THE STATE EDUCATORS

Meeting of the Nebraska Association of Superintendents Well Attended.

OFFICERS FOR THE STATE CHOSEN

Resolutions on the Assassination of President McKinley-Better Teaching of the Rights and Duties of Citizenship-Miscellaneous Nebrasha Matters.

LINCOLN, Oct. 22 .- The Nebraska Association of Superintendents and Principals was well attended. Before adjournment resolutions were adopted on the death of President McKinley and officers were elected. The attendance throughout the meeting was larger than in previous years, nearly every county being represented. The officers elected are: President, C. G. Fullmer, Pawnee City; vice president, N. M. Graham, South Omaha; secretary, A. L. Clayiness; member educational council, J. D. French, Hastings.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of J. L. McBrien, E. L. Rouse, W. F. Stockdale, H. H. Hahn and W. L. Stephens, submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the superintendents and principals of the public schools of Nebraska, in convention assembled, view the assassination of our beloved president, William McKinley, as the greatest infamy of modern times. It was so appalling, so atroclous, that we are as far from being reconciled to it today as on that fatalafternoon when he was shot down by a foul flend.

"In the death of William McKinley we mourn as noble a man as ever lived in the tide of times. In the face of death his forgiving spirit, his fortitude, his Christian faith and heroism were so sublime as to win the admiration of the civilized world.

"While we extol the virtues of the dead, let us not forget our duties to the living. The enormity of this crime calls for better teaching of the rights and duties of citizenship, for a more respectful attitude toward public officials, for a greater toleration of the political opinions of others in the home, the school and on the part of the public. It demands that distinction , be made between freedom of speech and press and scurrilous language, venomous eastorials and malicious cartoons. The atrocity of the crime calls not alone for the execution of the assassin, but it demands that the wily agitators, whose libelous words prompted the direful deed, be muzzled in the interest of the sacredness of law and the righteousness of government. We believe that in such cases to silence the agitators is not only constitutional, but it is withal timely and provident.

"The exils of unrestricted immigra-

TREE PLANTING IN NEBRASKA

W. L. Hall of Washington Gives Some Suggestions on the Subject.

OMAHA, Oct. 21 .- William L. Hall, assistant superintendent of tree planting, division of forestry, has made extensive investigation in Nebraska relative to tree planting. He says there

is no question but what the soil and climate are favorable for a certain amount of forest planting. To what extent, however, is in a measure a matter of experiment. He has in course of preparation a report to the department, making special recommendations both as to extent of planting and methods. He also says there can be no system applicable for the prairie district for general operations.

While there is a great interest manifested in forestry, yet there appears to be a very meager acquaintance with the subject of tree planting on an extended scale, Mr. Hall says. Many trees have been planted more as a "wind break" than for timber culture.

Mr. Hall found a number of catalpa plantations which have shown a thrifty growth, but show a lack of maximum growth, owing to lack of management or attention. The catalpa is an especial favorite with Mr. Hall. He believes that it does best on Nebraska soll, which is porous. Its durability has been overestimated by some, but its value for various purposes has been fully appreciated by the general public.

It is a rapid grower, of good form, lightness and possesses great strength and elasticity. It requires from eight to twelve years to mature sufficiently for use.

In speaking of the species and sections for profitable tree planting, Mr. Hall said that the catalpa and red cedar grow readily along the Platte river; the Russian mulberry in Central Nebraska, the black walnut in the eastern part of the state, while the bur oak thrives best in the valleys of the Niobrara and Missouri rivers; the green and white ash does well in Northern Nebraska. There are many other trees valuable for planting, such as the elm, poplar, maple and willow, but in a system of forest operations instituted solely for profit and carried on under competition, such trees are not to be considered.

WATER RIGHTS ON PLATTE

State Board of Irrigation Hears Argument in Gothenburg Uase.

LINCOLN, Oct. 21 .- The state board of irrigation and Engineer Dobson listened to testimony and argument in the case of the Farmers' and Merchants' Irrigation company. The Gothenburg company asserts that it has a prior right to water in the Platte river and was sustained in this position a year ago by Engineer Wilson. It owns and operates one long canal, of which one-half was construced after the original water right was taken out. The water right granted by the board authorized the Gothenburg company to appropriate 200 cubic feet of water per second and it is now claimed that there is no law the water so appropriated into the new section of the canal. The board took the case under advisement and will render a decision within the next few days. The Farmers' and Merchants' irrigation works and property are valued at not less than \$175,000, while the works and property of the other company are said to be worth approximately \$300,000. The former is cap-Italized for \$3,000,000.

STATE'S DIVORCE LAWS.

Ex.-Sonator Allen Gives His Opinion Regarding the Same.

LINCOLN, Oct. 19 .- Senator Williamliam V. Allen has replied as follows to the request of Labor Commissioner Watson for an opinion regarding the divorce laws of the state. "I am inclined to believe that our statutes on the subject of divorce, while crude and expressed in inartistic language, doing no credit to the literary ability of their authors, are sufficient, and outline a proper policy in divorce cases, and will, if conscientiously enforced by the courts, accom-

plish desirable results. "The purpose of a divorce is the destruction of the family sense. It is true that in many cases it is to the interest of the parties, the children and the public that the family relation (which should be the most sacred relation in the world)- should be utterly uprooted and destroyed, and that its destruction is more productive of the true interests and real happiness of all concerned than would be a forced continuance of a relation which must be merely nominal.

"Much, very much, indeed, depends on education; in fact the question is more one of education than legislation. Legislation can regulate marriages, it can grant or refuse divorces. but the refusal to grant a divorce for any cause in the present state of society would doubtless lead to widespread immorality and to greater and public injury than our present divorce laws, imperfect as they can be, can produce. While marriage under civil institutions of this country is and ever must remain a civil contract, marriage is justly regarded by the churches and by Christian people as a holy ordinance. If the churches shall take hold of the subject in earnest they can doubtless regulate the relation in such a way as to produce the least amount of friction and thus minimize divorces. If they do not the whole question must be left to the slow but certain law of evolution. I would say upon the whole that I do not know of any improvement which can be made in our divorce laws at the present time, aside from those that are merely verbal."

AMENDMENT TO PENSION LAWS.

Congressman Burkett Will Introduce it in the Next Congress.

LINCOLN, Oct. 19-Congressman Burkett has prepared an amendment to the pension laws, which he will introduce at the opening of the next session of congress. By it the different ratings on account of disabilities under the new law or the law of 1890 will be abolished. The effect of Mr. Burkett's amendment will be to make a minimum rating of \$12. The law of 1890, commonly called the new law pensions a soldier who is unable to perform manual labor, in accordance with the degree of his disabilities and in proportion thereto, from \$6 to \$12 a month. This degree of disability is determined by a rating board, located at Washington, who make up their decision from the evidence sent in and the ratings thus made are not always satisfactory to the soldiers. Mr. Burkett takes the position that the war is now removed almost forty years and that after the experiences the men went through it must be presumed that few of them are able to perform manual labor and he thinks the time has come when it is no longer necessary to have an investigating committee to cipher out just the degree of their disability.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City. SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle-There was another liberal run of cattle, so that the receipts for the three days are considerable in excess o supply for the same days last week. Packers were all liberal buyers of good stuff, so that the market on most line was fairly active and not much change was noticeable in the prices paid. There were quite a few corn-feds offered on the market, and anything at all desirable met with ready sale at fully steady prices. A string of seventy-six head sold as high us \$5.25, which was considered a good, steady price. There were a good many stockers and feeders on sale, but the good to choice kinds sold at steady prices. Cattle lacking quality, however, and the medium weights were neglected, and in some cases, perhaps, sold a shade lower than yesterday. There were a good many west-

in beef steers offered, and us the demand on the part of packers was in good shape the market ruled active and steady strong on desirable kinds. Commo stuff also moved better than yesterday and sold at good, steady prices. Cows sold all the way from steady to 100 ower. Stockers and feeders brought steady prices if they were good and were a little weak when the quality was com-

Hogs-The light receipts of hogs continued and under the influence of a good demand prices improved a little. The market opened a strong 25c higher, and In some cases 5c higher. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$6,20 and \$6,22%, with the better grades from \$5.25 to \$6.40. Some of the amoner kinds went from \$6.17% down. At those prices the hogs changed hands quite rapidly and it was not long before the bulk of the offerings was out of first hunds.

Sheep-The supply of sheep in sight was juite liberal, but the bulk of the receipts at this point was made up of feeders. The fat ones sold at right around steady prices, as packers seemed to want all that were offered. Fat lambs were also scarce, but the market could safely be quoted steady. The demand for feeders was fully equal to the supply and strong prices were paid.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle-Steady; choice export and butch-"" steers, \$5.80676.40; fair to good, \$4.8567 stockers and feeders, \$3.00624.50; western fed, \$4.75916.00; cows, \$2.60974.15; helfers, \$2,75975.25; canners, \$1.50€#2.50 alves, \$3.00076.00. Hogs-Market 10c higher; bulk of sales

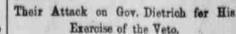
nd mixed, \$6,00076.40; heavy, \$6,40076.45; ight, \$5,50076,30; piges, \$4,40075.40. Sheep-Steady; lambs, \$4.0025.05; weaths, \$3.25@3.65; ewes, \$2.75@3.50; feeders

and stockers, \$2.50033.25.

REPORT ON LABOR DISPUTES.

Machinery for Settling Differences Inade quate for the Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 .- The industrial commission today made public its report on labor disputes and arbitration. It is a comprehensive document reviewing the testimony of the witnesses who have appeared before the commission on the subject and takes up in detail the evidence on collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration and the laws and court decisions governing labor combinations. Local systems of collective bargaining and agreements between employes, it is stated, have been most highly developed in the building trades, the brewery, boot and shoe, banking, wood working and metal working trades, some branches of the clothing trade and in the transportation business; in other words, where both employers and employes are strongest organized. By far the larger number of written agreements prescribing the conditions of labor are made between organizations of working men on one side and employers acting individually on the other. There is a growing movement in favor of the collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration as between organizations of employers and employes, covering an industry throughout the country or throughout large sections where the conditions of business are generally similar. A growing movement is noted toward establishing state and local machinery for arbitration in the bituminous coal industry, where there is now, at least in most districts, no effective method of disposing of the minor disputes which arise from time to time. In this trade there is especially no permanent joint committee of the entire central competitive field to which differences are taken. Systems of arbitration as to specific disputes have been, however, established in a formal manner and on a national scale in stove molding, of which the foundry, the machinists (now not in existence) and the printing trades. The state boards of arbitration are doing much toward furthering industrial peace.



GUARDING THE STATE'S FINANCES drugs used at the home were, by rea-

FOLLY OF FUSIONISTS

Nebraska Now Enjoying a Strictly Business Administration- Gross Mismanagement of State Institutions Under Demo-Popoeratic Rule.

The fusionists were so reckless in their expenditures of the public funds during their incumbency that even the popocratic editors, in a moment of absent-mindedness, forgot their lines in economics and advocated the outlay of money and additional tax burdens upon the people without any thought of the justice or consequences thereof. An illustration of this is found in the attack on Governor Dietrich for his veto of the \$90,500 appropriation for sundry purposes in connection with the university. The pop-ocratic editors have the boldness to state that the veto of this large sum was inspired by hostillty to this well known educational institution. more irrational deduction could not be drawn nor a more silly falsehood uttered. In vetoing this appropriation, as shown by the public records, Governor Dietrich simply saw that if this amount was allowed to stand the total appropriation would exceed the proceeds from the one-mill levy and result in a corresponding increase in the floating indebtedness.

Whether designedly or not the items were all included in one sum total, so that Governor Dietrich was required either to yeto or approve the section in its entirety, it beng impossible to eliminate any particular or individual item. Before passing upon it he summoned Chancellor Andrews, who in turn summoned Secretary Dale of the Board of Regents, and requested that the appropriation bill be gone over and such items as would least interfere with the least successful management of the school be pointed out. Both Secretary Dale and Chancellor Andrews admitted that the section appropriating \$90,500 was of less utility and could be vetoed and cause less interference with plans than any other portion of the bill. More than this, Secretary Dale in the presence of Chancellor Andrews, after looking over the section then to be and afterwards vetoed, admitted that of the \$90,500 there really was but \$16,000 of it for repairs and improvements really needed. In other words, that the university could get along all right and be in no way incumbent through lack of funds if the improvements requiring

an appropriation of \$16,000 were provided for. On this showing Governor Dietrich, believing that it was better business methods to use the state's credit to the extent of \$16,000 than to add an additional tax burden upon the people of \$90,500, which also meant a corresponding increase in the floating indebtedness of the state, vetoed that section. The result is that the university is apaprently getting along just as well as if it had the money and the taxpayers of Nebraska have been saved a large sum of money. In regard to the statement that has been made by one of the popocratic editors that this was done in order that the state treasurer might have more funds to invest for his own profit. it is sufficient to say that this dense ignorance of the finances of the university is exploded by the fact that there are and for several years have been warrants outstanding against these funds. At present there are approximately \$55,000 university warrants outstanding, and this, coupled with the fact that the prevailing rate of expenses exceeds the one-mill levy, thoroughly explodes the charge that the state treasurer would or could in any way benefit by such a veto. Another thing which prompted Governor Dietrich to veto the \$90,500 appropriation was that the fusion administration had not alone squandered all the money in the treasury, but had run the state in debt and left unpaid bills amounting to more than \$150,000. The reckless extravagance of the Poynter administration enjoined the strictest economy upon the republicans in order to avoid an increase in the warrant indebtedness of the state of sufficient proportions to impair its credit. Governor Dietrich vacated the executive chair before he had much of an opportunity to install his policy of retrenchment, but his successor, Governor Savage, has maintained the strictest economy, with the result that for the first time in many years the state of Nebraska is enjoying a strictly business administration. The people of Nebraska are paying less for their administration of government and their public interests and institutions are beng better cared for than for many years. Governor Savage has proven hmself to be a man of keen judgment and splendid business ideas and his administration promises to be popular with the people on account of rugged honesty, strict economy and rare circumspection.

dered a \$1,500.00 drug fund in ten months, and that, too, in the face of the fact that his predecessor, Dr. Sadler, turned over a large supply of drugs to him upon his retirement. Inquiry brought to light the fact that the state has paid for drugs never delivered. It is a significant fact that while more than 40 per cent of the son of friction between the physician in charge and the inmates, purchased by the inmates out of their private funds, the expense of maintaining the drug department to the state increased more than three hundred per cent.

Other physicians were, for some reason or other, summoned to the home to perform services for which Dr. Swigart was paid by the state, and in-stead of their fees being deducted from Dr. Swigart's salary, the bills were presented to Dr. Swigart; he presented them to the drug firm which had the contract; the latter paid the money to Dr. Swigart, and sent in vouchers to the state for drugs. Posttive proof is in existence that Dr. Swigart sold liquor that was bought and paid for by the state funds to inmates and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. The records will show that this institution consumed more liquor than nearly all of the other institutions of the state. It is openly charged that the attending physician indulged to excess in the use of intoxicating beverages, and that on more than one occasion he was incapacitated for duty by reason of inebriety.

The commandant, physician, adjutant and other officials at the home maintained their relatives there at the state's expense.

The public records show that Commandant Beltzer drew upon numerous funds for his own benefit, and had all the printing for the institution done in the newspaper owned and managed by his son, and charged the state for nursery stock and ornamental trees from his own nursery. Excessive prices were charged and paid for both the printing and the trees.

There is a gross irregularity apparent at this institution in connection with the construction of a public building thereat. The contract was awarded to an irresponsible bidder, who failed to comply with its pro-visions, and the building was com-pleted at the expense of the bondsmen. An architect was employed at the rate of \$5.00 per day and paid out of the regular appropriation fund to superintend the construction, when, as a matter of fact, he had practically no experience in this class of work. Very inferior material was used in the construction in this building, and in few respects were the plans and specifications complied with.

Hospital for Insane at Norfolk.

The very large quantity of coal consumed at the hospital for the insane at Norfolk has led to many sensational reports, though I know of nothing more than that the vouchers in the auditor's office show that a great deal of coal is required at this institution. There are other indications that there has been more or less juggling of contracts for supplies in the in-terests of friends at the institution and in the state house. Particularly is this true in the award of the contract for drugs. Favoritism has been exercised in the award of the drug contracts, and in the purchase of extras from the drug fund. Investigation reveals the fact that it is the custom at this, as well as at nearly all other institutions, to misappropriate specifically appropriated funds. During the recent administration, the mother and sister of the superintendent, and the four children of the steward were kept at ...e institution at the state's expense,

tion, whether arising from a lax of execution of our laws or from a lack of wholesome legislation, are among the grave problems which demand of the American people an honest effort for their solution.

"Let our teachers, our legislators, our rulers and our people stand as one man in promoting the dignity and | to prevent the company from turning the wisdom of our nation by a proper enforcement of and obedience to its laws. There is a difference between the "consent of the governed" and the "dissent of the ungovernable." A republic does not mean anarchy. Liberty is not license. The blessings of free government are gained only by yielding to public reason and the general welfare."

Bassett Helloes to Newport.

BASSETT, Neb., Oct. 22 .- The Bassett-Springview Telephone company completed a line between this place and Newport and placed telephones in E. L. Myers' lumber office, Levensky & Lipman's general store and Dr. E. F. Dood's drug store at Newport, all of whom have business houses in this town. The company now has a line n good working order which connects this town and a number of others.

As to the Corn Crop.

HOOPER, Neb., Oct. 22,-A good many farmers have commenced cribbing their corn. Considerable complaint is heard in some localities about soft corn. The yield is averaging thirty bushels, although there are some fields that will run considerably more.

Weary of Selling Stoves.

SUPERIOR Neb., Oct. 22.-C. W. Lee, a traveling man for the Great Western Stove company of Leavenworth, Kan., shot and killed himself in an outhouse at Lawrence, this county.

Ranchman Hangs Himself.

SPRINGVIEW, Neb., Oct. 22 .- Otto Tisue, a ranchman living ten miles southwest of here, committed suicide by hanging himself. Mr. Tisue was 43 years of age and well known in this and Keya Paha counties. Two or three years ago he sold out and moved to southwest Missouri, but, meeting with financial reverses, coupled with ill health, he returned to Keya Paha a few weeks ago. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Land Leasing Tour.

LINCOLN, Oct. 21.-Land Commissioned Follmer has planned to make a land leasing tour through northern Nebraska, beginning at O'Neill in Holt county on November 18. Subsequent auctions will be held as follows: Bassett, November 19; Ainsworth, November 28; Chadron, November 29; Harrison and Alliance, November 30, and Gering, November 31.

Cowboy Carnival at Hyannis.

LINCOLN, Oct. 18 .- Governor Savage and several state officials will go to Hyannis this week to attend the cowboy carnival at that place. The program includes an exhibition by Captain Hardy, a shooting tournament and several other events.

Woman Suffragiats Active.

BLAIR, Neb., Oct. 21 .- The local organization of woman suffragists are making big preparations for the coming conference of the woman suffragists.

Aspen Tunnel is Opened.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Oct. 21:-The great Aspen tunnel through Piedmont hill, east of here, was turned over to President Burt of the Union Pacific by Contractors Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Tuesday. The first train passed through the big bore Monday, being a work train. The first passenger train to pass through the big hole in the mountains was the one in which the president and other high officials of the Union Pacific were passengers

Crushed by Falling Roof.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 19.-Frank Koltenbach, a young man 29, years of age, was killed while repairing an old cave on the Graff farm three miles west of here. Koltenbach had been employed on the farm of Mrs. Graff for the last twelve years. He went into the cave to clean up and make some repairs. He accidentally knocked down one of the heavy timbers which suported the four-foot roof of soil and the roof fell, smothering him.

Settles Big Damage Suit.

DES MOINES, Oct. 19 .- An important damage suit against the Northwestern railroad, which was before the supreme court at the last term. has been settled, rather than a second trial be had. This was the suit of J. J. Mosnat, administrator of the estate of Engineer Shaffer, who was killed in the yards at Eagle Grove. The first trial resulted in a verdict for \$10,000 against the company, but it was reversed on appeal because of technical errors.

Professors Talk to Farmers.

SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 19 .- The court house was packed with farmers and stockmen, who listened to addresses delivered by Dr. Peters and Prof. Smith of the experiment station at the state university. They discussed the diseases of animals and the simplest manner of curing them, stock feeding and classes of food that were best adapted to the conditions here. Many questions were asked and thoroughly discussed.

Chronic Anarchy in Macedonia. NEW YORK, Oct. 19 .- The Balkan states correspondent of the Times re-ports a state of chronic anarchy in Macedonia owing to the lawlessness of Albanians, whose attitude toward the Christian population is worse than that of the Kurds toward the Armonians.

Bolomen Continue Active. MANILA, Oct. 19 .- Five hundred bolomen attacked a detachment of fortysix men of the Ninth infantry at Bangajon, on the Gandara river, island of Samar, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over 100 of them. It is believed that the enemy only retired for reinforcements. As soon as the news was received gunboats were dispatched.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island.

The Soldiers' Home at Grand Island has been grossly mismanaged in every department. Particularly is the charge of mismanagement true in connection with the medical department. It has never required more than \$500.00 per year for medical and surgical supplies at the home, though Dr. Swigart, until recently physician at the home, squan-

When Trame in Horse Meat Began.

Nearly half a century ago, the experiment of putting horse meat on the market was made for the first time in Austria. A government decree April 20, 1854, gave legal permission to cut up and sell horse meat as an article of food. During the rest of that year and in 1855, 943 horses were slaughtered for food in Vienna; the number rose in 1899-the last year for which statistics are obtained-to 25,640 head.

You can often help a nervous headache by combing the hair gently.

State Normal at Peru.

Until recently, if it is not true today, three rooms in one of the public buildings owned by the state in connection with the Normal school were occupied by a private fusion newspaper printing office. This concern paid no rent. and in addition paid nothing for its light, water and heat. It occupied these quarters for upward of two years, having a monopoly of the job printing of the institution, for which it charged excessive prices. There is evidence that at this institution radical and unwarranted changes have been made in the text books, evidently for no other purpose than profit, and to the great detriment and inconvenlence of the student. It is due the present incumbent of the presidency to say that the reports of jugglery of text books originated during the administration of his predecessor.

Fish Hatchery at South Bend

The Fish Hatchery at South Bend is in a deplorable condition. About eighteen months ago an Omaha saloon keeper named Sloup was appointed superintendent of the hatchery. He was utterly without experience, knew nothing as to the manner in which fish should be propagated, and the result is that for the many thousands of dollars expended by the statee in the development of this industry, there is nothing left but evidences of ruin and desolation. It will require much money, time and care to restore this enterprise to its former condition.

Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City.

The taxpayers of the state have been grossly imposed upon at the Institute for the Blind. The superintendent. contrary to all precedent, refused to teach any of the branches upon the ground that he was incapacitated by reason of old age. At the close of the first semester last year, which is the last official report available, there were upwards of seventy-five inmates and fifty-one people on the pay roll.

The Newest in Life Saving Rafts.

The patest patent in life saving rafts, one just adopted by the United States navy, sees the old idea of the raft, 'Your feet are always in the water, but you never sink," and goes it one better. Wile you are being saved on this raft you are to stand in the water up to your middle. It is thus in effect a big basket, with an exaggerated life preserver for its rim, the slat platform of the raft hanging to the inside of a big circular hollow frame by slack Men or horses can evidently be ropes. packed safely upon such a raft as thickly as folks can stand in a crowded street car in the "rush hours."