GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Editor & Pub. LOUP CITY, -: NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS. Many cattle are being fed in Cedar

county and all are doing weil. The new Christian church at Burwell

was dedicated Sunday, Jan. 10. The citizens of Fremont are after a \$1,000,000 beet sugar factory this year. N. P. Hult of Wausa lost 100 hogs in the storm which ushered in the new

Miss Alice Thomason has been ap pointed superintendent of school in

Burt county. 4 The late snow, quite general in this state, is not favorable to the big corn

piles here and there. For assault upon his wife, Anton Bernasek, of Saunders county got one

year in the penitentiary. The Falls City creamery building was totally destroyed by fire. The

loss is partly covered by insurance.

Harry Rice, the 13-year-old son of C. E. Rice, a blacksmith of North Platte, was thrown from a horse and killed. The people of Dixon recently gave a ball the proceeds of which, \$80, were used to purchase a bell for the school

Nine thousand sheep passed through Superior in the course of two days, on their way to the corn fields of Dodge county. The attendance at the winter term

of Gates college at Neligh is greater than ever before in the history of that institution. Mrs. Idaha Case of Wahoo, sued her

mother-in-law for slander, asking \$10. 000 damages. On the third trial the jury gave her \$2,700. A temperance revival at Laurel has

been the means of inducing several old topers to sign the piedge and drink buttermilk in lieu of beer. There is seventeen inches of ice at

Valentine, and it is being harvested with a great rush by the Elkhorn road for all of its houses along the line. 4 The Nebraska press association had

the annual meeting at Grand Island last week. Citizens of that place entertained their visitors in royal manner. The Columbus fire department is tain the visitors on the occasion of the

fifteenth annual convention of the Nebraska state volunteer firemen's association. It is reported that a motion will be made at the adjourned term of the dis-trict court in Thurston county for a change of venue in the Goodmanson

case will be taken to Dakota county. The Hastings Presbyterian college starts the winter term with the largest enrollment of students the institution has had for over five years. Under President Patterson's management the college is rapidly coming to the front.

If the change is granted the

August Zuhlke, a German farmer four miles south of Bancroft, while hunting rabbits, slipped on some ics and the full shares of shot off of the neighbors saw him and carried

The report of the county commissioners of Madison county shows that in the four years the county has owned and conducted a poor farm a saving of nearly \$3,000 a year has been effected in the cost of caring for the poor of the county.

Robbers entered the vault of the Bank of Talmage and broke open several private boxes, but did not molest the safe. They secured \$10 in money, \$100 worth of postage stamps and took with them a team, carriage and harness belonging to C. Schlitt.

The work of tearing down the walls of the State Normal dormitory recently burned at Peru, was begun last week It is found that nearly all the brick in the walls can be used again. This will materially decrease the amount of funds necessary to rebuild.

The record for Polk county for the year 1896 shows that there were 223 farm mortgages filed, amounting to \$206,324; there were released 100. amounting to \$169,989; city mortgages filed, seventeen, amounting to 87,564; released, thirty-eight, amounting to \$23,939; chattle mortgages filed, 1,195, amounting to \$481.866; released, 727, amounting to \$143,317.

The Nebraska state historical society in session in Lincoln, re-elected all the old officers, as follows: J. Sterling Morton, president; R. W. Furnas, first vice president; W. S. Summers, second vice president; G. H. Gere, treasurer; H. W. Caldwell, secretary. The report of Treasurer Gere showed a balance on hand January 14, 1896, of \$2,362,66; warrants drawn, \$1,567,72; balance in state treasury, 8695.04; total balance, S1.146.14.

The sugar beet raisers in the vicinity of Grand Island have taken netive steps to bring the importance of making an appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty before the legisla ture. At a meeting at which about 100 of these beet raisers attended a committee was appointed to prepare suitable memorials to the legislature and to interest the beet raisers in other counties in the effort and secure their co-operation.

Tom Hempstedt, a lad of 14 years, while out hunting in Suriey county with Ira Beadle and Willio Gehringer. boys of about the same age, was accidentally shot. Beadle was in the act of raising his gun to shoot at a mark. when young Hemstedt stepped in front of him and received the charge of shot in the hip at close range. The whole charge passed through the leg. shattering the bone and rupturing blood ressels, from which he siled in a few hours from loss of blood.

J. M. Henderson, a farmer residing near Wahoo, while out milking, had a atroke of paralysis. He had sufficient life left to crawl out of the way of the hogs in the yard. members of his family and removed ! to the house, where he lies in a critical condition.

William True of Nebraska City, a freman on the Burlington, was surprived when he returned home the other day by finding a note from his wife stating that she had left for parts a friend and disappeared. There is no the supreme court, and an opinion real reason why she should leave as her dered to the effect that the attempt to bome life had always been happy.

## THE NORTHWESTERN GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

## A VERY LONG AND ABLE DOCUMENT.

The Nebraska Executive Discusses State Affairs Thoroughly and With Becoming Dignity-Defends the State and Makes a Number of Recommendations.

SECTION THREE.

Penitentiary.

By the census of 1890 it was shown that Nebraska had a population of 1,658,919. At the present time it is fair to assume that the population has increased to 1,250,000. By an examination of the report for the blennial period ending November 30, 1894, it will be found that the average number per year sentenced to the penitentiary was 17514, and the average number per year for the blennial period just closed as shown by the report of the present warden, is 17614. The number of prisoners confined in the pentientlary November 30, 1894, was 351; while the number imprisoned November 59, last, or at the end of the blennial period, was 275, thus showing a considerable decrease. It will also be ob-served, by the report of the pardons and commutations submitted herewith, that executive elemency has been exercised with less frequency than during the years provious, and the number paroled only a little in excess thereof. These statistics disclose Nebraska standing in a very enviable position respecting the low p centage of criminality, as well as that

centage of criminality, as well as that of liliteracy, thus confirming the axiom that ignorance and vice go hand in hand.

The condition of the penitentiary upon the whole is very good. The present man-agement has taken advantage of the op-portunities which have been offered for improvement. A careful study of the history of the penitentiary since its organiza-tion will not disclose any two years of its existence during which greater progress was made than during the biennial period just closed. Credit for this condition is due to the efficiency of the management of the present warden, who by a wise and judicious policy has improved the standard of morals in the penitentiary, as well as made large reductions in the expenditures. made large reductions in the expenditures This good record has been made by the warden, despite the fact that he has failed to receive the co-operation of most of those with whom he has had official re-

lations in its management.
MANAGIMENT. MANAGEMENT.

The question of the management of penal institutions, is of course, difficult unter most favorable circumstances. There are various methods of management, each having warm advacates. While the encouragement of any method of management that will develop the reformatory features of prison life appeals strongly to the sympathetic and humans sentiments of mankind, yet it is to be beene in mind that the place should not be made so inviting that the carcless and wickedly disviting that the careless and wickedly dis-posed will commit deeds of lawlessness without fearing the punishment to follow. The humanity of the present age demands that punishment for violation of law by imprisonment or otherwise shall not be inflicted barbarously, inhumanly, or in any manner that would tend to stiffe the better sentiments of a man, even though a violator of the law; but rather that the punishment shall be humane, yet reasonable, fixed, certain and determined in its charfixed, certain and determined in its char-acter. This may be brought about by con-finement in the penitentiary in solitary cells, in restraint of liberty, in strict and rigid discipline, in plain, simple fare, yet plenty and wholesome, clothing of the most common quality and some particular uniform color and hard, steady and conment. I do not believe in a sentimentality that would supply to the prisoner, convicted frequently of the most henious erimes known to mankind, with every luxury, form of amusement or intellectual recreation that would be regarded as spe-cial privileges by many who lead a hum-ble, yet honest and upright life. I believe in classification of the prisoners, so far as it can be done, with the view of separating from those who have committed, perhaps under mitigating cicumstances; their first offense, and who sincerely repent, desiring to pay the penalty for the broken law, retrieve the mistakes of the past, and lead an honest and upright life. Such prisoners should receive all reasonable encouragement. This, it seems to me, might properly be done by constructing new cells in the new cell house in the east wing of the penitentiary, which is now used as a chapel. This would render it less difficult to maintain this class of prison-

ers without coming so much in contact with the more hardened class. with the more hardened class.

While some advocate changing the striped clothing customary to be used in prisons all over the country, I doubt the propriety of it. I understand it has been tried only in very few prisons and there found to work not very satisfactorily. Its advocates say it is degrading and humili-ating for the offender to be required to aring for the offender to be required to wear this badge of a breken law. It can be said with equal propriety that it is humiliating to be put in prison and re-strained of one's liberty. The logical se-quence of such reasoning would be to discharge all the prisoners and tell them to go their way and sin no more. We must come face to face with the practical side of deprayed humanity and prison management of such, as well as to have the

We have had in this state almost ever since its organization a form of prison management that has been debasing and degrading, a system of leasing the penitentiary and the convicts therein to selfish individuals for the purpose of private gain. Individuals for the purpose of private gain. We have at least rid corrected of this one objectionable feature of prison management. The last session of the legislature passed an act providing for the annulment of the lease of the prison and prisoners and also providing an appropriation for the payment of what should be found to be due to be exceens the cancellation of the lease. Under the provisions of the act the lease was cancelled, the appropriation be-

the convicts was Hiegal and that the board had exceeded its authority. board and exceeded its authority.

After the decision of the supreme court, the board called in Mr. James Whitehead and under the designation of agent of the board, he assumed to perform some duties connected with the management of the penitentiary, which faight very properly have been done by the warden, under the direction of the board. The report of the board's agent is presented with the report of the land commissioner. I am satisfied that he has accomplished nothing that might not have been done by the warden, and that the expenses occasioned by ma might not have been done by the Warden, and that the expenses occasioned by ma appointment were utterly needless, It is disclosed by the report of the agent that there has been collected by him, as the proceeds of the labor of the convicts, \$14,280.73. Of this amount there was expended \$10,014.97, and paid into the state

treasury \$4,115.08. These expenditures 1 regard as having been made without au-thority of law. All moneys derived from the labor of convicts should, it would seem, be turned into the state treasury to be drawn therefrom on approved vouchers, as in other cases, in the manner provided by law. The board having the power to make provisions for the proper employ ment of idle convicts seems not to hav exercised this authority, except tempora rily from time to time, as shown by th report of the agent of the board. It als ppears that the contracts or agreemen lower figure than heretofore secured. NEW LAW NEEDED.

I have thought it proper to go into details to some extent regarding the history and condition of this institution, as it seems necessary that there should be its future management. Under the lease system there have been established different industries at the institution for the purpose of utilizing the labor of the con-victs. These industries have been main-tained by sub-contractors of the lessee and are yet owned by them. There are now in operation a broom factory, a har ness factory, a cooper establishment and an iron foundry. The capacity of these several industries is perhaps large enough to utilize all of the labor of the convicts not required in the management o the institution. If arrangements could be made for the continuance of the work performed in these different establish-ments at a reasonable rate of wages for the labor of the convicts, with suitable provisions and restrictions to fully protect the rights of the convicts and the morale and discipline, it becomes a ques-tion whether at the present time the state should attempt to employ all convicts of its own account. It would seem ad visable to Laugurate some system look ing towards the ultimate control on the part of the state of all the labor of the convicts and that the penitentiary shou be made self-sustaining, or as nearly so a possible. Frische in several states are as I am advised, entirely self-sustaining in adequing a plan of conducting the penitentiary entirely an state account. I would seem the better part of wisdom to be the content of the conference way. begin cautiously and in a moderate way and by careful experiment determine th best method of utilizing the labor of the the part of the state or loss occasione by inaugurating an enterprise which car not successfully be carried out. In this is also involved the question of bringing into competition convict labor with tha of free labor. The penitentiary should be so conducted as to reduce to the lowest degree possible, with due regards to the interests of the state, all competition with free labor. I can see no objections to the inauguration of a system looking to the manufacture and production of numerous articles required in the maintenance of the different state institutions as a mean of providing employment for prison labor and making the prison self-sustaining This plan has many warm advocate of prison labor. This could be introduce a a small way, and gradually leveloped as wisdon, and experience would suggest until, perhaps, the larger portion of the

inmates can thus be employed.

This whole question is submitted to you for your consideration with the hope that a law will be enacted providing for the s management of the penitentiar; a manner such as to place the inst-ion on a higher moral plane and prefor the proper utilization abor of the convicts while in confinement.

Hospitals for the Insane.

Nebraska has three hospitals for the in sane, located at Lincoln, Norfolk and liastings, respectively. I choose to treat all of them together and in a gene way. They have each been managed is a wise, careful and economical managed The professional treament has been of a high order and the welfare of the unforiunate wards of the state confined in these institutions has been carefully looked after in all respects. A visit to any one of these institutions cannot but ilmpress one with the high professional sk!! and orderly management which char-acterizes it. The welfare of the inemates improved wherever possible and the most kindness and gentleners in caring

A considerable saving has been made in the expenditures. Some further can doubtless be made and yet I am inclined to the view that in these institutions the minimum expenditures in their magniton ance has been very nearly reached. In caring for the unfortunate insane, it is the necessary employes, as well as offi-cers of such an institution, are more num-erous than are required in any other institutional work. The proposition of reducing expenditures further by a reduc-tion of salaries has been suggested to me I submit it to you for your careful and judicious consideration, without recom-mendation on my part farther than to

the payment of what should be found to the break propertial of the inguisher are bounty before the legislature are denoted as a which about as the continued as the legislature for that propertial or the legislature for the legislature for the legislature for that propertial or the legislature for that the legislature for that propertial or the legislature for the propertial or the legislature for the legislature for that propertial or the legi

The Bastings institution is denominated

ogala lease the prison and the labor of an asylum for the chronic insane and receives lis inmates from the other two, by transfer of inmates after a period of time has shown that the hope of recovery time has shown that the hope of recovery is very small. This hospital for the insane, if the intention of the lawmakers in its establishment be carried out to its fullest extent, will have to have its capacity still further increased, although it now has the largest population of the three. Some interested in the

subject of caring for the insane favor the placing of all three of these institu-tions on an equality, that is, making them all asylums for the insane, without quali-fying the different degrees or types of insanity. I do not believe it would be ad-visable to make any change of this kind at this time and am inclined to the view that the present arrangement has ad-vantages that perhaps overcome any disadvantages or objections that might be urged against its continuance. The request for an appropriation for additional buildings at the Hastings institution is with a view. I assume, of increasing its capacity so that it may be able to receive innates from the other two institutions by transfer as rapidly as it shall appear that the condition of the patients renders it advisable to place them in this institution for permanent treatment, as con-templated by the law creating it. It will be obsevred, however, that no fixed or definite rule can be made in determining just what patient shall be transferred. It will, therefore, fulfil reasonably well its mission by receiving those seemingly best adapted to transfer only so fast as va-cancies occur by death or recovery, after its maximum number of inmates has been ached. I invite your attention to a careful perusar of the blennial reports of the superintendents of these three institu-ions, which will give you much valuable information.

State Industrial Schools. By constitutional enactment the legis-ature may provide by law for the establishment of a school, or schools, for the safe keeping, education, employment and reform of all children under the age of sixteen years, who, for want of proper parental care or other cause, are growing up in mendicancy or crime. Under this provision the industrial school at Kearney, for both girls and boys, was first established. Afterwards the legislature, in its wisdom, very properly made provis-ions for the separate institutions. The one at Kearney was maintained as an in-dustrial school for boys, and another es-tablished at Geneva of the same charactor for girls. The reports of the super-intendents of these two institutions are quite complete and show them to be in a ratisfactory condition. While I do not think there has been any extravagance in the management of either of these insti-tutions. I am of the opinion that there is opportunity for greater frugality than burstofore exercised without interfering witht the efficiency of the work or reach-ing the line of departure law terms. the line of demargation between parattention to the improvements suggested by the superintendents. Some of them are well worthy of your careful consider-ation. I am prepared to favor appropria-tions for additional buildings at either

of these institutions Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth The work of the institution for feeble mided youth, located at Beatrice, appears to be in a satisfactory condition, and I knew of no suggestions for imprevenents to make to you, unless per-haps it is along the line of more rig'd economy in its management. I coincide with the views of the superintendents respecting the advisability of making further provisions for a class of citizens Whe are past what might be termed the school period in an institution of this kink and are yet not fit subjects to be again returned to the county of their residence, there to struggle for a living and be subjected to unfavorable coment, rendering their lives miserable. am impressed with the view that a large number, afflicted as are these wards of the state, should be cared for and looked after with the same spirit of humane re-gard as that given to the insane; and yet I am doubtful of the propriety of this legislature making additional appropriations sufficient to accomplish this nuch desired result.

Institutions for the Deaf and for the

Blind. I desire to call the attention of the leg-islature to the urgent necessity for suitable legislation making proper provisions for the control, government and maintenance of the institution for the blind at Nebraska City and the institute for the deaf and dumb at Omaha. These two institutions are so nearly alike in character that I am of the opinion that each can be provided for by the passage of a single act. In the treatment of this subject, in speaking of one, I take it that the same remarks will apply as well to the other. The law at present governing the insti-tute for the deaf and dumb is found in chapter 12 of the compiled statutes of 1893; while the law governing the Institu-tion for the blind is found in chapte: 43 of the same statutes. The law for the governing of the institute for the deaf and dumb was passed in 1875, prior to the adoption of our present constitution, a was also the law governing the other in stitution. The present constitution pro-vides that a board of public lands and buildings consisting of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, the secre ary of state, treasurer and attorney-gen eral shall have general supervision and control of all bulldings, grounds and lands of the state, the state prison, asylums and all other like institutions exceptione for educational purposes. It was intended by the original enactment of the law governing these institutions that the institute for the deaf and dumb should be controlled by a board of directors, as rectioned in the original act, and the institution for the blind should be govlected by the legislature, as therein pro-

videl.
Under the provisions of the present conefficient these institutions could no long er be governed as originally intended and in the case of the institute for the deaf and dumb the board of public land and buildings assumed control, the governor exercising the authority to appoint the managing officers. This institution has been confineted in this manner until the present time.

Respecting the institution for the bind,

to an early decision of the supreme court, found in the 6h Nebraska, page 2-6 in the case of flinte vs. Hacoo, it was deframi in the Sth Nebraska, page 7% in the case of Binto we Bacoo, it was decided that the institution was not an educational institution within the mernion of the section of the constitution herein fore clad and was within the control of the board of public lands and building. Thereafter this institution was under the control and management of that too the governor appointing the managing floor. In a recent deviation, floured in case of Curtis vs. Allers, it Nebraska, the supreme court revered the de lebes shows mentioned and held that this was as educational institution and not make control of the board of public lambs

and buildings. BOT ASYLUMS. That both of these (we institution emeational in their aims and sid points for the unfortunate bittel and double plants for the unfortunate bittel and double account to the latter decision of the supremorant was in accord with the expert and intention of the low cotabilisting and previously for the maintenation of those to a maintenance of those to a maintenance of these testing for the maintenance of those testing the formula to be a formulation of the description of the second to be a formulation of the secon educational in its character by a proper tribunal, it must follow as a togical coquence that the other is likewise of the name character, the one being for the purpose of obscuting the unfortunate purpose of objecting the unfortunate children of the state who have test the

ing the subject in this light, and yet no eishing to exercise any control or au-servision that might not have the ap-eroval of my fellow state officers com-osing the board of public lands and posing the board of public lands and buildings, I requested the attorney-general for an opinion as to whether the institute for the deaf and dumb was of the same character and standing as the institution for the blind; in other words, whether it was an educational institution or an asylum, within the meaning of the constitutional provisions cited above. In an explicit which will be found in his constitutional provisions cited above. In an epinion which will be found in his report, the attorney-general passes upon the question adversely to the position taken by myself. With all due deference, to the opinion of the attorney-general, am convinced that both of these institu tions are educational in their character and should be treated as such. This view is held by their superintendents and the method of the work in operation in each of them clearly demonstrates it to be cor-

After the latter opinion of the supre court respecting the legal status of the institution for the blind, some effort was made by the last legislature to enset made by the last legislature to ease a law respecting its government, but for some reason it falled to pass both branch-es of the legislature. An effort was then made to fall back on the old law enacted at the time of the creation of these in-stitutions and elect trustees by a joint session of the legislature, as provided by the original act. This section having bee abrogated by the adoption of the consti abrogated by the adoption of the consti-tution, I deemed it my duty to refuse to recognize these so-called trustees or any of their acts, believing the action of the legislature to be in conflict with section 10 of article 5 of the constitutional provi-sion governing the appointment of offi-cers created by the constitution or by law. This resulted in another case in the supreme court, in which it was decided that the position taken by me in this matter was correct and that the action of the legislature was in conflict with the constitution. The institution has since been under the control of a super-intendent appointed by the governor and

intendent appointed by the governor and responsible to the chief exemitive for the proper discharge of his duties.

This state of affairs renders the situation in regard to these two institutions unsatisfactory. Assuming as I at odding the institute for the deaf and activities and participated in assuming the section of the control of certain and participated in assuming as in assuming the section of the control of certain and participated in assuming the section of the control of certain and participated in assuming the section of the control of certain and participated in assuming the section of the control of certain and participated in assuming the section of the control of certain and participated in assuming the control of the control of the certain and participated in a section of the certain and netwithstanding the action of the mard of public lands and buildings in assuming control, in exactly the same situation as the institution for the blind. I recommend a revision of the two chanters referred to. The revised law should provide for the appointment of a beard of control or trustees of three or five members to terve for stated periods with company together with netuel expenses, and not exceeding altogether a fixel sum duting any one year. They should be required to meet not oftener than once in every three months for the purpose of examining into the general condition of these institutions and taking such action as shall be deemed advisable for their proper

Nebraska Industrial Home, and Home

for the Friendless. With a view to sid in the suppression of prostitution, the legislature of 1881 made provisions for the establishment of the Nebraska industrial home, to provide shelter, protection, employment and means of self-support for penitent women and girls. The government was placed under the supervision of the "woman's associated charities of Nebraska" and associated charities of Nebraska" and an appropriation of \$15,000 was made to purchase a site and erect buildings. This institution was located at Milford and has since been in operation, dcubiless ac-complishing great good in the direction intended by its founders.

In 1887 the legislature saw fit to make

an appropriation of \$5,000 to establish and provide for the erection of a home for the friendless at Lincoln, its management o be under the supervision of the society f the home for the friendless. Hundreds f homeless children and aged women ave been eared for at this institution

uring its existence.
The similarity of these two institutions is marked. Each originated with an organized society of benevolently disposed, ted society of benevolently disposed, initian women, who desired to benefit scelety by rescuing fallen women and providing a comfortable home for those

hom unfortunate circumstances had cast elpless upon the world. At each recurring session of thelegislature liberal appropriations have been made for the maintenance of these institutions, and at the present time the state is almost the entire support of each of them. I am in some doubt regarding the propriety of the state assuming the financial responsibility and not having equally the respon-sibility for the government and manage-ment of them. The conditions under which they are now managed and maintained bring a sense of responsibility and primary duty upon the part of the governing officers to the associations referred to, rather than to the state. Heretofore there rather than to the state. Heretofore there has been more or less contention and controversy respecting the authority of the state in the management of them, though I am pleased to say that for the two years past the relations have been of the most pleasant and amicable character. It seems to me it is a sound proposition, however, that the state should have the complete and absolue control and management of all of its institutions and that the officers should be responsible alone to the state for the faithful and intelligent discharge of their duties. The institutions under consideration are of a peculiar character, and as the women seem to be better adapted to know the needs and best methods of conducting them, it might be well to povide for a government by a board of women, who should be directly responsible to the state for the manner in which they discharge their duties. This plan would serve the purpose and fulfil the objects sought by their founders, and yet bring the institutions within the completo control of the state, where, in my judgment, they properly belong, if the state is to be held responsible to any way for their management and government.

Control of State Institutions.

men productive of much receives expense, and repition as is the poil the which should shall which will have because piles apparent to every executive of the late of Nebrasha. Alternate Doyd in his distance measure is the beginning repeate of this matter as follows:

"And in this continued in facult further all your attention in the fact that there are nothing to a matter as entitles of some two that there is a mattheway of more inculting over which the authority of the executive has seen by the statute taken from him. In

tution given full control of all parties tions, and the executive has no check on them whatever. This enought not be on. The governor should have the power to appoint the selections of managing officials in every one of the state to-attendence; and I would recommend that the appointing power shall be Pally to this legislature on amond this statistic

My predecessor, Governor Crounse, like wise took occasion to express his views on this same subject in the following lan-

In the case of some of the institutions "In the case of some of the institutions of the state the governor apploints the superintendents and other officers, while in others this authority is given to the beard of public lands and buildings. This iswrong. The governor should be charged with the appointment in all these cases, and he alone be responsible to the people for his action. The responsibility for a bad application of the case of t for his action. The responsibility for a bad appointment should not be a divided one, and one not directly traceable or harrgeable to any one person. Considerafions of a political or partisan character may be opposed to a favorable accestance of this recommendation at this time, still sound legislation should not be avoided for fear of the loss of some partisan advantage. It is unfortunate that the heads of some institutions, in cases where fitness and experience has been added, should become the sport of political fortune, and for good reason only should tried and ex-perienced officers be replaced." ONE RESPONSIBLE HEAD NEEDED. To all that has been said by these two gentlemen on this subject, I can give my

hearty approval. I am quite well con-vinced that a more satisfactory adminis-tration of the affairs of these various intration of the affairs of these various insilutions can be secured when there is
one responsible head to whom each must
be required to account for the faithful
discharge of the duties of his position, and
that a fixed and well defined policy deriving its source from one head may be inaugurated which will work advantageously in each of the firstitutions. In my judgment, it was never intended by the constitution that the board of public lands and tution that the board of public lands and buildings, therein created, should have the control and supervision of the administracontrol and supervision of the administra-tive and governmental part of these dif-ferent institutions, but rather, as their name implies, and as expressed in direct terms by the constitution, they should have control of the public lands and build-ings, to look after, to care for the repairs and improvements, the crection of new buildings when provided for by the legislabuildings when provided for by the legisla-ture, and such other control and supervis-lon as pertains to the buildings and lands belonging to the state, as distinguished from the care, maintenance and control of the inmates of such institutions. There of the inmates of such institutions. There has been almost continually, since the enactment of the law defining the duties of the board of public lands and buildings, more or less instence between that board and the executive exarding the powers and duties of each, and this without regard to whom may have used occupying each of the respective positions. This cush not to be permitted to exist, and the duties of this board should be made clear, specific and well defined, and provisions made so as to prevent any differences respecting the duties of execube made clear, specific and well defined, and provisions made so as to prevent any differences respecting the disits of executive officers and this as well as other beards erailed by statute. This board by law is now required to approve vouchers for expenditures made by many different boards, as well as the vauchers required in its own expenditures. An auditing board should doubtless exist to approve the venchers leaved by the heads of the different departments in state institutions, as well as by hoards when created with gathority to linear indebtedness or make expenditures in the discharge of their duty. This board might very properly be composed of two or three state officers, the auditor being one, as these duties pertain very naturally to the duties of his own office, each voucher upon the state treasurer having to be presented to him and there approved before the issuance of a warrant. The board of purchase and supplies incurs much indebtedness in supplying the different state institutions. This board should be required to approve its own vouchers and then be passed to its own vouchers and then be passed to the auditing board for final approval before the issuance of a warrant on the state treasury for the amount of the claim.

A very slight modification of the law regarding these subjects would obviate needess confusion, and encourage a more harmonlous administration of state affairs. It would also provide for a better system of appoving vouchers upon which warrants are drawn against the state treasury.

University of Nebraska.

The state university is in a very flour-ishing condition. The excellent work in stitution under the direction and efficient management of the chancellor, is very gratifying to all citizens of the state. The high rank which it occupies among similar institutions of the land testifies to the institutions of the land testifies to the excellent work which has been performed. The university educational work has been extended so as to provide a practical training for a short period of time in the varied branches of agriculture for those who are unable to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to take the prescribed course in the college of agriculture and yet wish to prepare themselves for active and intelligent work in agricultural pursuits. In a state such as ours, where the agricultural interests are parameters to all others it seems to fire that an effort to promote this feature of university education must find much cordial support by the people generally. In considering the needs of the

generally. In considering the needs of the institution especial attention is requested to this branch of the work which is now in process of development.

The law provides for two funds to be used in support of this institution, first, the endowment fund, to be invested and the interest of which only can be used in the interest of which only can be used in its support; and, second, the regent's fund, which shall consist of the proceeds of the investment of the endowment fund, of the investment of the endowment fund, the annual rental of the university and agricultural college lands, the matriculation and other tees paid by students and a tax of three-eighths of one mill on the collar valuation on all taxable property. From this it would appear that it was the intention to have the university supported from these funds rather than from an appropriation from the general fund, unless for repairs and permanent improvements. The condition of the state's finances would seem to emphasize the necessity for adherence to this method of deriving for adherence to this method of deriving revenues for the current expenditures of

the institution as nearly as possible, with-cut injuring its unefulness. The estimates of expenditures calls for an appropriation, from the general for 1 of \$7,300, and, also, \$50,000 for permanent improvements. While I am sixually improvements of the estimates of state appropriations for the expenses of state neveroment, I beapeak for this highly visital institution a liberal support sufficient to maintain its various depart-ments unimpaired. The report of the re-sents for the management period for the re-

Doctors in China.

European ductors in China and that Celestials somewhat trying patients, John Chinaman ravely obeys the instructions how to take his medicine, but consults with his friends on the subject, and follows the advice of the majority. As the native practitioners. furnish very large doses, John is apt. to think that the foreigner has been mean in giving him a small quantity, and so takes two or three duots at oren.

Women Brat-up Trains. Four Score, Kan., Jun. 3 - Olive and Clara Lowe, two young women who had been employed in Kannactity, left there for Hot Springs, Ark., paying their fares as far as Paula. Then being out of memer were put off the train. They bearaled the next train and hid until they were found near here and er retred