

THIS IN NEBRASKA

EVENTS OF INTEREST OF MORE OR LESS IMPORTANCE.

THE YEAR WAS NOT A GOOD ONE

Burlington's Net Earnings Show a Decrease in Comparison With Former Period—Democratic State Convention to Meet in Lincoln Aug. 15.

Burlington Report Filed.

LINCOLN—Notwithstanding the great prosperity in Nebraska during the last year the Burlington railroad did not make as much money in this state as it did the year previous. This year, as shown in its report filed with the secretary of the State Board of Assessment, its net earnings in Nebraska amounted to only \$5,355,768.12 or only \$2,066 a mile for every mile, main line and branch in the state. Last year it made on every mile it owned in the state the sum of \$2,290 a mile.

No reason is given for this slump in its earnings. Its gross earnings in Nebraska amount to \$15,863,060.28, from which arbitrary allowance of roads east of the river on freight business, amounting to \$1,776,662.75 must be deducted, leaving a total gross earnings of only \$14,862,397.53. The road spent in operating expenses in this state the sum of \$8,224,049.60, while its taxes paid and taxes "tendered" amounted to \$446,579.81.

The capital stock of the road is \$110,839,100, and its value is not quoted on the market, the report says, and has not been on the market for four years.

Democratic State Convention.

LINCOLN—The democratic state convention will meet in Lincoln Wednesday, August 15, to nominate a full state ticket, including three railroad commissioners. The call does not include the endorsement of a candidate for the United States senate, but this can come up under the head of "such other business as may properly come before the convention." The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for every 100 votes or fraction thereof cast for William G. Hastings for supreme judge. This will make a convention of 866 delegates.

Get Story of Earthquake.

PLATTSMOUTH—Mrs. Isaac Cecil is in receipt of a letter from a relative residing at San Jose, Cal., which gives some additional details of the recent earthquake which wrought so much destruction in San Francisco and other nearby towns. The writer reports that the handsome residence of Mrs. Joseph Martin and family, former residents of Plattsouth, was torn from its foundation by the force of the shock and moved for a distance of nine feet. The occupants had a narrow escape from death under falling timbers, but none of them were seriously injured.

Fruit Prospects in Richardson.

HUMBOLDT—Opinion seem to be changing as regards the fruit prospect in this vicinity, and the latest report comes from O. Little, who is a recognized expert in horticultural matters. He says that after a careful investigation among the small orchards of the city he finds a certain portion, ranging from twenty to forty per cent of the buds are yet in a healthy condition, and he therefore predicts a fair-sized yield with the quality under continued favorable conditions much better than could be expected if the crop were full.

Assessment Board Meets May 7.

The State Board of Assessment will meet Monday, May 7, to begin the consideration of the value of railroad property, and not on May 1, as some members of the board supposed. The statutes fixes the first Monday in May as the day of beginning, and not May 1, as has been frequently published. A number of roads which enter Nebraska over leased lines have failed to make any report, though a penalty becomes operative after April 15 if reports are not in. It is understood the penalty will not be enforced.

Will Ask Aid for Doctors.

LINCOLN—The homeopathic physicians of the state will ask for aid for the doctors who suffered loss in San Francisco. Dr. Eric B. Woodward of Lincoln, president of the state association, will receive gifts. Dr. James C. Wood of the national association wired Dr. Woodward from Cleveland asking for aid.

Boy Accidentally Kills Brother.

SEWARD—A fatal accident occurred at the home of M. J. Eicher of "N" township on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Eicher were away from home, and the two boys took the rifle and went out to shoot at a mark. While placing the target, in some unaccountable way, the rifle was discharged and the boy Bennie was killed.

Farmer Suffers by Fire.

TEKAMAH—The home of Llewellyn Stevens, a farmer living about twelve miles of this place, was destroyed by fire. A sewing machine was all that was saved.

Grain Company Objects.

The Nye-Schneider-Fowler Elevator company filed in the supreme court a petition objecting to the depositions taken in the case some time ago and asked to nearly all of the questions asked the witnesses. The petition covers forty or fifty pages.

THEDFORD—The Burlington depot

at this place burned to the ground with all its contents. Agent Campbell was upstairs and hearing a noise, which he thought to be an approaching train, ran down to find the platform was on fire.

Beatrice Refugees.

BEATRICE—Guy Liddicott and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Mumford, refugees of the San Francisco disaster, reached home from San Francisco. They lost everything they possessed in the great fire.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

The printers of Beatrice have organized a union.

West Point gave over \$500 for San Francisco sufferers.

A block system is being installed on the railroad at Arlington.

Public schools in Nebraska quite formally observed Arbor day.

There is said to be quite a number of smallpox cases in Lincoln.

The democratic state convention will be held in Lincoln, August 15.

All Nebraska towns did nobly in furnishing succor to the earthquake sufferers.

Congressman Hinshaw has secured an increase in pension from \$6 to \$12 for Lewis E. Wolford of York.

After so many unfulfilled promises extending over a number of years, Beatrice is at last going to have a new Burlington depot.

Attorney McCandless of Wymore, was in Beatrice and purchased 500 trees to be planted in the parks of Wymore. He selected silver poplars, elms and hackberries.

The First National bank of Crofton, has been authorized to begin business with \$25,000 capital. Henry Lammers, president; H. J. Oswald, vice president; Frank Nelson, cashier.

L. A. Kimball, who settled in the state of Washington last year, is back in Oxford, after spending much time and money in looking for a better home than south-central Nebraska.

Rev. A. F. Ploetz, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Plattsmouth for more than five years, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First German Presbyterian church in Lexington.

The state league of local building and loan associations will meet in Seward on May 24. Representatives of twenty towns will be in attendance, and a committee has been appointed to furnish proper entertainment.

The normal quarter will leave Peru May 11, for a tour lasting until May 19. They will sing at Weeping Water, and negotiations are under way for dates at Papillion, Mead Valley, Elkhorn and Elmwood.

While E. E. Day was taking in corn at Weeping Water, the team in the elevator became frightened and backed the wagon, and caught Mr. Day's right arm between the wagon wheel and the dump door, crushing the arm from elbow to wrist.

Dr. Stewart, a veterinary surgeon of Beatrice, lost a valuable horse from strychnine poisoning. It was discovered that someone had placed the poison in the feed box in the animal's stall. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the authorities.

Tekamah, which voted \$10,000 electric light bonds some months ago and which the auditor refused to register because the bonds amounted to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the town, will after all get the bonds registered and be permitted to sell them.

The Curtis Bartlett company, successors to the Curtis-Van Denberg company of Clinton, Ia., has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state and will do business in Nebraska.

The firm deals in lumber and it is now running an establishment in Lincoln and in Omaha.

Dr. George Gandy, a Humboldt surgeon, cut one of his hands quite badly when he attempted to brush his coat, and struck his hand against an open lance, which he had thoughtlessly placed in his pocket. The hand was cut to the bone in several places and caused an ugly wound.

The York Brick company, owned and operated by home capital, commenced business one year ago, and although it has made thousands of brick it was unable to furnish all the brick that York bought. This year it has added to the plant until it is one of the largest in the state.

Nine of the Burlington freight cars, which were on a side track east of the Missouri river, opposite Plattsmouth, were consumed by fire. The origin of the fire is believed to have been caused by sparks from a passing engine. It is estimated that the loss will not exceed the sum of \$3,000.

M. B. Thompson, president of the Albion National bank, who has been confined to his bed for more than a month on account of paralysis, started last week for Indiana, the home of his relatives. A sleeping car was chartered and Mr. Thompson was taken the entire journey without change of cars.

Joseph Carsh, a young farmer of near Humboldt, made an unusual catch a few days ago when in discing his field he unearthed a nest of seven young grey wolves, a species that is almost extinct in that section. He took the animals to the county clerk and received thereon a bounty of \$29.75 from the state and county combined.

Buildings are now rapidly going up in the new Great Northern town of Leshara. Two lumber yards, two elevators, a hardware store and a butcher shop are now operating. A bank has been chartered and will soon be doing business. The postoffice has been established, though owing to the irregular train service, as yet mail is brought from Fremont by rural delivery.

Fears are entertained by his relatives and friends in Humboldt and vicinity, that Dr. George Tucker, who recently left there for California, to locate permanently, may have become a victim of the San Francisco horror. Up to this writing they have been unable to hear from him.

There is a great demand for mechanics throughout this section, says a Humboldt dispatch, extensive improvements going on both in the city and surrounding country. All carpenters and stone masons have their hands full.

John M. Regan, who has resided with his parents northeast of Hastings was taken before the insanity board, and being adjudged of unsound mind by that board was ordered taken to the Lincoln hospital for the insane.

The parents of Mrs. M. D. Carey came to Seward Sunday from California. They started from Merced, Cal., at 2 a. m. Wednesday morning and were near Fresno at 5:15 a. m. when the earthquake occurred. The shock was so great that the train swayed heavily, almost leaving the track.

Picturesque Career of Maxim Gorky

Early Life of Novelist One of Extreme Wretchedness— "The Bitter" Once a Tramp— Idol of the Russian People.

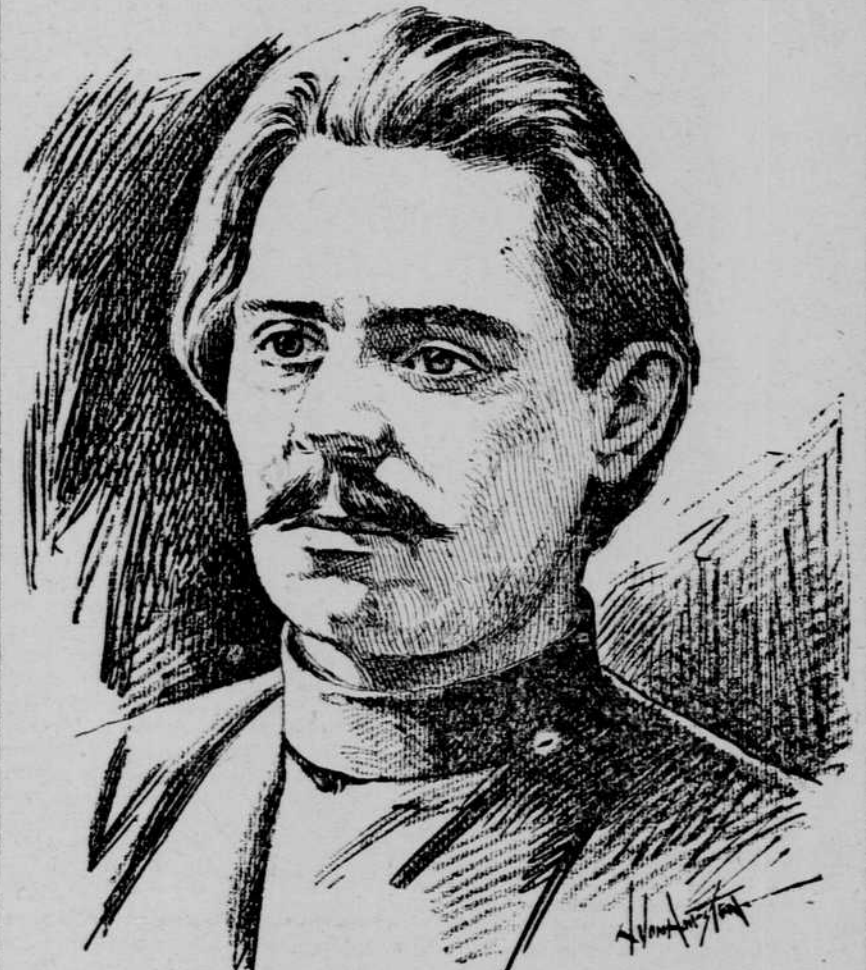
Recently there has come to this country a Russian author whose life has been as picturesque as any character by his vivid pen portrayed. Gorky, "The Bitter One," has himself dwelt in the "cellar of life," the message he brings from the underworld—and the underworld in Russia is very deep down indeed—cries from the heart of things, from the soul.

Maxim Gorky, whose real name is Alexei Maximovitch Peshkoff, journeys to this country in the interests of the Russian revolutionary movement. He arrives in ill health, result of last year's imprisonment, suffered because of political offenses.

When the Russian government arrested Gorky this last time, laid hands of violence on the man whose genius was becoming recognized in many lands, a united protest was raised in Europe. In this country Gorky as yet is not well known, but those familiar with his work are most enthusiastic in their homage.

On the supposition that generally American readers are unacquainted with this most modern novelist of the body of great Russian novelists, let us present a list of his published works.

wide, here and there in southern Russia, into Little Russia and Bessarabia, through the Crimea and the Kuban district of the Caucasus. At Tiflis, where he worked for a season as a navvy, he published his first story, Christian Brinton, writing in the World's Work, says: "It is impossible not to feel that the bitter privations of this forlorn and shabby Odysseus, the ceaseless heartache and bodily anguish, were precisely those factors which contributed to Gorky's development. The young man who blundered into the office of the Tiflis 'Kavsky' in soiled smock and mud-stained boots knew little of literature, but a great deal of life. During all those years of hopeless, baffled effort, when he tramped over the sun-scorched or snow-driven expanse of Russia he had been studying human nature at first hand. It was not mere observation but experience, for he himself knew the blackest misery and despair. On one occasion he even tried suicide, but was unwillingly nursed back to life on a crude hospital cot in Kazan. The bits of color and of character which caught his eye or burned themselves into his brain



MAXIM GORKY.

In 1892 appeared the story "Makun Chudra;" and then followed in rapid succession "Emeljan Pilyai," "Chelkash," "Konovlan," "The Orlov Couple," "The Steppes," "Malva," "Comrades," and "Twenty-six and One." "Story now succeeded story, each stark and brutal in its setting, yet each an apotheosis of pity and of poverty."

With "Foma Gordyev" Gorky came to international fame. "Foma Gordyev" was followed by "The Trio," and his suppressed work "The Peasants." In the field of drama, too, Maxim Gorky has triumphed, produced "The Bourgeois," "The Night Refuge," "At the Bottom."

Benjamin De Casseres writing in the Critic declares Gorky is "more than Tolstoy, more than Turgeniev, the soul of the Russian people," and adds: "The philosophy of non-resistance to him is the philosophy of cowards. In his stories he has chanted the glories of strength—because he has seen the evils of weakness. 'Red Sunday' in St. Petersburg made of Gorky a world-famous man. In times that try men's souls, the 'safe and sane' fly to cover; and thank heaven—Gorky is neither safe nor sane. He typifies the spirit of revolt—has become the Byron of Russia."

Gorky's childhood and early manhood were spent in bitterest poverty. He was born at Nijni Novgorod in 1868, son of a poor upholsterer. Early left an orphan and at the tender mercies of a bigoted old grandfather, misery was his constant attendant. Five months of schooling was all that was allowed, and at the age of nine the boy was apprenticed to a cobbler. His duties evidently were not wholly confined to the shop, for we are told that one day he was set to making the cabbage soup for the family, and that, not very deft, the youthful cook got part of the contents of the kettle on himself, was very badly scalded. In anger the cobbler sent him forth, this poor little Russian Oliver Twist put out to struggle as he might.

His next employment was with a mechanical draftsman, and later he worked with a painter of ikons (sacred pictures); then one day he ran away. Next we hear of him as the cook's boy on a Volga steamer. The cook, a friendly fellow, gave his helper books to read and encouraged him to form the reading habit, started Gorky to pore over any and every bit of writing he could lay his hands on. "Treatises on Freemasonry. Lives of the Saints, Gogol, Dumas, etc., were thus indiscriminately devoured while plying the river between busy gold-domed towns. "The boy now dreamed the wild dream of entering as student at the University of Kazan, but when he made the attempt was but laughed at. Bitterly disappointed, forced to work, he settled down to toil in a stifling bakery. But the misery experienced there, coupled with an innate restlessness, drove him forth again; he peeled apples, worked as a gardener, a railway watchman and porter, and for a time was clerk in the office of an attorney. Restless, unhappy, he finally took to the road, became a tramp. "He wandered far and

formed the raw material of each story, each sketch that now flowed so freely from his pen. In his outward traits Gorky's work is reticent, a record of the life he lived. Within it is a passionate protest against the conditions, social and economic, of his native land."

Shortly after the public began to read Gorky's tales, he became a popular idol. Each of the three leading political parties, the Nationalists, Marxists and Conservatives, claimed him and made use of his works the one party against the other. Everybody read his stories and articles, his picture was seen everywhere.

In appearance Gorky is tall and raw boned, with a face of marked strength. A reddish mustache covers over his large, firm mouth, his eyes are a keen gray, his low brows are set in a continual frown. Perhaps the most striking feature of his face is his long, thin nose. He looks like a man who has drunk deep of the gall in life's cup. Of himself and his co-workers in the revolutionary movement he has this to say: "We are not anarchists—the people interested in this movement of which I am a small part. We are seeking reforms that must and will come. The Russian government of to-day is nothing less than anarchy and its members anarchists. There is no law, no order; it is anarchy pure and simple under the guise of organized government, in which those who are not absolutely debased are kept in entire ignorance of the true condition of affairs in our distressed country."

In 1901 Gorky was arrested for participating in the student troubles, but on account of broken health was released and permitted to go to the Crimea to recuperate. In 1902 the government rescinded his election to the Imperial academy. His recent trial and imprisonment are well known, he is to-day a world-figure.

The Great Ambition.

This ambition not to be satisfied with little things is characteristic of men of great nobility, and it had a great deal to do in shaping Beecher's career. If he had had an ordinary ambition, he never would have been the power in the world that he was—he never would have become one of the first preachers in the world. A steady stream cannot rise higher than its fountain-head.—Success Magazine.

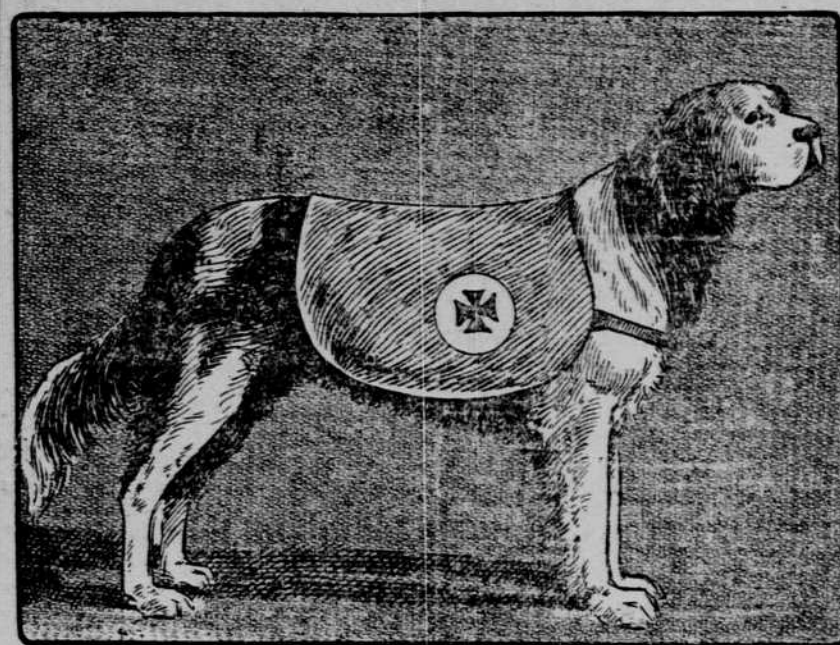
Effective Remedy.

It is said that a candidate for parliament at the recent English elections, while justifying flogging in the army remarked: "There is no necessary disgrace in being flogged. I was once flogged myself, and it was for telling the truth, too." "It seems to have cured you," said a voice from the back of the hall. This story was also first told about Prof. Mahaffy, of Dublin. Father Healy, of Bray, making the retort.

Men and Luck.

Strange that a lucky man seldom believes in luck.

DOGS FOR HOSPITAL SERVICE IN THE ARMY.



"Fritz," a noble animal of the setter breed, who has come to this country from the German army to teach American dogs a new usefulness in time of war. Ambulance dogs are now a regular feature of the armies of Italy, France, Germany and England.

MARKET FOR BURROS

WHERE THE ANIMALS ARE ON SALE IN SANTA FE.

Diminutive Burden Bearers Are Very Useful, But They Are Not at All High-Priced.

You can buy a burro for \$1.25 in this city. All you have to do is to go down to Burro alley anywhere from ten in the morning till late in the afternoon and strike a bargain with the first wood carrier you meet. Only make sure, advises a Santa Fe (N. M.) exchange, that your eye teeth are secure when the bargaining is over, for these burro punchers of the southwest are the canniest traders.

Burro alley is burro headquarters in Santa Fe. This is a narrow, crooked alley, lined with adobe houses. In the rear of a curio store, at the end of the alley, is a corral where the Josefs and Pablos and Garcias leave their burros after their loads of wood are sold, and here may be studied burro character in all its phases.

Nearly every burro in the corral will wear one of the tiny pack saddles which can be so deftly loaded with stove wood by the Mexicans who keep Santa Fe supplied with fuel. The wood is cut in lengths of about two or three feet and is piled in great mounds on the pack saddles. It is marvelous the skill with which the Mexicans can load their tiny burros with these great loads of wood. They are deftly fastened with a few twists of a rope and they will not slip to one side, nor is it possible for the burros to shake them off.

Many of these hewers of wood, whose Mecca is Burro alley, walk 40 miles in a day in order to make a sale that cannot approximate more than \$1.50. If a Mexican wood hauler is prosperous he will have, say, three burros. He will cut a supply of wood far off in the mountains, perhaps 20 miles from Santa Fe. Midnight will find his burros loaded, with their packs of wood piled high above their backs. Snapping his quirt and calling out expletives in Spanish that never fall to stir the feet of the laggards the burro puncher starts on his long walk to dispose of his wares. Early morning will find him in Santa Fe, for the burros are fast walkers when there is a Mexican behind them.

Once in Santa Fe the burro driver walks along the streets until he is hailed by some householder who has just run out of wood. There is a taint of his haggling and an inspection of the pitch-filled pinon wood on the backs of the burros. Then the ropes are jerked, the loads of wood fall to the earth, and Pablo or Jose pockets his money and starts back toward Burro alley. Here the burros are put in the corral and the driver sallies forth. Early in the afternoon the burros are driven out of the corral and the homeward march is begun. The driver does not reach home until late. His earnings are small, but he is content. He turns his burros out to "rustle" for themselves—for nobody ever thinks of feeding a burro—and in a few hours he is ready to start again on the long walk to Santa Fe.

One can seek, and seek vainly, a soured burro among the thousands of animals that are driven to Santa Fe. The burro may be ready to drop under the cruel weight of his load, but he looks content. Perchance his master lingers awhile at the Plaza, in which case the burro is apt to sink to the ground, load and all, and float forth peacefully into slumber. When he is commanded to get up you wonder how he is going to do it, under that great load; but somehow or other the slender legs get a leverage and the burro struggles to his feet and walks off at his master's bidding.

Trick of Vinyardists.

Vine growers in France market fresh outdoor grapes all winter by a new and curious method. Bunches of grapes when ripe are cut so that a piece of the vine five or six inches long remains attached. A large number of white-necked bottles filled with water are placed in horizontal rows in racks in a cellar, and the stem of the grapes is placed in the mouth of the bottle, while the grapes hang outside. The grapes do not touch the water, but are supplied with water through the stem. The low uniform temperature of the cellar is favorable to the preservation of the fruit and water is supplied daily to the bottles to make up for the evaporation.—Country Life in America.

Calculating Man.

"I don't like young Dr. Opatres," remarked the timid young thing. "No? And why?" "The other evening he called, and by and by he squeezed my hand and said something sentimental, and just as I was trying to look demure and blush I discovered that he had his finger on my pulse to see whether or not I was really affected by his attentions."—Judge.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING.

Go at the Task in a Methodical Manner and Save Unnecessary Hard Labor.

In spring cleaning, as in many other things, forethought is the mother of success, and the careful housewife will think and plan methodically long before the actual work begins.

As a preliminary to spring cleaning it is necessary to have a thorough turn-out of all the drawers, cupboards and storage places. In a modern house these may not be as many or as ample as you would like, but still it is wonderful how much you do store up, so much so that it is quite necessary to have a turn-out twice a year.

Some people hoard much more than others. They hate to get rid of anything, saying as soon as they do give this or that away they find a use for it themselves. But you cannot keep everything, so out with them all, see what can be used, and make away with the rest.

After the drawers have been emptied they need a good clean, a wash, or maybe a dust out will do, and then relined with paper. Use white or cream paper, but better newspaper than anything that looks soiled or creased.

If your wardrobe is open in the joinings and so lets the dust in, it is well to line it throughout with glazed calico, lightly tacked to the wood at the top and bottom.

This will save all that hangs therein. The walls of cupboards should be brushed down and whitewashed if necessary, and when the shelves have been cleaned put back everything that has not been condemned as rubbish.

Soap and washing soda are necessities that should always be bought in large quantities for the sake of economy; and of these you must have a plentiful supply; but there are other things that must be thought of such as ammonia, turpentine, whiting and furniture polish.

Provide plenty of flannel washing cloths, and silks, linen and cotton dusters. It is not necessary to use new material for these; old woolen dresses, flannel petticoats, silk handkerchiefs, linen aprons and print dresses can be utilized.

When the actual work begins it should be done in a methodical manner as possible. Begin with the highest rooms in the house, descend in order, take halls and staircases next, and finish off with cellars and outhouses. All hangings and curtains must be well-shaken when they are taken down to free them from dust. The most delicate fabrics can be successfully washed at home by using soap jelly with a little ammonia and soft water.

Colored articles must be dried in the shade to prevent fading. It will generally be found advisable to remove trimmings, and treat them separately. The great improvement in appearance will simply repay the extra labor.

When cleaning paint use warm water and a little ammonia. Take a clean, soft flannel and wet as much as the arm can reach. Wash and wring the flannel, and rub the paint till quite clean. Dry the surface thoroughly and polish with a soft cloth.

If the paint is left damp it shows the marks of the washing and loses its polish. For very light colored paint wring a cloth out of hot water, dip it in whiting and rub the paint till quite clean. Then wash it with clean water and polish with a wash leather.

The use of ammonia at cleaning time is a great saving of labor.—Marion Harris Nell.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

Where a very accurate straight line is required the material should not be torn or cut, but a thread must be drawn first to act as a guide before cutting.

In stroking gathers the needle should be held in a sloping direction and not upright, or it will pierce through the material and weaken it considerably.

If a material has a pattern running one way only care must be taken when cutting out a blouse that the two fronts do not have the pattern going in different directions.

As a rule the warp threads which run the length of the material are stronger and more firmly woven than the woof threads, which run from selvage to selvage. Remembering this, all parts of a bodice which are likely to stretch, such as sleeves, collars and yokes, should be cut the length of the stuff.

Sleeves which are full at the top or are fashioned with a puff should always be made over a lining for a good fit to be insured and the fullness to be kept in a proper position.

If a sleeve is made with a long cuff of lace it is best to mount it over a lining of white satin, but if a transparent effect is wanted chiffon should be used for the lining, as it makes the arm look much whiter underneath. The same rule applies to a lace yoke.

Loosely woven materials or those which are likely to fray easily are often a source of trouble to the inexperienced dressmaker, for however much is allowed for seams the threads are apt to become unraveled almost down to the seam stitches. To remedy this the raw edge should be overcast directly the garment is cut out before any seam is sewed up. By this means the necessity for wide turnings is avoided.—Chicago Daily News.

Egg Bread.

Sift two cupfuls cornmeal in a bowl, scald it with three-quarters cupful of boiling water, stir well, then add a cupful of sour buttermilk, beat thoroughly, and when well mixed stir in the yolks of three eggs, well whipped, and one teaspoonful of salt. Pour in a heaping tablespoonful of melted butter, then add a one-half scant teaspoonful of soda dissolved in little water, throw in the batter, and when mixed add the whites of the three eggs whipped to a stiff foam. Bake in a hot oven.

Seeking Their Own.

Japanese agents are said to be in London rummaging dealers' shops for specimens of old pottery art treasures, of which collectors have taken from Japan immense numbers in the last 20 years. They have recovered a large number, but the discovery of their mission has sent up the prices of Japanese ware.