

THE WAGWORKER

By W. M. MAUPIN

LINCOLN, - - - NEBRASKA

Nebraska Notes.

The capital stock of the new bank just established at Barada is \$6,500.

Wyatt & Gray, two residents of Beatrice, opened a cigar factory at that place.

A complete list of teachers has been re-employed for the Emerson public school.

At a meeting of the city council of Wayne three saloon licenses were granted at \$1,600 each.

Mayor Schultz has issued a statement showing that the citizens of Beatrice raised \$1,470.42 for the San Francisco sufferers.

While playing with schoolmates a little daughter of former Senator Currie of Broken Bow slipped and fell in an open ditch, seriously injuring herself.

The Rock Island railroad has just contracted for 2,000 carloads of stone which will be used in ballasting the Nebraska division. The purchase price was \$60,000.

The newly organized board of trustees of the village of Valley elected John Monahan chairman, J. H. Ingram clerk and Frank C. Kennedy treasurer for the coming year.

Two important business changes took place at Burwell. L. P. Douglas sold the Burwell house to W. H. Miner. William Salem sold his bakery and business to Ora Miller.

The Hartington city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting barber shops to be open hereafter on Sundays, subject to a fine of \$50 for violation of the ordinance.

Owing partly to the lack of harmony between the growers and a beet sugar company, the acreage of sugar beets planted at Sutherland this season will be somewhat less than that of last year.

One of the biggest land deals consummated in Gage county in years was the sale of the Emery Ellis section northwest of Beatrice to Henry Dammroger and Henry Pohlman for \$49,000 cash.

A large crop of fruit is expected around Schuyler. The trees are laden with blossoms and unless hail or frost visits that section of the country there will be the largest fruit crop ever gathered.

Work on the new Burlington depot at Beatrice is progressing nicely. An extra force of bricklayers will be put to work on the building and an effort will be made to have it completed by October 1.

For the first time in the town's history, Oxford is to have three saloons. The new applicant, W. H. Brannen, will commence business as soon as the building being erected for his use is completed.

Complete rural free delivery for Dixon and Dakota counties is scheduled to go into effect June 1. Ponca, South Sioux City and Waterbury will each get one new route and others will be rearranged.

Eighty snakes were found in one nest near Norfolk by Farmer Ed Wagner. He dug into a hole and located the reptiles, coiled up in several groups. It took fifteen minutes to slaughter them.

The new Home Telephone company of Beatrice has secured a ten-year lease on a suite of rooms in the Beatrice National bank block and have removed its exchange and toll lines to the new quarters.

All of the gambling houses in Nebraska City are closed. Six gambling houses have been in operation, each place paying a monthly fine of \$50. This order does not effect the operating of slot machines.

Howard Wickersham applied to the board of irrigation for right to use water from Boggy creek and West Boggy creek, branches of Hat creek in Sioux county. The application applies only to excess water or flood water.

The Reservation Town company which has just filed articles of incorporation will have its principal place of business at Dakota City and will buy, sell, lease, handle and improve real estate at the various townships and stations along the line of the Sioux City and Ashland branch of the Sioux City & Western railway in Nebraska.

The work of repairing the Keith and Lincoln counties irrigation district canal is progressing rapidly and a large force of men and teams are employed thereon. The repairs are to be quite extensive and will cost many hundreds of dollars.

Thieves raided the premises of A. T. Tart at Beatrice and carried away about eighty pigeons of the Homer variety. Mr. Tart has more than 200 of these birds and he regrets very much to lose any of them.

GENERAL AMNESTY

PRINCIPAL DEMAND OF RUSSIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

TIME IS NOW RIPE FOR REGENERATION

Reply to Address of Throne is Couched in Mild Terms but with Earnest Meaning—A Number of Reforms Sought.

1. General amnesty.
2. The abolition of the death penalty.
3. The suspension of martial law and all exceptional laws.
4. Full civil liberty.
5. The abolition of the council of the empire.
6. The revision of the fundamental law.
7. The establishment of the responsibility of ministers.
8. The right of interpellation.
9. Forced expropriation of land.
10. Guarantees of the rights of trades unions.

These are the principal reforms asked of the czar by the new parliament of Russia. They are embodied in the reply to the throne of which the following is the opening:

"It has pleased your majesty in your speech addressed to the people's representatives to express your determination unshakably to preserve the institutions whereby the people have been called on to exercise legislative power in conjunction with their monarch. The parliament regards the monarch's formal promise to the people as a sure pledge of that consolidation and of the further development of order and legislation in accordance with a strictly constitutional basis.

"The house will for its part make every effort to perfect the principle of popular representation, and to submit for your majesty's assent a bill relating to such representation basing it, in accordance with the unanimously expressed will of the people, on universal suffrage.

"Your majesty's appeal for common work for the good of the fatherland finds a lively echo in the hearts of the members of parliament, in the constitution of which representatives of all classes and nationalities are united in an ardent desire to regenerate Russia and create a state or order on the basis of all living in peace with one another and on the firm pillars of civic freedom.

"The parliament holds it to be its duty to point out that the conditions under which the country lives render really fruitful work for the renovation of the best powers of the nation impossible. The country has perceived that the sorest spot on our national life is the ambiguous power of the officials who separate the emperor from his people, and has declared clearly and unanimously that the renovation of public life is only possible on the principles of freedom, with the spontaneous participation of the people in legislative power, and in control of legislation through the executive authorities."

DENIED HABEAS CORPUS.

Supreme Court Considered Lincoln Case Too Small for Its Attention.

In an opinion by Justice Brewer the supreme court of the United States denied the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of James Lincoln, who was convicted in the United States district court of Nebraska on an indictment charging the unlawful introduction of liquor into the Winnebago Indian reservation.

He was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for sixty days and to pay a fine of \$100. His discharge was asked for on the alleged ground that the United States court had no jurisdiction of the offense charged. In dismissing the case the court said:

"While this court has authority to issue writs of habeas corpus for the discharge of any person imprisoned within the limits of the United States in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States, yet unless there is some special reason calling for the exercise of such authority, a party convicted in the trial court of the United States should pursue his remedy by writ of error, and this court cannot be expected in every case, especially every petty case of alleged wrongful conviction, to inquire by habeas corpus into the legality of the detention."

"In this case it is held that there are no special reasons justifying a departure from the ordinary and orderly mode of procedure."

SOUTH AFRICA TO BE RIVAL.

Great Britain Will Depend Upon It for Her Cotton.

Addressing the Liverpool, England, chamber of commerce, Sir Alfred Jones, president of the chamber, said that the British cotton-growing association would import this year from West Africa cotton valued at between \$500,000 and \$600,000. He argued that West Africa would produce shortly more cotton than Lancashire required. The speaker added that African labor conditions were more economical than those in America.

SHOCKING DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Wealthy Nebraska Farmer Kills Wife and Then Himself.

Sid Mackey, a prosperous and prominent farmer residing near Reynolds in the southern part of Jefferson county, Neb., murdered his wife and took his own life.

On the same farm where the suicide and murder resided, dwelt his son, Kirby Mackey, and family. The morning following the tragedy the wife of the younger Mackey went to the dwelling of her father-in-law and, seeing no one about the place, she entered. She was horrified to find the lifeless form of Sid Mackey lying upon a bed, a bullet hole through his head and a revolver in his hand. She hurried to her own home, and informed her husband of what she had discovered. The coroner was summoned and hastened to the place. Upon his arrival further investigation was made and the dead body of Mrs. Mackey was found in another room, she also having been shot through the head.

Mackey was one of the most prominent and successful farmers in Jefferson county. He owned about 200 acres of splendid land and lived in a fine farm house. He was a member of the board of county commissioners about twelve years ago and had always taken an active interest in public affairs. About three years ago his first wife died and eighteen months ago he was married to a widow, the woman whose life he took prior to ending his own. This later marriage is said to have been anything but a happy one and frequent disagreements are said to have taken place.

FAMILY OF NINE MURDERED.

Victims a Preacher, His Wife and Seven Children—Bodies Cremated.

One of the most horrible crimes in the history of Florida, if not of the entire south, was committed ten miles north of Milton. An itinerant preacher named Ackerman, his wife and seven children, the eldest about fourteen years old, were killed and their bodies cremated in their home, which was burned by the assassins. The crime was discovered by parties with whom Ackerman had an appointment. They found the house in ruins and the charred bodies of Ackerman and the eight other members of the family scattered about among the wreckage. Examination by physicians showed that Ackerman and his wife had been struck on the head with some blunt instrument, their skulls being crushed. The citizens of Milton have raised more than a thousand dollars which will be offered as a reward for the apprehension of the assassins, and Governor Broward has been appealed to to offer a reward for the state.

Ackerman is not known to have had any enemies.

NAVAL RECORDS PUBLISHED.

Advance Sheets on Encounters During Rebellion.

The navy department has issued the advance sheets of series 1, volume 20 of the official records of the union and confederate navies of the war of the rebellion, compiled by Charles S. Stewart, superintendent of the library and naval war records. This publication covers the period of time from March 15 to December 31, 1863, giving the operations of the west gulf blockading squadron. The period was one of the greatest importance to the naval historian, covering, as it does, the operations of Farragut and Porter, the operations at Port Hudson, the destruction of the Queen of the West; the Sabine Pass and Rio Grande expeditions; naval operations in defense of Donaldsonville and is given additional value by reason of the cuts illustrating the type of war vessel used in each navy.

Musical Festival in Lincoln.

The University of Nebraska announces a grand musical festival in Lincoln May 21 and 22, when the celebrated Theodore Thomas orchestra of Chicago will give three concerts. The Thomas orchestra is the greatest organization of its kind in America. It has been in existence since 1870 and has probably done more for the musical education of the people of this country than any other organization. Reduced rates have been granted on all railroads for this festival, an open fare of one and one-third.

WITHDRAWS FROM COLLEGE.

Instructor Opposes Gifts from Carnegie and Rockefeller.

Because the college trustees have accepted gifts from John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, Mary E. Bird, for nineteen years an instructor in the astronomical department of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., tendered her resignation. Miss Bird says that she will prepare a formal statement of her position to be read at the commencement exercises in June, when the matter of changes in the faculty and staff are considered.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

AFTER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LEAVES OFFICE IN 1909.

MAY MAKE WORLD TOUR.

President and His Associates in Their Fondness for Athletics—The American Soldier in San Francisco.



WASHINGTON.—Political prophets in Washington are trying to find a place for President Roosevelt after he goes out of office in 1909. One ingenious writer has predicted the election of Secretary of War Taft to the presidency, and declares that Theodore Roosevelt would be Mr. Taft's secretary of state. This arrangement has caused President Roosevelt considerable amusement and has excited the risibilities of men in public life generally.

The most frequently expressed opinion in political circles is that Mr. Roosevelt is more likely to come to the senate from New York than he is to fill any other position. Senator Platt's term will expire on March 3, 1909, the date on which Mr. Roosevelt will cease to be president of the United States. Mr. Platt is not a candidate for reelection, and if Mr. Roosevelt enters the field it is admitted that no one will oppose him. The senate would be a congenial field, after two terms in the White House. Some of the older members of the senate who have not had the most pleasant relations with Mr. Roosevelt as president are already grinning in anticipation of the fun they will have in hazing the new senator from New York. Those who know the president do not doubt that he will be able to take good care of himself when the hazing begins.

After Mr. Roosevelt retires from the presidency even though he is elected a senator from New York it is believed that his plans contemplate a tour of the world. He could start at once and do this tour before the beginning of the regular session of congress following. It is admitted that no one, not even Grant, has received greater honors than would be accorded to Mr. Roosevelt by all the great foreign nations he would visit. His reputation as the great peacemaker of the world would insure him a triumphal tour.

Martha Washington's Bible.

HERE was recently restored to its rightful owner one of the most interesting relics of colonial and revolutionary times. The long lost Bible of Martha Washington, which was taken from the home of the Lee family at Arlington during the civil war was a few days ago restored to G. W. Kendrick, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the commander of the confederacy. The wanderings of this old volume will never be known. Mr. Kendrick, who is a book collector, bought the Bible many years ago from a man named Stein. It was probably stolen, as were many other treasures from the Lee mansion, by the servants and soldiers, and pawned for a trifling sum by persons ignorant of its value.

The book has been kept with great care and is in fine condition. Its black leather cover shows few scratches. A few pages are torn, but the ink is still unfaded, and many leaves and flowers pressed by members of the Lee family are still in it. The Bible was printed in London in 1702 by "Charles Bill and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased, printers to the King's most excellent Majesty." It contains the "Order for Morning Prayer Throughout the Year," including the communion service, the articles of religion, the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocrypha, the metrical version of the Psalms and the table of kindred affinity.

The Bible does not contain the record of the marriage of Martha Custis to George Washington. The earliest birth reported is that of Fannie Park Custis, in 1710. The marriage of Daniel Parke Custis to Martha Dandridge, afterward Martha Washington, is recorded as having occurred in 1750.

Good Athletes.

N. PRESIDENT Roosevelt's cabinet are several men who can hold him level in certain lines of athletics, although the president has the reputation of being the greatest all-round athlete among public men in Washington.

He does not boast of particular skill in any sport except wrestling. In that he has quite a record. He is a very good rider, a good boxer, a fairly good shot, and a very fair tennis player. He gets most of his exercise, however, in wrestling and boxing, and if he cannot persuade any of his friends to stand up against him he will have some athletic instructor, come to the White House and try a few rounds with him with the gloves.

Two of his cabinet have fine athletic

records. They are Attorney General Moody and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf. Moody is one of the most enthusiastic baseball cranks in the country. When he was at college he was a crack player himself. He was captain of the Andover baseball team in 1872, and played with the "Varsity nine at Harvard for four years. If he gets the opportunity he still likes to play the game, but just now he takes most of his exercise in horseback riding.

Secretary Metcalf made quite a record as an armsman on the Yale crew away back in 1875-6. When he went to California in 1880 he became a member of the Olympic club, of San Francisco. He was one of the crack boxers of the club, and at one time held the middleweight amateur championship of San Francisco for wrestling. He does not indulge in any of this violent exercise now, as he has not been in good health for some time, and he, like Moody, confines himself to riding and walking. First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock is one of the greatest athletes in public life. He has a fine record as a baseball player, but his specialty is boxing. He is more than six feet tall, very quick, and has an unusually long reach.

Confidence Restored.

THE United States army has won new laurels by the part it has played in San Francisco. The authorities at the war department, however, are of the opinion that it has about completed its work there. Secretary Taft is opposed to the policy of retaining any number of troops in San Francisco engaged in the work of relief and restoration. He believes that these duties should be taken up by the citizens of San Francisco themselves. The longer the army stays there the more danger there is of conflict of authority between the municipal officials and the officers of the army. It is also felt that the people of San Francisco would be much more self-respecting if they are shouldered with the responsibility of maintaining order and relieving the suffering.

The conduct of the army officers and men in the great disaster in San Francisco has done much to restore to the army the confidence and respect of the people, and particularly of members of congress. It had become the habit of some congressmen and senators on all occasions to decry the American soldier. When the news came of the wiping out of the Moros at Mount Dajo in the Philippines there was a renewal of the criticism of the army and an outcry against the brutality and cruelty of the soldiers. This has all been hushed. When the same soldier, because those stationed on the Pacific coast are of the same army that has occupied the Philippines, went into the burning city, rescued men, women and children, went hungry that others might eat, and neither slept nor rested night nor day there was nothing heard about the brutal soldiers.

The employment of the army in this work was without warrant of law, but no violation of red tapeism ever met with so hearty approval or commanded so much respect in congressional and administration circles where the welfare of the soldier is supposed to be in charge.

A New Fertilizer.

SECRETARY WILSON's department of agriculture is constantly discovering something that is destined to be of benefit to the farmer. Just now the scientists in that department are somewhat excited over the supposed discovery of a new supply of fertilizer which can be furnished cheaper than the same material has ever been before secured. Heretofore the whole supply of carbonate of potash fertilizer has come from Germany, but Dr. Cushman, of the roads' office in the agricultural department, believes that he has found something in this country that will completely supplant the German fertilizer.

Last summer when Dr. Cushman was experimenting on some granite road material in his laboratory he extracted from some very finely powdered rock a large percentage of potash. He extracted this potash by electricity, but he concluded that as ground rock is very cheap, it might be worth while to try the experiment of letting the plants do their own extracting. He tried it on his own farm, and found that the powdered rock did actually act as a fertilizer.

The commercial value of imported fertilizer is about \$100 a ton. It is necessary in the tobacco fields and a number of other crops require it. The ground rock, on the other hand, can be produced for about three dollars a ton, and there is so much of it in the country that runs high in potash, and is available for use that the supply could never be cornered. It takes about twice as much of the ground rock to accomplish the same results as the imported fertilizer, but even then the difference in the price of \$6 and \$100 is evidently a great card in favor of the native material. The scientists at the agricultural department regard this as a very important discovery.

Burmese Inch.

The pulgait, a Burmese measurement, is the only foreign measure exactly corresponding to our inch.

There is no Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime or Ammonia in food made with

Calumet Baking Powder

—NOT IN THE BAKING POWDER TRUST—It makes pure food.

Shocking Precedent.

"What is the result?" asked the teacher of the primary class in arithmetic, "when you put two and two together?"

"A Kith," replied the curly-headed little girl in the front row.—Chicago Tribune.

Garfield Tea overcomes constipation, sick headache, liver and kidney diseases.

IN OTHER LANDS.

An electric railway will probably soon connect Moscow with St. Petersburg.

In the insane asylums of Germany more than a third of the patients owe their condition to strong drink.

Last year there were 39,211 millions matches sold in France, bringing into that nation's treasury \$526,950, this being a state monopoly.

A man of 80, elected a judge for Frutigen, Switzerland, is to go through a university course in order to enable him to pass the examination required by law.

A proposal to enact that no newspaper shall be edited, composed or printed from Sat. day midnight until sunrise on Monday morning, has been negatived in the French senate.

Denmark holds the record among nations for thriftiness. Her inhabitants have, on an average, £10 9s. apiece in the savings banks; English people have only £3 2s. a head.

In Australian gold mines it is considered that ventilation becomes bad when the proportion of oxygen falls below 20 per cent., or less than 70 cubic feet of air a minute is supplied for every man working in a mine.

The city of London's chief inspector of weights and measures reports that the weight of all loads of coal tested last year was satisfactory, and that "in most cases the weight exceeded the amount specified on the ticket."

One of the labor party's members of the new house of commons lately received from a constituent who thought he had a grievance to which the government should give attention, a letter of no less than 1,700 closely-written pages.

IN OCEAN DEPTHS.

Some of the most beautiful sights are found in the sea—the coral reefs and the sunken gardens, filled with strange marine plants. Some marine animals live only in the purest water, others only in the foulest water; for every condition there is a life to fit it.

In all ocean basins, hills and ridges, as well as troughs and deep holes, occur, and the bottom is covered with the skeletons of marine animals, changed by time into slime and stone. Some of the animals of the ocean have no eyes, having no need of them; others have a hundred eyes.

The largest animal and the tiniest animal are found in the sea. In places the sea is 30,000 feet deep. Its average depth is over 12,000 feet. Twice every 24 hours the water rises and falls. At the entrance to the Bay of Fundy the rise at spring tide is no less than 70 feet. The natural power that controls the tide is a tremendous one.

And the plant life in the ocean is almost as remarkable as the animal life. Learned men have been studying it for centuries and are only beginning to understand it. If you want to be interested as no novel can interest you, procure a book telling in a simple manner of the life in the seas. There are plenty of such books written for the people rather than for scientists.

One of the worms found in the ocean lives by swallowing sand, extracting from it whatever animal or vegetable food it may contain. The animals of the ocean live on each other. One animal kills its prey by means of an electric shock. A fish is known which fishes with a sort of hook and line and thus secures its food. There is a phosphorescence on the sea that at times produces a light so brilliant that at night one may read by it. This is produced by millions of living things.

To Renew a Mirror.

Keep for this purpose a piece of sponge, a cloth, and silk handkerchief, all entirely free from dirt, as the least grit will scratch the fine surface of the glass. First sponge it with a little spirits of wine, or gin and water, to clean off all spots; then dust over it powdered blue tied in muslin, rub it lightly and quickly off with the cloth, and finish by rubbing with the silk handkerchief. Be careful not to rub the edges of the frame.

Moth in Carpets.

If the moths have got into a carpet it must be taken up, thoroughly shaken, and pressed with a flatiron as hot as it will bear without scorching. Then liberally sprinkle the floor where it is to lie with spirits of turpentine, pouring it into any cracks there may be between the boards.

For Washing Brushes.

Dissolve rock ammonia in the proportion of one ounce to two quarts of water. Dip the brushes lightly in this and move backward and forward. Rinse thoroughly in cold water, shake and dry in the sun.