

### "LIVABLE."

#### An Old Fashioned Word that Expresses What It Is Intended To.

"Yes," said Mrs. Farron, decidedly, "Milly Morris is a nice girl clear through, and if anybody ought to get along easy with a tryin' mother-in-law, she ought. A more livable person I never knew."

"Livable?" repeated her listener. "Livable? That must be a local word. I don't think I ever heard it before."

"It may be local," rejoined Mrs. Farron, a trifle loftily, "and it may be bad, and it may be good; but anyway, it's just what I mean. Milly's livable. She's just brought up in a big family, and she's had to be, if she meant to be comfortable herself and let other folks be comfortable, too. There were more livable folks when I was a girl than there are now, and I think the big families had a good deal to do with it, though of course not everything."

"There were plenty of people then who never got their corners worn down, no matter how many brothers and sisters they had; but even when they rasped, those days, they got along together after a fashion. Nowadays, land! Sometimes it stumps me fair and square why the nice people I know in nice families can't seem to stand each other's little ways."

"Oh, I don't say it isn't so; when the doctors say they can't—and it generally ends in doctors—why, I suppose they truly can't. It's nerves, and nobody understands nerves unless the doctors, and I'm a long way from being sure that they do. But just you count up some time the families where there's always one member mysteriously off visiting, and then the number of folks you know that separate when they'd naturally stay together, if only they could hit it off—lone sisters and only-surviving bachelor brothers, and mothers and only daughters, and all sorts of family remnants that ought to be each other's best comfort. But as soon as they try living together, one of 'em gets nervous prostration, or has hysterical spells, or is ordered off quick to travel somewhere where the climate doesn't agree with the other one. They're fond enough of each other, generally, and they aren't generally ugly-tempered; they just aren't livable."

"It can't be endured, always, and it can't be cured, sometimes; but I'm firm in believing it could be prevented most times. If, when folks first began to harden in their own little crankums, and fret over the cracks of the folks they care most for, they'd stop and think where they were getting to; why, nine times out of ten they'd pull up in time, and get their nerves and feelings and foolish frettings tight in hand before they run away with 'em!"

"Yes, that's what I surely do believe. And outside the great, big, deep foundation virtues, if I had a daughter, the little virtue—if it is a little virtue—I'd rather have her have than any other would be just that—being livable. It's an all-around, life-long blessing to whomsoever it concerns."

"It may be good or it may be bad, or it may be local," assented the listener, thoughtfully, "but whatever it is as a word, livable is a good thing to be. I'll own that."

#### The Breakfast Food Family.

John Spratt will eat no fat,  
Nor will he touch the lean,  
He seems to eat of any meat;  
He lives upon Foodine.

But Mrs. Spratt will none of that;  
Foodine she cannot eat.  
Her special wish is for a dish  
Of Expurgated Wheat.

To William Spratt that food is flat  
On which his water dotes,  
His favorite feed—his special need—  
Is Eata Heapa Oats.

But sister Lil can't see how Will  
Can touch such tasteless food,  
As breakfast fare it can't compare,  
She says, with Shredded Wood.

Now, none of these Leander please;  
He feeds upon Bath Mitts,  
While sister Jane improves her brain  
With Cero-Grano-Grits.

Lycurgus votes for Father's Oats;  
Proggine appeals to May;  
The Junior John subsists upon  
Uneceda Bayla Hay.

Corrected Wheat for little Pete;  
Flaked Pine for Dot; while "Bub,"  
The infant Spratt, is waxing fat  
On Battle Creek Near-Grub.  
—Chicago Tribune.

#### Wages in Formosa.

The people of Formosa have just become up-to-date enough to have a railroad track of their own, and a detailed report of its construction has been forwarded to the stockholders, many of whom are Frenchmen and Englishmen. The rails are English; the locomotives are English and American; the bridge work and girders are American, and the rolling stock is native built on American trucks. The labor employed was Formosan and Japanese, but the work was done under the direction of French, English and American engineers. The rate of wages paid per day to the machinists and laborers furnish an interesting contrast between the value put upon work in the Occident and Orient. The Jap, on an average, received one-third more than the Formosan, and the day was of ten hours. Here is the schedule of the highest rates paid: Carpenters, 92 cents; sawyers, 64 cents; masons and plasterers, 80 cents; roofers, 48 cents; coolies, 37 cents; workmen on scaffolding, 52 cents; navvies, 47 cents; painters, 68 cents; blacksmiths, 75 cents.

When it is known at a funeral that the deceased picked out the hymns and arranged the program in advance, the women present find the occasion so sweetly sad as to be almost enjoy-



#### San Francisco has Chinese 'phone girls.

Boston local of journeymen tailors has been in continuous existence since 1802.

Finance Minister Witte has recommended that strikes be legalized in Russia.

The Teachers' Federation of Chicago is to become a member of the American Federation of Labor.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America enrolled 11,533 new members the past six months.

It is said that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

London, England, printers have voted to endeavor to have a representative in Parliament, and have levied a campaign fund for the purpose.

The C. M. Schwab Industrial School erected and donated to the borough of Homestead, Pa., by the man whose name it bears, is completed. The school cost \$125,000.

The introduction of one American spinning machine, which reduces the necessary employes by two-thirds, has led 80,000 workers in the Yorkshire and Lancashire (England) cotton spinning mills to threaten to strike unless the manufacturers agree not to import the American machines.

At Toledo, Ohio, a movement was inaugurated at the meeting of the Central Labor Union whereby the Central Labor Union, the Building Trades Council, the Metal Trades Council, the Allied Printing Trades Council and other central bodies in that city will join forces and operate under one head.

Another important victory for organized labor has been won through arbitration in Chicago. It is the advance in wages and improved conditions secured by the street car employes in their controversy with the Union Traction Company. The men have won a substantial advance in wages solely through their organization, and their future course will be watched by union men with interest. It has frequently happened in the past that a union was organized for a specific purpose, and when that purpose was accomplished it was allowed to drop.

The Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Association of Greater New York and vicinity has obtained a decision in the courts of law—the first one of its kind, it is claimed by the Amalgamated Painters, in the history of the State—which in effect declares that in the State of New York an association of mechanics is entitled to all legal rights an association of capitalists can claim, and that contractors dealing with labor associations, if they desire to employ members of such associations, must accept their conditions with the fairness he would accord a representative of a combination of capital that supplied him with the material.

#### ON A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

Experience of an Englishman During the Civil War.

When fortunes were being made by British merchantmen running the blockade of Southern ports during our Civil War, Sir William Allan, who had served in the engineering department of the British royal navy, signed as chief engineer on a merchant steamer, London M. A. P. repeats a personal reminiscence of Sir William which gives a good glimpse of those exciting times.

After a successful run into the Savannah River, the blockade-runner tried a second time, and met with disaster. One dark night she was stealing, with all lights masked, into Savannah, and ran plump into the arms of a Federal cruiser that was waiting for her in the darkness.

"Stop your engines or we shall sink you!" was the summons from the cruiser, which had suddenly unshrouded her lights and thrust out her guns close alongside.

"I stopped the engines," related Sir William, "and began to blow off steam. A boat from the Federal ship had come alongside, and suddenly an officer rushed into my engine-room and put a revolver to my head. He was in a rage, and told me I had opened the valves and was trying to sink the steamer. I must close them at once.

"I asked him who he was, and he answered:

"I'm the engineer of the steamer that has taken you."

"I can't believe you are the engineer," I said, "or you would have a spanner or an oil-can in your fist, instead of fooling about with a pistol, and you would know that I am only blowing off a bit of steam."

At this cool reply the officer dropped his pistol, and the two were soon good friends.

Chicago Again.

"Morrison has invented a pad for wrapping around the feet when one has the gout."

"Then he should put it on the market in Chicago."

"And why?"

"Because there are more footpads here than anywhere else."

It is one sign of age when a woman imagines she is looking sad, and some one asks why she is looking so sour.

If a man desires to fight, and does not want to be arrested, he can join a football team.

### TAFT WILL REMAIN.

Stays in Philippines for Indefinite Period—Wrapped Up in His Work.

Washington, Jan. 14.—After mature consideration it has been decided that Judge Taft shall remain in the Philippines as civil governor. The decision was reached only after the president had discussed the Philippine question thoroughly with Secretary Root and the other members of the cabinet, and with Vice Governor Luke E. Wright, who has been in this country for two months.

For several weeks it has been regarded as settled that Governor Taft would return to this country, perhaps in a few months, to become a justice of the United States supreme court. President Roosevelt indicated to Governor Taft in a letter dispatched to the Philippines more than a month ago that he could have the appointment to the supreme bench if he desired it.

It was the president's purpose to name General Wright as civil governor of the Philippines.

As soon as it was learned in the Philippines that Governor Taft was likely to leave the islands cable protests began to pour in on the president from prominent Filipinos. Even yesterday the president was in receipt of a cablegram from some of the most important interests in the Philippines urging the retention of Governor Taft as civil governor. The protests received in no manner reflected on Vice Governor Wright, for whom the people of Manila and of the islands generally, have the highest regard, but it was pointed out to the president that Governor Taft was ideally equipped for the position of governor, and that any change at this time would be disastrous to the archipelago. It was maintained that Governor Taft's relinquishment of his post would retard the development of the islands fully five years.

Governor Taft is known, as one high official expressed it, "to be thoroughly wrapped up in his work in the Philippines." His ambition has been to round out his career as a justice of the United States supreme court; but he has become imbued so entirely with the spirit of the great work to be accomplished in the Philippines and so perfectly in sympathy with the ideals of the best classes of the inhabitants, that he hesitated to relinquish his post at this time, even to accept the distinguished honor the president offered to confer on him. Today in response to the president's letter offering to him the supreme justiceship, a cablegram was received from him, suggesting with a sincere appreciation of the tender made to him by the president, that it might be better for him, in view of all the circumstances, to remain where he was.

After this it was announced unofficially, but entirely authoritatively, that Governor Taft would remain indefinitely a civil governor of the Philippines.

#### Language in Mexican Jail.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.—Formal recognition of the oft repeated charge that railroad employes who are Americans are discriminated against under the criminal laws of Mexico, and that many of them are now languishing in Mexican prisons without having been tried, was given today by division No. 55 of the order of railroad conductors, at a meeting held in this city.

Division No. 55 by vote appointed its presiding officer, W. H. Hollis, as its representative to start a national movement for a searching inquiry into the matter.

The movement also contemplates that three other great orders of American railway employes, the engineers, trainmen and firemen, will become interested in the investigations. The four orders have 600,000 members.

The action was the result of an agitation started by Harry H. Adams, formerly a locomotive engineer in Mexico. While employed on a Mexican railroad on May 2, 1901, Adams says that his engine and seven cars were wrecked and that he was absolutely without fault in causing the wreck. His left leg was crushed and later had to be amputated.

Adams says that even before he received medical attention he was taken before a magistrate, questioned and then thrown into prison where he remained a month.

Other Americans are in Mexican prisons, he says, whose trains were in wrecks through no fault of the prisoners, and some of them have been in prison seven or eight years.

Adams, while in prison met some of these men, who begged him to appeal to some of the railroad men in America to interest themselves in their cases.

#### Plague Hard to Control.

Mazatlan, Tex., Jan. 14.—The plague does not yield as rapidly as was hoped to the new sanitary precautions and medical treatment. Six persons died yesterday and eight fatal cases are reported today. The number of patients in the Lazareto is steadily increasing.

Chihuahua, Mex., Jan. 4.—It is reported here that a case of bubonic plague has been found in the mining town of Batopilas in this state.

### NEW LAND OF GOLD

SECOND ELDERADO FOUND IN THE KLONDIKE COUNTRY.

#### ON THE AMERICAN SIDE

DESCRIBED AS IMMENSELY RICH, BY MAN OF VERACITY.

#### ARE WORKING THE GROUND

Resembles Dawson District in Physical Formation, But Heavily Timbered—Stampede of Prospectors.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19.—A special to the Times from Dawson says:

A tremendously rich strike, the magnitude of which has never been equalled since Bob Henderson told his wonderful story of the Klondike, has been made eighteen miles north of a point on Tanana river, 300 miles from its source.

The district is in American territory. Circle has been depopulated, and a wild stampede of prospectors from all the surrounding country is in progress. As yet few have reached the discovery.

The holes that have proved the wealth of the country was sunk late last winter, and the first man to reach Dawson from the new country has just arrived. He is a Japanese named J. Wada, well known in Dawson, where his veracity and honesty are known as his chief trait.

The gist of Wada's report on the ground is that the district resembles the Klondike in its physical formation, but has a heavier growth of timber. Gold in widely different kinds had been found in eight different creeks when Wada left for Dawson on December 22. The original strike was made on Pedro, a creek running parallel with Tanana, about eighteen miles from the river. This creek is staked for miles. Dan McCarthy, a well known Dawsonite, made the discovery on Gold Stream, a continuation of Pedro, which has proved to be the richest so far found.

It was 25 cents at thirteen feet down and bed rock not yet reached. McCarthy struck pay dirt December 24, while sinking his first hole. It panned 7 cents. On Christmas day he had 16 cents to the pan. Three days later he had found 25 to the pan.

Gold Stream is a big district, three claims (Alaska dimension) wide. It was not yet all staked out when Wada left. About 100 men are working the ground.

Jack Costa was offered \$50,000 for his claim on Gold Stream and refused it.

Issues Farewell Address.

Fort Meade, S. D., Jan. 19.—The last order issued by Col. E. M. Hayes as commanding officer of this post and the Thirtieth United States cavalry, has been made public. It contains the colonel's farewell address in which he says:

"Having received notification to proceed to my home to await promotion, I hereby relinquish command of the Thirtieth cavalry. It is with a feeling of regret that I sever my connection with the regiment, which in the short period of its existence has achieved a reputation for military efficiency and discipline second to no other of the newly organized regiments of the army, a reputation which I predict will increase with the growth of the regiment in service and experience. In taking my departure I tender my thanks to the officers of the Thirtieth cavalry for the loyal support given me in building and maintaining the spirit and efficiency of the regiment."

The old warrior has gone to Washington, intending to stop at Cleveland O., en route. He has been in the army since August 28, 1855, when he enlisted bugler in company H of the old Second dragons, and has thus experienced nearly forty-eight years' continuous service, several years greater than any other officer in the establishment. He is sixty-one years old.

#### Not Starving in Silence.

London, Jan. 19.—The poor of London are not starving in silence this winter. It is said that the distress is far greater than for many years, and certainly the streets give evidence of the truth of this statement. Great processions of the unemployed march through the principal streets every day under red banners. Large detachments of police act as escorts for these shivering, unemployed hordes. They are flanked by thirty or forty half-clad individuals, who shake wooden collection boxes under the noses of the spectators. The principal procession assemblies every day at Mile End, White Chapel, under the auspices of the Society of Democratic Federation.

#### Two Courses For Hobson.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Upon the recommendation of Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, Acting Secretary Darling signed an order assigning Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson to duty in charge of the construction department at the Puget Sound naval station at Bremerton. Mr. Hobson is now in a position where he must resign from the naval service altogether or undertake active duty.

### Nebraska Notes

William Wynn an aged citizen of Plattsmouth, fell on the ice and broke two ribs.

Mrs. J. W. Roberts, of Wymore, died from the effects of terrible burns of a gasoline fire.

Fire destroyed Archie Campbell's barn at Hastings. Loss \$300. No insurance.

Walter Houston of Gering, charged with the murder of Clarence Fullerton on October 5, has been acquitted.

Henry Burrow, a German farmer of Elk Creek, had his ankle crushed by falling beneath a moving wagon.

Neal Milligan, a compositor on the Falls City Journal, fell and broke his left arm.

The Nebraska State Horticulture society held its annual meeting in Lincoln last week.

At the annual meeting of the Chadron Volunteer Fire department officers for the ensuing year were elected.

During the revival meetings at Nebraska City at the Free Methodist church Miss Ties burst a blood vessel and nearly died to death.

A child of Mr. Bloom on his way from Brighton, Colo., to Nebraska City, died from the bitter cold while they were encamped near Columbus.

The Gibbon Normal and Business college notified its students that the college will close. Inability to make expenses is given as the cause.

The high school building at Wolbach has been destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. A policy of \$750 expired several days previous to the fire.

Preparations are being made by the First Christian church at Beatrice, to build in the spring at a cost of \$10,000. The new church will be erected on the site of the present frame structure.

The Lincoln district Epworth League held its two days' session at Wahoo last week. The meetings were held in the Methodist Episcopal church. There was a large attendance.

Oscar Wedker of Pierce has been adjudged insane and will be removed to the asylum at Lincoln. Wedker has become so violent that it is considered dangerous to have him at large.

The cattle stealing case against "Four Spot" Harburt of Gering was dismissed after the evidence showed that the brand of the complaining witness, Mrs. Haynes of Alliance, was not recorded with the state brand commission.

Mrs. Thomas Colbert, living near Memphis, was taken to the insane asylum at Lincoln. She tried to hang herself last week but was rescued by her husband. Her mother is an inmate of the asylum at the present time.

The farmers met at Edgar to complete the organization of the Farmers' Commercial association. One hundred and twenty farmers had taken shares at \$75 each and three times that amount was guaranteed. Articles of incorporation and by-laws were adopted and a board of directors elected.

The value of self-help is being felt with new power by the citizens around McCook, and an organized effort is to be made for the benefit of southwestern Nebraska to secure enterprises and industries, to promote the culture of sugar beets and encourage the location of a beet sugar factory in the Republican valley in the near future. Southwest Nebraska Industrial association is the name of the organization effected. The organization commences its existence with a membership of over fifty, which will be materially increased as the matter is brought to the attention of the people and the purpose of the same becomes better known.

Unceasing efforts have been and are being made to recover the body of George Ruel, of West Point, who was drawn under the ice at the dam nearly a week ago, but without success. A mass meeting of citizens was called and a committee appointed to supervise the work of the volunteer searchers. Nearly the entire membership of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World of which deceased was treasurer, turned out and are cutting the ice away and searching the bottom of the dam. The weather being so cold and the water being fifteen feet deep renders the work very difficult. The search will not be abandoned until the body is found. His wife is prostrated with grief.

Charles Etherton has been arrested at Fremont for stealing a suit of clothes, an overcoat and \$21 from E. A. Docherty, a butcher at the Valley house. Etherton was traced by bloodhounds to the railroad and followed by the officers to Fremont where he was found wearing the stolen clothes and with \$17 of the money, the rest having been spent in a sporting house.

Shoot Negroes to Death.

Angleton, Tex., Jan. 17.—Late last night several men entered a cell of the county jail in which Ranson O'Neal and Charles Twinstall, were confined, with a number of other negroes, and shot the two men to death. The other prisoners were warned to cover their heads with blankets which they did.

The negroes were charged with the murder of County Attorney E. C. Smith at Columbia several weeks ago.

### FAMINE IN SWEDEN

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ARE FACING STARVATION

#### EATING BARK FROM TREES

FISH SUPPLY FAILS AND POPULATION ARE DESTITUTE

#### TRYING TO SAVE CATTLE

Declamation Threatened If Assistance Is Not Furnished. Limited Help Given

London, Jan. 17.—Telegrams from Stockholm confirm the distressing accounts of famine in northern Sweden, as given in these dispatches.

About 30,000 people are affected by this famine, which extends from the sixty-first to the sixty-seventh degree north latitude and from the Gulf of Bothnia and the Russian border into the interior.

The starving people are eating bark, which is dried, ground into powder, mixed with stewed Iceland moss and made into a kind of famine bread.

Coincident with the failure of the crop is the extreme scarcity of fish. The fishermen return from their expeditions empty handed. Even ptarmigan, usually found in great numbers in the stricken district, have almost completely disappeared. It is estimated that the expenditure of about \$6,300,000 will be necessary to save the population from declamation.

Thus far about \$200,000 has been subscribed, of which sum over \$12,500 was sent by Swedes in the United States. This amount does not include the money necessary to save the breed of cattle which alone can live through an Arctic winter, or supply seed for the spring sowing.

The peasants are making great sacrifices to prevent the extermination of their hardy northern cattle. In previous times of scarcity good fodder was obtained by mixing reindeer moss and aspen bark.

Now this is not available and finely chopped twigs of birch, willow and ash are substituted. The mixture is boiled and fed to the cattle warm, but it is found that the milk of cattle thus fed caused typhoid fever. This and other diseases are certain to spread unless relief is hastened. The situation threatens a repetition of the terrible famine of 1867, when thousands died of starvation and typhoid.

A special commissioner of the Swedish government, who has just returned from the scene of the distress, emphasizes the necessity for the adoption of immediate plans to abate the distress.

His report has caused a most painful impression and will, it is hoped, enhance the national efforts to provide remedial measures. Up to the present 1,300 carloads and \$1,100,000 represent the total quantity of provisions and fodder shipped to the famine stricken area.

Acts Worthy of Savages.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—Among the passengers on the steamer Newpart, from Panama and way ports, were Lieut. Arthur H. Dutton and J. J. Many and four enlistment men of the American-manned Colombian cruiser Bogota, which sailed from this port October 7.

They speak in any terms but enthusiastic terms of their experience in Colombian waters.

"A trifling offense was at times punished by 100 lashes on the bare back with a flexible cane. Men were shot for mere nothing.

"A few days after peace was declared two liberal officers who had refused to acquiesce in the conditions, but were captured were taken to the Chiqui fort in Panama and there lashed brutally until dead.

"Some prisoners who had been taken after a particularly stubborn resistance, had their legs or arms cut off, or their eyes or ears removed and were then released to go maimed through life. Some died from loss of blood.

"One of the several schooners loaded with refugees which Bogota was to wing, sprung a leak in deep water at sea. The refugees were rescued and the captain and crew of five men were about to follow them, when the Colombian official in charge ordered them back on board the doomed schooner. Let them perish within, he exclaimed. The six unfortunate, innocent of any wrongdoing, were left to their fate on the sinking schooner without sails and no boats."

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