

THE NORTHWESTERN.

BENSCHOTER & GIBSON, Eds and Pubs.

LOUP CITY, ILL. NEB.

A St. Louis woman is so delicate that she invariably catches cold every time she drinks water from a damp tumbler.

In the United States there are over 5,000 theaters, and these are located in about 3,500 towns. During the theatrical season there are perhaps 6,000 traveling companies continually on the road.

It will be remembered that Arthur Lawrence published some time ago a volume entitled "The Life Story, Letters and Reminiscences of Sir Arthur Sullivan," written with the composer's authority. He is now at work on a complete biography, which will be entirely rewritten and contain much new matter.

A system of insurance against strikes prevails in Austria. Holders of policies are indemnified if strikes occur in their establishments, whether voluntary, forced, or sympathetic. The cost of a policy is three or four per cent of the annual payroll. The indemnity is fifty per cent of the wages paid for the week preceding the suspension of work.

A colored woman in Atlanta, Ga., has brought suit against a street railroad company for \$1,000 damages on account of a peculiar accident. She was seated in a crowded car when the vehicle suddenly started. A fat man, weighing about two hundred pounds, who was standing, grabbed at a strap, missed it, and fell into the woman's lap, temporarily crushing the breath out of her.

Daniel R. Magruder, an ex-judge of the Maryland court of appeals, is a constable in Annapolis. To the protest of the citizens that constables had not been appointed the board in charge of the matter replied that they could not find men to accept the office. When Judge Magruder stated that plenty of good men could be found it was banteringly suggested by a prominent politician that the judge should accept and he did.

Near Rio Grande City, Texas, an immense deposit of an unknown gaseous substance has been discovered. Pieces of it ignite quickly and give out a strong flame, which lasts for a remarkably long period. It is said by scientists that the substance is either an unknown mineral or ordinary clay highly charged with gas. In either case, the value of the deposit as fuel is immense, as it covers many thousands of acres, and is of immense depth.

Valentine Woodhouse, who has just died at Albany, England, at the great age of 94, was one of the apostles of the "Catholic Apostolic church," established by Edward Irving some 70 months ago, who, it was fondly hoped, would not complete their work before the second advent of Christ. Since the first death took place among this band of 12 in the year 1855, that hope has been gradually falling, and with the death of the sole survivor, the expectation of many that he would be miraculously preserved must now be supplanted by a renewed confession of failure.

"I am no longer young," said an Alaska pioneer the other day, "but I expect to live to see a continuous line of railway from New York to St. Petersburg by way of Bering Strait. In fact, work on one of the connecting links will be begun within a year." The line he referred to will extend from Port Valdez on the sea to the Yukon river at the mouth of the Tanana. From this point another road is projected to Nome, and if that should be built, a railway across the strait to Siberia might become at least a possibility. If expanding trade should demand such a road, neither the engineering nor the financial difficulties would be insurmountable. It is an interesting thing to speculate about, at any rate.

"I would joyfully, many a time," said a famous singer the other day, "exchange all my public ovations for my mother's knowledge how to prepare a palatable meal." Nevertheless, so fashionable have culinary and household subjects become, that "my mother's pies" have formidable rivals in "my daughter's doughnuts." Even collegiate straws shows which way the wind blows. Themes recently chosen for senior theses in several leading women's colleges include "The Servant Problem," "Household Economics" and "Foods in Relation to Intellect and Sanity," and stand in marked contrast with the poetic and platitudinous graduating essays of only a generation ago. To be "a good housekeeper," said Shakespeare, "goes as fairly as to say . . . a great scholar." Today, as never before, the two accomplishments walk hand in hand.

A large number of junior officers of the French army are to be employed for four months next summer in revising the map of France. The whole work falls into two divisions—the one consisting of the actual revision of the map, the other of the preparation of plans for defense of the frontier. The entire task will be carried out under the superintendence of the permanent staff of the geographical staff, and credit counting toward promotion or for a grade in the Legion of Honor will be given to those officers who send in good work.

State Capital Observations.

Expressions Emulative for the Good of Republican Supremacy.

LINCOLN, March 18. Only a few more days before the final adjournment and still the state legislature has a senatorial fight on its hands, and the prospect as dreary as ever that a solution will come in time to see the state represented in congress by two good republicans.

The balloting for the past week has not been fruitful, and the changes were few, and not worthy of consideration. One result of the endeavor of the past week will probably be the abandonment of the present caucus rules and the adoption of something different, or the doing away with the caucus altogether, the releasing of members from all pledges, and a go-as-you-please for the wire.

The impression is gaining ground that the proposition has been reached where something must be done. There is no denying the fact that the republican majority is making itself the laughing stock of the people by the tactics it has pursued, and a great many of the rank and file are getting heartily sick and tired of the fiasco. Their argument is, and is a reasonable and logical one, that the party cannot afford to continue longer to pursue the course it has so far followed, for it is recognized that the people have put it back into power in the state because dissatisfied with the fusionists, and if the party officials proceed to do nothing but engage in a disgraceful scramble for office while on trial, the people will be led to the opinion that the republican party is not a bit better than the other fellows.

A great deal of bitterness has already sprung up, and it is perhaps sufficiently strong to last over to another campaign. While it is hoped an amicable solution may be reached, it is a question whether it will or not.

SALARY APPROPRIATION.

The salary appropriation bill of the present legislature contains a total appropriation of \$890,100. The following table shows the present bill, with totals for the different departments and the same totals for the last session for comparison:

	1901.	1899.
Governor's office.....	\$ 15,480	\$ 16,200
Adjutant general.....	7,980	6,300
Com. of labor.....	6,680	6,000
Secretary of state.....	15,680	15,600
Auditor's office.....	29,760	28,800
Treasurer's office.....	15,780	15,500
Supt. public instruct'n.....	8,680	8,800
Attorney general.....	12,280	12,000
Com. public L. & B.....	26,880	27,200
Dept. banking.....	6,680	6,600
Board of irrigation.....	10,480	10,400
Fish commission.....	2,400	2,400
State library.....	1,800	4,000
Supreme court.....	34,000	31,000
District courts.....	224,000	224,000
Home for friendless.....	6,500	6,000
State normal, Peru.....	45,000	41,800
Lincoln asylum.....	14,000	13,000
Hastings asylum.....	10,400	9,400
Norfolk asylum.....	8,000	7,000
State university.....	275,000	230,000
Kearney school.....	17,200	17,400
Geneva school.....	9,480	9,400
Omaha institute.....	30,200	28,600
Beatrice institute.....	12,400	13,200
Selby City institute.....	16,000	15,200
Milford indus. home.....	7,720	7,200
G. I. soldiers' home.....	11,460	9,720
Milford sol. home.....	3,980	4,040
Food commission.....	4,200
Total.....	\$890,100	\$826,580

NOT LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Chairman Arends of the senate committee on finance is complaining about the payment of ex-Secretary Porter's expense bills from the \$300,000 appropriation for incidental expenses of the legislature. The legislature thought it was economical when it passed a bill appropriating only \$30,000 for incidental expenses, but the payment of Mr. Porter's bills for repairing and fitting up the state house have been paid from that fund. The Porter claims paid as certified by Auditor Weston amount to \$17,867.96 and another claim of \$1,018 is for expenses incurred under Mr. Porter's direction, making a total of \$18,885.96. This absorbed the greater part of the incidental expense fund and another appropriation for incidental expenses will be necessary. Mr. Arends contends that the Porter claims are clearly not expenses incurred by the legislature and should not be charged to the present legislature.

It is believed Governor Dietrich will present a special message authorizing the introduction of another bill making an appropriation for incidental expenses of the legislature. In that message he may point out the payment of the Porter claims as the cause for an additional appropriation and the republican members will at least have the satisfaction of seeing the cause properly set down in the legislative records.

Frank L. Dinsmore, the Odessa murderer, was the other day taken to Kearney. He has been confined in the state penitentiary since sentence of death was passed upon him. Recently the supreme court confirmed the sentence passed by the lower court. The authorities at the penitentiary became uneasy with Dinsmore on their hands after the recent fire, and they notified the sheriff of Buffalo county to take his prisoner home. Dinsmore will be confined in the county jail at Kearney.

Governor Dietrich recently issued a requisition for the arrest of Joseph L. Riley who is wanted in Holt county for selling a mower which was plastered with a mortgage. A charge of selling mortgaged property was preferred by W. W. Watson.

Articles of incorporation of the Lincoln Shade company have been filed with the secretary of state. The capital is \$10,000. C. H. Rudke, C. J. Gunzel, Ross P. Curtice, George A. Crancer and Edward C. Fildorf are the incorporators. The company is already in the business of manufacturing and jobbing window shades.

In the house last week Speaker Sears announced that he had appointed Brown of Furnas chairman of the apportionment committee in place of Brown of Otoe.

A reply was received from the Marquis of Lansdowne, chief secretary to the king of England, to the condolence of the house on the death of the queen, as expressed in resolutions transmitted to King Edward through Ambassador Choate. These were spread on the record.

The correspondence submitted to the house is as follows:

American Embassy, London, Feb. 27, 1901.—John Wall, Esq., Chief Clerk of House of Representatives, State of Nebraska—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th ultimo, in which you were good enough to transmit copies of the resolutions of sympathy adopted by the house of representatives of the state of Nebraska upon the death of the late queen.

I lost no time in forwarding the resolutions in question to the Marquis of Lansdowne, his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and I now have the honor to enclose herewith his lordship's reply, stating that he laid them before the king, and expressing his majesty's sincere thanks for the same. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Joseph H. Choate.

The Marquis of Lansdowne to Mr. Choate, February 23, 1901:

Foreign Office, Feb. 23, 1901.—Your Excellency: I have laid before the king, my sovereign, the resolutions which were adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska upon receiving the intelligence of the death of her late majesty, Queen Victoria, empress of India, and which were forwarded to me in your excellency's note of the 16th instant.

I have been commanded by the king to request your excellency to convey his majesty's most sincere thanks for these fresh proofs of sympathy which has been shown to him and his royal house throughout the United States of America in the heavy loss which has fallen on them. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

Lansdowne.

His Excellency, the Honorable Joseph H. Choate, etc.

A RAILROAD BILL.

The members favoring a reduction in freight rates were successful in the house recently and succeeded in getting favorable consideration in committee of the whole of house roll No. 255, reducing freights on staple commodities. This bill had been placed on the general file by the sifting committee, but at the bottom of the list. When in a previous effort to advance the bill, a motion was made requesting the sifting committee to report this bill, there was coupled with this request another that the sifting committee also recommend the bill for a special order for yesterday afternoon. The bill was included in the first report of the sifting committee. There were several bills before it and in the regular order of business the consideration would have been deferred. The sifting committee refused to make the bill a special order but yesterday Tanner of Nance proceeding on the theory that the bill had been made a special order moved its immediate consideration. The members did not see the trick and acquiesced. The bill was considered without opposition, no member making a speech against it. It is known that the railroad lobby is working against the measure and many of them were active against it yesterday morning. The bill makes a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent and repeals the old maximum rate law.

A letter has been received in this city from Fred Jewell, who with Mrs. Jewell is spending a winter's vacation at San Diego. In the letter Mr. Jewell tells of a fishing trip enjoyed by himself, Mrs. Jewell and his brother, Walter Jewell. After a good day's sport on the ocean in a chartered boat a somewhat exciting experience befell the party. When an attempt to start home was made it was found that the engine of the boat would not work. They drifted in short to within ten miles of port when the wind went down. Finally the engine was again started and the boat was taken to within two miles of the shore. Then the motive power failed again. The captain anchored the boat. The party was later rescued by an excursion steamer.

Mr. Meiklejohn was recently asked about his retirement from his position as assistant secretary of war. He said:

"The president tendered me a reappointment as assistant secretary of war. On account of my senatorial canvass it made it absolutely necessary for me either to decline or abandon my canvass, as the condition of public business in the department made it imperative that my successor should be appointed. I therefore concluded to decline the appointment and tender my resignation. The pressure of the duties of the office necessitates the present of an assistant secretary of war."

Evidence accumulates that the back-bone of winter is at last broken. With this fact in mind, the legislators can illy afford to longer delay the performance of the sacred duty for which they were elected. Stand up for Nebraska.

Adjutant General Kilian has relieved several members of the Lincoln Light Infantry who were on guard duty at the penitentiary and replaced them with guardsmen from Columbus, Weeping Water and Wahoo. Many of the Lincoln soldiers are employed at home and receive high wages. The adjutant general thought it was an injustice to keep them on duty

IS IMPRACTICABLE.

NO PROSPECT OF A EUROPEAN TRADE ALLIANCE.

Conflicting Interests Will Operate to Prevent Retaliatory Tariff Combination of Foreign Countries Against the United States.

The Beaulieu plan of a continental trade alliance against the United States might be practiced if Europe were one nation, within the several parts of which there was the community of interests brought into existence by a free interchange of commodities. But it is practically impossible to form one general trade alliance against the United States while the several European nations tax each other's products. A tariff schedule against the United States which would serve the interests of one European nation might not serve the interests of any other nation. The United States has no legislative body which harmonizes to the best of its ability the interest of the different sections. When a revision of the tariff is proposed representatives from all parts of the country are invited to Washington to represent the industries of their respective sections. When the revised bill is submitted to congress, representatives with votes take up the work of presenting the claims of the different parts of the country. While no section gets all it asks for, it usually finds upon examination that its interests have been considered and its demands complied with to the extent that like considerations of the interests of other sections would permit. In this way the United States presents a solid front against the foreign industrial world while preserving accord at home by unrestricted trade among the states and territories.

The continent of Europe is divided into a number of little nationalities which have no interests in common. The fact that these several royal families are allied by blood creates no bond of union. One daughter of Queen Victoria shares the Russian throne with its hereditary monarch, and another daughter of the British queen is the mother of the present emperor of Germany. But those ties do not prevent the three nations from an almost constant wrangle. Except each other, what enemy has either in Europe that requires one-third of its working population to keep in military service and to feed upon the earnings of the other two-thirds? A way to meet American competition will be found when Europe reduces her military establishments to the proportion to its population that the American army bears to its working people. The same level might be reached by an increase in the American army to the European proportion, but the American people will see that that folly is not committed.—San Francisco Bulletin.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

During 1900 the Foreign Countries Purchased \$130,000,000 Worth from United States.

When one considers the full significance of the statistics relating to our exports of the manufactures of iron and steel for the calendar year 1900, it is not difficult to account for the perturbation felt on account of the loss of trade in these lines which Great Britain has suffered through the competition of the United States. Forty years ago the man who should predict that some time in the future this country would find itself independent of Europe in supplies of iron and steel products for its own use would have been set down as a dreamer of wild and fantastic dreams. American Free-Traders then told American consumers that it was their lot in life to produce food stuffs, raw materials and precious metals, and to let Europe do the manufacturing for them. It is only within a few years that American Free-Traders have ceased to talk that way.

But what would have been thought of the man who even ten years ago foreshadowed an export trade amounting to \$130,000,000 a year in iron and steel products manufactured in the United States? He would have been called crazy. Yet the fact remains that no feature of the exportations of the calendar year 1900 has been more remarkable than that of manufactures of iron and steel. When the total for 1899 passed the \$100,000,000 line much surprise was felt in other parts of the world, and the opinion was expressed at home and abroad that the high prices which prevailed in the beginning of the year would cause a reduction of these exports rather than an increase. This expectation has not been realized. On the contrary, the year 1900 made even a larger gain than did the year 1899, and brought the grand total of iron and steel, exclusive of iron ore, up to \$129,633,480, or more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the year 1899, when the total was a little above \$27,000,000, and more than double that of 1897, when it was \$62,737,250.

Almost every important article shows an increase in 1900 over any preceding year. Pig iron amounts in 1900 to \$4,500,000, against \$3,250,000 in 1899, and \$2,500,000 in 1898. Builders' hardware shows a gain of about \$1,000,000 over 1899 and \$2,000,000 over 1898. Steel rails amount in value to nearly \$11,000,000 in 1900, against about \$6,000,000 in 1899. Electrical machinery, which is greatly in demand in all parts of the world, increased from \$2,500,000 in 1898 to \$5,250,000 in 1900. Sewing machines increased from \$3,000,000 in 1898 to \$4,500,000 in 1900, and typewriters from \$2,000,000 in 1898 to nearly \$3,000,000 in 1900.

The destination of the articles of American manufacture, and especially of our machinery, is literally to every part of the world. Our sewing machines, typewriters and scientific instruments go to Asia, to Africa and to the islands of Oceania and, what is more remarkable, they go to experienced Europe with all her facilities for manufacturing and her skilled workmen. Of the \$6,788,000 worth of instruments for scientific purposes, including telephone and telegraph instruments, over \$1,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom alone, nearly a million dollars worth to France and \$500,000 worth to Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany each take over a million dollars' worth of our sewing machines out of a total exportation of \$4,500,000 worth. Over a million dollars' worth of typewriters actually went to the United Kingdom and a half million dollars' worth to Germany. Of the total exportations of builders' hardware, amounting in value to \$9,782,402, over \$2,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, nearly a million dollars' worth to Germany, about a half million dollars' worth to France and another \$1,000,000 worth to other Europe. Of the \$10,895,416 worth of steel rails exported in 1900, over a million dollars' worth went to Europe and nearly \$4,000,000 worth to British North America.

Looking at the grand total of nearly \$130,000,000 of exports of iron and steel manufactures from the United States for last year, it is quite clear that Free-Trade Great Britain has ample cause for uneasiness over the competition of Protected America.

HE IS FEELING QUITE WELL.



GERMANY'S SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

Because of Tariff They Cannot Be Dumped on This Country.

An English correspondent, writing from Germany, describes industrial affairs in that country as drifting from bad to worse. The textile industries were the first to suffer, the warehouses filling up with unsalable goods in which the capital of the factories was locked up, but the iron industries have been represented as generally prosperous, and the belief seemed general that the prosperity of a portion of the industries would carry the country through. The correspondent referred to, however, states that the iron industries are beginning to suffer, especially the group known as "electrical industries." He cites reports from sixteen important trade centers which show that the labor market is overstocked and that workmen are vainly seeking employment. Factories are closing for want of orders and there is general distress which gives no promise of abatement. The trouble is that they can make more goods than can be sold. The factories in all the affected trades are seeking to get their money out of the stock by dumping their surpluses at low rates upon any country which will receive them. The only reason why those surpluses do not come here and take the place of goods made by our own workmen is our Protective Tariff. The power of production with modern machinery exceeds in all countries the effective demand. When stocks have accumulated they must be got rid of at any price, regardless of cost. The only market any nation is sure of is its own market, and if it will not protect that it will be the dumping ground for the surplus stocks of all countries as one after another they accumulate them. The markets of this planet are not unlimited. Every year in all industries the limit is more quickly reached. The Germans attribute a great share of their troubles to the fact that Japan is manufacturing her own goods with her own cheap labor and that wars in China and South Africa stop trade. Doubtless there is some interruption by war, but Germany's share of the trade of the disturbed districts if it were all lost, which it is not, is not large enough to create a national crisis. The trouble with Germany is that the great commercial nations which she hoped to supply are manufacturing more and more of their own goods, and drawing the lines about their own markets still closer. And as the correspondent says, there is no likelihood of a change.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Thanks Where Due.

The Columbia (Georgia) State says that no state in the Union will be able to keep up with South Carolina's record this year in the matter of building mills. Thanks to the Republican party.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

An Expert.

Colonel Bryan announces that he is learning to set type. For the past five years he has been engaged in setting pins.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Petroleum Drinking Common.
The Medical Society of Paris declares that it is necessary to adopt some measure against the alarming spread of petroleum drinking. At first it was thought that this habit had sprung up from the increased taxation on alcohol imposed by the French government, but an investigation showed that this was not the case; the habit had been prevalent some time previously in certain districts, and had spread with great rapidity.

Kentucky Requirements in Trousers.
At the convention of tailors in Philadelphia a pair of trousers made by a Louisville artist for Governor Beckham were exhibited and examined with interest. The feature of the Kentucky style that attracted most attention was the "extra deep gun pocket and another pocket in the same vicinity."

Coghlan Ought to Lecture.
The Colorado Spring (Colo.) Gazette pleads that when the time for Captain J. B. Coghlan's retirement comes the navy department ought to continue him on the rolls as a lecturer on naval subjects to the American people. It says he talks too well to be shelved.

MADAME BEVAES TESTIFIES.

A Distinguished Lady After Traveling for Six Years in Search of Health, at Last Finds It in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 18.—(Special.)—This popular resort numbers among its patrons many of the world's most distinguished men and women, but none more so than Madam Isabelle Ellen Bevaes, Life Governor of the Free Masons Grand Lodge of England. Madam Bevaes, like most of the other visitors, came here in search of health. She was not disappointed, but her cure was not found in the virtue of the baths, but in a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which she found on sale here, and which is being used and with wonderful success by a number of the visitors to Hot Springs. She says:

"I traveled almost constantly for the past six years in the interests of my Society, and my health gradually became broken down, through the change of food, water, climate, etc. The doctors told me I had diabetes and advised me to go to the Springs, as they could do nothing for me. While there my attention was called to Dodd's Kidney Pills by a fellow sufferer, who had been greatly benefited by using them. I profited by her experience and bought a box, and then another, and so on until I had used seven boxes. It is with gratitude that I state that they cured me completely, and I am now able to take up the duties of life once more. I am very thankful for what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me, and as a grateful woman shall never hesitate to recommend them to anyone suffering with Diabetes."

The very satisfactory experience of this distinguished woman should be an encouragement to all similar sufferers. Dodd's Kidney Pills are 50c. a box, six boxes for \$2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The United States army transport Egbert will sail from Manila for Taku-China, March 14, to take on board the remains of American soldiers who have died in China. From Taku the Egbert goes to Seattle.

Sybil Sanderson will begin this week a concert season of fifteen evenings at the Wintergarten in Berlin.

THE GENUINE TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL.
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK, TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.
CATALOGUE FREE.
SHOWING FULL LINE OF HATS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 ct.

THE Keeley Cure
OMAHA, NEB.
Cor. 19th and W. Worth Sts.

LIQUOR, MORPHINE, TOBACCO, USING.....
Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Double Keeley Remedial Treatment prepared by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley.

TO THE PUBLIC: The Keeley Institute at Omaha, Nebraska, is the only place in that State where the genuine Keeley Remedial Treatment is given (Signed) The Leslie E. Keeley Co.

Write for full particulars. **THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,** Omaha, Neb. Cor. 19th and Leavenworth Sts.

For Top Prices Ship Your **GAMES AND POLTERY** To Headquarters **G. W. Ecken & Company**, Butler, Neb., Dealers in Games, Toys, Potatoes, Omaha, Nebraska.