THE NORTHWESTERN.

BENSCHOTER & GIBSON, Eds and Pubs.

LOUP CITY, - - NEB.

Germany has a life insurance association of hotelkeepers which in seven years has paid over $300,000 to the families of members.

The will of the late Jarvis Ford, of St. Joseph, Mo., leaves $20,000 for a free memorial library in that place, and $10,000 to the municipal hospital.

Charles C. Rumsey, whose equestrian statue of a North American Indian has been accepted by the managers of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, is a member of the junior class of Harvard.

Venice is trying to revive the picturesque ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, which has been discontinued since the last Doge was expelled in 1797. Plans have been made for building a Bucentaur on the model of the last state galley used for the ceremony.

The new Japanese cruiser Yakumo, which was built at Stettin and recently sailed for Japan, has so far given the greatest satisfaction. The system of ventilation is so perfect, it is asserted, that during her passage of the Red sea the temperature of the engine and boiler rooms was not much more than half that in British ships.

Attention is called by the London Lancet to the fact that canned tomatoes are now being extensively colored, in order to make them look attractive and as if made from ripe fruit. Among the colors so employed are coal-tar colors and cochineal. The subject of artificial coloring and preservation of food is now receiving great attention in England.

When ex-Queen Liliuokalani visited the island of Maui not long ago for the first time in ten years the steamship which carried her was surrounded by natives bringing gifts of all kinds, fruits, vegetables, fowls and even pigs. There was music, dancing, a great feast, and the whole steamship was decorated with their garlands.

An original device for evading the prohibitory law was recently unearthed by plumbers in a house in Rutland, Vt. The liquor, stored in a secret nook, was conveyed in hidden pipes to a radiator in one of the principal rooms of the house. A small faucet attached to the radiator was the means by which the liquid was drawn off for use.

The Hungarian government is about to take steps to effectually put an end to the wandering of gypsies, who are so frequently to be met in that country. The stalwart Hungarian gypsy, with his multi-colored cloak, his dark-eyed, fortune-telling wife, and his crowd of half-naked children, is one of the most picturesque figures in this part of Europe.

The Siecle announces that M. Osiris, a well-known Paris philanthropist, has instituted a prize of 100,000 francs to be awarded by a committee of the Paris Press Syndicate to the author or authors of a work adjudged by the committee to be the most meritorious, whether from the artistic or industrial point of view, or on the ground of general service to humanity.

It has been remarked in connection with the late Lord Armstrong as not a little singular that while he was the founder of Elswick, the arsenal of the north, a member of another branch of the same family was the founder of the royal arsenal at Woolwich in 1716. This was John, a scion of the Liddesdale Armstrongs, who became a very celebrated military officer and engineer, serving with the highest reputation under the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

Captain Cotton of the Norfolk navy yard has made a report on the damage sustained by the torpedo-boat Ericsson on Jan. 2, when she touched bottom in the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, while the water was low and the ice thick. The known damage is a bent propeller. Orders have been issued for the docking of the boat at Norfolk and it is expected that she will soon be in readiness to join the torpedo flotilla which will accompany the north Atlantic squadron on its winter cruise.

In Scotland the halfpenny is called a "bawbee," but how it came to receive that name is not a matter of common knowledge. It appears that the first attempt at the portraiture of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, was made in her earliest infancy, and her "wee" face was engraved upon the Scottish halfpennies at the time of her coronation in 1543, when she was but 9 months old. A number of these small coins are still preserved, and it will be easily understood that the name "bawbee," or baby, was originally given to the coin bearing the baby's effigy.

Miss Jane Schroeder, who has just died in Essex, Conn., has left what is called in sporting parlance 7,000 "bones" to two dogs which she had picked up on the streets. During her 65 years of life Miss Schroeder lived in a tumble down shanty and devoted her days to visiting the sick of the town and picking up stray dogs and cats. During one of these missions she picked up a child and adopted her as a daughter, Greatchen Schroeder, as the child is called, will inherit what remains of the $7,000, should the dogs die before she does.

State Capital Observations.

Expressions Emulative for the Good of Republican Supremacy.

It has been requested that this department enlighten the public on the character of a "hold up" bill.

It is a bill introduced in the legislature to frighten somebody into paying money to secure its defeat. The interests most frequently attacked in this way are the railroad, telegraph, telephone, express and insurance companies. A bill will be put in, for example, reducing the rates charged or imposing some other hardship upon the telegraph companies. It appears to be in the interests of the public and many members innocently support it. After a time it gains so much headway that it seems likely to pass. The telegraph people became alarmed and send men to Lincoln to fight it. Some friendly man who just happens to be loafing around the lobbies will drop around and say that he overheard somebody say that the bill could be defeated for a certain amount of money. If the telegraph folks are well scared they will invite a conference and after awhile will pay anywhere from $500 to $5,000 to have the bill killed. Then the men pushing the bill will suddenly lose interest in the measure, or find that it is unconstitutional, and it will die a more or less mysterious death.

Of late years the "grafters" or "hold ups" have not had easy picking in Nebraska. In 1897 a regular hold up syndicate was conducted in Lincoln, but the work was so bold that the interests attached were obliged to take measures for self defense. An open exposure such as the "hold ups" suffered at the hands of Representative Tomssen is usually enough to cause the whole industry to languish for several years.

The lobby has not received such a shaking up in several years as it is receiving now at the hands of the "hold-up" committee. This committee is finding its task quite a little larger than was at first supposed and the scope of the investigation seems to include much more than the committee thought when the job was undertaken. The lobby has been proceeding with caution since the first explosion, but those who are not yet under the ban are gloating over the discomfiture of their opponents. There is competition in the lobby as well as elsewhere and the lobbyists left on the field and unmentioned are thinking what a feast they will have when the present trouble blows over. The committee knows this and when it reports, it may spring a surprise on some of these gentlemen, which will cause them to seek cover in earnest.

There is another side to the cry of "hold-up" bills which Chairman Fowler of the investigating committee will probably take into consideration. Corporations and individuals take advantage of the cry to suppress legitimate legislation. A bill may be to correct an evil and be one which the people desire to have passed, but under the cry of "hold-up" it is killed by the members who may be controlled by the corporations or individuals.

A bill may have merit and yet be a hold up bill. This fact is admitted by every one. A measure may be meritorious and yet be introduced with the intention of extorting money. The object of the introducer is to secure profit to himself by introducing the bill and then having it killed. If it is not killed he loses his profit. It is a legend in legislative circles that a certain law now on the statutes was introduced many years ago for the purpose of being killed with profit to the persons behind it. The members of the legislature looked into the measure and thought it was a good bill. They were begged by the introducer to vote against it, but a majority absolutely declined and the bill became a law and is by a majority of the citizens of the state believed to be a good measure. Frequent attempts to repeal the law have been made in vain. If the legend is true the bill was introduced for profit to the persons behind it, but it got away from them and became a law. One or more members of the legislature now interested in the present investigation were members of the legislature when this particular bill passed and refused to vote against it when so requested by the man who introduced it.

Up to this time the city of Lincoln has not been in the normal school business enough to count, but if the state feels like accepting Governor Dietrich's suggestion to trade off the hospital for the insane for a big central normal the people here will not be disposed to make a disturbance. A good school is worth more to a town than an insane hospital or a penitentiary.

Governor Dietrich has greatly disturbed the advocates of the new normal schools by speaking out so frankly against them. Incidentally he has shown himself more than ever to be a business man rather than a politician. A governor who cared more for his own political future than for the condition of the state treasury would never say a word about a thing like the normal school bill. It is evident that the state has made quite a departure in putting a business man in the executive office. It will be interesting to see how far he will let his hard-headed business sense govern his actions and how much he will be swayed by the advice of politicians.

Judge Edgar Howard, now of Columbus, made a discovery in Lincoln recently that certainly deserves to be classed among the things that are important if true. "Before the week is over," he said, "the senatorial puzzle will be solved by the election of one republican and one fusionist. The republican will be the man who can deliver enough votes. The fusionist will be Allen, Hitchcock, Thompson, Harrington, Sullivan or Holcomb. If you are able to get at the right sourse of information, some of the republicans around the Lindell hotel will be able to tell you more than I can.

The birth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated by the young men's republican club of Lincoln with a banquet at the Lindell hotel. It was the thirteenth annual banquet of the club, and like the long line of banquets past it was a successful affair. Orators who lent their eloquence to entertain those present were Lafe Young of Des Moines, W. F. Gurley of Omaha, Gus Hyers of Havelock, W. L. Anderson of Lincoln and Peter Jansen of Jansen. Tributes to the memory of the martyred president, whose worth to the republic has never been overestimated, were eloquently offered by these speakers. The dining room was decorated with flags and bunting, and the tables were daintily decorated with palms, ferns and carnations.

Republican members of the legislature were invited, as well as all the senatorial candidates. Owing to the caucus, which had not been anticipated in the arrangement the attendance at first was not all that was expected, but shortly after midnight the members began to pour in and they were greeted with applause by those already enjoying the feast. The banquet room was not opened until after 11 o'clock. It was the hope of those in charge that the caucus would adjourn and let the legislators out early and this delayed proceedings. The legislators were to be specially entertained and all the senatorial candidates had given their word to be present. Many of them came in after the caucus and while the forepart of the night was one of suspense and considerable agitation on the part of those most interested in the success of the affair the close was serene.

The exciting events of last Tuesday night in the republican caucus were foreshadowed in these columns six weeks ago. The fight has been a little complicated and hard to follow, but this paper has been pegging away in the middle of the highway of truth all of these weeks, and takes a good deal of pride in the fact that it has been accurate in its history and reasonably correct in its predictions from the first. It is not fair to ask a newspaper to risk a hard earned reputation as a prophet by saying what is going to happen the next month or two, but it is safe to hazard a guess that the rumpus in the caucus was the beginning of the end and that Nebraska will be represented at Washington in the future by two republican United States senators. It is as impossible to tell who the men will be, however, as to say where any other kind of lightning will strike.

Perhaps the most conspicuous weakness in the present administration of the affairs of the city of Lincoln is the failure to compel property owners to do justice to pedestrians in the matter of sidewalks. But under present laws the mayor and council and street commissioner are virtually powerless. All they can do is to bluff men into building walks, or tear up old ones and thus shame the owners of the property into making the needed improvements. Theoretically the city has the power to order walks laid. Practically it has no such power for the reason that after the walk is laid and a sidewalk certificate is issued, it is impossible to collect the certificate without spending more time and money than it is worth. The only way out of the present unpleasant situation is to get the charter amended by the legislature.

Two little bills for the appropriation of money to pay the expenses of the legislature, including of course the salaries of the members, and an act to permit Lancaster county to draw jurors, is the sum total of the bills that have been passed by both houses and have become laws. At this rate there ought to have been seven or eleven United States senators elected, but up to a late hour none had been chosen.

Representative Mercer's bill providing for a Grant statue to be erected in Washington, at a cost of not to exceed $250,000 which has passed both branches of congress, is the first step ever made by the national lawmaking body to pay a last tribute to General Grant. Bills have been introduced and unavailing efforts put forth at least ten years, and Mr. Mercer feels a justifiable pride in the success of the bill.

If the Lincoln creamery was the largest in the world before, it will be doubly safe in that position when the business of the Fremont creamery is brought here, as it will be next month. By running this plant continuously an enormous amount of butter can be turned out, and the saving in the expense of operation will more than pay the cost of transporting the cream from Fremont to Lincoln.

The republican Lincoln central committee has decided that the three high candidates for the school board in the primaries shall be declared the candidates of the party for the full terms, and the fourth high man shall be declared the candidate for the vacancy

On the presidential inaugural reception committee, the personnel of which has just been announced, Nebraska will be represented by Senators Thurston and Allen, Representative Mercer, R. B. Schneider, Secretary G. D. Meiklejohn and Col. W. F. Cody.

Many Speaking Shakespeare's Language.

In the time of Charles I. there were about 5,000,000 people in the world speaking the language of Shakespeare; at the time of our first national census there were about 12,000,000, one-third of them in the United States; and there are children now going to school who will live to see this vast number trebled.—John Fiske in December Atlantic.

When a marriage engagement is broken it is another matrimonial failure.

EUROPE'S THREATS

IN NO WAY DISTURB THE PROTECTIONISTS.

European Countries in No Position to Combine Against the United States in a Retaliation Conspiracy—They Would Soon Be Starved Into Their Senses.

The periodical free trade scare is bobbing up again, and we are being told by our always active, if misguided, fellow-citizens who don't believe in laying any burdens on our foreign competitors, not even to the extent of making them pay a price for a share of the American market, that, unless we lower our tariff to accommodate those dear friends across the sea, they will retaliate by enacting prohibitory tariffs against us. In the first place this warning against the danger of retaliatory tariffs is getting a good deal worn and threadbare from long and constant uses. It has been a part of the free trade stock in trade from the beginning, and in all the years during which it has been in use it has never once justified its existence. No retaliatory tariff ever has been called forth by our protection of American interests. In the second place, even if the long prophesied but never fulfilled thing should come to pass, the retaliatory tariffs should be imposed by other countries, while such tariffs would undoubtedly be a disadvantage to us, just as our protective tariff is now a disadvantage to our foreign rivals, it would be only a disadvantage, while the loss of the American market, which would be the result of the adoption of a policy of free trade, would mean ruin and distress to the whole American people. If we should, by any chance, be obliged to choose between a partial loss of certain foreign markets and the loss of our own home market, the choice would be an easy one to make. The American market, as all the world knows, is worth to the domestic producer many times as much as all the markets of the world now open to us, and it is the market which the American people intend, under all circumstances, to keep for themselves.

Moreover there is not a single manufacturing nation in Europe which could afford to adopt a retaliatory policy. To do so would be to provoke on our part such a system of counter retaliation as would absolutely close the American market against the products of such nation or nations. For example, Germany, where the question of a retaliatory tariff of 60 marks a ton on American grain is now under discussion. According to a cablegram of Jan. 7, Prince Herbert Bismarck is quoted as having declared definitely in favor of a heavy increase of the tariff on American foodstuffs. Says the cablegram:

"Some of the papers cast doubt upon the authenticity of the interview, but the 'Berliner Tageblatt' sees in it a fresh confirmation of the recent statements of Count von Klinckowstroem, the Agrarian leader. The 'Tageblatt' severely deprecates a tariff war with the United States, the cost of which, it contends, would be borne by German trade, Germany's flourishing shipping and German consumers generally. the 'National Zeitung' says: We cannot believe that a diplomatist like Prince Herbert Bismarck would openly advocate a policy favoring Russia at the expense of the United States.

"The semi-official journals, commenting upon the interview, declare that nothing has been settled regarding the tariff."

What is true of Germany is true of every other European country which buys food of and sells manufactured products to the United States. All would suffer seriously in two ways through tariff retaliation—by the increased cost of food to working classes already too close to the starvation point, and by the loss of export trade with the United States.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting Shows the Organization to Be in Splendid Shape.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League was held January 19 at the league headquarters in New York. General officers and standing committees were elected as follows:

President, Charles A. Moore; first vice president, Le Grand B. Cannon; second vice president, Joseph E. Thropp; treasurer, Chester Griswold.

Executive committee—William Barbour of New Jersey, P. C. Cheney of New Hampshire, James Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, and Alfred Ray of New York.

Board of managers, expiration of term January, 1905—Calvin Wells of Pennsylvania, James Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts, Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, F. S. Witherbee of New York, and Homer Laughlin of California; 1903—James F. Hanson of Georgia, Charles A. Moore of New York, William Barbour of New Jersey, and Charles E. Coffin of Maryland; 1904—George M. Landers of Connecticut, E. A. Hartshorn of New York, A. D. Juilliard of New York, Theodore H. Ives of New York, and Joseph E. Thropp of Pennsylvania.

The operations of the league were embraced in the report of the general secretary. Briefly, the report was that the organization had received, including the cash balance on hand, $69,172.02, that it had expended $62,834.76, leaving a cash balance on hand of $6,337.24. The new publications of the Tariff League for the last year included seven documents. The total distribution of literature exceeded 135,000,000 pages. The report also showed that the Tariff League has 963 members, an increase of 40 during the past year. The number of local or official correspondents of the League numbered 2,225.

HOW PANICS MAY BE AVOIDED

An officer of one of the prominent national banks is reported in the New York Times as saying:

"Despite the active business demand for money, there will be plenty to spare, and we could even send gold abroad without in the least being embarrassed."

Free Trade theorists may not see any advantage in our having a balance of trade in our favor, but practical men of business and men on whom is laid the burden of keeping the financial market steady have a different view of things. Panics, to the man who knows, are not the products of recurrent, inexplicable "periodic waves," such as some of our Free Trade economists talk about. They find their cause, more than in all other causes combined, in definite industrial conditions, and the industrial condition which does not allow of a panic is that in which business is active, prices good and sales large, with plenty of money flowing into the country; such an industrial condition, in fact, as has existed in this country since the Dingley law restored the American market to the American people, and such as has always existed in this country whenever our policy of giving Protection to American interests has been in full force and effect.

FAR FROM DWINDLING.

Some of the free trade papers have been referring recently to the business of wool growing as a "dwindling industry." This only means that these free trade papers are preparing for an attack on the present protective tariff on wool. Their characterization of the wool growing industry has nothing to do with the facts of the case. If it had they could hardly use the word "dwindling" in reference to the business, for the figures given in the United States Statistical Abstract show that the number of sheep in the United States has increased by more than 5,000,000 since 1897, when President McKinley succeeded President Cleveland and the Dingley law supplanted the Wilson law atrocity; and that the total wool clip has increased proportionally. If this is the sort of industry that the free traders call "dwindling," it is not so strange, perhaps, that they claim that free trade is a good thing, for it is evident that they are twisted in their understanding of the meanings of words.

DO SOMETHING AND DO IT QUICK!

STEWART AND THE YOUNG MAN

Senator Stewart of Nevada was riding to the capitol yesterday on a street car. A real smart young man, who is a clerk to a Southern senator, greeted the senator quite effusively.

"Good morning, senator," said the S. Y. M.

"Good morning," replied the senator, with equal cheeriness, "and how have you been?"

The smart young man saw his opportunity to show his cleverness. "I have always been a Democrat," he replied.

"Well," remarked Stewart, with emphasis, "I don't think that is anything to be proud of."

And the S. Y. M. went out on the platform.—Washington Post.

Can't Fool Them Again.

We are promised fresh propaganda by the Free Traders. They are going to rake over the ashes and apply the bellows. Just what the result will be cannot be predicted, but they will find the people pretty busy this time and with quite a fund of experience and reminiscence. Still, if the Free-Traders have anything new to offer now is the time to unravel it. If there is any way to increase our prosperity we want to know it, but still—let us repeat—we are pretty busy.

All But Ceased.

From the land of the sunflower comes a mighty wind, the sound of rustling checks and greenbacks and silver certificates; and the old hot blast of Populism and Bryanism has all but ceased to blow.—New York Sun.

Object to a Full Dinner Pail.

The wage earner's' full dinner pail is especially objectionable to the average Free Trader. A small dinner pail only half full may be a poor tonic for the laboring man, but the usual Free Trader will tolerate no other.

Only a Few Wanted.

Professor Kaufmann, of Breslau, in conferring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Franklein Immerwahr, the first woman who has ever passed the examination at that university, said that he earnestly hoped study among women would "continue to be the exception with the few capable individuals," inasmuch as it was desirable that they should hold to their primary and noblest calling of wife and mother, "which," said the professor, "a man will never be able to exercise."

"DEALING WITH CRIMES IN CANADA."

(From the Chicago Times-Herald, on Jan. 12th, 1901.)

The citizens of the Dominion of Canada have just cause to be proud of their record as law-abiding people. The annual report of the criminal statistics of the Dominion, which has a population of over 6,000,000, shows that there were only twenty-five indictments for murder in 1899, of which only two were left without final action. Eleven of those indicted were hanged, nine acquitted and three confined as insane.

Canada is a country of vast proportions. Its people are scattered over a wide stretch of territory, making police surveillance particularly difficult and in many districts impossible. Yet a city like New York or Chicago alone furnishes a far greater criminal list every year than the whole vast stretch of territory from Quebec to Vancouver.

The Canadians ascribe their immunity from crime to the promptness with which punishment is meted out to offenders. When a man is caught red-handed in the act of robbing another he is not released on straw bail by some justice of the peace from the slums, to go out and repeat the offense. Sharp and sure justice is meted out to criminals of all kinds, the result being that when the guardians of the public peace succeed in bringing a thug to the bar they are seldom called upon to hunt him a second time.

Furthermore, there are few court delays in Canada when a criminal is brought to book. They have no Dreyer cases over there. There are no methods whereby Canadian criminals can have the proceedings stayed from month to month and from year to year or after being convicted, appeal from one court to another until witnesses die of old age or opportunities for corruption can be found.

Nor does this swift method of treating with wrong-doers in Canada leave the innocent unable to properly defend themselves. They have all the opportunities and privileges that our own laws extend to them. The extent to shield the guilty is lacking—that is all.

The above, taken from the editorial column of the Times-Herald, gives some idea of the immunity from crime that exists in Canada, and this is one of the many inducements held out for Americans to settle in the district known as Western Canada. The season of 1901 will see a few new sections of the country opened up for settlement. They are attractive in every respect. It is understood that one of the best Indian Reserves in the famous Valley of the Saskatchewan will be opened up this year, and an invitation is extended to those desiring homes to make inquiries. The price of the land is said to be nominal. Besides these lands, the several railway companies have lands to sell; also the government. For particulars write to the agent of the government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

Banished as Punishment.

Banishment was the unusual sentence imposed upon a Syrian by a New Jersey judge the other day. The Syrian had been arrested for assault. The judge offered to release him if he would leave the country. The Syrian agreed, and in charge of an officer he was brought to Hoboken and placed aboard an outbound steamship.

Bet His Vote Away For Life.

Among the fost curious election bets on record is one made by John P. Courtney, Democrat, and Harry Wallace, Republican, two plumbers doing business in Minneapolis. The agreement was that the loser must for his life cast his vote as the winner shall dictate. Courtney, who was a candidate for alderman in the recent campaign, was the loser and is now engaged in earnest but so far unavailing efforts to substitute some other penalty. Wallace is obdurate and swears that Courtney must in future vote the Republican ticket.

A Carnegie Labor Lyceum.

Andrew Carnegie offers to duplicate whatever sum is raised by the people of Paterson, N. J., for the building of a labor lyceum in that place, originally the plan of the local Knights of Labor.

The front parlor is the most popular of all court rooms.

We call our readers' attention to the advertisement of the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn. This is an old reliable firm with a national reputation for originating and compiling information valuable to trappers and farmers on wild animals and their skins; they publish the best trapper's book ever printed. You can buy of them or ship them furs, hides, etc., in perfect confidence. Mention our paper when writing them.