

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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

One cow in the trust is worth two on the farm.

Honor bright, wouldn't you be a J. Pierpont Morgan if you could?

The crew of the Chicago evidently mean to live up to the name of their ship.

Indications are that if Paris were France it would be a cold day for the latter.

Evidently the Russian peasants do not consider it good fun to sit still and starve to death.

Baltimore has mobbed an umpire already. Who says interest in the game is waning?

Why not let William Waldorf Astor step into the peerage? No man ever paid dearer for a whistle.

A new sleeping car is provided with a bath for each passenger, but the use of it is not compulsory.

The name of the Austrian cruiser Szigetvar and that of Capt Praprotnik are almost equally formidable.

As the sultan of Turkey gets only \$30,000,000 a year it is no wonder that he cannot pay his personal debts.

It is understood that the hobo combine will not make any effort to oppose the formation of the soap trust.

Paderewski, the prince of pianists, cleared \$125,000 in three months. Almost a good day's work for J. Pierpont Morgan.

Baseball rules should be revised in such a way as to permit each captain to give his legal counsel a chair near the umpire.

As summer advances there is the usual revival of interest in the problem of getting into closer touch with the north pole.

"Be virtuous and you will be wealthy" says the venerable Russell Sage, enjoying a retrospect of his own speckless career.

Newspaper writers are at last making a concession to ordinary readers and talk about steerable balloons instead of dirigible ones.

Now it is a Worcester man that is at work on a flying machine. The aerial bacillus is getting in its work all around the country.

Prince Henry seems to have carried home with him from this country the reprehensible practice of riding his bicycle on the sidewalk.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has bought the fastest automobile in the world. Get out the bandages and keep the surgical instruments handy.

Paderewski wept when he started for Europe last week. Perhaps he was afraid that before he could come back again Morgan would have it all.

A Chicago man lost \$8,000 playing the races on "tips" that he received from spirits. It's a wise spirit that knows just how the jockeying is to be done.

A Kansas man has named his baby daughter E. Pluribus Unum. He isn't as crazy, however, as might at first be supposed. She is his eleventh, and the other ten are living.

"I love Americans," said Paderewski as he sailed away with \$125,000 netted during the past season. Kubelik says au revoir in the same way. These musicians can agree on something after all.

Herr Most caused a riot in New York Sunday evening. As a public nuisance Herr Most has already broken all records, and there is no reason to hope that he is anywhere near through.

The decision of the American Alkali company to reduce its capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$3,000,000 seems to be a sensible move. There are other corporations whose capital should be divided by ten.

Nicholas of Russia has bounced his minister of war and foreign affairs. He gives no explanation. That's one nice thing about being a czar. He needn't give explanations if he doesn't feel like doing so.

After two farewell tours and a "final" farewell Actor Mansfield says he will leave the stage and devote himself to writing plays. What will some of our critics do when he is no longer behind the footlights?

A New York doctor argues that indigestion is at the bottom of the lying habit. If pepsin tablets may be prescribed as a cure for prevarication, the manufacturers may be justified in announcing a considerable rise in prices.

Another dividend has been declared by the Standard Oil Company, which shows profits of 30 per cent on its \$100,000,000 capital for the past six months. People who own Standard Oil stock will continue to have meat on the table.

HOW TO RECIPROCATE

NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS DEFINE THEIR POSITION.

They Declare in Favor of Such Trade Treaties as Will Not Injure Any Domestic Interest of Manufacturing, Commerce or Farming.

The president of a large manufacturing company in Springfield, Ohio, writes the American Economist in part as follows:

There is a growing sentiment among a large number of manufacturers of this country to reduce the degree or per cent of Protection and adopt a more liberal policy in opening up foreign trade, and there is danger of radical protectionists fighting reciprocity and making no concessions to those that favor reciprocity bringing about the results that you fear. The manufacturers of implements, farm machinery of all kinds, also the manufacturers of some other classes of goods, receive practically little or no protection, and if they are to be antagonized by radical protectionists in fighting reciprocity you will find in time a greater tendency to break away from absolute or radical protective measures.

It is to the class of manufacturers represented by the writer of this letter—those who receive practically little or no protection, because, operating under patents, royalties or other special conditions, they have no foreign competition—that the idea of wide open reciprocity appeals with particular force. Not being themselves directly the beneficiaries of a protective tariff—though themselves built up by and because of the operation of the policy of protection, though they have a full share in the general prosperity which protection always brings, and would suffer in equal proportion from the business depression which a lapse toward free trade always brings—these manufacturers urge a relaxation of the principle and per cent of protection all along the line. They ask that other industries now thriving under protection, and which would suffer through a reduction of duties below the protective point, shall consent to a more liberal policy in opening up foreign trade—that is, that these industries shall offer themselves up as a sacrifice for the benefit of a few other industries which have nothing to fear from foreign competition. They take the position that while these industries will undoubtedly suffer from the proposed "liberal policy" the latter will not suffer so much as the other industries will be benefited. Mr. Deering, a manufacturer of farm implements protected by patent laws and hence not in need of Protection by Tariff laws, put the case precisely in this way at the national reciprocity convention in Washington last November. "We know," said he, "that some of you people would be hurt more or less by lower Tariffs, but you would not be hurt so much as we would be helped." The pickpocket might use the same plea as he takes your purse.

"My friend," he could say, "I know you will miss this money and mourn its loss; but just think how much good it will do me!" Some such thoughts must have flashed through the minds of the 500 delegates who heard Mr. Deering's fatally candid statement, and from that moment the Deering scheme of reciprocity was laughed out of the convention.

The National Association of manufacturers in convention at Indianapolis last week declared itself in a manner that leaves no room for doubt concerning the attitude of the general body of industrial producers of this country on the question of assassinating some industries for the benefit of some other industries. This convention, without a single dissenting vote, adopted the following:

Resolved (1), That this convention of the National Association of Manufacturers heartily commends the action of the committee that arranged the reciprocity convention; (2), That we fully indorse the resolution adopted by that convention, as providing a plan that may secure all possible benefits from fullest operation of the principle of reciprocity, by the careful preparing of safe and practical propositions for such modifications of our Tariff laws, from time to time, as may be made the basis of treaties helpful to the commerce of the United States, and the development of its manufacturing and agricultural interests.

In order that our friend from Springfield may know precisely what the National Association of Manufacturers means when it advocates the "careful preparing of safe and practical propositions" for Tariff modifications with reference to extending our foreign trade, we quote in full the resolution adopted November 20, 1901, by the Washington convention and ratified and indorsed April 17, 1902, by the Indianapolis convention:

Resolved (1), That this convention recommends to Congress the maintenance of the principle of Protection for the home market and to open up by reciprocity opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications of the Tariff in special cases, but only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming; (2), That in order to ascertain the influence of any proposed treaty on our home interests this convention recommends to Congress the establishment of a reciprocity commission, which shall be charged with the duty of investigating the condition of any industry and reporting the same to the executive and to Congress for guidance in negotiating reciprocal trade agreements.

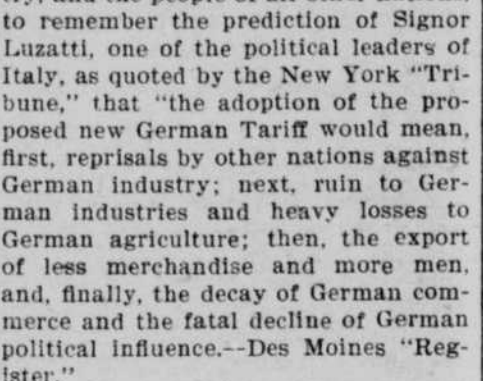
That is the American manufacturer's

idea of the correct trade policy to be pursued—to enter into such agreements, and only such, as can be made without injury to a single domestic industry. Any other policy would be false, economically; foolish, commercially; fatal to the general prosperity. We recommend that our Springfield friend read and weigh carefully the Indianapolis resolutions, and then recast his idea of "a more liberal policy." He should get in line with his brother manufacturers. What is best for all is surely best for one!

The Only Safe Anchor.

The Protective Tariff has been the solid foundation upon which the American manufacturers have built their unequalled prosperity, and it is the only safe anchor for the labor and business of the American people. If the Tariff is excessive beyond the necessities of American labor it may be good policy to reduce it, but it can be safely said that the people of this country are opposed to any reduction that will reduce the wages or the labor of the workmen of the United States. Tinkering with Tariffs unsettles business, causes doubt and hesitation, and the laboring men and their families are the first, last and worst sufferers by the changes made. That fact is again illustrated by the business depression in Germany at the present time—a depression wholly caused by the efforts of the agrarians of that country to prevent the importation of farm products of the United States. It is possible that they will succeed, but it will be well for the statesmen and agrarians of that country, and the people of all other nations, to remember the prediction of Signor Luzatti, one of the political leaders of Italy, as quoted by the New York "Tribune," that "the adoption of the proposed new German Tariff would mean, first, reprisals by other nations against German industry; next, ruin to German industries and heavy losses to German agriculture; then, the export of less merchandise and more men, and, finally, the decay of German commerce and the fatal decline of German political influence.—Des Moines "Register."

The Prodigal's Return.



How Would the Workingman Fare? Of course the Babcock scheme is in high favor among the Free-Traders and that section of the Democratic party that appears to rejoice over disaster, no matter who suffers. And while it is true that the great steel combination could stand a large cut in the Tariff schedules affecting their products, how would the workingman fare? Prices would be lowered so meet any foreign competition, and that would result in a paring of the present wages. The trust could stand it, but the working man would be the sufferer.

A Question.

Is the Republican majority in Congress going to prove to the farmers of the country that the Tariff can be taken off one item without difficulty? Is the Congress to say, We can reduce the Tariff on sugar, the beets to make which farmers grow, but we cannot reduce the Tariff on steel products, which the farmers buy? Is the Congress to give the country an object lesson to illustrate the insincerity of the argument of the Babcock proposition, and at the same time give to the Sugar Trust what it wants in the way of a reduced Tariff on Cuban sugar? We think not; particularly now that the attention of shrewd men like Senator Allison has been called to the matter. If the Congress feels that the United States Government or people are under any further obligations to Cuba, let that duty be discharged at the expense of the whole people, and not at the expense of one industry.—Grand Rapids "Herald."

The "Patriotic" Sugar Trust.

The sugar trust would save the dear people \$80,000,000, which it pretends would remain in the pockets of the consumers if the tax on raw sugar was abolished.

When a corporation like the sugar trust turns patriotic look out for some treachery. A French writer once said: "Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels."

To prove its patriotism the sugar trust is investigating heavily in sugar property in Cuba and urging Congress to abolish the duty on Cuban sugar, so that it may import its own (Cuban) sugar free.—The Beet Sugar Gazette

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, JUNE 1; ACTS 14: 8-19

Golden Text—"Thou therefore Endure Hardness, as a Good Soldier of Jesus Christ"—2 Timothy 3: 3—Paul Preaches the Gospel at Antioch.

I. From Cyprus to Perga.—It was probably in the year 47, Paul, Barnabas, John Mark, and perhaps others, set sail from Paphos on Cyprus to the mainland of Asia Minor, and reached Perga, the seaport of Pamphylia on the lowlands of the coast. (Ramsay, Conybeare, and Howson agree, from different reasons, upon this date of the year of the voyage.)

First, The Sickly Season. Paul's Infirmary and the Thorn in the Flesh. Malarial fever is endemic on the low-lying plains, and the natural sanitarium is the mountainous region beyond. Professor Ramsay proves that at this time the Roman province of Galatia included Antioch, Iconium, and Lystra, and that, therefore, the Epistle to the Galatians was written to these cities among others, and that his statement that "through infirmity of the flesh I preached the gospel unto you at first" (Gal. 4: 13, 14) belongs to this period; and he thinks that this sickness was a return of his old malady, "the thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan sent to buffet him" (2 Cor. 12: 7), and was a severe attack of malarial fever.

Second, From this time on Paul takes the lead. He is the head of the company. This was doubtless the fact, and Luke as the companion of Paul, and gaining many of his facts from him, would naturally put Paul in the front.

Third, At this place their assistant, John Mark, left them, and returned to Jerusalem. No reason is assigned; but it was plainly one not satisfactory to Paul (Acts 15: 37, 38). Paul went on with his work in spite of his sickness, and he thought that the more delicate young man should do the same.

IV. From Perga to Antioch of Pisidia. "To this journey, without doubt, belong the events and dangers which are mentioned by Paul in 2 Cor. 11: 23-27. "Pisidia was a barbarian country, almost destitute of Greek culture, and barely subjugated by Roman arms." The roads were bad and overrun with bandits. Antioch was the chief city of Pisidia in southern Galatia.

III. Paul Preaches the Gospel in the Synagogue at Antioch.—Compelling Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 14-36); Stephen's sermon before the Sanhedrim (Acts 7), Paul's address on the castle stairs at Jerusalem (Acts 21: 40-22: 23), and before Agrippa (Acts 26: 1-29).

IV. The After-meetings.—Vs. 43, 44. At times, even before the apostles went out before the congregation was dismissed, so according to the best authorities v. 42 should read, "And as they" (the apostles) "went out of the synagogue of the Jews, the Gentiles" (proselytes) "besought them," etc. They are so interested in the gospel, especially the Gentile portion of them, for it gave them unexpected blessings and privileges, that they wished to hear more.

"Now when the congregation was broken up," Dismissed, after Paul and Barnabas had left. "Many of the Jews and religious" (devout, worshiping) proselytes, "originally one who arrives at a place, a stranger; thence, one who comes over to another faith"—Prof. M. R. Vincent. "Followed." Came to the apostles, not waiting till the following Sabbath. "Persuaded." Induced them by persuasion. "To continue in." Implying that they had received the gospel, and come already into "the grace of God."

V. The Intense opposition of the Jews. V. 45. "When the Jews saw the multitudes." They wanted the Gentiles to be saved by becoming Jews, and they labored for this end, hoping thus to bring in the Kingdom of God. But the popularity of the new teaching of these strangers was shown by the multitudes who came to hear. And "they were filled with envy."

"Contradicting." They denied, argued against, which, if done in the right way and with the right spirit, was eminently proper. But the word implies not argument, but assertion and denunciation. "And blaspheming." To blaspheme is here not to take God's name in vain, but to speak evil and slanderous words.—Abbott. They used abusive language, calling hard names, and saying false things about the apostles. They, doubtless, spoke of them as heretics, as renegade Jews, as destroyers of true religion, as keepers of evil company. They were certain to have some opportunity of perverting the words or acts of the apostles.

Note (1) It is very noticeable that a large part of the sarcasms and epigrams against other people find their point in a perversion of the word of God about the Jews expected. It made the apostles take a more decided stand in favor of receiving the Gentiles. It was a costly step, and required great courage. It was a necessary step, that the word of God should first have been spoken to you. "We have done our duty by you, but we cannot stop preaching the gospel because you 'put' (thrust) 'it from you.' You can lose its blessings, but you cannot stop its progress. 'And judge yourselves.' By your actions you pronounce a verdict against yourselves, that you are 'unworthy of everlasting life.' God offers it to you and you thrust it away. God opens the door to eternal life, and you shut it against yourselves, showing that you have not the heavenly spirit.

Second Effect. The Gentiles became Christians. "Lo, we turn to the Gentiles," and they shall enter the kingdom which the Jews refused. "For so hath the Lord commanded us." By showing them that Isa. 49: 6 and similar promises were to be so applied. "I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles." See Acts 1: 8; Luke 2: 32. "This was the mission of the Jews, 'the servant of Jehovah' to be carried out through Jesus their Messiah, as the representatives 'servant of God.'"

In Westminster Cathedral.

Westminster cathedral, the basilica which Cardinal Vaughan is building, has come into possession of the "Dupplin carvings" bought for it from the Earl of Kinnoull. There are fifty-four superb cathedral stalls, which were originally in the monastery of St. Urban, near Lucerne. They were sold at the suppression of the monastery, and forty years ago came into the hands of the Earl of Kinnoull. The Swiss government tried to obtain them for its National Museum.

INCREASING USE OF SALT WATER

It is Becoming an Important Adjunct of Medical Operations.

The use of salt water is becoming one of the most important adjuncts of medical operations. Progressive physicians who resort to the use of normal salt solution in cases where life is almost extinct report wonderful success. The effect of the solution upon the heart is so marked as to produce almost instantaneous results, even in cases where half the blood is lost, a condition which formerly proved fatal. Nowadays few operations are performed without giving the patient an injection of salt solution either before, during, or after the operation, according to conditions. This fortifies the system against loss of blood and shock, often the most serious considerations in operating. At first surgeons thought it necessary to put the solution directly into the veins, but experiment proves that to place it beneath the skin is sufficient, as the tissue absorbs it rapidly. Valuable as normal serum is for a stimulant its antiseptic qualities are scarcely less so. Surgeons use it for washing their hands, to remove blood stains, for soaking internal pads and bandages, and for surgical bathing.

As early as 1877 European physicians began experimenting with salt and water, but until 1890 no definite results were obtained. For 12 years the number of cases and diseases in which its use was successful has increased astonishingly. Few mistakes or failures are reported, yet, as in all things medical, great care and judgment must be exercised. The solution is so "omnicura."

One case, both pitiful and amusing, illustrating a possible misuse, is told by a doctor who numbered among his patients a helplessly paralyzed, hopelessly disfigureable old man. After years of suffering, during which he was a terrible burden on his only daughter, a school teacher, he grew suddenly worse one day, and the doctor believed him dying. As a last resort he injected a large quantity of normal serum. Today the old fellow is better than he has been for years, more trying than ever, having added swearing to his other accomplishments, the daughter looks thinner and paler, and the doctor's conscience troubles him.

GRAND JAPANESE FLOWER PARTY

Superb Entertainment Given at the Royal Palace at Tokio.

An English girl who is now in Yokohama has sent home an entertaining account of the chrysanthemum party given by the empress of Japan in one of the Tokio palaces. "It was a sight, as you may imagine. The empress gives two parties each year—one in the cherry season and the other for the chrysanthemum. I was very much disappointed in the chrysanthemum, for I have known far better ones at home in London, and I expected to see wonders here in the native land of the flower. One bush at least was a marvel, for it had 120 blooms on it. The empress and her suite were in European dress, beautiful brocades, but so old-fashioned. They looked well enough when sitting, but were funny to a degree when they walked. The empress was in heliotrope, magnificent brocade, with toque and parasol to match. Her skirt was too full and had a pathetic little ruffle around the edge. Not a single Jap was in native dress, and those who did not get their clothes for the party in time were simply raging and stayed at home.

Age of the Brass Band.

"As antiquities go nowadays, the brass band is a very ancient institution. That is to say, its inventor died in 1894 at the age of 80. There were horns before Adolphe Sax, to be sure, but not such horns as we have now, for they could not play every tune in every key. They could not even play a scale in any key. The very first band entirely of brass was organized in 1835, and I doubt if any of the instruments then used could be played upon by modern musicians without special practice. It is only 119 years back to 1783, when a full regimental band in the British army consisted of two oboes, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons. It must have sounded even foppier than Tennyson's famous combination of 'fute, violin and bassoon.'

Note that the modern bands of forty-two pieces has half as many oboes and bassoons as the ancient band of eight pieces, seven times as many horns, to say nothing of the saxophones, which are part clarinet and part horn.—Harvey Sutherland in Ainslie's.

When Courtesy Failed.

Senator-elect McCreary of Kentucky was in Washington a few days ago calling upon his old friends in congress whom he knew when he represented his state in the house.

"McCreary was a fine campaigner," said a Kentuckian. "When he went the rounds of his district he kissed all the babies, praised the cooking of the housewives, judged the cattle of the farmers, and adapted himself to all circumstances. One night he drove up to the house of a farmer to stop all night, but arrived after the supper hour. The good woman of the house insisted on getting him a supper, but he resisted and said he would take anything cold that she had.

"She told him she had some cold ham and cold biscuits and would warm the coffee.

"Never mind warming the coffee, madam," said McCreary, "I prefer it cold." Next morning at breakfast the good lady handed him a cup of sickly looking liquid, saying, 'Governor, you seemed to enjoy the cold coffee so much I saved some for your breakfast.'"

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