

THE NORTH WESTERN.

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When we are yielding the peaceable fruits of righteousness, it will not be difficult for us to remain unyielding to the tempter.

None of the Pullman cars owned by the company is now idle, and orders for more, which cannot be met, are being constantly received.

Great Britain imported last year about 250,000,000 pounds of tea, of which 55 per cent came from India, 37 per cent from Ceylon, 7 per cent from China.

The champion snook thief lately did a neat trick in Greenwood, Iowa, about two hours after his release from jail he sneaked into the prison and stole his photograph from the rogues' gallery.

A curious find is reported from one of the Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru. In a bed of guano an old ship's compass was lately dug up, which, when cleaned, was found to be in working order. The case of the instrument is brass, and it bears the engraved inscription "Jno. Warren, Chesapeake, City of London, Maker, 1699." The compass has been sent to a museum in Lima.

The test-point of a sermon is not its climax, but the minute after it is finished—as the preacher announces the closing hymn. If the hearer says to himself, "The sermon is done," then is that sermon a failure. But if the hearer says, "It is time now for the sermon to begin in my daily life," then is that sermon a success. A discourse is but a string of idle words until it becomes incarnated in some living soul.

Albert Foss, of Taswell, Ind., recently filed affidavits against six society girls who gave him a public kissing. Foss is a music teacher and boasted at several parties that he had never been kissed by a girl. The six girls laid for him on the street and kissed him until he cried "enough." He was greatly mortified and went before a justice of the peace and caused the arrest of the girls. They were released on bail.

One hundred feet from a manhole, with all escape cut off, three workmen, who were digging in a sewer in Nineteenth street, New York, made a rush to safety when an explosion of naphtha gas occurred, but the flames swept over them, and they were compelled to lie on their faces in thick mud to escape being burned to death. They were unconscious when found by Policeman File, who bravely entered the sewer which but a moment before had been spouting fire.

Reapportionment of representation in Canada after a new census is a simpler matter than in the United States. When the Dominion was formed the rule was adopted that the Province of Quebec should always have sixty-five members of the Lower House of Parliament. The population of Quebec, divided by sixty-five, furnishes, therefore, the basis of representation for the other provinces. Under the new apportionment, while Quebec remains stationary, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces will lose representatives, and British Columbia and Manitoba will gain.

"I made no money by my hymns," said a feeble old man of seventy-seven, a resident of the Isle of Wight, who was recently examined in bankruptcy proceedings. This was the author of "There's a Friend for Little Children." Misfortune had overtaken him, and he seemed to be utterly without resource—until Christian England heard of his plight. Then subscriptions were everywhere started and funds contributed for his relief, and now he may look forward to peaceful years. A hymn that sings its way to hearts and consciences is not necessarily profitable to its author; but if we could measure, in money, its worth to humanity, how rich he would grow!

Encke's little comet, named after the French astronomer who first discovered its periodicity, is now on one of its every three-and-a-half-year visits to the earth's gaze. No other known comet has a period so short, and probably, in consequence, none other has a recorded history so large. Many other comets are domesticated, so to speak, celebrating occasional old home weeks of their own. Twice had a well-known astronomer hunted down a comet, only to find that a rival comet-hunter was a few hours ahead of him. The third time he was confident the prize was really his, and the news of the new discovery was circulated. "I think," wrote his friend, "you will find it is my comet of six years ago come back." So it was, and the disgusted reply came by wire, "Why don't you keep your comets chained up?"

Among all the noble and magnificent benefactions credited to American men of wealth in recent years, we know of none more wisely and worthily bestowed than that of the late Lewis Elkin, of Philadelphia, who left the bulk of his fortune of \$2,000,000 in trust to create a fund for the benefit of disabled women teachers who have taught in the public schools of that city for 25 years, and have no means of support. The fund will provide the beneficiaries with an annuity of about \$400 each. The bequest is noteworthy because it is almost without precedent.

THE DR. MILLER LETTER

Norfolk Institute for Insane Splendidly Managed by Dr. Teal.

STATE FUNDS—WHERE THEY ARE

Report of the Senate Committee Appointed to Make an Investigation of the Management of Our State Institutions—What They Found.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Oct. 10, 1901. During the past few years our state institutions have been the source of much scandal from one cause and another, and at times the people of the state have been very much incensed over the reports which in too many cases have been too true. The scandals have completely stopped, and, on the contrary, these institutions are the source of much favorable comment. Attention is especially directed to the Insane Asylum at Norfolk, which recently was visited by a most distinguished fire. Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha visited that institution some time before the fire and gave the following letter to the Omaha World-Herald, which was published in that paper the morning of October 4th. The letter reads as follows:

Norfolk Hospital for Insane. Omaha, Oct. 1.—To the Editor of the World-Herald: I was much gratified to read in the World-Herald a few days ago what I previously knew to be true of the Hospital for the Insane at Norfolk. I was a guest of Superintendent Teal for a day at that institution, a short time ago on his invitation, and am much indebted to him for the opportunity given me to see all its inmates and to observe, under the supervision of Dr. Teal's most able and most humane and intelligent superintendent, not only the superior character and plans of the great hospital, but the utmost opportunity afforded me to my own eyes one of the best appointed and most humanely and intelligently conducted asylums for the care, and also for the banishment of the victims of humanity begotten of ignorance and the love of power over the defenseless, which I know to be in full swing of operation in similar institutions not far from Omaha. The reason for the absence of these instruments of torture at Norfolk is that its intelligent and well-instructed superintendent knows that they are unnecessary and cruel as means of restraint, and do more harm than good. Under the control of kind and competent attendants, and with simple and comfortable means of restraint, the wisest patient at Norfolk knows no such thing as violent treatment. Nor is violence used in restraint in that superb institution. For instance, I called upon one of the most dangerous of his patients who, as his attention was turned from him for a moment, struck Dr. Teal a full blow in the face, and caused his nose to bleed freely. Dr. Teal did not yield to his natural impulses to knock down his irresponsible assailant, but smiled upon him and walked away to repair damage. Had this thing happened in some hospitals for the insane of which I have definite information the patient would have been beaten by amateur pugilists, choked, kicked and manacled. Dr. Teal's steadiness in dealing with the wildest of his patients, his humanity and interest in them and his intelligent adherence to mental sanitary treatment, with not so much as a suggestion of force beyond gentle and firm restraint, furnishes a high example and splendid proof to the people of the state of the reforms that have come in the treatment of the insane. Drs. Teal and Young and the house assistants in the late disaster to the Norfolk hospital must command the admiration of everybody for their coolness and courage. The result is shown in the saving of human life and suffering and much property.

Norfolk should retain the great hospital. No doubt about it. No finer location was ever known than the Norfolk site for such an institution for helpful immunities, for beauty of site and view and for natural drainage.

Such splendid testimonials from such men as Dr. Miller cannot do other than give the public confidence in the conditions as they exist in our state wards.

State Treasurer Stuefer has made public a statement showing the whereabouts of the funds entrusted to his keeping as state treasurer. The report is for the month of September, and states that the funds are in regular depositories and drawing interest for the state. Mr. Stuefer had a balance on hand of some \$260,000. These funds, the state treasurer says, constitute the balance on hand and he further announced that he was then negotiating for the purchase of interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$180,000, since which time these bonds have been bought. In his report he makes an item of over \$4,000, turned into the treasury, as interest money paid on the funds of the state. It might be well to mention that not a dollar of the state money is deposited in Mr. Stuefer's bank at West Point. On the whole, the state treasurer has made a remarkable record in the management of the state's money. Since January 1, 1901, Mr. Stuefer has invested over \$900,000 of these permanent funds in interest bearing bonds, and by so doing has kept the money so busy that it could hardly have found time for a deposit anywhere but in the state treasury had Mr. Stuefer desired it otherwise.

Report of Senate Committee. During the closing hours of the legislative session everybody was so busy with the odds and ends and with the senatorial contest that some matters which should have been presented for consideration were left untouched. Among the most important of these was the report of the chairman of an important committee of the senate bearing on the manner in which the taxpayers were preyed upon by the late fusion administration. It was the intention to submit the report to the legislature and ask that a special committee be appointed to conduct a searching investigation, with a view to requiring those who have feasted at the expense of the taxpayers to step up to the desk and settle their bills. In the rush of business at the close it was found impossible to carry the plan for an investigating committee into effect, so the report was held back, and is herewith published for the first time. It was information of this character which prompted the incumbent republican board of public lands and buildings and Governor Savage to make the sweeping general order requiring all officers and employees, excepting the superintendents, to remove their families from the institutions forthwith. The report reads as follows:

Senate Chamber, Lincoln, Neb., March 14, 1901.—To the Honorable Members of the Senate:

Report of the Penitentiary. Not in many years have the taxpayers of Nebraska been imposed upon more extensively than during the last two years. In nearly every state institution many people were maintained at the state's expense who were neither inmates nor employees, and, as a matter of fact, had absolutely no business there. I have made an investigation as thorough as circumstances would permit, and what I have already ascertained is proof conclusive that the most shameful methods were practised by those in charge of state institutions, in some instances due to pressure from those filling state offices. Mr. Spence, the bookkeeper at the penitentiary, who is a democrat and who was bookkeeper during the administration of Warden Hopkins, or for the last two years, reports that Warden Hopkins kept in the neighborhood of twenty people, mostly relatives, at the penitentiary at the state's expense, and not one of whom was on the pay roll or had any right there.

He appointed a relative steward of the institution, a young, unsophisticated fellow, who knew practically nothing of the duties, and by reason of his incompetency there is an abundance of evidence to show that the state was preyed upon by dealers from whom he bought goods, which accounts in part for the large amount of deficiencies and unpaid bills. It is reported by this same bookkeeper, too, that during the last fusion state convention a prominent fusion politician from Holt county named Harrington brought down a large delegation of politicians in the interest of Howard, his preferred candidate for treasurer, and had Warden Hopkins board and shelter them at the penitentiary at the state's expense until the convention adjourned. Warden Hopkins kept seven or eight of his family, and sometimes more, at the penitentiary all the time he was there. In addition to this he brought two nieces from Iowa, and they attended school here and made their home at the penitentiary. A school teacher who taught school near the penitentiary made her home there for about six months, paying her expenses thereat to Warden Hopkins, of which amount he turned over to the state \$18, or at the rate of \$3 per month. Certain convicts were tacitly required to perform work for private individuals, for which neither they nor the state received any pay. These are only a few of the offenses committed at the penitentiary during the wardenship of Mr. Hopkins. Other reports of a very serious nature have reached me, but as I have not had the time to make a thorough investigation into them I have refrained from incorporating them in this report.

Industrial School for Boys. Many irregularities are reported at the Industrial School for Boys at Kearney. Altogether there were twenty-two people maintained at this institution who were not employed by the state, and who were either relatives or friends of the management or of state officers. The superintendent maintained his wife and five sons; the bookkeeper had his family of four there; the chaplain had his wife, father and son; a teacher named Vosberg had two grown daughters; Mrs. Taylor, the cook, had one grown daughter; another teacher had a grown son and daughter, and the gardener had a grown daughter.

Industrial School at Geneva. Secretary of State Porter had his sister, Mrs. E. S. Philbrook, appointed as matron and caused his aged mother to be kept there as a charge on the state for the last three years. The latter's physical condition was such as to require a great deal of attention, and the result is that while Mrs. Philbrook was drawing pay for rendering services to the state, she was, in fact, devoting the major portion of her time to the care of relatives. There were other irregularities at this institution, but of minor importance and I will not here make mention of them, though it is a matter of economy that these errors should be given attention and corrected.

Hospital for State Incurable Insane at Hastings.

There is every reason to believe that shameful fraud has been practiced by the management of the Asylum for the Incurable Insane at Hastings. The claims presented for payment to the auditing department from this institution for the last three months in 1900 aggregated within \$85,76 of the entire amount for the first nine months of the year. During the first nine months the total expenditures were \$34,436.41, and during the last three months the expenditures were \$33,557.88. Upon investigation I discovered that from the 15th to the 31st of December bills were rendered against the state for 11,322.5 pounds of butter at 15c per pound. This act stands entirely without precedent in the history of the asylum. Not alone was a vast quantity of butter purchased, but much of it was unpalatable and unfit even for animal food. Bills were rendered during the same period for upwards of \$5,000 worth of clothing without any good reason why such a surplus should be purchased. The clothing furnished is pronounced by reputable merchants who examined the samples, and who are competent judges, as to quality, far below the sample in quality.

Superintendent Steele for one and one-half years kept his brother at the asylum at the expense of the state, and gave him room and board with no right whatever to do so, and for which the state received absolutely no compensation. Startling reports are made of occurrences at this institution, but I have been unable to go further than to consult the official documents and question witnesses as to the quality of the butter and clothing in question. It is due the management, and it is due the taxpayers of the state that these reports and charges be investigated to the bottom.

A man must have a whole lot of egotism to get up on the fence and lay claim to more of the earth than God intended for his neighbor.

HIS FAVORITE POLICY

THE BUFFALO SPEECH NOT A NEW DEPARTURE.

William McKinley Had Been an Earnest and Persistent Advocate of the Right Sort of Reciprocity for the Past Eleven Years.

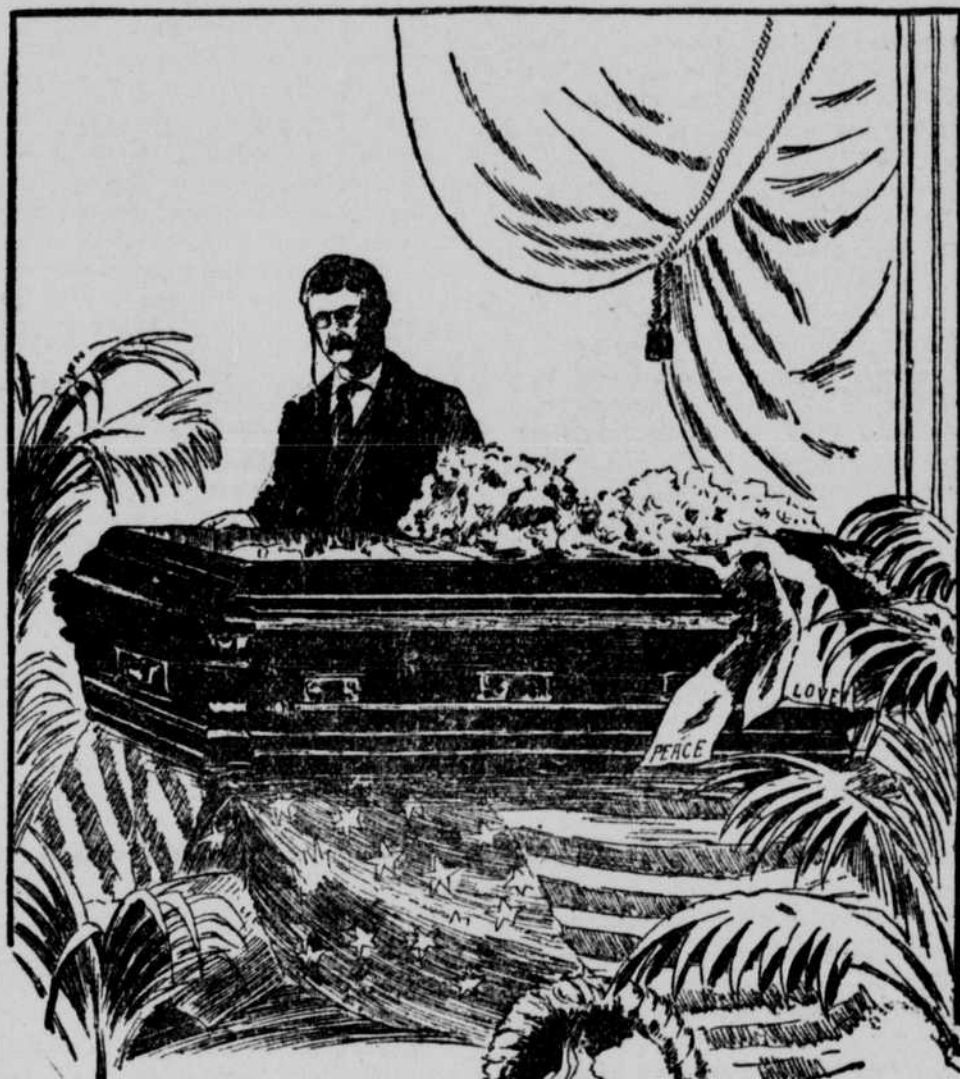
Mr. McKinley's speech at Buffalo had barely ceased when some papers began to misrepresent it, the purpose being to make it appear that the President had changed his views and was no longer in line with the economic faith of his party, but was urging toward the opposite belief. Here is an example:

"The name of President McKinley was given to the highest tariff this country has ever known, the tariff that was repealed by the Democratic congress of 1893-4, McKinley being the chairman of the Ways and Means committee that reported the bill. That was the high water mark of tariff legislation. There was no thought of reciprocity then except such arrangements as might be made with the South American states. This was Mr. Blaine's idea, and it was not favored by the party and formed no part of its policy."

"President McKinley in his speech fully committed himself to reciprocity, which means tariff reduction and free trade in special cases. We are to grant trade advantages in consideration of reciprocal advantages. The scheme is not new, since all nations practice it, and since, as so, we have already negotiated several such treaties. The president would, however, make it the general policy of our government."

"If such a policy is inaugurated and carried out there will be material tariff reductions. A reciprocity treaty with Germany, after that nation shall have stiffened its tariff laws in accordance with the rates proposed, will

WILL CONTINUE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S POLICY.



"It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."—President Roosevelt on taking the oath of office.

Roosevelt on Protection.

Here again we have got to remember that our first duty is to our own people; and yet that we can best get justice by doing justice. We must continue the policy that has been so brilliantly successful in the past, and so shape our economic system as to give every advantage to the skill, energy and intelligence of our farmers, merchants, manufacturers and wage workers; and yet we must also remember, in dealing with other nations, that benefits must be given when benefits are sought. It is not possible to dogmatize as to the exact way of attaining this end, for the exact conditions cannot be foretold. In the long run, one of our prime needs is stability and continuity of economic policy; and yet, through treaty or direct legislation, it may, at least in certain cases, become advantageous to supplement our present policy by a system of reciprocal benefit and obligation.—Vice President Roosevelt in Minneapolis speech.

First, a Cut in Wages.

"I do not believe that the American people will take off the tariff," said F. A. W. Kiechefer, first vice-president of the National Enameling and Stamping company. "They would only be taking the bread out of their mouths. Industries like the steel and cotton goods manufactures, where automatic machinery can be and is used, could stand it, but we could not. We use automatic machinery in the manufacture of some of our goods, but the nature of many of them still requires a good deal of hand labor, and in these lines we would come into competition with the cheaper labor of Germany, our principal competitor. The first thing that would follow a reduction of the tariff would be a cut in wages. This would follow whether we could compete with foreign manufacturers for the domestic market or not. Men

make an immense difference in the customs duties and in the prices of this country for goods of German manufacture. It will be the same with France and Italy and Austria.—Newark (N. J.) Advertiser."

It is quite possible that ignorance rather than craft is at the bottom of the above. Ignorant one must be to say that reciprocity "formed no part" of the Republican party policy in 1890 when it was in pursuance of the authority specifically contained in the McKinley act then passed that the group of reciprocity treaties which the Wilson-Gorman act destroyed were negotiated, confirmed and put in operation.

In March, 1896, a Republican newspaper published within three miles of the "Advertiser's" office put at the head of its editorial page a ticket and a platform, both of which were kept standing until after election in November. The ticket was M. Kinley and Hobart, and the platform was:

- 1. Protection to American industry. 2. Gold the standard of all currency. 3. Educational limitation for immigration. 4. Renewal of reciprocity.

In the St. Louis platform these four planks were prominent, and Mr. McKinley was elected thereon. How erroneously then to speak of his recent advocacy of reciprocity as a departure!

In the "Advertiser's" definition, as in those of other anti-protection papers, the distinguishing features of reciprocity, as understood and practiced by the Republican party, is omitted, to wit, that the articles to be freed from duty are such as are not produced here or on which, for some reason or other, Protection is not needed. We commend this distinction to "Tariff-reform" editors who seem to have overlooked it, and would suggest that they be not too precipitate in claiming the President as a convert to any policy that will be injurious to American industry and labor.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.



"The value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count, Yours very gratefully,—Mrs. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Waterproof Clothing, featuring a fisherman and the text 'THE BEST WATERPROOF CLOTHING IN THE WORLD'.

Advertisement for McMunn's Elixir of Opium, describing its medicinal properties.

Advertisement for Dr. C. Phelps Brown's Precious Herbal Ointment, used for various ailments.

Advertisement for W.L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes, highlighting their quality and price.

Advertisement for W.L. Douglas's \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes, featuring a portrait of the inventor.

Advertisement for W.L. Douglas's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes, with detailed instructions for ordering.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

W. N. U.—OMAHA, No. 42—1901. LEARN TO BE A DETECTIVE.