

The Eleventh Census.

The center of population of the United States for the present census year is in latitude 39 degrees 11 minutes 56 seconds; longitude, 85 degrees 32 minutes 53 seconds, at a point in Southern Indiana, a little west of south from Greensburg, the county seat of Decatur county, 30 miles east of Columbus.

The total Indian population in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 244,704, made up as follows: on reservations or in Indian schools, not taxed, 130,254; in Indian Territory, self-supporting, 25,357 Cherokees, 8,464 Chickasaws, 9,998 Choctaws, 9,291 Creeks, and 2,539 Seminoles. About 14,247 also, of mixed Indian and colored blood, live with the above civilized tribes, making their total population 64,871. In New Mexico are 3,278 Pueblos; in New York, 5,304 Six Nations and St. Regis; in North Carolina, 2,885 Eastern Cherokees; Indians taxed and self-sustaining, counted in general population, number 35,267; prisoners, 668.

The enumeration of whites on the several reservations, proves the former estimated total of 63,000,000 in the United States, including Alaska, to be correct.

The total colored population in the District of Columbia and the seventeen States having any considerable colored population, on June 1, 1890, was 6,196,166. More than 57 per cent of this total, namely 3,548,263, were found in the five States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The total white population of those States is 3,357,127, or 191,136 less than the colored, the latter reaching 3,548,263. The following figures show the proportion between white and colored population in the several States mentioned:

	Colored.	White.
Alabama.....	681,431	830,796
Georgia.....	683,716	973,462
Louisiana.....	562,998	554,712
Mississippi.....	747,730	539,703
South Carolina.....	692,508	458,454

It will be noticed that in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, the colored people outnumber the whites.

The results of the inquiries into mortgage indebtedness throughout the States, have been partially announced. The inquiry was the first attempt on the part of any government to invade the realm of private indebtedness in order to obtain statistics; but, in spite of opposition, it was prosecuted with gratifying success. The abstracts of about 9,000,000 mortgages were placed on file in Washington. The first reports issued concern Alabama and Iowa. On January 1st, 1890, the total real estate mortgage debt in Alabama was \$39,027,933, or \$26 per head in population; in Iowa, \$199,034,957, or \$104 per head. In the former, 5.3 per cent of the land was mortgaged; in the latter 9.1.

Based upon advance statements of the Census Bureau and the weekly reports of the Marine Hospital Bureau, the following table of the annual death rate per 1,000 of population in a number of cities has been prepared:

Charleston, S. C.....	22.4
New Orleans.....	22.3
Richmond.....	22.3
Denver.....	22.9
New York.....	22.4
Newark, N. J.....	22.1
Brooklyn.....	22.7
Washington, D. C.....	22.3
Baltimore.....	22.3
Boston.....	22.3
San Francisco.....	22.3
Cincinnati.....	22.3
Auburn.....	22.1
Fall River.....	22.1
Louisville.....	21.9
Pittsburg.....	21.3
Philadelphia.....	20.7
Galveston.....	20.4
Portland, Me.....	19.9
Chicago.....	19.6
Providence.....	19.3
Cleveland.....	19.3
Detroit.....	19.3
Nashville.....	19.3
St. Louis.....	19.2
Milwaukee.....	19.2
Newport, R. I.....	19.1
Yonkers.....	18.9
Kansas City.....	18.5
Toledo.....	18.4
Indianapolis.....	18.3
Rockwater.....	18.3
Albany, N. Y.....	18.3
Minneapolis.....	18.4
St. Paul.....	18.4
Council Bluffs.....	18.4
Rock Island.....	18.4
San Diego.....	18.4
Panama.....	18.6

Attention, Comrades.

Delighting to honor the soldiers of our country, I give the children of pensioners last year one-half tuition rates, amounting to several thousand dollars. While I cannot be as liberal this year as last, I desire to assist them all in my power, and therefore make the following special offer:

To all children of old soldiers, whether pensioned or not, who will remain in school one year, I will make a reduction on their school expenses equal to their car-fare both ways.

To all children of pensioned soldiers I will make a reduction of two dollars and fifty cents on their expenses for each term of ten weeks.

SONS OF VETERANS.

We have a splendid camp of Sons of Veterans in the college, many of our teachers being prominent members.

We are satisfied that nowhere else in the United States have the same advantages been offered to the children of pensioned soldiers as at the Western Normal College.

Read what Hon. J. B. Carter, Mayor of the city of Shenandoah, Iowa, and a prominent G. A. R. man, says of us:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, SHENANDOAH, IA., Dec. 3, 1890.

To whom it may concern: It is my privilege, and a great pleasure to me as well, to be able to say that the Western Normal College, located at this place, is thoroughly reliable, and is one of the best institutions of learning for young men and young women, whose time and means are limited, to acquire the necessary qualifications to enable them to meet the business and social responsibilities of life. Prof. Wm. M. Croan is the President, manager and owner of the college, to whose indefatigable energy and superior management we are largely

indebted for the unprecedented success of the college; I am also intimately acquainted with the faculty and all the officers, and know that their efficiency, and their gentlemanly bearing toward all who attend the college cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Croan's friendship and kind regards for the soldiers of the late war has been brought to my personal notice by liberal contributions and personal favors to Burnside Post of the G. A. R. of this city, which I have had the honor to command for several years. As a further evidence of his generous kindness, I may state that out of the eight hundred students three hundred are sons or daughters of pensioned soldiers.

My relation to the Western Normal College during the past eight years has been most intimate, officially, socially, and as one whose interest in the education and proper instruction of those who are so soon to take an active part in the business and social affairs of this great country is far more than personal, and I am therefore prepared to say that the college is all and more than is claimed for it. The old soldiers in Shenandoah and surrounding country regard Prof. Croan as one of their best and most reliable friends.

With the many favorable conditions at the college, the constant care and solicitude on the part of Prof. Croan, Mrs. Croan, the other officers and their friends, supported, encouraged and sustained by all of the citizens, if students are not greatly benefited the fault is with them.

Respectfully,
J. B. CARTER, Mayor.

Friends, I ask you to make the generosity of the Western Normal College known to all your friends, and to speak a good word for us to every young man and woman in your neighborhood.

Believing that our college has an enviable reputation, standing second to none in the west, and asking your patronage on this ground and knowing that you will get value received for every dollar expended, I am very cordially your friend.

WM. M. CROAN,
Shenandoah, Page Co., Ia.

DO YOU WANT

- To take a Normal Course,
- To take a Commercial Course,
- To take a Scientific Course,
- To take a Classic Course,
- To take Special Penmanship,
- To study Military Tactics,
- To take Pipe Organ Lessons,
- To take Physical Training,
- To take Kindergarten,
- To take Violin Lessons,
- To take Clarinet Lessons,
- To take Cornet Lessons,
- To take Flute Lessons,
- To take Organ Lessons,
- To take Piccolo Lessons,
- To take Band Lessons,
- To take Double String Bass Lessons,
- To study Music,
- To study Art,
- To study Telegraphy,
- To study Shorthand,
- To study Typewriting,
- To study Voice Culture,
- To take a Common School Course,

IF YOU DO

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE IS THE

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE

Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa,

The Largest Independent Normal School in the West.

Send for Catalogues. They will be sent FREE. Address

WM. M. CROAN,

Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa.

Making Artificial Ice.

The process of making artificial ice is interesting, the machinery and appliances simple when understood. Anhydrous ammonia and brine are the direct agents which make the ice. In immense tanks, which cover nearly the entire floor of the large building of the factory, numerous coils of pipe are set four feet apart. Through these pipes passes the anhydrous ammonia. The tanks are filled with brine of the required strength, and two large engines pump the ammonia through the pipe, absorbing the heat in the brine, cooling it down to a temperature of 10 to 14 degrees above zero. Galvanized iron cans filled with distilled water are then lowered between the pipes into this brine bath, and the freezing process commences. It takes about forty hours to freeze the water in these cans into a solid cake of ice. The

cans when frozen solid are taken out, immersed in hot water a moment, and the cake of ice released from the can ready for market. Clear as crystal, these cakes are stored in warehouses for use as occasion demands.

These tanks hold seventeen hundred cans, each can when frozen producing a block of ice weighing 300 pounds. At one end of the tanks two centrifugal pumps keep the brine in continual agitation, necessary to throw off heat and keep the bath at the low temperature.

By reason of the agitation of the brine all cans freeze alike in the immense bath. The tanks, when once filled, furnish a continual supply of ice every 24 hours. Rows of cans drawn are immediately replaced with fresh cans as soon as those frozen are taken out, the present ice product of this plant being 240,000 pounds of ice daily.—Chicago Herald.

[Iowa State Register, Sunday, February 24, 1890]

There is located at Shenandoah an institution of learning, familiarly known as the Western Normal College. The merits of this fountain of learning have been spoken of most favorably many times by the Iowa press, but recognition to worthy and enterprising institutions is time well spent. Shenandoah is one of the most promising towns situated in the Nishna Valley. Henry Ward Beecher once said that "God might possibly make a better berry than the strawberry, but he never has." So we might say about Nishna Valley, the Creator might possibly create a more beautiful country, a more fertile soil, and happier people than those who possess it, but so far he never has.

Shenandoah occupies a commanding position with surroundings of unsurpassed beauty. In the distance sweeps the wide vale of the Nishna, with fertile farms and happy homes dotted here and there. With such inspiring influences, and with willing hands and hearts, the faculty of the Western Normal College works on unceasingly, and the result of their united and continued exertions is the establishment of a school unequalled by any other west of the Mississippi river. The growth of this institution has been one of marvelous development, but it has been a natural one. It has now been under the management of the present president, William M. Croan, for four years. The number of students in actual attendance when Mr. Croan first assumed control was sixty-five. As a striking illustration of the school's progress we need only mention that the number of students enrolled last year was nearly 4,000. The present number of students in daily attendance is 1,000. Of this number 410 are boarding and rooming at the institution. Just west of the main building are two large three-story buildings, known as the college dormitories, one for the boys and one for the girls. The world to take their places in the busy ranks of life, where competition is the right of these, competition to the left of them, competition all around them, volleys and thunders, they nobly stand the fiery test, and do credit to the Alma Mater who nurtured, fitted and prepared them for the battle of life. Step by step, onward and upward they steadily, unflinchingly press, fired by an ambition which brooks no obstacles and which is calm and undaunted in the presence of the greatest difficulties, until words come back from California, Colorado, Oregon, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas—yes, from almost every State in the Union—praising honorable mention of the names of the Shenandoah College boys. Well may the Western Normal College exclaim: "Behold me, and the children that God has given me!" She has no reason to be ashamed of them; nor need they blush to own her name, as it is accepted by the world as the synonym of ability, success and thorough preparation.

GRAND HOME-ENDORSEMENT

The Iowa Normal Monthly, published at Dubuque, says: "The Western Normal College, at Shenandoah, Iowa, keeps right along in its march of progress, two hundred and twenty-one students attending this term, from Page county (this is the county in which the school is located). This is the grandest home endorsement of any school to our knowledge."

From PROF. GEORGE I. KELLEY, Superintendent Mills County, Iowa.

GLENWOOD, IOWA, Feb. 21, 1890.
MY DEAR MR. CROAN:—I always esteem it a pleasure to say a good word for the Western Normal College.

Every teacher that is struggling along with doubtful success in teaching would find that the money spent in attending the Western Normal College, a couple of terms would not be an expense, but it would be capital invested which would yield them a high rate of income in increased wages. The total cost of attending college in Shenandoah ordinarily will be less than most teachers pay for board, when they teach. The summer of review term, is specially adapted to the needs of teachers who want to study methods. Every department is in charge of a teacher who is a specialist, and the methods are all new and practical. We have several teachers who enter the Western Normal College for the summer term. I do not know of a single teacher who has attended the Western Normal college and is not a better teacher than when he went there. Very truly,
Geo. I. KELLEY.

From LOTTIE E. GRANGER, Superintendent Page County, Iowa.

CLARENDA, IOWA, Feb. 24, 1890.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Having examined for teachers a large number of students from the Normal class of the Western Normal College, I am pleased to state that the quality of their work, as a rule, is above the average. Excellent facilities are afforded for short terms and reviews. Many of our teachers probably make use of them. The coming summer will, I am sure, find a score or more of our teachers advancing and reviewing at the Western Normal College to raise their scholarship along difficult lines. I most heartily encourage the system both here and wherever a look is felt. Cordially,
L. E. GRANGER.

WHY PARENTS SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO THE WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE

President Croan has thousands of letters on file from parents all over this country who have had sons or daughters in the Western Normal College. A gentleman living in Des Moines, Iowa, writes: "The reason I sent my boy to your College was because of the good surroundings, and, besides, I liked your way of doing things. I shall never regret sending them. They are both doing well, and I am sure the habits of industry and economy formed by them will safely direct them through life."

A gentleman writes from Polk County under date of July 1: "I want to make arrangements now with you to send another boy to your excellent school next year. My son ——— was a very bad boy when I sent him to you five years ago. He drank, used bad language, etc. The first letter I received from him after going to you was good news to us. He said he was a member of the Faculty, had had a long talk with you, and that he was going to be a man and we would be proud of him some day. And we are. He is married, and is at the head of a \$20,000 business."

The following letter comes from Missouri: "Last year I received one of your catalogues, and made up my mind I would take my boy out of the family school and send him to you. Last year it cost me more than \$700 to keep him in school eight months. This year he cost me less than \$200 when you sent him, and he is twelve months. I can not afford to send my boys any place else."

CALENDAR FOR 1891-2

Full Term Opens.....	August 20, 1891
First Winter Term Opens.....	November 8, 1891
Second Winter Term Opens.....	January 12, 1892
Spring Term Opens.....	March 22, 1892
Summer Term Opens.....	May 25, 1892

You can enter at any time and find just such classes as you may desire.