

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Editor and Pub.
LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

It is in a Boston paper that we see a reference to Benjamin Hur.

John L. Sullivan is out with a strong protest against the "water cure."

Judging from his silence, King Leopold must be busy working on a tunnel or a cyclone cellar.

Mr. Morgan's \$45,000 Bible will afford him some gilt-edged texts and rich food for thought.

The price of unfinished lumber is about to be advanced. Are people beginning to eat that, too.

Venezuela revolutionists have won a signal victory by killing one man and badly scaring several others.

Mr. Carnegie is right. Wealth does not bring happiness. But Solomon and others found it out before he did.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said to want German potash mines. If he wants them very much he will probably get them.

Carnegie has gone to Europe. Towns not yet large enough for libraries will be given three months in which to grow.

Tobacco chewers will be glad the cheering news that growers are now using paris green on the plants to kill the worms.

A Kentucky court has just acquitted a man who was charged with the murder of Goebel. Score another broken record for Kentucky.

Russell Sage says labor and capital were never so near together as now. Russell ought to know. He's an expert on "nearness."

Lord Salisbury will not have a stenographer or a typewriter in his employ. It is easy to see who does the dictating in that family.

A bunco steerer who once had a fortune of \$700,000 died in a poorhouse the other day. At some time in his life he must have tackled the wrong farmer.

England is not well pleased with the plan of the proposed ship merger. It is a peculiarity of Mr. Morgan's deals that they are rarely satisfactory to both sides.

Why shouldn't New Jersey put up with her famous mosquitoes, instead of appropriating \$10,000 to drive them out? The mosquito was incorporated in New Jersey.

New York is going to expend \$1,500,000 for churches during the coming year—almost as much as the average magnate is willing to lay out on his summer cottage.

This \$8,000,000 bank smash in Geneva shows that they have speculative bank officials in Switzerland, too. The weakness seems to be just about as widespread as humanity.

About 400,000 larks are sent yearly from the continent to the London markets. London seems to be getting up—or down—to the old Roman level in point of gormandizing.

A Milwaukee man is said to have crossed the ocean in a trance. The Cream City has plenty of material for the building of trances, but it is unusual for them to last a week.

The Belgian rioters faced the rifles and revolvers of the militia and police, but dodged King Leopold's automobile. Some things are too dangerous for even desperate men to fool with.

The famous opera stars have sailed for home. It is reasonably certain that they take with them enough pocket money to enable them to make both ends meet during the summer vacation.

A leading Philadelphia society woman says: "The women who make up Philadelphia society know nothing of swearing." This speaks well for the habits of the men of Philadelphia when they are at home.

What a warm matrimonial experience Jones H. Johnson must have had when he describes it "as a living, blazing, festering, blistering never-ending torment." Now we should like to hear from Mrs. Johnson.

The subject of Marie Corelli's new novel is stated to be that "which has not heretofore been treated in fiction, but is first in all men's minds." She must have a scheme for getting a genuine something for nothing.

German bankers want to boycott South American countries. They never know when they lend money to one of those countries whether the same man will be the government on pay day or whether it will be some one who never heard of them.

Frank Stockton was almost seventy years old, but he wrote with all the freshness and joy of youth. His heart was warm and his sympathy was wide. Literature has lost a bright ornament and the reading world a good friend.

REFORM THE TARIFF?

EFFECTS OF SOME PREVIOUS EFFORTS IN THAT DIRECTION.

When Congressman DeArmond Tried It Eight Years Ago Even the Mules in Osage Township, "Skeered at It Worse Than at a Locomotive Whistle."

In 1894 Mr. DeArmond came home to the bosom of his political family, fresh from the halls of a congress which had labored long and hard with the question of "tariff reform." He came direct to Clinton, and was received under an arbor, where he spoke to the dear people on this subject for two hours. The "Republican" had hired a Democratic court stenographer to take the congressman's speech, that it might be preserved for posterity, but, after the oration had been delivered, the stenographer was bought, and the Republican could never get that speech in long hand for love or money. Mr. DeArmond spoke as one direct from the fountain head. He came straight from Washington, where he had seen the sugar trust and George Vest laboring with "tariff reform" on the floor of the senate, and he brought with him doubtless, though not for display, Grover Cleveland's denunciation of the "tariff reform" of himself and his colleagues, branded as "party perjury and dishonor." All over the sixth district Mr. DeArmond talked "tariff reform," and when the polls closed on the night of the election his majority of thousands had dwindled down to less than a hundred, and it's ancient history that, had Bob Lewis tried, he could have been the member from the sixth Missouri at the next session of congress. The reason for all this was that the peculiar brand of "tariff reform" advocated by Mr. DeArmond had been working in the sixth district and the people were experiencing some of its peculiarities. Up in Shawnee township, Charlie Powers was buying mule colts for \$15 a head. The stock feeders were selling their fat cattle in the Kansas City markets for about what the hide and horns were worth under a protective tariff. Calves were worth about the price of jack rabbits, and horses sold on the streets of Clinton for \$5 a head. The banks were as good as closed, and gilt-edged paper could not get a hundred dollars for thirty days. Bank presidents spent their time whispering to each other, while the cashiers whittled boxes on street corners. The mills shut down and there was no market for their products; the coal mines followed suit because coal was not needed at the mills. People had plenty and to spare, but no person wanted the surplus. Long trains loaded with Mexican cattle were running through the country and the fat steers of Henry county were not worth shipping. Since that time our congressman has let tariff reform severely alone as a political issue when speaking his little piece to the people in this neck of the woods, and has had free silver, anti-imperialism, anti-Americanism, down with Republican rural mail carriers and down with the trusts as his plea, but the "hants" have ceased to frighten the mossbacks and doubtless Mr. DeArmond has concluded that his ancient argument and its dire result has been forgotten, and when he comes home again he will bring it as something fresh upon the voters. "Tariff reform!" The dog blamed thing almost knocked this county silly the only time it was ever tried, and they say that even the mules in Osage township "skeered" at it worse than at a locomotive whistle.—Henry County (Mo.) "Republican."

INVITING RETRIBUTION.

Southern Democrats Cannot Afford to Vote with the Tariff Robbers.

The sugar interest could defeat the Cuban concession if the Democrats of the house were to stand by the insurgent Republicans and refuse to make any change in the tariff. It looks, however, as if they are willing to open the bill for amendments only that they may attack the tariff at various points. This is a dangerous policy, especially for the members from the South. If the representatives of the cotton states insist upon attacking the tariff at various points, how can they expect to defend the iron and steel schedule by which Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia are so largely benefited? How can they refuse to reduce or entirely remove the tariff on cotton goods as being an unnecessary protection for a country where the raw material is grown and where we are experts in machinery? To glance for a moment at our great and growing cotton industry must convince every Southern congressman that he is inviting perilous retribution when he attacks schedules in which this section is either not concerned or is greatly interested.

In the cotton industry the number of workers employed has increased 38.4 per cent while wages have increased 31.3 per cent. This is explained by the expansion of the industry in the South and the comparatively low rates of wages prevailing here. Details are as follows:

COTTON GOODS, INCLUDING COTTON SMALL-WARES.		
	1900.	1890. Inc.
Number of establishments	1,031	905 16.1
Capital	\$467,210,157	\$354,020,843 32.0
Wage earners	302,361	218,576 38.4
av. number	362	242 49.6
Total wages	\$56,689,752	\$66,624,538 31.3
Miscellaneous expenses	22,112,678	16,716,524 32.3
Cost of material used	176,551,527	154,912,979 14.0
Value of prod.	329,198,619	267,981,724 25.6

If the census had been taken this year instead of in 1900, the returns would undoubtedly have been still better, as trade conditions have improved materially during the past fifteen months.

Now, if Southern Democrats attack certain schedules, in which they are not specially interested, they need not be surprised to find the Republicans retaliating in kind. The mills of the North, which turn out a finer grade of goods, can stand a large cut in the cotton goods schedule, while it would be simply ruinous to the South. To reduce the cotton schedule is to displace from the home market, in favor of British and German mills, much of the products of our Southern mills. It is therefore good policy for the Southern Democrats to stand by the Louisiana sugar growers and by the cotton factories that are now springing up in every direction. If an alliance is formed between the Democrats and the "insurgents" let it be an honest alliance!—New Orleans "Item."

Orthodox Republican Doctrines.

The Republican members of congress who have taken a firm stand against any concession to Cuba involving an exception to protective principles are thoroughly consistent and on solid ground. If the tariff on sugar is to be reduced especially to oblige Cuban planters and middle men the protective tariff system will be assailed at other points to assist foreign interests at the expense of our own. The Republican national platform goes no further with reciprocity than to approve of it in dealing with articles that we do not produce ourselves. That is the true basis of action for Republicans. If they introduce an exception they open the door to other exceptions and to tariff tinkering, the end of which no one can foresee. The impartial protection of American industries is acknowledged unquestioned Republican doctrine. Special tariff concessions to a foreign country are not Republican doctrine and never can be until the party abandons one of its principle and cardinal articles of faith.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Future of Sugar.

It may be that the American Sugar Refining company, otherwise known as the sugar trust, has become a bugaboo with which to frighten us honest, hard-working tillers of the soil, and it certainly appears in multifarious shapes, now as a Cuban sympathizer in Washington, deploring the recalcitrancy of congress in admitting brown sugars at a fraction of the present duties and at the same time religiously prohibiting the importation of Cuban white sugars; appearing again as a great plantation owner in Cuba and then again in Porto Rico. We learn that the trust is a partner of Claus Spreckels in California, including his immense new beet sugar factory at Salinas, the largest in the world, and now from Denver comes the news that the American Sugar Refining company has made the first move to take up the beet sugar industry in Colorado. Henry L. Nies of New York, superin-

tendent of construction and refiners of the American Sugar company, after two weeks spent in an investigation of the situation in Colorado, has returned to New York. Two companies, to operate in Boulder, Weld, Larimer, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Morgan, Washington and Logan counties, have been incorporated with a combined capital of \$1,000,000, and Mr. Nies has secured options on lands suitable for beet culture and for the erection of sugar refineries. These lands are those which independent beet sugar companies were examining with a view to purchase.

Evidently the sugar trust must be casting anchors to the windward, and when sugar refining becomes a lost art, as is certain as soon as the plantations make white sugars, which they can easily do, the magnates of the sugar trust will come to the cane and beet fields and earn their living by the sweat of their brows, like the rest of us.—The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII., MAY 25; ACTS 13: 43:52—PAUL AT ANTIOCH.

Golden Text—"Through This Man Is Preached Unto You the Forgiveness of Sins"—Acts 13: 38—The Missionaries at Iconium and Lystra.

I. The Missionaries at Iconium.—Vs. 1-5. Driven away from Antioch, the missionaries proceeded southeast along the military road, called "the Royal Road," which led from Antioch to Lystra, and the East. Before they reached Lystra they turned off to the left and went to Iconium, the modern Koniah on the borders of Phrygia and Lycaonia.

II. The Missionaries at Lystra.—Vs. 6-11. Lystra was the chief city of another region, that of Lycaonia, interpreted traditionally as Wolf-land (the local legend derived it from Lycaon, who had been transformed into a wolf), representing but too faithfully the character of the inhabitants. "And there sat a certain man, named Timotheus, the son of a certain Greek, and a Jew of Antioch. He had such faith that it would give his soul good to have his body healed. His whole nature would be brought nearer to Jesus. The cure would indorse Paul's message as from God, express the healing and helpful nature of Christianity, and call attention to the gospel."

"Said with a loud voice, to attract the lame man's attention as well as that of the audience, and by the voice, expressing in its tones 'heart, blood, fire, music, life,' he inspired courage and faith in the man. 'Stand upright on thy feet.' To say this required great faith in Paul. To do it required strong faith in the lame man. 'And he leaped and walked.' A public proof that the cure was instantaneous and complete. 'The Apostles looked upon as Gods. 'Lifted up their voices' (shouted, with a sudden outburst) 'saying in the speech of Lycaonia. The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men.' 'The knowledge of the story of Baucis and Philemon, according to which Jupiter and Mercury visited in human form the neighboring district, would render such words quite natural. 'Knowing.' Practical. I. The exhortation in Hebrews (13:2) to be 'careful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares,' is here again illustrated.

2. The thought of God coming down to man, expresses a longing and a hope of human nature. 'Like distorted and obscure reflections in muddy water, they give a blurred image of the great truth,' says Maclaren. We need a God who is an ever-present help in time of need and can sympathize with our human feelings. This has been realized and expressed to us in Jesus Christ, the son of God, who has come, not like Jupiter in the legends to act like sinful men, but to raise up men into the character and love of God.

"They called Barnabas, Jupiter." Probably because he was the older and more imposing man. "And Paul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker." "Mercurius" (Greek, Hermes) was the messenger and speaker of the gods, and the god of eloquence, Jupiter. That is, the statue, or the temple containing the statue, "which was before," outside of the city gates, "brought oxen" (for sacrifice) and garlands," with which they were led to sacrifice were adorned. "Unto the gates." Probably of the city; but some think of the temple (Ramsay); others, of the house where the apostles were lodging (Cambridge Bible). "Would have done sacrifice." To honor the apostles, and to turn the religious revival to their own ends.—Knowing.

"The apostles . . . heard." "Rent their clothes." As a visible expression of their sorrow and disapprobation. "Ran up to the crowd." Men of like passions with you. Of the same nature, with human body, subject to death, on your level, not in the rank of gods. But we "preach unto you," proclaim good tidings, the gospel, while we are preaching Jesus who brought the good news of the living God. He is no Jupiter, no idol, but the maker of "heaven, and earth, and the sea." Therefore, "turn from these vanities," who cannot help or save you; who are not worthy of your worship.

Twin Nuisances.

III. The Missionaries Leave Lystra for Derbe.—Vs. 12-14. "There came thither certain Jews from Antioch." More than one hundred miles by road. This shows how intense was the opposition to the gospel as preached by Paul. The opposition aroused against a man is sometimes a proof of his power. Men do not stone dead trees for their fruit, or arm themselves against weak cowards, or grow excited over rose-water opponents. "Having stoned Paul." This was by a mob. "Supposing he had been dead." The opponents of truth often think it dead, when it is only stunned, and will be restored and live longer than its opponents.

20. The disciples, among whom may have been Timothy, tenderly cared for Paul. "He rose up, and came into the city." The next day he left and went to Derbe, a two days' journey, according to Professor Ramsay, but his map makes it thirty-five miles. Derbe was the farthest limit of Paul's first missionary journey. How long he remained is uncertain. But he preached the gospel while he was there, and made many disciples.

IV. The Return to the Home Church at Antioch in Syria.—The first missionary journey may have occurred sometime between this work was done Paul and Barnabas went back to Antioch in Syria, the home church, and reported what the Lord had done through them. Here they remained a long time, renewing their own spirits and inspiring the disciples at home. One of the best things in a long missionary life is the not infrequent return to the churches that sent out the missionaries, both for their own sake and that of the churches.

Why He Kept Quiet.

"I don't believe that there is such a thing as a fool killer in the world," declared Mrs. Muggins, in the course of a family debate which had become somewhat acrimonious. "The remark is rather irrelevant to the matter in hand," rejoined Mr. Muggins. "Still, I'd like to know the grounds for your disbelief." "Would you? Well, Charles Augustus Muggins, if there were such a thing as a fool killer, you would never have lived to be 35 years old."

SPEND MONEY TO IMPROVE PARIS

Forty Million Dollars to Be Expended on Public Works.

The consul-general of the department of the Seine, in its last session, voted the issue of a loan of 8,000,000 pounds for the construction of public works in the department and in Paris. Some of these new undertakings are of considerable importance. Half a million is to be spent in enlarging the central halls, which, like the London Covent Garden, have long outgrown their limits and bulge out into the side streets, and 320,000 pounds on the Palais de Justice for its completion. A school of arts and crafts, which Paris has been crying for, is to be established at an expenditure of 3,000,000 francs and the old prison of St. Lazare, with all its tragedy and pathos, is to be transferred elsewhere at a cost of about 1,500 pounds.

Other works include the continuation of Boulevard Raspail, which, at the present moment, presents the phenomenon of a boulevard cut into sections. The maples do not give the stranger any warning of the eccentricity, so he finds himself halted by a street which cuts the boulevard transversely and gives no avenue. He has to make a detour and regain the boulevard at the back of the street. Another important work, upon which 24,000 pounds will be spent, is concerned with the transformation of the Boulevard des Batignolles. This great thoroughfare, which in former days marked the limit of Paris, is to be rendered more amenable to traffic, vehicular and foot, by an alteration of the road's surface and the enlargement of pavements.

In the department, as distinct from Paris, several new bridges will be thrown over the Seine. But, perhaps, the improvement that appeals most to the imagination is a great avenue which will prolong the Champs Elysees and the Avenue de Neuilly to Nanterre. The aspect of Paris, indeed, is perpetually changing, says the Pall Mall Gazette, and there is a degree of justice in the remark of an old inhabitant to the writer. "Everything has moved except the churches."

JUVENILE OFFENDERS OF FRANCE

Percentage of Young Criminals Shows Enormous Increase.

Statistics prove that the percentage of juvenile criminals in France has increased with almost fabulous rapidity during the last decade. The publication of these statistics, the compilation of which was completed recently, caused a shock to the nation. The constant fear of Frenchmen that France is on the decline received a tremendous impetus when the figures were made public by Paul Garnier, chief physician of the Paris police department.

In thirteen years, from 1888 to 1900, inclusive, he shows that among criminals the percentage of youths (from sixteen to twenty years of age, inclusive) has risen seven times, or 1400 per cent. Unless there has been made a grave mistake in the figuring, or unless police regulations have become much stricter, the figures betoken the downfall of a diseased nation.

In 1888 among 1,000 criminals twenty were between the ages of sixteen and twenty, inclusive, while in 1900 140 of 1,000 were between these ages. During the same years the average of adult prisoners (thirty to thirty-five years inclusive) has remained about the same—twenty in the former year and twenty-five in the latter. In 1900 juvenile criminality was about six times more frequent than adult criminality. In cases of assault by night, for example, there are three criminals between the ages of sixteen and twenty to one from twenty-one to thirty-one.

To alcoholism and the hereditary degeneracy resulting from alcoholism M. Garnier ascribes the increase of juvenile criminals. In France the adolescent criminal is almost invariably the son of a drunkard, and has in the few years of his life acquired the abstinence habit himself.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SOUTH

It is Almost Impossible to Overcome Race Prejudice.

It is in the rural regions and in such a circle of the old academic society that you come upon the southern problem—that unyielding stability of opinion which gives a feeling of despair, the very antithesis of social growth and of social mobility, says Walter H. Page in the May Atlantic. "Everything lies here where it fell," said a village philosopher in speaking of this temper. "There are the same rocks in the road that were there before the war."

To illustrate: One morning I went in just such a town to a colored college where I heard a very black boy translate and construe a passage of Xenophone. His teacher also was a full-blooded negro. It happened that I went straight from the school to a club where I encountered a group of gentlemen discussing the limitations of the African mind. "Teach 'em Greek!" said old Judge So-and-So. "Now a nigger could learn the Greek alphabet by rote, but he could never intelligently construe a passage from any Greek writer—impossible!" I told him what I had just heard. "Read it? understood it? was black? a black man teaching him? I beg your pardon, but do you read Greek yourself?" "Sir," said he at last, "I do not for a moment doubt your word. I know you think the nigger read Greek but even if you knew your Xenophone by heart, I should say that you were deceived. I shouldn't believe it if I saw it with my own eyes and heard it with my own ears."

It is one thing to flatter and another to praise.

Don't you know that Defiance Starch, besides being absolutely superior to any other, is put up 16 ounces in package and sells at same price as 12-ounce packages of other kinds?

Some individuals are so persistent in trying to do their best that they even do their best friends.

Defiance Starch is put up 16 ounces in a package, 10 cents. One-third more starch for same money.

"I Want Everybody to Know How Completely It Cures Indigestion."

This shows the useless disposition of Mr. Hodge, of Orchard Cottage, Ippleden, New-ton, who, having been cured by Vogeler's Compound, wishes every other sufferer to know of the benefit he has received from this marvellous remedy. He tells his story as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I find Vogeler's Compound a remedy above all others; last year I was in a thorough bad state of health, and could hardly drag one leg after the other. I had tried dozens of remedies advertised to cure indigestion and all its attendant evils, but was rapidly going from bad to worse, when I had the good fortune to be recommended to take Vogeler's Compound. I did so, and am thankful to say it made a new man of me. I should like other people to know its virtues, and how completely it knocks under the worst forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. (Signed) GEORGE H. HODGE.

Vogeler's Compound is the greatest remedy of the century for all stomach disorders and liver and kidney troubles in both men and women. A free sample bottle will be sent on application to the proprietors, St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

Why Is It

That St. Jacobs Oil always affords instant relief from pains, after all other remedies have signally failed? Simply because it is peculiar to itself, wholly unlike another remedy. It possesses great penetrating power, reaching the very seat of the disease. It acts like magic. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It is an outward application, and is used by millions of people.

TWO IMMENSE PIANO STOCKS Bought for Spot Cash.

Never in our business experience have we been able to offer such bargains in Pianos as now. Lack of floor space necessitates the slaughtering of prices on at least 100 pianos. Brand new Pianos from \$118.00 up to the price of the celebrated Steinway. We sell new pianos on \$5 monthly payments. Call or write at once for catalog, prices, etc.

SCHMOLLER & MULLER, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Piano Dealers, 1313 Farnam St. Omaha

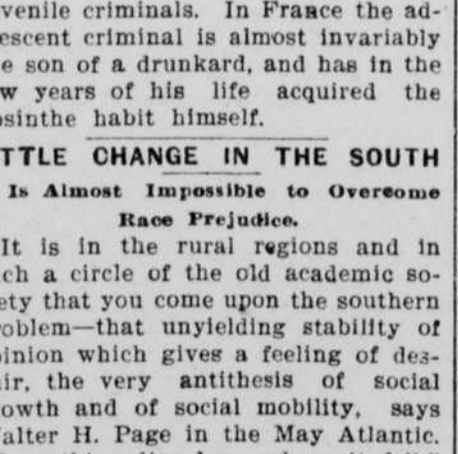
JUST THINK OF IT

Every farmer his own landlord, no income tax, his bank account increasing year by year, land value increasing, stock increasing, splendid climate, excellent schools and churches, low taxation, high prices for cattle and grain, low railway rates, and every possible comfort. This is the condition of the farmer in Western Canada—Province of Manitoba and Alberta. Thousands of Americans are now settled there. Reduced rates on all railways for homeseekers and settlers. New districts are being opened up this year. The new forty-page Atlas of Western Canada sent free to all applicants. F. Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration Ottawa, Canada or W. V. Bennett, Canadian Government Agent, 801 New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

GOOD WEATHER FOR DUCKS

IS GOOD WEATHER FOR YOU IF YOU WEAR THE GENUINE TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING. WET WEATHER PROTECTION IS GUARANTEED UNDER THIS TRADE MARK. OUR FULL LINE OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING IS SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE EVERYWHERE. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

MANAGER WANTED—Every Large County—Game of skill, fitted slot machine for drinks and cigars, strictly lawful, takes place of forbidden slot machines, thereby filling a long felt want. Botted or sold on easy payments, with no risk. Forty thousand now in use. CONRAD JACKSON DESK CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.



A striking contrast between Defiance Starch and any other brand will be found by comparison.

Defiance Starch stiffens, whitens, beautifies without rotting. It gives clothes back their newness. It is absolutely pure. It will not injure the most delicate fabrics. For fine things and all things use the best there is. Defiance Starch 16 cents for 16 ounces. Other brands 10 cents for 12 ounces. A striking contrast.

Magnetic Starch Mfg. Co. Omaha, Neb.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.



Will the Farmers Stand It?

Before making the cut in the sugar tariff the dominant party in Washington should study the statistics of the last election. Where did the big majorities come from, majorities which elected Republican congressmen and gave the presidential ticket an unprecedented vote? The answer will be, from the farmers of the Middle West and Western states. The cities had overcome their alarm at the white metal menace, but the farmers, many of them carried away by the silver craze of '96, lined up for the Republican party as they never did before. And now the first change proposed in the tariff is one that will lower the protection on a product of the farmers? Will the farmers stand it to see their prosperity threatened while other industries are left undisturbed? Unless all the signs fall the tariff will be a leading issue in the next campaign, and where will the Republican party be with the farmers alienated?—Grand Rapids (Mich.) "Herald."