

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

The postoffice at Bryone, Red Willow county, has been ordered discontinued after May 31.

Senator Millard has recommended Alexander J. McDougal for postmaster at Oconee, Platte county.

The name of the postoffice at Spur, Butler county, has been changed to Loma. Fred J. J. Vanicek has been appointed postmaster.

The Omaha conference of Congregational churches was held at West Point last week with a full attendance of ministers and members.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lowrey and Miss Lowrey, wife and daughter of the president of the theological seminary at Omaha, are in Washington.

Dr. W. T. Cline of the history department of the Nebraska Wesleyan university has resigned his position. Dr. Cline had held the position for four years.

The committee on military affairs in the house appropriated \$75,000 for a supply depot at Omaha. Congressman Mercer asked for this sum for a new building at the government corral.

In the recent district high school oratorical contest at York, Clifford Wilkins of that place was given first place by all the judges, and Brooks Potter of Seward was given second place.

The hardware store of William Bischof at Nebraska City was entered and \$50 worth of knives and revolvers were taken. It is thought that a local gang of boys are responsible for the robbery.

Judge T. E. Bennett of York accidentally fell into his cellar and narrowly escaped serious if not fatal injury. His head was considerably bruised and he received other injuries.

Under the terms of a bill to reorganize the judicial districts of the United States from nine to fifteen, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas will be thirteenth, with a term of court at Omaha.

Senator Millard will ask the committee on public buildings for \$50,000 for the completion of the new postoffice at Omaha, so that the Seventeenth street side of the structure may conform with the front.

The republican central committee for the Fourth congressional district met at Lincoln and decided to have the nominating convention held in Beatrice on June 15. Several of the candidates were in attendance at the committee meeting.

Claudius Pugh of Gresham, who was charged with assault on two little girls, Verlie Ryan and Rachel Mooney, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, amounting to \$38. Pugh is a man 32 years old.

The second prospect hole for coal on the Remick farm at Jamestown, near Fremont, is now down over 218 feet. The same vein which was struck in the first hole was struck in this one at a depth of 218 feet. The formation above and the quality of coal appears to be the same as first struck.

Following are the amounts of mortgages filed and released in Sarpy county, during the month of April: Farm mortgages filed, \$18,825; farm mortgages released, \$22,885; town mortgages filed, \$1,269; town mortgages released, \$1,013.34; chattel mortgages filed, \$4,281.02; chattel mortgages released, \$7,112.18.

Representative Mercer's bill appropriating \$25,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery at South Bend, Neb., has been favorably reported on by the fisheries committee. The committee amended the bill striking out the location of the hatchery, leaving that to the discretion of the fish commissioner.

The arguments of the railway corporations were again heard by the state board of equalization. Tax Commissioner Cranton of the Northwestern, Chicago; Peter Whitney of the Elkhorn, Omaha; General Manager Blodgett of the Elkhorn, Omaha, and Secretary Daniels of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company argued. The work of fixing the valuation of corporation property will probably be finished this week.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Nebraska State Press association convened in the senate chamber at Lincoln. In the afternoon the association visited the state farm and in the evening Edgar Howard led a round table discussion on the question of the association taking a trip down the Mississippi next summer. Later the association was received by the state officials.

The state session of the Order of the Eastern Star was held at Grand Island last week. Three hundred delegates were in attendance. Dawson Chapter of Lexington exemplified the chapter of wisdom in memory of those who had died during the past year. After the ceremony, Andrew chapter of Grand Island entertained the visiting delegates with a banquet at the Masonic hall.

John Armstrong, a farmer resident of Nebraska City, was arrested at the request of the Los Mochos, Ia., officials, who allege that he robbed the home of his brother at Churchill, Ia.

Chicago Tribune: "We don't allow ourselves any compromise in this building," said the janitor of the apartment house "I don't want to see a man on the job here," said the shutty man, "I want to see the owner of the building."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.  
THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON  
FOR APRIL 27, 1908.

Subject for Discussion, The Gentiles Received Into the Church—Acts 10:43.

Lesson Text

4 But Peter rehearsed the matter from the beginning, and expounded it by order unto them, saying,

5 I was in the city of Joppa praying: and in a trance I saw a vision, A certain vessel descend, as it had been a great sheet, let down from heaven by four corners; and it came even to me:

6 Upon the which when I had fastened mine eyes, I considered, and saw fourfooted beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air.

7 And I heard a voice saying unto me, Arise, Peter; slay and eat.

8 But I said, Not so, Lord: for nothing common or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth.

9 But the voice answered me again from heaven, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common.

10 And this was done three times: and all were drawn up again into heaven.

11 And, behold, immediately there were three men already come unto the house where I was, sent from Caesarea unto me.

12 And the spirit bade me go with them, nothing doubting. Moreover these six brethren accompanied me, and we entered into the man's house:

13 And he showed us how he had seen an angel in his house, which stood and said unto him, Send men to Joppa, and call for Simon, whose surname is Peter;

14 Who shall tell thee words, whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved.

15 And as I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning.

Golden Text—Whoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins.—Acts 10: 43.

Time—Immediately after the last lesson.

Place—Jerusalem.

Truths Brought Out.

These Jews of Jerusalem, though they were Christians, did not like the Gentiles, and did not understand God's great love for them. The Jews had so long been God's special people that they could not at once believe he would love all the world.

So there are young people now who do not like the black people, nor the foreigners, nor the people of other politics or beliefs. Some of them feel as if God cared more for them than for these other people. Let us be careful not to continue in such feelings.

God sent Jesus into the world to die for every human being. He told his disciples to preach the gospel to every creature, and to teach all nations.

Peter tells about the great sheet full of unclean beasts let down from heaven. How his hearers, the Jewish Christians, would listen and how they would not approve when Peter related to God's command, "Arise, kill and eat!" "Not so, Lord."

Read Lev. 11 for the list of beasts which were unclean to the Jewish people.

Peter called some "common," as well as unclean. So the Pharisees had answered at the "common people," who were uneducated and had to work hard for a living. So some sneer at many as "common" today.

Some dear old Christians make blunders in grammar when they pray or talk in meeting, but God has cleansed them. Let us love and respect them, to please Jesus.

Three times Peter says he saw the vision, perhaps to prove that it must be true and not a mere dream. The men from Caesarea were waiting for him.

And in addition to the vision the Spirit told him to go, nothing doubting. He took six Christian men with him to Cornelius' house, so that he would have plenty of witnesses to all that occurred.

Then Peter told how Cornelius had related his vision, telling him to send for Peter, and the promise made to Cornelius that when Peter preached to them he and all his house should be saved.

Outlines for Study.

First: 1. Criticism of Peter. 2. Peter's Vision. 3. Peter's First Argument. 4. Peter's Second Argument. 5. Peter's Third Argument.

Second: 1. Peter's Vision. 2. Peter's Need of Broad Views. 3. A Gospel for All.

Third: 1. The Godly Gentle House in Caesarea. 2. The Gradual Reduction of Sect Prejudices. 3. The Greater Peter—Broadening Out. 4. The Messengers of Cornelius.

Fourth: 1. The Cure of Narrowness. 2. Peter's Defense of His Apostleship. 3. The Church of the Jew and Gentile.

A Reflection or Two.

The kingdom of God as established by our Lord was not an outgrowth from rabbinical ideas; it was not to be regulated by them. God looks upon the heart, and not on outward appearance. It is clearly shown in the lesson that Peter was not supreme among the apostles, nor in any peculiar sense Christ's vicar upon the earth. Instead of our prejudices, let Providence and the Spirit of the Lord direct us to our duty. We should seek in the spirit of our Master to bring the blessings of the Gospel to the whole world. God directed the development, expansion, and growth of the church. The Christian church was not Judaism merely modified by circumstance. On the contrary, every prejudice of the Jewish mind was against the recognition of those who were not of Hebrew blood or faith. Expansion was not a matter of mere expediency, but was directed by the Lord himself, and this directing power may be seen in very many instances in the early Christian church.

The Lesson Explained.

The religious experience of Peter had been deepened and spiritualized at Pentecost. A new power had come to him. He was a positive man—a self-reliant man. Now he must be broadened. His Jewish prejudices still remained with him. These hindered his work among the Gentile world. There are many narrow people living today. It is "my sect," "my church." We can be broadened without being shallow.

Visions are not dreams. A man may have visions and not be visionary.

Visions were Gods method of revealing himself to his people. Now the Holy Spirit acts directly on mind and heart. Note God's double method. He speaks both to Peter and Cornelius, to the individual whom he seeks out for special work and to the church of which that person is a member.

Peter acts promptly. He forsakes his life-long prejudices because he felt it to be God's will. He did not doubt or hesitate. His Jewish tendencies were laid aside. He becomes world wide in his visions and sympathizes like the magnificent Paul.

He trusts God. With him it was not a question of results, but rather of obedience. God cares for results. It is ours to obey. To strip some people of their prejudices is to leave little remaining. God calls. We must follow promptly. Not God's way of adapting truth to people.

Pentecost meant to the early disciples in the upper room, days of persistent waiting and untrusting and united prayer. Then came the Holy Ghost in marvelous profusion and glorious power. But this same Holy Ghost comes to the Gentile convert without special prayer or expectation and without the laying on of hands. In this we see the varied manifestations of the spirit. There is no exclusiveness. Varied and blessed are the methods of God. Sometimes they are complex and other times simple. It is our duty to trust. He chooses his own methods of giving.

The personalities of this great apostle quickly disappear. The path of duty is made plain. It takes a deep and abiding religious experience to meet God in the secrets of His counsels. Much of our ecclesiastical machinery is a hindrance instead of a help. Some forms are necessary, but confusion always results when these become manifest and complex. Sirs, we would see Jesus, was the solemn inquiry of the Greeks. Too many spectacles spoil visions. To see Him is generally to know, love and understand him.

Lesson for May 4—The Church at Antioch in Syria.—Acts 11:19-20.

WILL BE MADE A MUSEUM.

Chillon Castle, Rendered Famous by Byron, to be Transformed.

London Correspondence Chicago Chronicle: Chillon castle, the ancient and picturesque chateau which stands in the shadow of the Alps on the shore of lake Geneva, and around which Byron wrote one of his finest poems, is about to be turned into a historical museum.

The fine old monument, which is a little over a mile and a half from fashionable Montreux and which is visited every season by hundreds of tourists, has been carefully looked after for a good many years by the Swiss government and, considering its age, is in surprisingly good condition. It is known to have existed as a prison in the eighth century, and Amedeus IV, Duke of Savoy, who rebuilt it in 1238, made the same use of it. Byron found the inspiration for his "Prisoner of Chillon" in the story of Bonivard, a prisoner of state who during the fourteenth century endured six years' confinement in the chateau.

The castle has been restored only where it has been absolutely necessary. The wall and ceiling paintings of the famous hall of justice and torture chamber have been repaired, but those in the chamber of the Duke of Savoy are in almost perfect condition and have needed only a careful cleaning.

In the course of the recent investigation and researches in the castle discoveries have been made of the bases of columns that once must have supported immense arches of thirteenth century pattern. The castle contained a complete set of rare mediaeval wrought iron hearth furniture, including a turn-spit, and to this has been added some especially well-carved furniture of the fifteenth to the seventeenth century.

The most popular portion of the castle with tourists is the historic dungeon, on the walls of which thousands of names have been written. Among them are those of Lord Byron, George Sand and Victor Hugo.

PARISIAN SCHEME.

Development of Wireless Telegraphy in the French Capital.

Paris Correspondence London Telegraph: Paris wants to take the lead of other capitals in the development of wireless telegraphy. A new and ambitious company makes a tremendous announcement. This is a proposal to establish a vast system of wireless telegraph posts all over the city. Private persons, shopkeepers and cafe and hotel proprietors will, it is expected, subscribe to the company as they do at present to the telephone service.

Each customer will have a small receiving post in his residence. The company will flash through the air on the Hertzian wave to the subscribers all the news which they may require to know. Thus, in particular, sportsmen will be enabled to obtain turf information and all the winners "practically instantaneously," the company's circular state. Wireless posts will be installed on all the race courses round Paris, and the result will be "the turf brought to your very home." Sportsmen will not be obliged to go out to Anteuil, Longchamp, or Chantilly, but will be able to follow the races, not minute by minute, but second by second, from their fireside.

The circular mentions incidentally that the proposed wireless system will also be of use socially and for business purposes, but the company evidently looks to support from racing people.

Social Calls by Telephone.

New York letter: "Formal calls," said a society woman, "are becoming obsolete. I mean the running in of an afternoon, chatting for five or ten minutes, leaving your cards and rushing off to the next place on your list. That sort of thing is growing beautifully less. I make nearly all my calls now over the phone. It is so much more comfortable and saves such a lot of time and bother. I just sit down in my own home and call up Mrs. Jones in her home. I owe her a call. If she is in she comes to the phone, and, although I may have nothing in particular to talk about, we chatter away for several minutes, and before I ring off I impress upon her the fact that I am returning her call, and that she needn't expect me to come in person."



CHILD'S FROCK OF FIGURED LAWN.

The frock is made of figured lawn, with a wide ruffle at the neck, and a wide ruffle at the hem. The skirt is made of plain lawn, with a wide ruffle at the hem. The dress is trimmed with blue braid.

embroidery. The skirt is laid in box-plaits, while the waist has four box-plaits, back and front.

In children's hats, one is of green and white straw, trimmed with green taffetas, ribbon and yellow poppies.

Paris letter: This is undoubtedly a children's age. Even in Paris, where children are exotic and considered somewhat in the way of luxuries, or superfluities, perhaps I might better say little madameoiselle has a wonderful wardrobe when she happens to possess parents who are wealthy.

Taken on a broad basis the fashions for the little folk follow the general lines of those for grown up persons this year, even to the extent of black being a favorite color for their garments.

Mammae, in many instances, are complaining if this over-dressing which not only has a tendency to distort the tender lines of the childish form, but also to destroy the childish naivete of manner which is so charming in our nursery beauties.

For spring wear the black silk coats in moire and taffetas are very much in evidence for little women. They are made both long and short in saque form, fitting partially in the back, being loose and double-breasted in front, where they are fastened with handsome buttons. The collars are wide, but made either round or square, of either blue, pink or white silk, with lace applique on embroidery, or else of lace and tucked and embroidered tulle.

When made in taffeta some of the coats are tucked, whilst others are either laid in plaits at either side of the front and back, which has a box plait in the center, or else the plaits, turned the other way, are made to meet there.

Very swell indeed is the black taffeta silk gown with the white guimpe lace collar, threaded through with blue rib-

bon, knotted at the side and matching the ribbon of the hair.

White materials range next to black in popularity for juveniles. An extremely neat and pretty garment in white tulle has an embroidered ruffle at the hem, surmounted by an insertion, which is crossed at intervals with bands of narrow blue velvet ribbon. The frock has a round yoke of embroidered tulle, with bertha and cuffs formed of tabs of embroidery, finished by bands of the velvet.

Sometimes this frock, which is intended for a child of 5 or 6 years, is made without the belt, falling straight and full from yoke to hem. Similarly it may have a waist, with belt of the velvet ending with a rosette and loop ends at the back.

The batistes, dimities and thin silks are the materials most seen, but challies, vellings and cashmeres are also worn by children. A pretty belt effect is produced in some of the new dimity dresses with tabs of embroidery edged around with a frill of narrow Valenciennes lace which is worn up and down at intervals over the ribbon sash underneath. A unique effect is produced with cross strappings of velvet or tiny bands, which are sometimes formed into a little blouse waist over some sheer fabric. Another feature of trimming is fancy buttons in very small sizes, while open hemstitching and minute ruching form the favorite decoration of the dancing gowns.

The wealth of beauty in the embroideries this year makes the white gown exceptionally attractive and also adds much to the dainty effect of the black dresses on which white appears.

One of the pretty minor effects of the new summer style is an apron of lawn for a little girl. It is trimmed with stitched bands, fastened with pearl buttons. It is a Mother Hubbard effect, wide box plait in front, belted in at the waist, with stitched belt.

Another child's frock shown, is our illustration, is of figured lawn. The waist is made round and the neck finished with a wide ruffle trimmed with blue braid. The sash is of blue tulle, the skirt being made in plaits trimmed with the blue braid.

A little girl's frock of pale blue figured gingham has yoke and vest of

black silk or blue, or any required color in order to strengthen them, as they are very fragile for children's wear.

The silk shows almost an inch wide on each side, while a scarf of the same color or is tied around the crown to the back, where it finishes with bow and hemstitched ends.

For elder sisters and mothers pique gowns are trimmed with white linen English embroidery, which is also seen on the white, ecru and blue linen gowns now promising to be so popular. Irish lace is being largely used also. It is inset elaborately in many designs.

The linen gown is to be the summer gown par excellence and it is appearing in almost countless forms. Some are plain to severity, with attached bands for a finish, others being trimmed with elaborate embroideries in Oriental colors. Pretty combinations are also made by trimming these gowns with lace and heavy embroidery.

An extremely attractive gown appears in a combination of blue and white linen. The white forms bands, which are stitched with blue, set on in perpendicular lines, leading from the waist down, or extending upwards from the hem to the knees in alternate lines. The vest, collar and cuffs are in white. Another form of trimming is linen cut out in scroll designs. Most popular of all, however, is the very openwork embroidery decoration, and the more elaborate it is the more modish it becomes.

A word must be given to the broad collars which seem to be indispensable. These of lace are particularly an fait, being worn either with gauze or cloth gowns. These heavy lace embroidered collars in soft pale colors are seen on net and muslin gowns as well.

An afternoon gown of silk gingham is very stylish. The yoke and sleeves are of white embroidery, with straps of black velvet fastened by big pearl buttons.

A recent law enacted by the Saxon Landtag (parliament) prohibits the Chamber of Commerce and Export association of Dresden and all similar business associations in Saxony from giving information of any character to the representatives of any foreign country.

HATS FOR GIRLS OF TWELVE.

The first hat is made of green and white straw and is trimmed with green taffeta ribbon and yellow poppies. The second hat is of rough red straw and is trimmed with bows of red taffeta.

Another is of red rough straw, trimmed with bows of red taffeta.

Many of the dainty transparent straws seen are bound on the edge with

the waist is made with a round neck, finished with a wide ruffle. The frock is trimmed with blue braid. The skirt is made in plaits and the sash, passed beneath straps of the material, is blue taffetas.

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BY RAIL ACROSS AUSTRALIA.  
Continuous Line to be Built Across the South Part of the Continent.

New York Sun: A great railroad enterprise is getting under way in Australia. The surveys have been made for a railroad from Port Augusta, in the state of South Australia, clear across the southern edge of the continent to the mining town of Coolgardie, in western Australia. As Coolgardie is already joined by rail to Perth, on the west coast, the trans-continental road will be completed when it reaches that point.

The road will run quite near the sea, where a telegraph has for years connected the eastern and western coasts of the continent. Nine-tenths of the mileage will be through one of the most barren deserts in the world, but the building of railroads through desert lands no longer offers difficult problems to engineers. The problems have been solved, and no one doubts that the stretching of a railroad across this part of Australia will be successfully carried out.

The engineers say that the limestone plateau to the north of the Great Australian Bight, along whose shores the track will be laid, is the only part of the continent where there are no native tribes. A considerable number of natives, however, live in the western part of the region to be traversed.

Until the engineers recently went over this desolate country the region had been hunted only by Eyre, who, while vainly looking for new pasture lands, made the journey in 1840-41 that cost him so much suffering and the loss of his white comrades.

The railroad will complete the connection by rail of all the important centers of population in Australia, excepting some isolated settlements on the north and northeast coasts. Heretofore it has always been necessary to travel by sea between Perth, Fremantle, and Albany, the most important towns in the state of western Australia, and the well developed region of Victoria and New South Wales.

But with the building of this railroad the journey may be made from the southwest corner of Australia through all the southern states of the commonwealth, and north along the coast as far as Rockhampton, on the middle coast of Queensland. Thus nearly all the great mining regions and agricultural districts will be connected by rail, either by the line along the coasts or by branches from it already across the sandy wastes of Australia, which penetrate into the mining and wool-producing districts of the interior.

Eyre was saved from death when he crossed the continent by the discovery that he could obtain water by digging. It will be remembered with what infinite difficulty the famous overland telegraph line from South to North Australia was carried across the waterless interior to meet the submarine cable on the north coast.

But a great deal has been learned about practical methods for carrying on enterprises in the deserts since the overland telegraph was stretched across the sandy wastes of Australia, and there is no reason to doubt that the desert railroad now to be built will be completed without very great difficulty.

SQUIRRELS DARE THE CATS.

Frisky Animals Have Sport With Their Feline Enemies.

Boston Transcript: Have you ever seen a squirrel dare a cat? It is the most amusing exhibition of mischievous audacity. A large colony of enterprising squirrels live in the big elm trees of Walnut street, Brookline, the descendants of a pair of tame squirrels that were owned by a family occupying one of the lovely old estates of early Brookline in that vicinity, and which were finally liberated to establish themselves and their progeny as permanent residents of the street. They are the tantalizing despair of numerous cats that haunt the place in search of toothsome morsels. The little creatures are wonderfully tame and very quickly respond to friendly overtures in the shape of nuts, which they soon learn to take from one's hand. They scamper up and down the big trees, whisking their bushy gray tails in saucy defiance of their feline pursuers, who, with eager eyes and watering mouths, follow the tantalizing motions of the squirrels as they frisk about alluringly just out of each of the cruel claws. Sometimes the game is carried on so drolly that it seems only by a hair's breadth that a squirrel tragedy is averted, and yet very few occur, and their number and freedom seem undiminished.

GOOSE KILLED IN ZOO FIGHT.

Receives Fatal Blow from Swan, Leader of the Birds.

Chicago Inter Ocean: As a result of a fight with White Prize, the largest of the Lincoln park swans, the leader of the "zoo's" flock of wild geese is dead. In the struggle between the two big birds the swan flapped its powerful wings and struck its opponent a blow on the neck. The leader of the geese sank to the bank of the pond in a limp condition and kicked its last kick a few moments later. A post-mortem examination held by Keeper DeVry showed that the goose's neck had been broken.

The leader of the wild geese and the swan have long been enemies. White Prize has long enjoyed the distinction of being the king of the pond. The swan's next nearest competitor for supremacy has been the wild goose that is now dead. On several occasions the two have fought. Yesterday the swan went into the midst of the wild geese and attacked its old enemy, and the birds fought for ten minutes before the goose received its death blow.

The New American Navy.

"Since 1898 a fleet of battle-ships, cruisers, and torpedo-boats, stronger than the two fleets that conquered the ships of Spain, has been added to the American navy. The new fleet contains 12 battle-ships, 6 armored cruisers, 6 protected cruisers, 4 monitors, 23 torpedo-boats, 16 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 7 submarine boats—in all 78 vessels. Of these vessels 5 battle-ships, 12 destroyers, 23 torpedo-boats, and 4 submarines have been completed, and many of the other vessels will be finished this year.