

## NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

### ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

Former Governor Hickey is said to be in very poor health.

A series of religious revival meetings have been planned for Tecumseh.

The Adams County Medical society held its annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year.

In the Kearney Industrial school there are nineteen cases of smallpox and the institution has been quarantined.

The lid has been put on by the mayor of York, and drinks hereafter on Sunday will be conspicuous by their scarcity.

Ed Galbraith, who recently completed a three-year service in the United States army, has been appointed deputy sheriff of Thayer county by Sheriff A. L. Townsend.

Mrs. Jennie Little of Lincoln has sued Peter Helser, William Hahn and Peter Hahn for \$10,000 damages. She alleges that the three saloonkeepers debauched her husband.

The new Baptist church at Peru, with modern equipment, completed at a cost of \$7,500, was dedicated last Sunday. The dedicatory sermon was by Rev. A. O. Williams of Lincoln.

Harry Fix, the seventeen-year-old son of Phillip Fix, residing five miles northwest of Clatonia, Gage county, was killed while out hunting, by the accidental discharge of a shotgun.

The American Beet Sugar company is working the territory around Sutherland for contracts with the farmers to grow beets the coming season. It is expected that a good acreage will be planted.

The Farmers' National bank of York is in receipt of \$25,000 new circulation secured by purchase and deposit of Panama bonds, and is advertising for farmers and business men to bring in their checks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Fisher of Assumption celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. A number of friends and relatives gathered to help them make the affair a happy one and a good time was enjoyed by all.

The Territorial Pioneers' association, in session at Lincoln, elected the following officers: President, A. N. Yost; vice president, R. R. Randall; secretary, C. S. Payne.

The business portion of Dewese was almost wiped out by flames which destroyed the large Hedrick general store, Soucek's hardware store, Cline's restaurant and the postoffice. Ample insurance covers the loss.

Scott Kimball, the thirteen-year-old son of C. H. Kimball, a ranchman near Rosebud, accidentally shot himself while playing with a revolver, the bullet going through his abdomen. The wound will probably prove fatal.

Joseph Sloby was killed at the Rock Island depot in Fairbury while driving the mail wagon to meet train No. 17. The switch engine was backing down the side track and he attempted to drive across the track ahead, but was caught and crushed under the tender.

C. A. Snyder, manager of the Auburn Electric Light and Power company, has purchased the plant of the Blue Springs Electric Light company. The affairs of the company have been in the hands of the district court for some time and were ordered sold by Judge Kelligar.

As a result of "putting on the lid" at the Soldiers' home in Grand Island, pensions were, for the first time, paid this year directly at the home, the authorities securing \$3,000 at the banks and making payment at the institution, making it unnecessary for the men to go to the city.

The other morning when H. Schmidt living near Blue Hill, went out to his farm, he discovered that someone had stolen his \$50 harness, which he had just purchased. He at once sent for the Beatrice bloodhounds. The dogs traced the party who stole the harness and the goods were recovered.

A tramp broke into the farmhouse of Will Stouder, two and a half miles south of Louisville, while Mr. Stouder and his wife were in town. The man had just gotten out to the gate as Mr. Stouder returned, and opened the gate, for which Mr. Stouder thanked him. On entering the house the family found everything had been overturned and searched.

George King, an old man who said he was 70 years old, and looked as though he might be older, was an applicant for lodging at the police station in Fremont. He said he was on his way afoot to Wyoming, where he had acquaintances who would give him a chance to do what little work he was able to do in payment of his board. He was helped along on his journey.

The Hastings College Oratorical association held its annual preliminary contest. H. Clare Welker, on "Government Ownership of the Railroads," won first place and will represent the college in the state contest to be held in Omaha next month.

During 1906 County Judge Wilson of Otoe county issued 284 marriage licenses and the number decreased in 1907 to 164. In 1906, he married forty-six couples, and in 1907, forty-five. The office was more than self-sustaining, as he turned over to the county treasurer the sum of \$172.75.

## QUARANTINE FOR CATTLE.

Governor Issues Order Affecting Counties in Western Nebraska.

On the recommendation of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture Governor Sheldon has issued a quarantine proclamation against certain counties in the state, as follows:

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has seen fit, on account of the existence of scabbies in cattle to some extent in certain counties of this state, to regulate the movement and shipment of cattle therefrom.

South Omaha is a public market. Therefore there must be maintained at the stock yards a quarantine division. All cattle shipped from parts of this state under quarantine by the Bureau of Animal Industry to South Omaha, whether infected or not, must be unloaded into the quarantine division. This necessarily works a hardship upon the shipper in the quarantine district whose cattle are clean.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, upon the request of the deputy state veterinarian, has concluded to co-operate with the state in the control of scabbies in cattle within this state. To ameliorate the present conditions and to prevent the spread of scabbies throughout the state to the injury of the cattle industry, it is hereby ordered, subject to the approval of the governor, that the regulations of the honorable secretary of agriculture, known as Order No. 143, now effective in the interstate movement of cattle, be and the same is hereby extended so as to control the movement and shipment of cattle from the counties of Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Cedar, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Dundy, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Perkins, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.

All cattle in counties within this state not above enumerated may be shipped without inspection to any points within this state as "uninspected cattle" until such time as it may be ordered otherwise.

### Smallpox at Kearney.

Lincoln—Nineteen cases of smallpox were reported in the Kearney Industrial school. County Physician Gibbons reported the malady to Health Inspector W. H. Wilson. There are 201 inmates, and the disease has been raging since December 24.

### Guard Company Will Not Disband.

Beatrice—At a meeting of Company C, Nebraska National Guards, it was decided not to disband. A committee was appointed to secure cheaper quarters for the company and it is now up to the citizens to assist the company financially.

### CHANCELLOR WILL REMAIN.

Regents Issue a Statement Regarding Rumors.

C. S. Allen, president of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, has issued the following statement: "The rumor that Chancellor Andrews has resigned has been given such publicity that it is due the public and the university to state the facts.

"Last spring the chancellor was in ill health, resulting from an attack of la grippe. His recovery was slow, and fearing that he could not regain his health without a complete rest, he tendered his resignation at an informal executive session of the board. The board by unanimous action refused the resignation and voted him a leave of absence for four months. At the end of his vacation he returned greatly improved in health, and the improvement has continued to this date. All traces of the malady from which he suffered last spring have disappeared. He is physically able to attend to the duties of his office and is attending to them to the satisfaction of the board. He has not tendered his resignation nor will he so long as his present good health continues."

### Date Soon to Be Fixed.

Lincoln—A telegram has been received from Commander Nicholson of the battleship Nebraska by Governor Sheldon stating that it is probable the ship will be at San Francisco when the Atlantic fleet arrives. The commander said, however, that only the Navy department knew for certain. Governor Sheldon at once wrote the Navy department. If the Nebraska remains at San Francisco until the Atlantic fleet arrives it is the intention of the governor to delay the presentation of the silver service to the ship until that time.

### Both Prison and Fine.

Grand Island—At a session of the United States district court, John Wilson of Scotia, Greeley county, was arraigned on the charge of depositing a letter of an indecent and lascivious nature in the United States mails, addressed to a young woman of Scotia. The accused plead guilty and was sentenced to sixty days in the Lancaster county jail at hard labor conditions in the Hall county jail; to pay a fine of \$200 and the costs of the prosecution.

### Dates for Court Set.

West Point—Judge Guy T. Graves has set the terms of court for the year 1908 of the several counties in the Eighth judicial district as follows: Cuming county, February 3 and September 14; Dakota county, February 17 and September 27; Stanton county, March 2 and October 19; Cedar county, March 16 and November 9; Dixon county, March 30 and November 30; Thurston county, April 13 and October 5. The first day of each term is set for the hearing of applications for citizenship.

## MY CITY FOR THE BLIND

BY "CARMEN SYLVIA" QUEEN OF ROUMANIA



SOME years ago a young man who had just finished his period of conscription entered my service. He was a capable stenographer, and had command of several languages. I had engaged him that he might lighten somewhat the arduousness of my work by copying manuscripts for publication, but principally that I might intrust to him the management of my minor matters.

Very soon cruel Fate struck him blow after blow. The death of his first child, then of his wife, and finally of his mother—one loss succeeding another with sad swiftness—overwhelmed him with grief and despair. I have always found that in great sorrow work is the supreme alleviator. I decided that if I could give him work up to the limits of his physical endurance I should make it possible for him to support his afflictions and sustain him in his solitude.

Just then I heard of Nowak's invention for the blind, and I had some of his machines procured. I had for a long time sought to aid the blind in my own and other countries in a manner that others had not till then attempted. I had found that those who instructed the blind demanded not enough of brain work and too much manual labor, which deprived their hands of that fineness of touch which helps them to perform the functions of eyes for those bereft of their visual organs.

The machine did not justify its reputation, and I had another sent from America, a very heavy and expensive printing machine, which cost almost \$120, and the manipulation of which was so fatiguing that a vigorous youth could not operate it for longer than three hours each day.

We had established an asylum for the aged. As I traversed its passages, whence opened little rooms where the patients were already installed two in a room, I passed a youth wearing dark spectacles and with the gait of a blind man. I asked about him. He was blind. "But," I replied, "he is still young." My remark suggested that he ought to work, and that a home for the aged was not his proper place. I was told that the youth had been a typographer in a newspaper office, earning about \$8 a month even when his sight had begun to fail, and he had finally become blind.

But his employer died, and the youth, who was married, was driven to begging. Charity is not always wise. Some charitable ladies, thinking to succor him, parted him from his wife, and placed him with one of the aged inmates.

If I cannot see far, God has placed in my heart eyes that can see at once when prompt help is needed. When I had returned home I bade Monske hasten with all speed and hire a small house, where he was to install Theodoresco and his wife.

The blind man began at once to make proofs of the pages which Monske then printed, and they worked in harmony in a little garret in my residence. Again Theodoresco earned his bread and lived happily with his amiable young wife, thanking God daily for his fortune. In the summer we went to Sinaia, while Theodoresco was sent to the waters, as he suffered from muscular atrophy, probably caused by lead poisoning, to which typographers are subject. Soon after our return Monske came to me. "I think that Theodoresco has discovered something," And he explained that his blind friend had passed the summer months in trying to invent a better printing machine than that he was using. He had decided that the Braille characters made upon paper could be mounted on a paper cylinder in such a manner that to take further impressions was easy. Only a practical typographer would have solved the problem thus.

Monske worked day and night, making experiments upon paper, upon card, upon wood, and finally, upon metal, until the invention owed nothing to Theodoresco except the first divine inspiration.

We patented the machine in the principal countries of the world. Monske worked incessantly. Christmas, 1906, he presented me with a dainty little model, but when I worked

with it it revealed some few defects. He set himself to work again, and at last produced the present pattern, so incredibly simple that my comment was "The egg of Columbus."

A man completely blind is now able to print 5,000 sheets every day without fatigue, and soon the blind will have as many books as they can desire. This then will come to pass! We shall be able to impart to the blind a high culture, and shall profit by their teaching. They will be debarred only from studies demanding the use of the microscope and the telescope, but in the empire of thought they shall be kings, because they will be free from distraction. Monske and I developed our plans after prolonged consultations. I asked our first oculist how many blind people were in Roumania, and when he informed me that there were 20,000 I was astonished. We soon became conscious that it was impossible to proceed as in other countries. In my native town of Neuvid was situated the blind asylum for the province. It contains only 70 inmates, and it cost \$25,000 in round figures. But here we had absolutely no money, only the knowledge that we had a valuable commercial asset in the machine.

Neither Theodoresco nor Monske wished to make any personal profit, although their patents might have brought to them enormous wealth. We decided to deliver the machines at extremely reasonable prices, retaining only a small profit for the cause of our blind. Business began during October, 1906. We could have made deliveries much sooner if we had gone to foreign manufacturers; but to this I would not agree, as I wished the money to remain in the country. Thus we had to practice the virtue of patience, but the call of the blind was impatient. Just at this time our exhibition was opened; and we had an exhibit, mounting both an old machine and a new one, and having both manipulated by blind operators, thereby showing to the world the superiority of our invention.

I have never felt within me a sensation of greater pride than when I wrote upon one panel of wood "Printing Machine for the Blind—old American System" and upon another: "New Invention by the Roumanian Theodoresco." Monske refused absolutely to take any credit to himself. His sole desire was that to Roumania should come the glory of the invention and that the name of a Roumanian should be pronounced blessed by the world. And when the article had been exposed to public inspection, offers flowed in like a swollen torrent. In a short time our capital was \$3,200, but what was this when we had to consider 20,000 blind?

Our plan developed. We determined to found a colony of the blind, a city of the blind, where both those with and without sight might dwell together, for the greater number of the blind were married, or wished to be.

They should come to us with wives and children, and we should form a hive of industry. We had already 21 fathers of families, remuneratively employed in chair making. Formerly they begged, now they sang as they worked.

A lady presented me with a field of 50 acres, and we laid this out as a garden. We built all around it small cottages, and had for all a common kitchen, so that the women might be free to work without burdening the blind husbands with the care of the families. We started many industries—a rope and twine making department, a brush factory, a shot foundry, and others which are suited for blind operatives. We established a school, presided over by blind masters. We taught music, one of the blind teachers being an expert violinist, and he mastered the piano so as to convey instruction in that instrument also.

Our city of the blind promises to be bright and its inhabitants happy; hence I have christened it "Vatra Luminoasa," the Home of Light.

Women love dress because they enjoy the admiration of men and the chagrin of other women.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

### SEEKS SOUTH POLE



Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, M. V. O., the young British officer, introduced several innovations when he started for the south pole with an English party recently. Profiting by past experience, he went practically without vegetables, it being found that they do not keep well, and carried only the best of meats. He will use a specially built automobile for the earlier stages of the journey and, instead of relying on dogs for the final dash over the snow and ice, he will rely mainly on the hardy little Siberian pony.

As commander of the expedition he has taken with him 38 men. "Success" has been painted on the funnel of the old Newfoundland sealing vessel, Nimrod, whose name has been changed for the trip to Endurance, and Lieut. Shackleton expects to plant on the south pole itself the union

Jack, presented to him by Queen Alexandra.

Almost as many fruitless expeditions have been made to the Antarctic regions as to the Arctic, with the odds in favor, however, of the Antarctic explorers getting back to a warmer and more congenial climate.

Shackleton's vessel sailed from Lyttleton, New Zealand, and is expected to reach King Edward VII. island February 1, which will be midsummer in the Antarctic region. The vessel will then return to Lyttleton and wait until January, 1909, before going to the base of operations on King Edward VII. island to bring the explorers back to civilization. The motor car is not built for speed. It will carry the provisions.

The base of operations is 750 geographical miles from the pole. It is expected on the return of the spring to establish depots to within 500 geographical miles of the pole. The dash to the pole will be made by only three members of the party.

Lieut. Shackleton went with Capt. Scott five years ago in the latter's historic dash to the pole, in which a record for "furthest south" was established. During the 96 days' journey over the ice Lieut. Shackleton was stricken with snow blindness and so had to be fastened to the sledge, when all the dogs were dead, in order to do his share of the pulling. He spent Christmas day, 1902, 300 miles from the ship, and the party had a plum pudding which weighed only nine ounces. On his return to England Lieut. Shackleton was made a member of the Victorian order.

### DEFENDER OF ROCKEFELLER

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, comes forward as the defender of John D. Rockefeller, whom he represents as the burden-bearer of the community, conveying inferentially the impression that the multi-millionaire takes the money of the American people with a sole view to using it for the best interests of humanity by establishing universities at Chicago, general educational boards and institutions of research. And Dr. Judson is no doubt sincere in the opinion he expresses, for he is a man of considerable independence of thought and not a mere truckler to the money power.

He comes of an old American family that was mainly instrumental in organizing the Baptist church in America, a family that was of considerable importance in the early days of New York state. Incidentally, he is a nephew of Grover Cleveland, but he does not trade upon that.

The doctor was born in Jamestown in 1849 and was graduated from Williams college in 1870. He was for 12 years assistant principal of the high school at Troy, N. Y., and in 1885 accepted the chair of history and a lectureship on pedagogy in the University of Minnesota. Seven years later he went to the University of Chicago as assistant professor of political science, and was shortly afterwards promoted to head of his department. The administrative qualities he displayed while acting president during Dr. Harper's illness caused him to be selected as president of the university at the latter's death.

Dr. Judson is the author of a number of authoritative works, including: "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," "The Growth of the American Nation," "The Higher Education as a Training for Business," "The Mississippi Valley," and a number of others on a wide range of subjects. He has been decorated by the German emperor as a compliment to his literary ability.

### THAW TRIAL JUDGE



Victor J. Dowling, justice of the supreme court of New York, who is sitting as trial judge in the Thaw murder case, is one of those judges who believe in deciding every question as it arises, promptly and definitely, and allowing no criticism of his ruling afterwards. At the last Thaw trial Justice Fitzgerald allowed the lawyers the fullest latitude in arguing every little point of law, and after he had decided the point would permit them to carry on another long drawn-out debate. This is a thing that Justice Dowling has never been known to tolerate. He holds the record for the shortest murder trial in New York. By holding the attorneys down to the case and excluding all extraneous matters he had a verdict in 40 minutes from the time the case was started.

Dowling studied law in the office of Justice Fitzgerald. At the University of New York he won many honors, particularly the Devlin prize for classics, and also prizes for both the best written and the best oral examinations. From the beginning he has been an ardent politician and he has served two terms in the state senate, besides being for several years one of the party leaders and one of the secretaries of the Tammany hall executive committee. In 1905 he was elected by a handsome majority justice of the supreme court, the term for which is 15 years and the salary \$17,500 a year.

The judge is 41 years of age. He is a recognized authority on constitutional law and is the author of the Dowling anti-gambling bill, which he presented while in the senate. He belongs to a number of Catholic benevolent societies, several historical societies and the Oakland Golf club. He has fought many battles for the labor unions.

### NEW OKLAHOMA CONGRESSMAN

That he is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian and nine-sixteenths Scotch-Irish is the boast of Charles D. Carter, new member from the fourth Oklahoma district. His paternal ancestor, Nathan Carter Sr., was captured when a small boy by Shawnee Indians at the Lackawanna valley massacre, when all of the other members of the family except one of Nathan's sisters were killed. Nathan Carter was afterward traded to the Cherokees, one of whose full-blooded squaws he married. Mr. Carter's father, a captain in the confederate army, added to this strain of Indian blood by marrying a one-fourth breed Chickasaw woman, a sister of Gov. Guy, chief of the Chickasaws.

The new representative was born in a little log cabin near Boggy depot, an old fort of the Choctaw nation, 38 years ago. When seven years old he was taken by his parents to Mill Creek, a stage stand and postoffice on the western frontier of the Chickasaw nation. When 11 he started to school at a log school house nearby. When 13 he entered the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, where he finished when 18. Two of these five years at the academy he missed in order to work as a cowboy on his father's ranch.

As a cow-puncher and broncho-buster he began life for himself at "Diamond Z" ranch, where the city of Sulphur now stands. He was then 18. When 20 he accepted a position in a store where he advanced from clerk to book-keeper, cotton buyer and cotton weigher. When 23 he was appointed auditor of public accounts for the Chickasaw Nation, and three years later became a member of that nation's council. From this position he advanced to superintendent of schools and mining trustee of Indian territory. At the time of his election to the new congress he was in the insurance business.

