

# 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 use 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.

We challenge successful contradiction when we say we have the Best Faculty of able and experienced teachers in the West.

## 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 patron 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 is true, 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 \*

#### WHY 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 herewith append copious extracts 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 magnificient 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 atmosphere 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 common to name, they have not done so.

It is evident that the diffusion of securing good results from teaching must be greater in the college of a large city than in the college of the town. The student cannot be imbibed with the enthusiasm and inspirations of constant contact with his fellows and his teachers. He goes from the class room to his home, and is almost necessarily drawn into the engrossing amusements and excitements of social life or imbued with the mercantile spirit of those who are about him. Manitoba districts, and similar districts, are exceptions, because the student is compelled to live in a small town. This might not be if he were shut up in college as the student of a French lycée is.

Not the least valuable part of the education of a student is received from this contact and close association with other students in inspiring intimacies 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 which is not quite lost. In the great city the college is a mere点缀 (decorative element). The spirit of the trade or of the action or of the pleasure in the town is concentrated in the college, in the city, his interest is divided among many things.

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

I think it may be said with truth that it yet remains to be demonstrated that an American college can be as eminently successful in a large city, that it can in fact be much more than a large town. The large, 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 surpasssed in numbers and influence by not a few colleges of far smaller means in smaller cities or in country towns. There seems no explanation of this except in the fact that the large city is not the best site for the college.

*By Prof. Julius H. Seeger, 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 looks, not so much to those committed to its care—their development in mind and body, 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 intellects exceptionally endowed, this training is best conducted in a certain degree of seclusion.

The body, as well as the soul, training of the student is likely to be better secured in a country town than in a city. The freedom of the fields and woods, the exhilaration of the hills, the constant fascinations of nature in the wondrous variety 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 inducements to vice furnished by a great city. The passing of a prostitute, the gambling house, the saloon, the gambling, the theatre, the picture show, the poor moral influences in my view, I would carefully seek to instill the principles of purity and uprightness until those 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 purposes 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.

One of the reasons why a college may best be established in a comparatively small place is, that the most prominent will best do their work, for these 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 scholastic life.

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

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.

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. Not only 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.

A college placed in a comparatively small town creates a scholastic 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 far enough advanced. Remember we have 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 unbroken record from the school, not one has failed, but on the other hand all have made much more than ordinary success.

Shenandoah has eleven churches and no saloons. Write to the ministers of the M. E. Church, Congregational, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, Swedish, Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, Catholic, Free Methodists, 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.....	4,297,250.00
Army.....	45,820,000.00
Diplomatic & consular.....	5,867,740.00
District of Columbia.....	11,866,689.32
Fortification.....	6,007,738.00
Indian.....	32,645,300.00
Legislative, etc.....	45,058,427.00
Military Academy.....	837,380.75
Navy.....	55,071,690.31
Pensions.....	288,820,751.69
Postoffice.....	150,183,921.60
River and harbor.....	25,136,296.00
Sanitary civil.....	67,148,646.21
Subsidies.....	22,667,636.94
Miscellaneous.....	11,367,436.37
Permanent annual appropriations.....	224,115,261.00
Total.....	\$968,410,129.55

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 356 members, made up as follows:

Alabama.....	9	Montana.....	1
Arkansas.....	8	Nebraska.....	6
California.....	7	Nevada.....	1
Colorado.....	2	New Hampshire.....	1
Connecticut.....	4	New Jersey.....	8
Delaware.....	1	New York.....	34
Florida.....	2	North Carolina.....	9
Georgia.....	11	North Dakota.....	1
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.....	13
Maryland.....	6	Vermont.....	2
Massachusetts.....	13	Virginia.....	10
Michigan.....	12	Washington.....	2
Minnesota.....	7	West Virginia.....	4
Mississippi.....	7	Wisconsin.....	10
Missouri.....	15	Wyoming.....	1

## Cattle Inspection Acts.

The Cattle Inspection Act, 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 kind of disease. Inspection is to be provided for all vessels which carry live stock or meat products, so that vessel 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 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"; 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