

Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

The White Narcissus.

"If I could only live among beautiful things as you do, I believe I could be good!" exclaimed a tired farmer's daughter to a city friend, whose two rooms were filled with photographs and books. The friend could but make the well-worn explanation that the sky outside the kitchen window is actually more beautiful than the photograph of Corot's vision of a sky, and that the fields, green or white, and the flowers and birds are more truly poetry than the verses of Wordsworth or Keats. Beneath the cry of the soul hungry for beautiful things is the desire for real ownership, says Youth's Companion. The cloud may be seen by a thousand eyes, but it escapes the hand which would hold it. Meadow and stream in the picture bring their message of beauty with deepened emphasis, all the year round, because they are fairly captured by the artist. Our civilization has yet to learn from the reflective east that the luxury of beauty is a necessity for human life. Without it the spirit starves, and suffers from restlessness and irritation and inefficiency, as one suffers from insufficient physical nourishment. Mohammed put into words a great symbolic truth when he said to his disciples, "If any man have two loaves, let him sell one and buy some flowers of the white narcissus; for the one is food for the body and the other is food for the soul."

Cheering Reading.

Records of averted disasters do not get the attention that is given to disasters unaverted, but they make more cheerful reading and lift one's faith in human nature. The other day a Long Island Sound steamer caught fire, and there might have been another horror like the burning of the General Slocum. But there was no loss of life, no panic. The pilots kept the steamer steady, the captain fought the fire in orderly manner, summoned help, and transferred 600 passengers to another steamer. At a children's entertainment in a New York church gauzy draperies took fire, flames shot to the ceiling and burning bits fell on the children. The audience sprang up, but the little king of the play justified his regal part. He cried, "What are you all scared about? It's just a little fire." Meanwhile a boy at the organ was playing "Onward Christian Soldiers." During the flurry he did not miss a note. Two men stamped the fire out. Others opened the doors and started to marshal the women and children. Most of the people kept their places, and there was no panic.

The recent burning of the town hall and other buildings in Guayaquil, Ecuador, with a view to check the progress of the bubonic plague, suggests that many a structure in another place invites annihilation for similar purposes. There are "tuberculosis blocks" in New York city, tenements so saturated with the disease that an occupant is almost certain to be stricken. In Paris the municipal council has just discovered that several hundred dwellings in the working-class districts are dangerous for the same reason. There are notorious "cancer houses" in Lincolnshire, England; there is at least one "plague tenement" in Bombay, India; and it is recorded that Amber, the ancient capital of the Indian state of Jaipur, had to be despoiled and deserted because it was so completely infected with leprosy. To all such dwellings of death the Guayaquil treatment should be applied. Any municipality could better afford to pay the cost of replacing a disease-ridden building than to let it stand and take a perpetual toll of lives.

Under the law, immigrants who are admitted are on probation for three years. If in that time they become public charges, commit misdemeanors, or profess anarchy, they may be deported. The department of commerce and labor intends to make practical application of this law, with the help of the police, to anarchists and others who pass the entrance examinations and later turn out badly.

Lord Cromer's book on Egypt, which has recently been published, is a great work, like Grant's "Memoirs" and Caesar's "Gallic War." When men of action tell in simple language what they have done, they enlighten history and give sines to literature. Lord Cromer's work has won him the nickname, "The Great Prose Consul."

Two young British lords are to be sent to school at an American university. Perhaps prudent British peers are thinking it wise to send their sons to grow up with the country and catch the hebbes before other scions of nobility have a chance to see the hebbes first.

The greatest heat is never found on the equator, but some ten degrees to the north, while more severe cold has been registered in northern Siberia than has been found near the Pole.

On a wager of five dollars a cadet of a military school in Illinois at a hop-tod alive. Are the higher educational institutions going back in a circle to the days of the worst kind of savagery? asks the Baltimore American. Indignantly. The most repulsive tribal rites could hardly surpass an exhibition like this.

Naturally the hotel keepers in convention cities are opposed to this idea of nominating anybody on the 23rd ballot.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

"TRUST BUSTER" FOR BENCH



Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the attorney-general, has been nominated by the president for United States judge at Minneapolis, and it remains to be seen whether the local political influence that has been so hostile to him in the past will be able to defeat him now. It was strong enough to prevent his being appointed district attorney for a full term, after he had served the unexpired term of his dead chief, but his abilities were not forgotten at the White House. When congress passed an act providing for an assistant to the attorney-general at \$7,000 a year, in addition to the seven assistants at \$5,000, Purdy was appointed to the office.

It is somewhat remarkable that a man who has made so brilliant a record as a lawyer should have been an indolent, unambitious pupil at school. His father was a potter; he learned the trade himself. He had no ambition to be anything else and would have remained a potter all his life but for his mother, who insisted on his going through the high school and then to the University of Minnesota. When he finished his course he was glad to take a position at \$24 a month, although his board cost him \$5 a week. For a year he was perfectly miserable and often wondered if it was worth while keeping up the struggle. He was forced to walk to save car fare and had to deny himself every enjoyment.

Then came the happiest moment of his life. He was appointed assistant city attorney of Minneapolis at the magnificent salary of \$25 a week. He felt that he was indeed wealthy now, and as soon as he could save enough for his wedding clothes he was married. Then he was appointed assistant United States district attorney and succeeded his chief on the latter's death.

His first 19 cases constituted an unbroken list of successes, and he is alleged to have saved the government over \$10,000.00. Among other things he brought the Minnesota timber thieves to book and helped "bust" the Northern Securities merger to the great delight of the president. Since he has been assistant to the attorney-general he has been making war upon the Standard Oil, the fertilizer, the drug, the tobacco and other trusts and has done valuable work for the government.

CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK



Charles G. Gates has been "bucking the tiger" in a Rawlhide gambling house and come out a winner to the tune of \$20,000. Gambling is to Charles as the breath of his nostrils; without it life would be unendurable, if not impossible. He came by the instinct honestly, for his father, John W. Gates, is looked upon as the most inveterate gambler in New York. It matters nothing to him whether he risks his money on stocks or at the race track; on cotton or on corn; at poker or at faro. If there is any gambling game he has not tried, Wall Street men do not know what it is.

Although Charles is only 32, he has seen more of the ups and downs of life than most men of twice his age. He left college to become a clerk for the Consolidated Steel & Wire Co., of Chicago, and at 21 he was assistant to the president. He was at this time engaged in many deals of his own and he made enough money by them to buy a partnership in a stock-brokerage firm. At 24 he felt that he had earned a rest, so he gave up business and went travelling for three years. On his return he went into his father's brokerage firm in New York. One day he calmly called a meeting of the partners to tell them how they could make two millions in six months. He proposed a corner of the corn market, and these men who had been studying the market for more years than young Gates had lived, went in with him. They ran the price of corn from 65 cents up to \$1, and then the crash came. It was whispered that the Gates family intended to leave the others stranded on the top of a rapidly falling market, and the partners took fright and pulled out.

The Gates combination does not seem to have lost much, for they were immediately afterward active in other deals. Everything they touched seemed to turn to money until they were caught in the slump of a year ago. Their partners, unable to trust them, got from under and the banks called in their loans. Charles and his father are said to have dropped \$10,000,000 at this time. The firm was dissolved and the seat on the exchange sold. Gates and his father proposed to spend a few years in France recuperating, but within a few months they were back in the game again. Charles is now in Rawlhide engaged in mining deals.

BLOW TO BRITISH LIBERALS



The worst blow to the British liberals since they have been in power was delivered in the election here, when Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade in the new Asquith cabinet, was defeated for parliament by 429 votes. W. Joynton Hicks, unionist, won, getting 5,417 votes to Churchill's 4,988. Churchill defeated Hicks for the seat two years ago, but under English custom had to stand for re-election when advanced to cabinet rank.

The vote was the heaviest cast in years. Several elements figured in the defeat of Churchill, one of the principal causes being the energetic opposition of suffragettes. English Catholic priests also opposed Churchill. Premier Asquith failed to send the usual letter to a candidate standing because of advancement, and expounding to the voters the necessity of strengthening the government.

Churchill, although but 33 years old, is noted as a war correspondent, soldier, orator and parliamentarian. As under secretary for the colonies, he received the brunt of the criticism of the Natal muddle, wherein the interference of the London office very nearly brought on an open rupture.

He is the son of the late Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill. His mother was a New York girl, the daughter of Leonard Jerome, famous for his wealth and his horses. He won praise during the Boer war by his gallant defense of an armored train at Cheneley. He was made a prisoner of war during the action, but escaped. He was then but 25 and had gone to the scene of conflict as a war correspondent.

As a writer he has distinguished himself, one of his best works being a description of the sea. He also served in the Spanish army in Cuba in 1895, took part in the later wars in India and won a medal for bravery with Kitchener at the battle of Omdurman.

BOOMING CAUSE OF HUGHES



Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, president of the Hughes league, is busy booming the cause of the New York governor for the Republican presidential nomination.

If Hughes fails the general would like to see the choice fall upon Uncle Joe Cannon who, he says, has prevented more bad or useless legislation from going through than any man in the country. Moreover, he and Uncle Joe entered congress the same year and are exactly the same age, which probably helped to make them the staunch friends they have always been.

Gen. Woodford was born in New York 72 years ago, and was practicing law there more than half a century ago. He was messenger for the famous electoral college of 1860, and was afterward United States attorney for the southern district, which position he threw up to enter the army. At the close of the war he was brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. He was lieutenant-governor of New York in 1866, but was defeated for governor at the following election. He was president of the electoral college in 1872 and a congressman the following year. He has filled some important positions, having been a member of the commission to draft the charter for Greater New York and president of the Hudson Fulton commission. He was United States minister to Spain in 1897, and when the war broke out the following year he returned to the United States and retired into private life, only to emerge once more to boom the candidacy of Gov. Hughes.

American Woman in High Place. Among the American women who exert a potent influence in old world affairs is the countess of Edla, the morganatic widow of King Ferdinand, a great uncle of the present king of Portugal. The countess is a former Boston woman, her name before marriage having been Elsie Hensler. Many years ago she was a successful opera singer, and her voice and beauty, when she sang in Portugal, captured the king's heart. It was a very happy marriage, and the king was greatly devoted to his wife to the day of his death. Although she never occupied the throne with her husband, the countess was regarded by him and by all his subjects as a queen. Her advice was often sought by the sovereign and Portuguese statesmen upon matters of public moment. For her wisdom and her benevolence she is still held in reverence by all the Portuguese, and she is said to be giving good counsel to the inexperienced young king. The countess has a fine palace near Lisbon and an attractive country home in Cintra, her wedding gift from Ferdinand.

HYDROCYANIC-ACID GAS FOR FUMIGATING PLANTS

An Insecticide Which Has Proved Itself of Great Value—By Albert F. Woods, Asst. Chief Bureau of Plant Industry.

Hydrocyanic-acid gas, since its introduction by the bureau of entomology in 1886 as a remedy against scale insects of the orange, has proved of great value as an insecticide. Previous to our experiments early in 1895, though it had been occasionally tried in greenhouses, hydrocyanic acid was not recommended, on account of its injurious effects upon plants. As a result of a series of careful experiments we found that as a rule plants were less injured by a short exposure to a relatively large amount of gas than they were by a long exposure to a relatively small amount. On the other hand, a strong dose for a short time was the most effective in killing insects. Different species and varieties of plants, however, were found to vary remarkably in their power of withstanding the poison. This in many cases appeared to depend upon

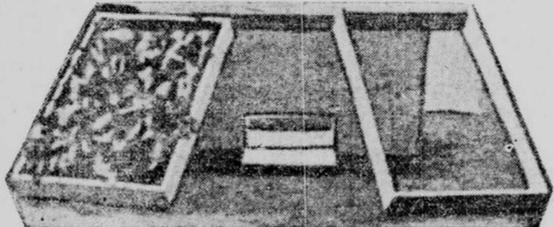


Fig. 1.—Fumigating Box, Showing Trays and Coleus Cuttings.

the open or closed condition of the breathing pores as well as upon peculiarities of the cell contents. Fumigation an hour or two after sundown, with the temperature as low as practicable, was found to give the best results. In all cases the foliage must be perfectly dry or it may be injured by the gas. In each case the proper amount of gas to use and the length of exposure must be determined by experiment. It is impossible at present to give a general rule applicable to all plants in all stages of development.

It is necessary in every case to determine with great care the cubic contents of the house, frame, or box in which the fumigation is to be made. To illustrate: Fig. 2 shows cross sections of two styles of greenhouse structures now in general use. At the left is an even span house 100 feet long, 12 feet wide, 2 feet on the sides, and 5 feet 6 inches from the surface of the beds to the ridge, with a walk 14 inches wide and 15 inches

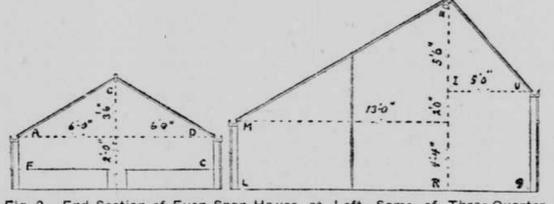


Fig. 2.—End Section of Even Span House at Left, Same of Three-Quarter Span House at Right.

deep. To determine accurately the number of cubic feet in this or a house of similar construction: First, make a rough drawing showing a cross section of the house; second, divide the space into triangles and rectangles by drawing a line connecting the two wall plates and one from the ridge at right angles to this; mark on each its respective length in feet and inches. Compute the number of cubic feet in each of the rectangles and triangles in accordance with the following method. In the even span house

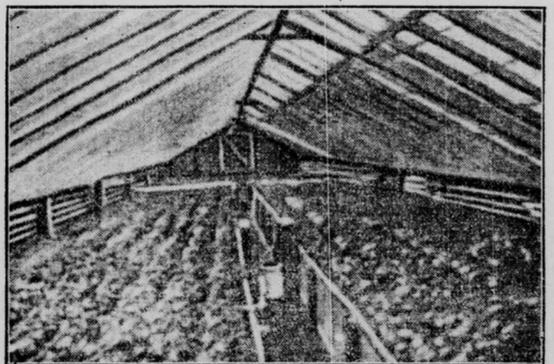


Fig. 3.—Violet House Prepared for Fumigation.

1. Make the house as tight as possible.
 2. Arrange so that the ventilators can be opened from the outside.
 3. Place the jars and strings in position.
 4. After dusk attach the bags containing the cyanide to strings, as described, and find if they work correctly.
 5. Hang the bags to one side and put water and acid into the jars; arrange protection and put the bags in place again.
 6. When all is ready lower the bags into the jars by loosening the strings from outside.
 7. After the proper exposure open the ventilators from outside, leaving them open from 30 to 45 minutes before entering the house.
 8. Next morning bury contents of the jars.
 9. The foliage must be perfectly dry.
 10. The foliage must be perfectly dry.
- Caution.—It should be remembered that hydrocyanic-acid gas is one of the deadliest poisons known, fatal to human beings and plants, as well as to insects. Greenhouses which are within 50 to 75 feet of dwellings should not be fumigated unless the windows and doors of the latter on the side next to the greenhouse can be closed during the operation.



This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2555 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it? Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

DESERVED TO WIN HIS CASE.

Really Able Argument Put Forward by Accused Sailor. A very good story has recently been told in the fleet of an incident which happened when Admiral Evans was in command of the Indiana. An old-time bluejacket was at the mast before Capt. Evans, charged with getting food out of a mess chest outside of meal hours. This getting of food for night watches is a common and strong desire on the part of most men aboard ship.

Capt. Evans asked the man what he had to say; and the man, sizing up the delicate situation, said: "Captain, I didn't take no food outer that chest. Why, captain, there weren't no food in that chest! I looked in that chest, and captain, I met a cockroach coming out of that chest with tears in his eyes."—Harper's Weekly.

A New Definition.

Senator Harie, who has introduced at Albany a bill against the sale and manufacture of cigarettes, has many original views. These he has the talent to express in terse and striking terms. Discussing medicine, in which he places none too great faith, Senator Harie said neatly at a recent Albany banquet: "Medicine is the art of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease."

Kill the Flies Now

before they multiply. A DAISSY FLY KILLER kills thousands. Lasts the season. Ask your dealer, or send 20c to H. Somers, 149 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Accounting for It.

Mrs. Sharp—The wife of that millionaire from the wild west has such a washed-out look. Mrs. Gossip—You know, my dear, she was a laundress before he struck oil.

Garfield Digestive Tablets

From your druggist, or the Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 25c per bottle. Samples upon request.

It is no disgrace to be mistaken; it is a crime to be a hypocrite. That is the sin against light—the worst of all.—John Oliver Hobbs.

SORE EYES, weak, inflamed, red, watery and swollen eyes, use PEITZ'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

We are willing to be knaves in order to acquire wealth, and fools in order that it may not bore us.—Life.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliary Disorders, such as, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. Refuse Substitutes. Thompson's Eye Water.

MEANT GOOD TIMES FOR ALL

Mrs. Homer Clay Washington Was Not Talking Against "Society."

There has never been any difficulty about securing Mrs. Homer Clay Washington of Maple Court, when a more woman was needed for washing or scrubbing, so that when two postal cards failed to bring her to the Morse residence one winter Mrs. Morse went to see what could be the trouble. Says a writer in the Youth's Companion:

She found Mrs. Washington contentedly in the best of health, entertaining two of her neighbors, and was welcomed most cordially.

"I suddenly is powerful glad to see you, Mrs. Morse," said the hostess. "an is de fambly all to'fable well." "Not as well as we should be, if you had come to help us out," said Mrs. Morse. "Why didn't you come when I wrote you? We thought you must be ill."

"No, indeed, Mrs. Morse," and the black head tilted airily. "It's enjoyable de best of health, an' de charity society does 'tablish a bread, soap an' coal fund up in de corner, 99 none of us ladies in de co't has to work an' rheumatically time ob year."

"You heah folks talkin' 'bout de harm society does, but us ladies ob Maple Co't is right ready to stan up fo' it any time now."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the great Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Bees in Block of Stone.

While workmen were sawing through a block of Bath stone at Exeter, England, they cut into a cavity in which was found a cluster of two or three dozen live bees.

The incident occurred at the works of Messrs. Collard & Sons, monumental sculptors. There was not much sign of life in the bees at first, but when air was admitted they gradually revived and after a few hours several of them were able to fly.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

A Kansas Girl's Advice.

A Lincoln county girl writes this advice to the Kansas City Star: "Why do young men do so much loafing? Go to work. Push ahead! I am but a young girl, but I clothe myself and have money in the bank. I lay up more money every year than any young man within three miles of my home. When they get a dollar they go to a dance and go home a dollar out. I advise all girls to cut dear of loafing boys. Stand by the boy who works, and never put your arm through the handle of a jug."

Hanging Scaffolds.

With the modern skyscraping office building has come a new form of building scaffold. Instead of constructing the scaffold from below, which is impossible in the cases of buildings ranging from 10 to 50 stories high, platforms are suspended from the steel girders above. On these swinging platforms the bricklayers work and the scaffold is raised as the work progresses.—System.

By following the directions, which are plainly printed on each package of Defiance Starch, Men's Collars and Cuffs can be made just as stiff as desired, with either gloss or domestic finish. Try it, 16c for 10c, sold by all good grocers.

Very Likely.

"Again Mae Wood!" exclaimed the non-sensational reader of the newspapers.

"Yes," replied his cynical friend, "I guess they wish Mae wouldn't."

Omaha Directory

IVORY POLISH

For Furniture and Pianos GOOD FOR ANY WOOD. Cleans and polishes, removes stains and restores the finish. Cleans and restores the wood in any way. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Absolutely the best furniture polish on the market. If your dealer doesn't carry it send us his name and we will see that you are supplied. Price 25c and 50c.

Orchard & Wilhelm

OMAHA, NEBRASKA. WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT—From the Largest House West of Chicago.

Everything in the way of Steam and Mill Supplies, Electrical Material and Apparatus for Electric Light, Power and Telephone Contractors' Supplies, Grading Machines, Scrapers, Carts, Wire Rope, Belts, etc. Catalogs and prices furnished promptly. Special attention given to the trade.

THE OMAHA WATCH

REPAIRING, ENGINEERING, NEW BRANDELS BLOCK, First-class Watch Repairing and Engraving. Charges reasonable. Eyes tested free for Glasses. Students taken in all branches.

THE PAXTON Hotel

European Plan. Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE.

OMAHA TENT & AWNING CO.

Tents, Awnings, etc. Largest west of Chicago. Write for prices and estimates before buying. Cor. 11th and Harney Sts.

Do You Drink Coffee

Why put the cheap, rank, bitter-flavored coffee in your stomach when you can get GERMAN-AMERICAN COFFEE costs no more. Insist on having it. Your grocer sells it or can get it.