

By D. M. AMSBERRY

BROKEN BOW, - NEBRASKA

A People's University.

The magnificent building of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, which has just been dedicated in the presence of representatives of foreign governments and men of learning from all over the world, is a memorial and tribute to human aspiration. It is not accident, but a significant and natural thing that this great people's university should rise in the heart of the roaring, grimy Birmingham of America. Here the great fortune of the donor was in large part made. Here are the men who helped him make it. Here he, too, in his youth, worked with head and hands, and felt that insatiable thirst for knowledge and light which the new institute will help to satisfy. To this day Mr. Carnegie holds in grateful memory the persons who helped him by such small favors as the loan of a single book. The Carnegie Institute embraces five great departments: the library, with a quarter of a million volumes; the museum containing one of the finest natural history collections in the world; the art gallery, with its annual international jury and generous prizes; the music hall, where the best work of great composers has an adequate presentation; and the great group of technical schools, for admission to which 10,000 students have already applied. It would be unjust to overlook the courage and the far-sighted generosity of the city of Pittsburgh in building up the institute, says the Youth's Companion. Every offer which Mr. Carnegie has made has been met half-way by the municipality, and every step his philanthropy has advanced has been promptly paralleled by the city. Skilled workmen and the great industries in which they are engaged have made Pittsburgh one of the great American cities. The Carnegie Institute will help to place it among the great educational and artistic and musical centers. Although its physical atmosphere is dark and smoky, its mental outlook is bound to be clear, wholesome and invigorating.

Great printing works are established at Nartang, in Tibet. A traveler says: "There are thousands and thousands of blocks at Nartang, comprising matter in type equivalent to numerous different volumes. Each wooden block is about 24 inches long by 12 inches wide, one face having carved upon it a complete page of lettering. The method of printing is primitive in the extreme and consists of laying the paper on a flat surface and levering the block upon it with a long handle, much as the village blacksmith works his bellows."

One of the gravest perils which fire fighters are constantly facing is the fierce heat. After successful trials, a newly-invented "heat veil" has been introduced into practice at Cologne, Germany, where 200 men have been supplied with the appliance. The veil is made after the principle of a safety lamp, with double windows. It is composed of fibers of cane, which possess the peculiar property of retaining water for a considerable length of time. The veil is made damp before being fastened to the fireman's ordinary brass helmet.

St. Lazare, a leper's hospital in Paris, built at the close of the eleventh century, is to be razed and its site cleared and purged of foulness by the admission of fresh air and long-excluded sunshine. A plague spot for centuries, the scene of many a nameless, unrecorded tragedy, as well as of many that stain with blood the archives of medieval France, the site of this ancient hospital will be given to open-air spaces and modern buildings.

Immigration Commissioner Sargent has stated that the law under which it is unlawful for a state to pay the passage of intending immigrants or to assist immigration except by advertisement, does not apply to Hawaii. Under the auspices of the Territorial Immigration society immigrants are being brought to the island from Europe and the Azores to take the place of Japanese laborers upon the sugar plantations.

Gen. Batyanoff, a Russian naval officer, is quoted as declaring that the American shipbuilding yards can turn out in two years as many ships as European yards can turn out in five years. He accordingly recommends that the czar let to American builders a contract for construction of a far eastern squadron.

A brand new danger has come to terrify humanity—sparks from the wireless telegraph. The principal cause for alarm is that fire insurance companies may take it as a pretext for further boosting rates.—Kansas City Journal.

A Chelsea girl who bought for her father to hang in his office a framed motto, "Do It Now," was shocked to learn next day that, after long hesitation, he had married for his second wife a girl three years older than herself.

Lincoln Letter

Current Gossip from the STATE CAPITAL Legislative and Otherwise

Sheldon estimated the receipts of fees by the various offices as follows: Governor, \$170; auditor, \$210,000; secretary of state, \$65,000; land commissioner, \$10,000; banking department, \$30,000; food commissioner, \$5,000; board of irrigation, \$500; oil department, \$19,000; board of fire and police, \$19,000; national aid for the soldiers' homes, \$72,000; interest on deposits, \$16,700; convict labor, \$68,000; back taxes, \$100,000; a total receipt, including the general fund levy, of \$3,476,370.

Prospects for a good state fair this year are looking up and the indications are the exhibits of live stock and other features which will go to make a good fair will be far in excess in number and quality of previous years. Just at this time Secretary Mellor has been notified that space has been asked for 825 pens of hogs when the accommodations will take care of only 442. A feature which will be added this year is the contest for a prize for the best Shorthorn milker.

State Superintendent McBrien went to Grand Island, where he takes part in an entertainment given in honor of Superintendent R. J. Barr of the Grand Island schools, who has served in this capacity for twenty-five years. No other school teacher in Nebraska has ever held onto a job that long.

Judge A. M. Post, the referee appointed by the Nebraska supreme court to take testimony on the alleged lumber trust, made his report. He finds that the Nebraska Lumber Dealers' association, as now maintained, is not contrary to the state trust laws. The investigation made by the referee covered a period of several months, in which practically all the lumber dealers of the state were made defendants. If the supreme court sustains the referee it means the dismissal of the suits.

Grain dealers of the state doing business along the line of the Missouri Pacific railway for some months past have experienced considerable trouble in getting cars in which to ship their grain. Some elevators have been able to secure but one or two cars in an entire month. The grain men doing business on the line of that road, in this state, met to organize and do what they could towards getting after the railroad.

The corps of janitors at the state capitol have been busily occupied in moving the property of the various state officials who have been assigned new quarters by the state board of public lands and buildings. Oil Inspector Church was the first man to change his office quarters. The bureau of labor has so far refused to comply with the edict that it move from the first to the third floor. Its officers declare that they mean to secure legal advice before they give up the room occupied for twenty years.

Governor Sheldon has finished his work on the bills passed by the legislature and out of the various appropriation bills he cut a total of \$249,411. This leaves the total appropriations of the legislature \$3,241,780.90. The cuts made by the governor were as follows: Wolf bounty, \$35,000; deficiency wolf bounty, \$22,411; a deficiency on the deficiency, \$2,000; for a wing to be built at the Kearney Normal school, \$85,000; for a new building at the Beatrice Institute for Feeble Minded, \$15,000; for a gymnasium for the Institute for Deaf and Dumb at Omaha, \$30,000; for an engine and boiler at the Peru Normal school, \$5,000; for a building at the Grand Island Soldiers' Home, \$25,000. All the other appropriation bills that passed were signed.

Nebraska has a pure food law at last. After all sorts of amendments had been made, they were all overturned and the bill made even more drastic and sweeping than the national law. Nearly twenty years ago United States Senator Paddock championed a pure food law in the U. S. senate, but as he then thought, without avail. It was the seed that was sown then that has slowly grown and is just now bearing fruit, not only nationally, but in his own state and in many others.

Attorney General Thompson has recommended to County Attorney Roach of North Platte, Lincoln county, that he begin prosecution of the Union Pacific Railroad company for violation of the 2-cent passenger fare law. County Attorney Roach complained to the attorney general that the Union Pacific continues to charge at the rate of 3 cents per mile for tickets between North Platte and Sidney, notwithstanding both cities are in Nebraska.

An incident of the waiting and worrying over the governor's action on the appropriation of the Kearney Normal school was the meeting of the State Normal board at the office of the state superintendent. The board convened to discuss cutting down their plans for a \$100,000 building to an \$85,000 building, as that was the way the bill read when it passed the legislature. Suddenly the board remembered that the governor had taken no action, so proceedings were stopped for the time being.

The legislature passed a total of 221 bills, of which ninety-six were senate files and 125 were house rolls. Governor Sheldon signed 204 bills and vetoed fifteen. Two bills became laws without his action. Of the bills vetoed eleven were house rolls and four senate files.

Following are the reasons assigned for the vetoes of the governor:

H. R. 112—Appropriating \$85,000 to erect two wings to the Kearney Normal school. In vetoing this bill the governor says: "The appropriations for the coming biennium must be kept safely within the state's income. In my judgment the necessities of this institution and the present condition of our finances do not warrant this expenditure."

For the same reason the governor has vetoed H. R. 190, 381, 478 and 491.

In vetoing H. R. 355, amending the banking law, the governor says: "The section of the statutes which section 3 of this act would amend has already been similarly amended by H. R. 105. Many of the country banks do not fulfill the requirements of section 8 of this act. It does not exempt banks now doing business under their present charters. In my judgment an act like this which would probably disturb these banks greatly, should not be passed by the emergency clause."

H. R. 534, the deficiency claims bill, was approved, with the exception of the following items: Bounty on wild animals, unpaid claims Nos. 35,638 to 36,300, inclusive, and Nos. 556 to 3,644, inclusive, as recorded in the auditor's record, \$22,411.50, and estimated deficiencies for the payment of animal bounties, \$2,000.

In vetoing S. F. 266, by Burns of Lancaster, a bill for the appointment of a board of examiners of plumbers for the city of Lincoln, the governor says: "This bill is amendatory. The original act as passed in 1891 (session laws 1901, chapter xxi, page 321-326) under the title thereof the enactment was restricted to cities having a population of more than 50,000. In 1903 the legislature attempted to amend section 1, so as to make this act apply to cities having a population of more than 40,000, but the title of the amendatory act referred alone to section 1 of the original title so as to apply to cities having less than 50,000 inhabitants. The amendment of 1903, making the act applicable to cities having more than 40,000 inhabitants, was not within the title of the original act, which referred alone to cities having more than 50,000 inhabitants. The amendment of 1903, therefore, was not within the title of the original act and is unconstitutional. This void provision is a part of the act as it appears in chapter xiv, article 3, compiled statutes of 1903. This S. F. 266 conflicts with the constitution and cannot be approved. Besides, the repealing clause in S. F. 266 is a general one, purporting to repeal all conflicting provisions in existing statutes. This form of repealing clause in an amendatory act does not meet the requirements of that part of the constitution which declares that the section or sections so amended must in express term be repealed."

Within a few days the offices in the state house, with the exception of those occupied by state officers, will all be changed and it will take a directory for any one to find any one. The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings met Wednesday and allotted new rooms, it being necessary in the opinion of the board to change practically every office to make room for the State Railway commission, which is the only addition to the present number of offices in the state house. It fell to the lot of Chairman Eaton and Secretary Junkin to carry around the move out notices and some of the language used by those to be ejected from pleasant quarters was unique and entirely original. Offices were allotted as follows: The oil office moves from the first floor to the lieutenant governor's room on the second floor. The state veterinarian will office with the State Board of Charities on the third floor. This office has been on the second floor. The labor bureau, which for years has been on the first floor, moves to the house engrossing room on the third floor. The Agricultural society moves from the first floor in the north center of the building to the labor bureau room. The game warden moves from the second floor to the senate judiciary committee room on the third floor. The irrigation board moves from the north center of the building to the senate enrolling room on the third floor. The State Railway commission takes the rooms now occupied by the State Board of Irrigation and the Agricultural society. The Supreme Court commission takes the two rooms of the secretary of the senate and when it wants it will use the senate chamber. The state superintendent takes on the room vacated by the oil office and makes it a part of his already large office rooms. The Beatrice Times hopes the time will come before many years when the state will feel warranted in giving its capitol an extensive overhauling and improving. It is a very commonplace building in comparison with the one in Iowa, and rather of a discredit to a state that has grown in wealth like Nebraska has during the past ten years. People should not take the narrow view that rebuilding and improving the state house will help Lincoln chiefly. It belongs to Nebraska.

Once a Forest King.



Magnificent lion recently presented to the New York Zoological Gardens by Andrew Carnegie's little daughter. It was stuffed and mounted in the New York Museum of Natural History.

A MASTODON ON ICE.

PREHISTORIC MONSTER, PRESERVED INTACT, FOUND.

Will Be Taken from Resting Place in Alaska to Yukon Exposition at Seattle—Big Beast to Look as if Alive.

Seattle, Wash.—When warm weather comes again a party of men with well-developed domes of thought is going to take out of cold storage the largest and the oldest piece of meat ever preserved in this manner. They will be strengthened for their work by roasts from this wonderful bit of cold-storage preservation, and will bring back to civilization enough to prove the almost unbelievable stories they will tell.

The particular piece of meat, which

is to be taken out of cold storage shortly after the robins' nest again, is a mastodon, which was discovered incased in ice in the Cleary creek region of Alaska late last summer. The proposition is to induce this monster to yield up its hide, hair and bones for exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, to be held at Seattle, Wash., year after next.

The flesh will be eaten, as it is not considered practicable to preserve it with embalming fluid by the process practiced during the late unpleasantness with Spain in the case of roast beef prepared for the fighting men.

Skeletons of the mastodon have been reconstructed from scattered bones and exhibited at former fairs, but no exposition has had the big beast just as he looked when alive.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition

WILL SELL JOHN D.'S HAIR OIL.

Rockefeller Refuses to Pay Duty on Wonderful German "Restorer."

New York.—A bottle of hair oil which a celebrated pharmacist of Berlin sent to John D. Rockefeller some time ago is to be sold by the government because the oil king failed to pay the customs duty on the package. John D. at the time the precious preparation reached this city already had given up hope of growing his own hair on his head, and had purchased a wig from a French artist in that line of endeavor.

It is claimed that if Mr. Rockefeller had used the contents of the bottle from Berlin he would now have a luxuriant growth of hair two feet long and also a full set of whiskers. The oil is guaranteed, it is said, to grow a beard on a wax image.

A box of lozenges which a Scotchman forwarded to Mr. Rockefeller from Edinburgh for the cure of his indigestion is also to be sold by Uncle Sam for the nonpayment of duty. It was never claimed by the Standard Oil magnate. One lozenge, according to the modest account of the patentee, would have enabled the founder of the University of Chicago to eat with ease and comfort anything but a hair mattress.

Other things addressed by cranks to Mr. Rockefeller are included in the sale.

PROTECTION OF CHILD LIFE.

Congress for This Purpose to Be Held in Brussels Next Fall.

Washington.—The department of state has received from the Belgian minister announcement of the second international congress of "gouttes de lait" (protection of child life), which will be held at Brussels from Sept 12 to 16, 1907.

This congress is to be held in accordance with resolutions passed at the general meeting of the first congress of "gouttes de lait" at Paris in 1905. There will be two sections. The first will be concerned with philanthropic and social questions, the second with the scientific problems of infant hygiene. The congress will consist of Belgian and foreign members who have subscribed beforehand the sum of 20 francs (\$3.96). Any institution for the protection of child life may be represented by a delegate in whose name the subscription should be paid.

An exhibition of infant hygiene will be organized and opened during the congress.

will be held primarily for the exploitation of Alaska.

Late last summer, while President J. E. Chilberg of the exposition was at Nome word was brought in that a complete specimen of a mammoth incased in ice had been discovered by W. E. Thomas on Cleary creek.

Mr. Chilberg investigated, and learned that the specimen was practically perfect, the flesh and hide being intact, except in one small place, which the melting ice had exposed, where some animal had eaten away a portion of the flesh.

Aside from the small hole in its back, the animal was in excellent shape. It is probably the finest example of the preservative powers of cold storage extant, for the animal got caught long before people knew even how to keep ice during the summer months.

President Chilberg learned also that the mastodon could be removed from the ice, preserved and shipped to Seattle at comparatively small cost.

It was too late then to send a crew of men to preserve the specimen, but there was present the consolation that the approaching cold weather would freeze it solidly and no harm could come to it until next summer.

Early next season Prof. Trevor Kincaid, the zoologist of the University of Washington, will be sent into the interior of the northland to save every particle of the creature possible. The job of preserving the monster will be a big one for some taxidermist.

PUT PONIES ON SNOW SHOES.

Novel Experiment on Mountain Trail—A Complete Success.

Granite, Ore.—To Elmer Thornburg and J. W. Tabor of this place probably belongs the distinction of being the first parties to travel over the deep snows of the Blue mountains with horses equipped with snowshoes. Their first venture in this way of traveling was so successful that hereafter for such trips they will use horses instead of carrying heavy packs on their backs.

The trip was to the Ben Harrison mine, about 15 miles from this place, in the Greenhorn mountains. The road for six or seven miles this side of the mine is buried under several feet of snow. Packing mine supplies and provisions over this snow on snowshoes is a difficult proposition, and it was to avoid this that the experiment was made with horses on shoes. The horses used were two black ponies owned by Grant Thornburg. They weigh between 600 and 700 pounds. The snowshoes were made of boards, 12 inches square, one of these being firmly clamped to each foot of the ponies.

This fitted, the ponies were able to walk over the snow eight feet deep with perfect ease. They were hitched to a beef hide, in which had been sewed 500 pounds of mine supplies and provisions, and this was dragged behind the team.

The Smithsonian Institute.



Mr. Charles D. Walcott, the new secretary of the Smithsonian institute at Washington has announced that a fresh departure in research work has been made possible by the gift of private funds which are to be applied to particular investigations.

ITALY IS TAKING TO BEER.

Native Breweries Flourish and Opportunities Await American Product.

Washington.—One naturally associates the Italian, especially in his native land, with wine in his drinking hours. Yet Giuseppe's fondness for beer and other malt drinks is rapidly growing.

Consul James E. Dunning of Milan reports that the Italian demand for beer is being rapidly met by the native breweries, which are increasing in number and output. The consul continues:

"The demand of foreign residents of Italy is adequately met by German and Austrian importations. There is no promising field for American beers, but the situation apparently offers opportunities for study on the part of American manufacturers of malt extracts and other tonics of that nature.

Ten years ago for the fiscal year 1896-97 the Italian government tax on manufactures yielded only \$31,000 from breweries; for the fiscal year 1905-06 the same rate yielded \$890,000. In the meantime importations of foreign beers grew rapidly, arrivals from Germany Austria-Hungary and Switzerland since 1901 being as fol-

lows in quarts: In 1901, 5,563,000; 1902, 6,105,000; 1903, 6,520,000; 1904, 7,525,800; and 1905, 8,610,000.

Reckoning from the tax rate on manufactures, in 1905 there was consumed in Italy 30,465,000 quarts of domestic beers and 8,610,000 quarts of imported beers, a total of 39,975,000 quarts, or four and one-half quarts annually for the adult male population. Thus the Italian use of beers is yet moderate, wine continuing to be the national drink. In 1905 Italy produced 2,928,923,000 quarts of wine, of which 98,225,800 quarts were exported. The balance, 2,830,697,200 quarts, being consumed at home, gave a per capita consumption of 325½ quarts of wine per year for each man of voting age.

"The serious intention of the Italian brewers to meet foreign competition is indicated by the fact that there are already 95 breweries in the kingdom, all in north Italy. Advertising is conducted on an extensive scale.

"It may be more than suspected that there is an opening for American malt extracts and other 'tonics' of that nature. The Italian is a ready taster of these specially bottled goods and could easily be taught the benefits of this class of product."