, of Santa Barbara, and W. H. Masters, of Portland, Ore.

Palo Alto is thirty-three miles south of San Francisco, on the coast line of the Southern Pacific railroad. The Leland Stanford, Jr., university was founded by the late Senator Stanford, and endowed by him to the extent of nearly \$20,000,000. The University buildings are built of brown stone and are said to be the finest cluster of buildings used for educational purposes in this country. The buildings are not high, the most of them being four stories or less. The Memorial chapel, which is situated in the center of the group of buildings, was built at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.

The court house at Redwood City and other buildings collapsed. Menlo Park, Burlingame and other fashionable suburban towns suffered. Santa Rosa, to the north; Napa, Vallejo and all towns around the bay, were damaged. These reports, alarming as they were, created little interest in San Francisco, where the people were in a frantic state. They did not stop to dress, but rushed out into the streets in their night garments.

Yesterday's experience was a lesson to the modern steel building. A score of these structures was in course of erection, and not one suffered. The completed modern buildings were also immune from harm by earthquake. The buildings that collapsed were all flimsy, wooden and old-fashioned brick structures. The damage by earthquake does not begin to compare with the loss by fire. The heart of the business section of San Francisco has been destroyed by fire.

Inmate Asylum Horror. A conductor on a San Jose local train reports that the Inmate asylum at Agnews is a total wreck, many of the inmates being killed. It is reported that the attaches of the institution who were about at the time were saved. The building is a total wreck. The ruins took fire shortly after the collapse. There were about 700 persons in the building. The above report has been officially confirmed and it is added that scores of the inmates who escaped death are roaming about the country in a state of panic.

AS IT LOOKS FROM OAKLAND

Fearful Scene of the Burning Metropolis Described by an Operator.

New York, April 19.—With a telegraph instrument in the New York office of the Western Union company connected directly with another instrument in Oakland, Cal., whose operator sat looking across the harbor at San Francisco, a vivid description of the appearance of the California metropolis burning rapidly, and with its buildings now and then tossed into the air by dynamite charges, was received by the operator in New York. The telegraph instrument operated by the New York man frequently vibrated from the earthquake shocks which were at that moment occurring on the other side of the continent.

"The roar of dynamite from the other side of the harbor is almost deafening at times," ticked the Oakland operator. "They are attempting to blast out pathways in the city blocks wherever the fire threatens, in order to check its spread. San Francisco is at times enveloped in smoke, and when it lifts we can see the flames of burning buildings and occasionally the timbers flying from a dynamite explosion. Almost all activity except that of dynamiting appears to have ceased. The ferry boats have entirely stopped running between Oakland and San Francisco, and no one is allowed to enter the burning city. Whoever attempts it is kept back by troops.

"The shocks here are continuous, some of them being quite severe. They have gotten on the people's nerves so that whenever the earth trembles almost every one who is under a roof rushes out of doors. Many of the buildings in San Francisco were so badly damaged by this morning's shock that they are a peril to whoever enters them during the continuance of the earthquake shocks.

"Some time ago a message was received from the Western Union headquarters in San Francisco that they would have to vacate the building because it was to be blown up with dynamite. Immediately after this communication with the office ceased, and an operator who volunteered to go from another office to see what the trouble was failed to return to his wire. Communication was also interrupted with the ferryhouse in which the Western Union established wires, and from Oakland it appeared that the ferryhouse had been damaged by a dynamite explosion."