

"LIVABLE."

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

"Yes," said Mrs. Farren, 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. Farren, 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 been 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 respected, 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 hysteric 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 crankums 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-round, 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 mater 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-Grapo-Grits.

Lycurus votes for Father's Oats;
Prozine appeals to May;
The Junior John subsists upon
Uneda 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, 62 cents; sawyers, 64 cents; masons and plasterers, 80 cents; roofers, 68 cents; coolies, 37 cents; workmen on scaffolding, 52 cents; navvies, 47 cents; painters, 68 cents; blacksmiths, 70 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-

USE CORN FOR FUEL

DODGE COUNTY FARMERS ARE BEGINNING TO USE IT.

SWATHED IN DEADLY FLUID

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH IN GAGE COUNTY—DUE TO GASOLINE.

DISCOVERED UNCONCIOUS

Approached the Stove With a Saturated Garment—An Omaha Lawyer Found Dead by the Roadside.

Fremont, Neb., Jan. 13.—History seems about to repeat itself in Dodge county. Farmers are beginning to burn corn for fuel as they did in the early nineties when it was selling for ten cents a bushel and the crop was overwhelmingly large. Now it is not so much the fact that corn is low in price but that fuel is high and in some cases practically impossible to get that accounts for the use of corn as a heat producer. Only the poorest part of the crop is being devoted to that purpose. Part of the corn filled late and was caught by the frost and it is this which is being utilized to supply the place of fuel.

Coal is very hard to get in Fremont. Citizens are going from one dealer to another endeavoring to secure it but are met everywhere with the response that more orders are already on hand than can be filled. The dealers have no coal in stock and rely only on what they have ordered. The situation is as acute as it could be without entailing general suffering. A local resident tried in vain today to get some out soft coal and finally bought half a ton of anthracite for \$7.50. It is actually easier to get the anthracite product than the bituminous article at present.

Poorer people have been in great need of fuel of any kind during the zero weather. Children have been seen going along the railroad tracks picking up pieces of coal or out in the timber across the river gathering branches to bring home. Some who are in good circumstances will have to resort to burning wood if the present conditions continue much longer.

Lawyer Found Dead

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 13.—W. D. Beckett a well known lawyer was found frozen dead Monday at noon. His body was lying two miles west of Benson near the Little Papio creek. Henry Rapp, a milkman, found it and reported to the coroner. As the milkman reported that the body was not there when he passed early in the morning life had evidently not been extinct many hours. The limbs were frozen stiff but the body was not yet rigid. Mr. Beckett was forty-four years of age. He leaves a wife and four children, two of the children by a former wife. He was a prominent attorney for many years, but during the past year has been drinking heavily. His wife recently sued for a divorce. The last time Beckett was seen as at 1:30 Sunday morning when his nephew, Mr. Woodrough, talked to him. The nephew supposed he was then on his way to his room at the Her Grand hotel. Instead of going there he evidently started into the country toward Benson. During his professional career in Omaha Beckett was a member of several firms and had appeared as counsel in some of the most important suits filed in the courts. At one time he was the law partner of Judge R. C. Read.

Woman Burned to Death.

Wymore, Neb., Jan. 13.—Mrs. J. W. Roberts, the wife of a prominent farmer living south of town, died this morning from the effects of a terrible burn. Mrs. Roberts had been washing a waist in gasoline. Saturday evening, and had gone near the stove with it. The article took fire and before she could help herself the flames enveloped her. She threw a carpet over her head and ran out of doors, where she fell in an unconscious condition, and was in that state when the family returned from town late in the evening.

No Extortion at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 13.—The soft coal operators' association of the Des Moines district held a meeting this afternoon and decided to refuse to sell coal to Des Moines retail dealers and teamsters who have in the past or may in the future sell coal to consumers for more than \$3 a ton, the retail price fixed by the association.

Doubt Legality of Will.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 13.—A peculiar contest began here in the probate court today when the widow of the late millionaire, John McCormick Gibson of this city, who died at Asheville, N. C., a few months ago, presented for probate a copy of his will, made from stenographic notes alleged to have been preserved by Attorney Wells of Asheville. The original will, it is asserted, has never been found since the death of Mr. Gibson.

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 cabled 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 found 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 hesitates 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.

Languish 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.

Culhuabau, 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.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Members of the Legislature Gather in Lincoln and Proceed to Organize the Legislature.

MESSAGES OF GOVERNORS

An Interesting Reception by the Outgoing and Incoming Chief executives—The State Officers Sworn.

The state legislature is now fully organized and in working order. Ninety-nine members of the House of Representatives gathered in Lincoln last week to perform this duty, one member having died since election. The thirty-three senators were all on hand in due time and ready for work.

Many members reached Lincoln Sunday and some earlier than that, and all were on hand before Monday night. The usual preliminary skirmishing was done, though there was not as much excitement as usual. Monday was the busy day with the candidates and workers, as well as with the army of busy seekers after appointments to the numerous smaller positions about the legislature.

As early as Sunday evening the republican members held a conference and agreed upon Hon. W. H. Harrison, of Grand Island, for president pro tempore of the senate. That party having a large majority in both houses it went without saying that its nominees would be elected. Monday evening John H. Mockett, Jr., of Lincoln, was nominated by the republicans for speaker of the house and John Wall for chief clerk.

When the two houses convened at noon Tuesday Chief Justice Sullivan was called in to administer the oath to the members, and the above named were elected. A. R. Keim, of Falls City, was elected secretary of the senate. These preliminaries being finished the two branches of the legislature were duly organized and ready for business. They then adjourned until Wednesday.

At eleven o'clock Wednesday both branches convened. The only business transacted was the announcement of appointments and canvassing the vote, for state officers. This done, adjournment was in order. Thursday, immediately after assembling the house and senate met in the house of representatives in joint session and proceeded to install the state officers. Chief Justice Sullivan, accompanied by associate Justices Holcomb and Sedgwick appeared at the speaker's desk and administered the oaths of office to the state officers elect. Governor Savage read his message as also did Governor Mickey, after which the legislature took a recess until Tuesday afternoon.

In the evening a reception was held in the senate chamber, which was attended as usual by a throng of people. It was a gala occasion and passed off very smoothly.

LITTLE SAYINGS

Men are prone to forget the sensitiveness of a woman's disposition.

Women scout at the utility of thinking twice before speaking once.

Men dislike to be considered lacking in ability to size up a schemer.

One-half of the imports into this country are of materials for manufacture.

Canadian trade with Great Britain has increased over 6,000,000 the past year.

Men are possessed of the idea that women are bound to take their advice.

Women often show an obstinacy which indicates want of mental balance.

Women are disposed to overdo the evidences of gratitude for favors shown them.

Men resent the imputation of seeking association with what is called swell society.

Women usually make the most of an occasion which seems to enhance their social status.

Men frequently fail to enjoy pleasure because of a disposition to demand more than a fair share.

Women often indulge in extravagant expressions in a way to lead to unfortunate circumstances.

Twenty-three thousand tables covered with hieroglyphics have been brought from Nippur, in Mesopotamia by Prof. Hilprecht.

The water power available on the Pacific slope for producing electric energy is equivalent to the combustion of 300,000,000 tons of coal a year.

A great many modish women are wearing the heavy, mercerized chevrons so much in evidence last summer, but whether cotton, silk, or wool, white is the approved color.

In 1880 the value of farm products of the south exceeded that of manufactured products by more than \$200,000,000, while in 1900 manufactures exceeded farm products by more than \$190,000,000, though during that period the number of persons engaged in agriculture increased 36 per cent.

Nebraska Notes

William Wyon 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 Horticultural 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 bled 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 Gibson 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 price 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" Hurlburt 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.

FAMINE IN SWEDEN

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ARE FACING STARVATION

EATING BARK FROM TREES

FISH SUPPLY FAILS AND POPULATION ARE DESTITUTE

TRYING TO SAVE CATTLE

Decimation 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 decimation.

Thus far about \$200,000 has been subscribed, of which sum over \$12,500 was sent by Sweden 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 \$1,000,000 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 Newport, from Panama and way ports, were Lieut. Arthur H. Dutton and J. J. Many and four enlisted men of the American-manned Colombian cruiser Bogota, which sailed from this port October 7.

They speak in any thing 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 Chi-qui fortress 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 was 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 wrong doing, were left to their fate on the sinking schooner without sails and no boats."

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 Tustall 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.