

TRAMP KNEW HUMAN NATURE

Simple Strategem That Secured for "Knight of the Road" a Substantial Meal.

A clever little bit of human nature was used by a "knight of the road" recently on a matron living in a suburb of Pittsburgh, and as a result he slept with a full stomach that night.

The suburb is quite small, and when the tramp dropped off a freight and ambled up the main street he was quite hungry. There were about ten houses which gave fair chance of meals, and the tramp lost no time. He was not surprised when the first housewife slammed the door in his face, nor the second, for that was natural and the proper thing to do. But when he reached the ninth house, or rather was helped away, he was thoroughly disgusted. The town certainly had him hoodooed.

After a short rest and a deep think the hungry one knocked at the door of the tenth house.

"Madam, can you let a hungry man have a bite to eat? I don't think you can, though," he said. The woman opened her ears.

"Why can't I?" she inquired.

"The woman next door said you didn't have enough for yourself." He got his meal.

At the Bovine Faucets.

"I sent my little boy on his first visit to the country last week," said a Washington Heights milk dealer. "Although my boyhood was passed on the old farm, Willie has grown to the age of eight in the city. He had been watching Uncle Hezekiah milk the cow on his first evening, and when he returned to the house his aunt asked him:

"Uncle Hezekiah through milking the cow, Willie?"

"Not yet," answered Willie. "He has finished two faucets and has just begun on the other two."

Reasoning of Youthful Mind.

A schoolmistress whose hair was of the blackest hue, was one day giving a lesson on a coal mine to a class in Suffolk, England. To make the lesson interesting as possible she went on to say she had herself been in a coal mine. A little lad put up his hand, and when pointed to said:

"Please, teacher, is that what made your hair so black?"

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of GASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of *Charles H. J. Little*.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

An Average.

"Doesn't it annoy you to be bald headed?"

"Not at all," replied the genial citizen. "When we go out evenings my wife wears more than enough hair for two."

FERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

Some choirs have the artistic temperament so badly they will sing a lullaby just before the sermon.

Dr. Wagon's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Slight-purged little granules.

The best way to lead the way to wrongdoing is to make a mockery of the punishment of the strong.

Levin's Single Binder 50 cigar equals in quality most 100 cigars.

When a man dries up like a mummy he usually thinks he is a saint.

THE KEYSTONE TO HEALTH IS HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

The fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has helped thousands of sickly people back to health during the past 56 years should convince you that it is the medicine you need for Indigestion & Stomach Ills.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable - act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature: *Wm. S. Carter*

CENTENARY JUNE 23

CELEBRATION AT BELLEVUE ON THE ABOVE DATE.

ALL NEBRASKA IS INVITED

Addresses by Prominent Men During the Day and in the Evening at Brandeis Theatre in Omaha.

On Tuesday, June 23, the Nebraska centenary celebration will be held at Bellevue. It is under the auspices of the Nebraska State Historical Society, of which J. L. Webster is president.

An event of more than usual interest will be the unveiling of monuments marking points of interest in and about Bellevue in the afternoon of centenary day. Three organizations are to be represented in the affairs of the day. The territorial pioneers' association, the Douglas county pioneers' association and the Sarpy county association are expected to each figure in the day's program.

At the afternoon meeting in Bellevue Mr. Webster will preside and Governor Shallenberger, G. W. Watters and Albert Watkins, historian of the state historical society, are to be speakers.

Proclamations from Mayor Dahlman of Omaha and Mayor Trainor of South Omaha are to be issued declaring June 23 a special holiday and orders from Washington have allowed a half holiday for the employees of the South Omaha postoffice. Similar orders are expected in connection with the Omaha postoffice.

The care of the grounds at Bellevue for the picnic and celebration has been left to the Sarpy county pioneers association. Assurance was received at meeting of the general committee on Saturday evening that all arrangements for the celebration would be taken care of. A big tent is to be erected for the benefit of those who will hear the speaking program.

All Nebraska is invited, and a special invitation is to be issued to the residents of Pottawattamie and Mills counties, Ia., to attend the celebration. Notification has been received by the officials that special delegations will attend from Gage, Lincoln and Lancaster counties in Nebraska.

George E. MacLean, president of the Iowa state university, and Chancellor Avery of Nebraska university are to be speakers at the meeting to be held in the Brandeis theater in connection with the Bellevue centenary on the evening of June 23. John Lee Webster, chairman of the general committee in charge of the centenary celebration, has received the acceptance of Chancellor Avery and President MacLean.

The meetings will comprise several interesting numbers aside from the principal addresses of the evening. A band and a choral society will furnish music. Webster, who is also to preside at the celebration in Bellevue in the afternoon, is to speak as president of the state historical society.

Unfavorable Weather.

Unfavorable growing weather for growing corn during the past month has made it necessary to replant a good many fields in Nebraska, and a few cases are reported where the farmers are being put to the necessity of planting a third time. The corn which was put in by the check row system is doing better than the listed grain, because the kernels were left near the top of the ground where they got the benefit of warm sunshine. When listing was done in April, the ground was dry and farmers plowed the ground deep.

Banks Have Money Galore.

Regardless of the vast investments that have been made by the people of Nebraska during the last few months and the amount of money put in the lands of other states, the banks indicate that the money had hardly been missed. Secretary Royse of the state banking board has issued a statement showing the condition of the banks at the close of business May 11. It is of a highly satisfactory condition.

Jury Finds Henry Guilty.

Guilty on all three counts was the verdict returned by the jury in federal court which heard evidence in the case of E. H. Henry, charged with using the mail to defraud.

Mains Files for Congress.

E. L. Mains, deputy food commissioner, filed his name as a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in the Fourth district. Mr. Mains filed personally as a democrat and included in his filing a petition asking that his name also go on the populist ticket as a populist.

To Test Aeroplanes Flights.

The Lincoln Aero club just organized is planning to procure a tract of ground just outside the city limits for club grounds where test flights can be made with aeroplanes. Dr. G. D. Brownfield is working on a four foot model of a double bi-plane machine which he and members of the club think will have some advantages over the Wright and Curtiss machines. The machine has revices which are especially advantageous in preserving the balance of the machine in the air.

Turley to Ask for Pardon.

NEBRASKA TREASURY.

Official Brian Files Semi-Annual Report.

State Treasurer L. G. Brian has filed with the governor a semi-annual statement of the transactions of the treasury for the period from December 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910. The following table shows the receipts and payments during that period in the different funds:

Fund.	Receipts.	Payments.
General	\$1,222,113.38	\$1,059,162.55
Temp. school	241,701.11	258,304.23
Temp. university	225,046.64	218,911.21
Redemption	17,117.22	18,205.29
Hosp. for insane	470	283.34
Permanent school	424,946.92	362,114.62
Permanent univ.	127,578.79	107,694.06
Ag. col. endow.	76,232.63	13,282.34
Normal endow.	1,881,881.21	2,117,211.21
Normal inst.	1,584.15	3,254.69
Peru Norm. library	1,659.50	2,324.89
Ag. and Mec. Arts.	11,700.00	21,700.00
U. S. Ag. station	11,000.00	11,749.91
University cash.	57,876.34	71,205.41
Centenary	2,000.00	1,206.28
Kearney Nor. lib.	2,000.00	1,206.28
Orthopedic hosp.
Forest reserve
Inst. cash	22,647.06	19,205.88
University income	22,647.06	22,628.22
Fire cash	8,226.58	4,272.62
Totals	\$2,611,743.73	\$2,341,032.12

Balance: December 1, 1909, \$267,709.07; May 31, 1910, \$276,410.82; cash on hand, \$92,208.47; cash on deposits, \$783,472.21; trust fund investments, \$8,741,561.61; bonds, \$8,273,251.25; university fund warrants, \$168,153.26.

Semi-Annual Report of Auditor.

The semi-annual report of State Auditor Barton, filed with the governor, shows there are outstanding warrants at this time to the amount of \$297,774.74; there has been issued during the six months \$1,697,506.93; amount outstanding December 1, 1909 \$356,392.88; amount paid, \$1,756,124.32, leaving the balance outstanding as shown above. The treasurer has enough money to pay all of the outstanding warrants and hardly miss it.

Roosevelt Declines Invitation.

Col. Roosevelt has written to Governor Shallenberger that at this time it is impossible for him to accept an invitation to deliver an address to the State Teachers' association which will meet next November. The former president wrote from London and informed the governor he was so busy that he had not the time to answer personally all the letters that came to him, but in this case he so appreciated the invitation that he had done so. He suggested that the governor write to him again upon his return home.

Secretary Junkin Files Report.

The semi-annual report of Secretary of State Junkin for the period from December 1 to May 31 shows the total receipts for the office to have been \$17,488.06. This was divided as follows: For filing articles of incorporation and certificates of agents, \$12,388.86; notarial commissions, \$566; certificates and transcripts, \$297.20; for labels and trademarks, \$24; issuing marks and brands, \$213.05; motor vehicle license, \$4,639.55; corporation permits, \$25,315.40; corporation penalties, \$3,790.

Files for Congress.

Clarence E. Harmon of Holdrege has filed his name with the secretary of state as candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in the Fifth district. Mr. Harmon is a traveling man employed by a Council Bluffs firm and is well known over the district among democrats. He has never held office, though a hard party worker.

Aldrich Files for Governor.

C. H. Aldrich of David City filed his name as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor. Mr. Aldrich is an attorney and served in the senate in 1907, being one of the auditors of the railway commission bill and also a member of the committee which drafted the primary election law.

Fire Drills in Schools.

A. V. Johnson, fire commissioner, has taken up with State Superintendent Bishop the proposition to have school teachers instruct their pupils regarding fire explosives, the use of matches and what to do in case of fire. Mr. Bishop wrote to the fire commissioner that he would be glad to co-operate with him in this movement.

Calls on Bishop.

J. W. Crabtree, formerly principal of the Peru normal school, was at the state house and had a talk with Superintendent Bishop. Mr. Crabtree said he would not be a candidate for state superintendent if Mr. Bishop desired to run again, but that if the superintendent accepted the Iowa offer he may decide to run, though he had not fully determined the question.

Draws Fine of \$1,000.

Charles P. Fay of Haigler pleaded guilty in federal court last week to the offense of procuring a perjured affidavit in a homestead entry for land in Dundy county. He was fined \$1,000 and paid that amount, with costs, into the office of Clerk McClay. Two separate bills were pending against Fay, but the second was dismissed.

Nebraska State Institute.

The Nebraska State institute closed with a program at the University farm. The secretary's records show that about 200 were enrolled in this institute. Of this number fifty were county superintendents, 100 city superintendents and twenty-five school officers. Superintendents from other states present and taking part in the program were E. T. Fairchild of Kansas, W. E. Harmon of Montana, C. G. Schultz of Minnesota, John W. Zeller of Ohio, A. C. Nelson of Utah, and N. P. Swanson of South Dakota.

Blackburn Files for Congress.

Thomas W. Blackburn came to Lincoln and filed his name with the secretary of state as a candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the Second district.

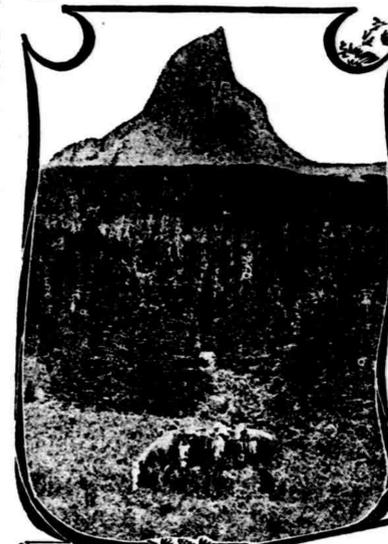
Constitutional Amendment.

Governor Shallenberger will soon be ready to designate the newspapers in which the proposed constitutional amendments are to be published. This was formerly done by the secretary of state, but the last legislature changed the law.

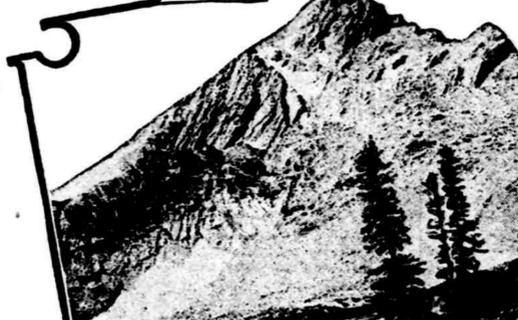
A NEW NATIONAL PARK By GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



THE nation that leads the world in feverish business activity requires playgrounds as well as workshops, says George Otis Smith, which is but an application to America of the old saw that all work and no play makes of Jack a dull boy.



CHIEF MOUNTAIN 10,000 FT ABOVE THE SEA



GLISTENING BAREN PEAKS ALMOST AS WHITE AS SNOW



HEAVEN'S FOLD



horns and the white goats will soon become practically extinct. There are numerous passes through the higher ranges. Across these the game trails lead from valley to valley. Following the game came the Indians; the hunter and the trapper, looking for easy routes of travel, followed the Indians; then came the government engineers exploring and mapping, and finally the harder of the tourists and lovers of nature. Most of these passes are closed for many months of each year by the snow; some of them are available only after the use of the ax to give footing on the hard ice of glaciers lying close to the Continental divide, but across one or two of them wagon roads may be built by which persons unfitted for the strenuous efforts now required to reach the higher country may have opportunity to view it at close range. None of the passes that are south of the Canadian boundary will ever be used for a railway route.

There is interest in Canada which looks with favor upon the creation of the proposed Glacier park, and at some future day the locomotive may cross from the Dominion to the waters of the Flathead river and wend southward to the towns and farming valleys adjacent to Columbia falls and Kalspell, forming a link between the

Secretary of State Seward was endeavoring to enlist the support of the people for his project to purchase Alaska. One of the somewhat esthetic arguments by which he sought to gain advocates was that this great northwestern territory should be acquired if for nothing else than that it would afford a magnificent summer playground for the American nation. Alaska's purchase is doubtless justified on this score alone, and while its varied topography affords in truth a wonderful field to the tourist, there are much more readily accessible "playgrounds" within the United States. Indeed, some lie at our very doors, although for lack of good transportation facilities they may be more difficult of access than far distant points.

The nation owes it to itself, to the people of the present day, and even more to those of a future congested population to create into national parks the magnificent regions of the Rocky mountains and the High Sierra, which have little, if any, economic importance, and thus preserve in ways their natural, wholesome beauties. Transportation methods will quickly follow and thus new "playgrounds" become accessible.

A national playgrounds association for grown-ups, organized on some such basis as that of the Sierra club of California, but with the United States for its field of activities, would find important work to be done and would enlist many ardent supporters. Numerous national parks have already been established by the government, some because of their recognized standing as natural wonderlands, such as Yellowstone, and others through insistent championship of enthusiasts.

The youngest member of the playground family, now knocking at the door for national protection, is the proposed Glacier National park in northern Montana. There are some people in the east who do not even know that there are glaciers in the United States today, but think of them as extinct monsters belonging to a past geologic era. To such the very name, Glacier park, is an education. There are no longer, it is true, vast continental glaciers; even the great frozen regions of Alaska are small in extent compared with the ancient glaciers, but the remnants of the one-time universal ice sheets, such as can be seen in Glacier park, are so majestic and numerous as to awaken in the mind of the traveler sentiments of unbounded awe and wonder at Nature's matchless handiwork.

"Give a month at least to this precious reserve," says John Muir, some ten years ago, in speaking of the delights of this region. "The time will not be taken from the sum of your life. Instead of shortening it will indefinitely lengthen it and make you truly immortal."

Nor are the attractions of the Glacier park region confined to the scenic. Here lies, for instance, the majestic Lake McDonald, full of brist trout, as described by Mr. Muir, in the heart of the splendid Flathead forests of giant pine, spruce and cedar, while ten miles above is Avalanche lake, shimmering at the foot of a group of glacier-laden mountains. Far up the white peaks one can hardly fail to meet the white goat or American chamois, while in other retreats dwell deer, elk and bear, and many smaller, sleek-furred animals enjoying their beautiful lives in company with numerous bird species.

It is hoped that the present session of congress will preserve for the nation this latest playground and constitute it another of our national parks. It will be the our second largest park, surpassed only by the Yellowstone.

The Sixtieth congress made a favorable report on a Glacier park bill, which had also the strong support of the secretaries of the interior and agriculture. This report was based largely upon a topographic survey made four years ago by a United States geological survey party, and upon a later compilation by Robert H. Chapman, one of the party, embracing a total area of about 1,000,000 acres lying just south of the Canadian line and between Flathead river and the Blackfoot Indian reservation. This area contains 69 or more true glaciers, ranging in size from small glaciers of a few acres each to those covering five square miles. It also contains over 250 glacial lakes from a few hundred feet to ten miles in area.

The Rocky mountain system in the United States abounds in regions of wild and magnificent scenery, but it is doubtful if any of them surpasses in grandeur and interest that of Glacier park. From its area water flows to Hudson bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean. Mount Cleveland, its highest peak, reaches an elevation of 10,434 feet, and there are many other rugged mountains ranging from 6,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level. This area of the northern Rocky mountains, says Mr. Chapman, which lies to the north of the Great Northern railway and to the south of the Canadian boundary, is one of the most beautiful mountain regions in the world. Approaching the divide from the plains region to the east, the mountains present to the traveler a

rock wall of great steepness extending northwest by southeast for unbroken miles except where cut by deep U-shaped canyons. These have been largely formed by the great glaciers which once slowly flowed from the mighty snow-covered peaks and ridges forming the divide between the drainage of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans—the northern continental divide.

Deep in the canyons are roaring streams, coming from the melting ice and snow and flowing into placid mountain lakes below. Between the canyons the long finger-like ridges rise to considerable heights, the timber-covered slopes ascending steeply until a region of brush-grown broken rock is reached, which in turn leads to the base of precipitous cliffs. The canyons at the head usually terminate in great amphitheatres, rising cliff over cliff in a stairway of tremendous proportions. Many of the steps of these giant stairways retain ice masses which slowly flow across them, each fed from a large ice mass above until a region of huge snow banks is reached.

The main Rocky mountain mass is actually made up of two principal parallel ridges, the Lewis and the Livingston ranges, which run approximately through the center of the proposed park. These ranges are the remnants of what was once a much wider plateau-like region of rock, which, however, has been mightily carved and shattered by the forces of erosion, principally those of the great ancient glaciers. Resting upon this great mass are the higher peaks, huge pyramids and blocks, with cliffs and precipices of hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet, plunging away down to the roaring streams of the canyons or ending in the great crevasse at the head of some glacier.

To the westward the mountains break precipitously, and from the foot of the steep, long, timber-covered ridges reach out toward the valley of the Flathead river. Between these ridges and extending up the canyons of the higher range are many miles of lakes, joined by rushing streams similar to those on the eastern side.

The whole park is inhabited by wild animals and birds and the streams abound in many kinds of fish. In the higher barren rock areas the white goat is found in great numbers, while on the slightly lower ridges, where some protection is afforded by stunted timber growth and brush and jagged slopes, the Rocky mountain sheep, or "big-horn," has his haunts. In the valleys and on the lower spurs are many white-tail and black-tail deer and moose; in places a few elk are found, and over the whole area, from high glacier and snow-field to huckleberry bush region of valley and flat, roams the giant grizzly bear.

All the game animals use the higher mountain districts for summer range only, as the area is too high and the snowfall too heavy to permit of winter use. As in the case of the other national parks, these game animals, protected by law from interference, will increase to such an extent as to furnish in the overflow from the park a tempting supply to sportsmen for all time; on the other hand, without such protection of a breeding ground, many of the animals, especially the big-

Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. A route on the west side of the Flathead river, says Mr. Chapman, is very available for the location of a railroad track.

In order to open up this region of superb and unique scenery for the public, a few main roadways will be required along the streams, together with horse trails to points of special interest. Lake McDonald, it is pointed out in the senate report, lying near the southwestern boundary of the proposed park, is a sheet of water of unmatched beauty, surrounded by scenery of such signal grandeur as to make a roadway along its eastern shore extremely desirable, but this, it is stated, is a matter for the future consideration of congress.

The region combines all the elements of an ideal "playground" as it stands. It needs only official designation to insure its protection and perpetuity as such to stimulate the establishment of transportation facilities, making it more readily available to visitors. While of interest geologically, it is of little, if any, economic importance. The conditions are particularly adapted to the study of the structure and history of mountain building, as the ancient forces of nature were most active and a tremendous folding and warping of the once horizontally bedded rocks is in many places apparent. At one time prospectors for copper flocked to the region, but no finds were made indicative of any economic deposits, and the same may be said as to oil. From the reconnaissance made by the geological survey it is not believed that Glacier park contains any mineral-bearing formations of commercial importance. However, if such are discovered following the creation of the park there will be nothing to hinder their development.

KEEP YOUR FEET STRAIGHT.

How many men know how to walk? Most men turn their toes in or out, a writer in the New York Press says. The toes should not be turned either way. They ought to point straight ahead, so that the foot at the end of each step can give the body that upward, forward impetus that results in what is called a springy walk. This does not mean that a man should walk exclusively on his toes. The whole foot must be used in proper walking. The goose step of the German army is as absurd as the boy's prank of walking on his heels.

When a man walks in the right way—speaking literally—the back of the heel strikes the ground first. Then the rest of the heel comes down, after which the outer edge of the foot takes the bulk of the burden until the forward movement shifts the weight to the ball of the foot and finally to the toes. The ideal step is a slightly rocking motion. At no time should the entire foot be pressed against the ground. Heel to toe is the movement. Try it and see how much further and more easily you can walk. It's the Indian's way, and what Poor Lou doesn't know about footwork can go into the discard.

business affairs had to be carried on by electric light, which was burned all winter, day and night. Hotels and boarding houses were crowded with miners waiting to start for the inland mining districts over the Fairbanks trail.

"A large number of miners went over the Fairbanks trail during the past year to claims in the interior of Alaska. Along this trail there are comfortable road houses every ten miles or so, and there are none of the hardships that were the portion of the

earlier prospectors before the trail was established.

"Many 'mushers,' as the miners are called up there, made the journey from Valdez to the interior by one horse sleighs, and dog teams pulled by the Eskimo 'huskie' dogs, which are worth as much as good horses in that country."

The Carnegie Steel company pays about one-seventh of the entire taxes collected by the city of Youngstown, Ohio.

Heavy Snowfall at Valdez

Was So Deep as Almost Completely to Bury Thriving Town in Alaska.

"Little of the city protruded above the snow during the past winter, though sunshine and heavy rains combined to keep the average depth about 15 feet. Valdez presented a peculiar sight during the winter. Stovepipes and chimneys were just visible above the top of the snow, and entrances to the stores and houses were made by tunnels through the snow. All the

town was almost completely buried under a heavy snowfall. The snow was so deep that it was difficult to see the tops of the buildings. The streets were completely covered, and the only way to get around was through tunnels made by the snow. The snow was so deep that it was difficult to see the tops of the buildings. The streets were completely covered, and the only way to get around was through tunnels made by the snow. The snow was so deep that it was difficult to see the tops of the buildings. The streets were completely covered, and the only way to get around was through tunnels made by the snow.