

# THE RED CLOUD CHIEF-SUPPLEMENT.

RED CLOUD, NEB., AUGUST, 1891.

## GREETING

To our friends, greeting—and the friends of the Western Normal College, this great Western country, are numbered by the thousands, who always see their influence and personal efforts to increase the prosperity and usefulness of it. These friends we are proud to say that the past year has been the grandest year of the school, and already we are assured that greater and grander results will crown the labors of the coming year. The reasons for this are many.

## A SOURCE OF PLEASURE

We have devoted our time, energy, labor and means to establish a school, for the poor young men and women of the West, that would have standing among the educators of the country, and we are gratified at the recognition that college men, county superintendents, public school men, as well as our thousands of patrons have given us.

Our students love their college home, and hence we are surrounded by a great network of busy workers, drawing hundreds of others to their Alma Mater, and these, once here, in turn become workers, and so the good work goes on and on.

The school is practical and meets the demands of the times, hence the large attendance.

The work is thorough, the courses comprehensive, hence the success of its students.

Every minute of time is usefully employed, recitations are fifty minutes long, and the calendar school year is twelve school months, or forty-eight weeks. Consequently as much can be accomplished in this school in one year as can be accomplished at other schools in two years.

The expenses are less at this school for twelve months than at most schools for nine months.

The student whose life is earnest, whose time is money, and whose future is in his own keeping, does not care for three or four months' vacation in a year. He prefers to spend the time in hard study and earnest application, and thereby complete as extensive a curriculum in little more than one-half the time.

I know this to be a fact, that our graduates have made from four to twelve hundred dollars in the length of time that would have elapsed after they had completed the work here and before they had completed the same work in other colleges, that do their work more slowly but not more thoroughly than ours.

Our curriculum embraces everything necessary, nothing useless; that there are broader, higher fields of knowledge that we can lead you through in a year, but it is also true that it would take years of time and thousands of dollars of money to acquire this knowledge in the higher schools of learning.

There is one fact in connection with the Western Normal College that is of almost inestimable value to the student. We not only teach you facts, but we also teach you how to think, how to study.

We have special classes provided for the thousands of young men and women who have not the time nor money to enter our regular courses, but yet who want special work on special subjects and desire to spend a few months for this purpose. These classes are under the care of able educators specially trained for the work.

What you learn at the Western Normal College will not have to be undone at a great sacrifice, of time and money. This is a point that students seeking schools to attend should not overlook.

We believe the student who considers the above carefully, will choose the Western Normal College as the place to secure his education.

## WHERE TO SEND TO SCHOOL

EVERY PARENT SHOULD READ THIS ARTICLE CAREFULLY

WE LOCATED THE WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE IN SHENANDOAH, IOWA

The question that gives the parents the most anxiety is the great problem of "Where shall we send our children to college?" We here append opinions extracted from what some of the most eminent educators in the country have said on the subject recently. We ask every parent to read them carefully. It explains the main reason why we have not accepted some of the magnificent offers to move the Western Normal College to some of the large cities.

President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, says:

I am of the opinion that the country town or the small city is a better place for the American college than the large city. The consistency of the college in the large city is almost wholly from that city. This gives a local and narrow spirit to the body of students, and makes membership in the body less instructive and inspiring than life in the college which draws students from many places. Columbia College and the University of Pennsylvania have, during their whole existence, furnished striking illustrations of this fact. Parents are unwilling to send their boys to a large city for college training, and for reasons which are too obvious to need statement here.

It seems to me that the difficulty of securing good results from teaching must be greater in the college of large city than in the college of the town. The student cannot be so imbued with the enthusiasm and inspiration of constant contact with his fellows and his teachers. He goes from the classroom to his home, and is almost necessarily drawn into the engrossing amusements and excitements of social life, or imbued with the mercenary spirit of those who are about him. His mind is distracted, his attention is divided, and his scholarship is lessened.

Not the least valuable part of the education of a student is received from this constant and close association with other students in inspiring industries of college life. In the small city or the town the college creates the atmosphere in which the student lives. And there is always something in that atmosphere which not only gives a joy for life to those who have breathed it, but also a certain scholarly spirit that is never quite lost. In the great city the college is comparatively unseasoned. The atmosphere is that of trade or manufacture or social pleasure. In the town the interest of the student is concentrated in the college, in the city his interest is divided among many things.

Morally, the student is doubt less safer in a town, in which he cannot long hide his misdoings, if he begins to go astray, than in a large city in which he is pretty sure to escape observation, if he desires to conceal his iniquity.

I think it may be said with truth that it is more difficult to demonstrate that an American college can be in an eminent degree successful in a large city, than it can in fact be much more than a local school. Though very large resources have been expended on the colleges in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and able men have formed their faculties, they have been surpassed in numbers and influence by few colleges of far smaller means in smaller cities or in country towns. There seems no explanation of the except in the fact that the large city is not the best site for the college.

By Prof. Julius N. Seelye, D. D., LL. D., of Amherst College:

The method and aim of a college are those of discipline and culture. Its sole aim is the perfecting of its students. It seeks, above all else, the discipline of those committed to its care—the discipline in the body and mind, in intellect and heart and will.

But the most important power in the well-trained mind is its power of concentration—the power to bring all its resources to bear upon what it undertakes to do. The difficulty with most men is, that their energies are scattered and cannot be collected and set at work at will. To gain complete mastery of one's powers, there needs the most careful training, and, unless with intellectually exceptional endowment, this training is best conducted in a certain degree of seclusion. The whirl of busy life, the excitements of a great city, are not best fitted for this work of a college.

The body, as well as the mental training of the student is likely to be better secured in a country town than in a city. The freedom of the field and woods, the excitements of the hills, the constant fascinations of nature in the woods and fields of a country life, furnish the best and strongest stimulus for joyous and wholesome exercise.

It is well, also, that the moral life of a young student be kept free from opportunities and influences of vice furnished by a great city. The passions and propensities of a young man being as they are, I would seek to guide them by the best moral influences in my power. I would carefully seek to instill the principles of purity and uprightness until these should control, if they could not destroy, every vicious impulse, but I should feel much more confident of success if strong temptations could be kept from the young man's way, until his purpose could be strong enough to meet and master them.

By Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., President of Northwestern University:

It appears that most of the leading and successful colleges are those established in towns or small cities rather than in large ones.

Some of the reasons why a college may best be established in a comparatively small place:

1. In such a place the students will best do their work, for there will be less to distract their attention from their books. In a large city the attractions of society, the amusements of the play-house, the pleasures of the concert hall, and the many things that are continually coming up to interest and attract serve to break in upon studious habits and seriously to interfere with a scholar's life.

2. In a small place, too, the professors can best do their work, and for similar reasons.

3. Again, it is possible to live in a small place on less money than would be required to live in a large city. And this is an important consideration for both students and professors.

4. The fact should not be overlooked that in a large city the temptations to dissipation are of necessity many times greater than in a small place. Nobly are the temptations more in number, but the possibility of escaping detection is so much greater in a large city, that the fear of being discovered has little or no restraining influence.

5. A college placed in a comparatively small town creates a scholarly atmosphere which is alike helpful to students and to professors. But in a large city this stimulating influence is lost.

## ARE YOU A FARMER'S SON OR DAUGHTER

Living out in the country where you have never had the advantage of graded and higher schools? Do not hesitate to come here, thinking you are not fit enough to advance. Reason for our having classes specially provided for students of this kind. Many of our very best students come from the farm. Our object is to help you do all the good in the world possible.

School boards from all parts of the country are writing to the Western Normal College for teachers. Out of the hundreds who have gone out as teachers, bearing an endorsement from the school, not one has failed, but on the other hand all have made much more than ordinary salaries.

Shenandoah has eleven churches and no saloons. Write to the ministers of the M. E. Church, Congregational, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterians, Swedish, Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, Catholic, Free Methodist, Y. M. and Y. W. C. Association, Shenandoah, Iowa. They will be glad to answer all inquiries concerning the school.

## The Fifty-First Congress.

From many points of view, the Fifty-first Congress, which expired March 4th last, was one of the most remarkable in the history of the country.

## What Congress Spent.

The last Congress has been termed a "Billion Dollar Congress," because when it adjourned on March 4th it had appropriated about \$1,000,000,000. There are various estimates of the appropriations, some making their amounts to be above \$1,000,000,000 and others below that sum. Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, makes the following estimate of what was appropriated:

Agricultural	4,397,550.40
Army	48,580,000.00
Diplomatic & consular	3,307,740.00
District of Columbia	11,304,689.32
Fortification	6,007,738.00
Indian	23,648,300.88
Legislative, etc.	48,068,437.00
Military Academy	837,380.75
Navy	55,675,690.31
Pensions	208,329,761.69
Postoffice	150,133,921.60
River and harbor	35,198,295.00
Army civil	67,148,646.21
Subsistence	22,697,636.94
Miscellaneous	11,367,436.37
Permanent annual appropriations	324,115,261.00
Total	\$988,410,129.55

Several acts of great public importance were passed during the latter months of the session. The most important of these were as follows:

## The Apportionment Act.

The Apportionment Act came as a sequel to the eleventh census. This showed that some states had gained in population while others had fallen off. A new basis of representation was therefore provided. This was the first instance, since the foundation of the Government, in which an act for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress has been passed by Congress in existence at the time the enumeration of the population for the purpose was taken.

The House of Representatives for the next ten years will consist of 856 members, made up as follows:

Alabama	9	Montana	1
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	6
California	7	Nevada	3
Colorado	2	New Hampshire	3
Connecticut	2	New Jersey	8
Delaware	1	New York	34
Florida	2	North Carolina	9
Georgia	11	North Dakota	2
Idaho	1	Ohio	21
Illinois	21	Oregon	2
Indiana	18	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	2
Kansas	8	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	11	South Dakota	2
Louisiana	6	Tennessee	10
Maine	4	Texas	18
Maryland	6	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	10
Michigan	12	Washington	3
Minnesota	7	West Virginia	4
Mississippi	7	Wisconsin	10
Missouri	16	Wyoming	1

## Cattle Inspection Acts.

The Cattle Inspection Acts, passed on March 3d, are of great importance. Germany and France have long kept up an embargo on American cattle and hogs, on the ground that the exclusion was a sanitary necessity. To overcome this, the new inspection law provides for the most minute inspection by our government officials, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Inspectors are to be stationed in the various slaughter houses throughout the country. They are to make a microscopic examination of all carcasses and products of cattle, hogs, etc., which are to be shipped abroad, and are to make a close personal inspection of all live stock intended for foreign shipment, in order to see that the stock or products are absolutely pure. They tag each article with a government certificate of purity; and also furnish to the shipper a certificate that his shipment is free from every taint of disease. Inspection is provided for all vessels which carry live stock or meat products, so that careful ship-

ments, with sufficient ventilation, food, water, etc., may be assured. Under these inspection laws, it is expected that the extensive meat products of the United States may soon be admitted to the great European countries, and particularly to Germany and France, as there can be no further excuse for persistence in excluding them on the ground that American meat is liable to be diseased or impure. Steps towards such admission are already being taken by foreign Governments. When a foreign nation refuses to remove its embargo upon American products, the President is empowered to place restrictions on the country so refusing. If Germany should continue to exclude our live stock and meat products, the President could retaliate against the sugar imports from Germany; and, if France should continue her embargo, the retaliation would then be directed against French wines which come to this country. The policy of adopting such retaliatory measures is already under consideration.

## Public Lands.

Numerous changes in the matter of securing homesteads on government lands were made by the last Congress, the most important amendment being in the following language:

"Every person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, shall be entitled to enter one quarter-section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, to be located in a body in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands; but no person who is the proprietor of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory, shall acquire any right under the homestead law. And every person owning and residing on land may enter other land lying contiguous to his, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

"Any person applying to enter land shall first make and subscribe before the proper officer an affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, or is over twenty-one years of age; and that such application is honestly made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation; and that he or she will faithfully endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that he or she does not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for himself, or herself; and that he or she has not made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and, upon filing such affidavit with the register or receiver, on payment of five dollars when the entry is of not more than eighty acres, and on payment of ten dollars when the entry is for more than eighty acres, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified."

## The Immigration Act.

On the last day of the session, important changes were made in the laws restricting immigration. The office of "Superintendent of Immigration" was created, with a salary of \$4,000 per year. This Superintendent is to have inspectors at points

where immigrants arrive, and is to conduct a careful inspection of all new-comers. Those who are not entitled to enter, may be shipped back on the steamer which brought them, at the expense of the steamship company. Steamer companies are forbidden to offer inducements to wholesale immigration, except by advertising their ordinary facilities of transportation. Prohibition is also put upon the encouragement of immigration by promises of employment in this country; but this does not apply to State Immigration Bureaus who desire to induce immigration to their respective States. The classes of aliens who are to be excluded from a admission into the United States, aside from Chinese laborers, who are covered by special laws, are: All idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge; persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists; and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown, on special inquiry, that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the act of February 26th, 1885; but this section shall not be held to exclude persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or friend who is not of the excluded classes, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may hereafter prescribe: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to, or exclude persons convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding that the said political offense may be designated as a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude" by the laws of the land whence he came, or by the court convicting.

## Direct Tax Act.

When the Civil War broke out, the Federal Government found that it needed an immense amount of money to carry on military operations. In order to secure the needed sum, the unusual method of levying a direct tax was resorted to. In many cases, the various States assumed the direct tax which the Government placed on individual citizens. This was the case in Michigan. She paid about \$500,000 into the Federal treasury as a means of carrying on the war. Other Northern States did the same thing.

After thirty years, Congress has now decided to pay back to the Northern States the amounts which they had respectively contributed for prosecuting the war. Michigan gets back her \$500,000; New York gets about \$3,000,000. The total amount refunded to the Northern States will reach the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. Several of the States have already taken their allowance.

## Judiciary Act.

An important measure, provided during the last days of the session, was that creating nine Courts of Appeals and nine additional United States Circuit Judges. The purpose of the act was to relieve the overburdened United States Supreme Court. Hereafter the nine new-established courts will do much of the small work which has taken up the time of the Supreme Court. One of the new courts of appeals is to be organized in each of the judiciary circuits of the country. That of the Sixth District, which includes Michigan, is to be organized at Cincinnati. Its first

session will be held on the third Tuesday of next June. The new courts will have entire jurisdiction over patent law, revenue law, and several other branches, which have heretofore been obliged to take up much of the time of the United States Supreme Court.

## Minor Acts of Congress.

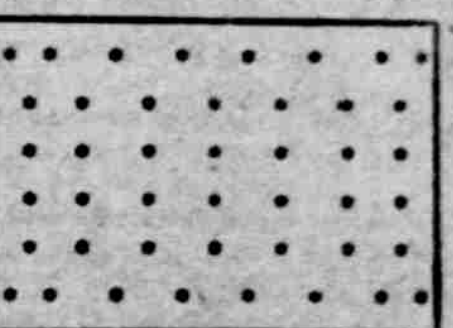
Many minor acts were passed by the last session of Congress. These included the act for the erection of three United States prisons at various points in the country, to accommodate United States prisoners who have heretofore been farmed out to the State prisons; for the founding and establishment of a National Conservatory of Music within the District of Columbia; for raising the salaries of United States District Judges to \$5,000 per year; allowing armless or legless soldiers to have new artificial limbs, or the money value thereof, every three years, instead of every five years as heretofore; allowing soldiers in the regular army an additional \$2 per month, after they have been awarded a certificate of bravery from the President.

A mere mention may be made of the following bills, which failed to become laws: to reclassify and fix the salaries of railway mail clerks; the Bankruptcy bill; to pension prisoners of war; to amend the Interstate Commerce law; to amend the Nicaragua Canal charter; the Pure Food bill; the Election bill; the Lard bill; to encourage silk culture; to provide for a commission on alcoholic liquor traffic, and the Eight Hour bill.

## Our New National Flag.

While the original thirteen horizontal white and red stripes, representing the thirteen colonies that united to form our union, remain perpetually the same, a new white star on a blue ground is added for every new State that is admitted. This is not due until the Independence Day following the proclamation of admission. Wyoming came in just after July 4th last year, and her star went on the national escutcheon after the 4th inst. The War Department, which fixes the grouping of the stars on the flag, has recently issued the following order:

The field or union of the national flag in use in the army will, on and after July 4, 1891, consist of forty-four stars, in six rows, the upper and lower rows to have eight stars; the second, third, fourth and fifth rows, seven stars each, in a blue field. They will therefore be arranged thus:



Position of the stars in the national flag after July 4, '91.

The old flag in the army, and in the public archives, will not be laid aside. For economy's sake they will be continued in use; but all new flags will have the forty-four stars as above. Only five more stars can be added (Arizona, Alaska, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma), unless in the future our northern neighbors seek and be granted annexation, or Texas asks to be "cut up," or Cuba, Hayti and the Sandwich Islands wish to "come in out of the wet," and are allowed to do so.