

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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

Cuba richly deserves to be happy and prosperous.

As usual Uncle Sam's sympathy took the cash form at once.

One thing the meat trust can't put up the price of is newspaper roasts.

Haiti is not a volcanic island, but it is having a lively eruption all the same.

The Queen Regent of Spain may now put away her crown and catch up on sleep.

Santos-Dumont is about to run the greatest risk of his life. His engagement is announced.

Herbert Spencer, the only man who has found out everything, has just sent another book to press.

The trouble with most of the inventors of air ships is that they leave needy families behind them.

King Edward is a regular attendant at the opera in London and keeps tab on the fellows who go out between the acts.

The Florida jackass who killed his sweetheart, four other persons and himself began at the wrong end of the series.

If King Alfonso is like most boys of his age, it will not be long before his head is too big for the crown of Spain.

The Shah of Persia is again to visit Paris, and the disinfecting corps of the city is being strengthened and restocked.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe has been whipped again. We fear that the doughty general is the Gentleman Jim of South America.

Queen Wilhelmina is now the only woman ruler on earth—that is, if we wish to be technical about a matter of this kind.

If we can limit the height of a building by legislation, why cannot the size of a jackpot be prescribed in the same manner?

There is comfort in the thought that for obvious reasons Hetty Green may not keep loaded the pistol that she is permitted to carry.

King Alfonso's next hurrah will occur as soon as the old, bloodless ministers of state decide on the girl they want him to marry.

Mr. Morgan might be able to contribute something of value to the general safety of the world by undertaking a volcanic merger.

If French titles are to be abolished later on it might be well for the American heiress to hustle in quick and secure a few bargains.

Emperor William is perfectly willing to let the mailed hand of monarchy meet the hand that can sign a million-dollar check in friendly clasp.

Russell Sage is probably another who hopes there will be no rush to overwhelm the volcano victims with more money than they need.

Old Ben Franklin was a vegetarian from choice. Had he lived in the present day his vegetarianism would have been a matter of necessity.

School children in Elizabeth, N. J., are to be taught how to exterminate mosquitoes. There's nothing like fitting them for the battles of Jersey life.

Yermoloff, the Russian minister of agriculture, says he profoundly sympathizes with the starving peasants. However, mere sympathy will buy no beefsteak.

The Wisconsin man who has invented a musical scarecrow that is operated by a windmill has the sort of talent that ought not to be hidden on a back country farm.

When last heard from the Haytian navy was fishing from the bow of the boat and sternly refusing to join either side until somebody could show the color of money.

An Omaha school principal has decided that where shirtwaists are concerned there is no question of equal rights. The girls have all the monopoly on wearing privileges.

Tenosynovitis is the name of a new disease caused by excessive devotion to the game of ping pong. It will be more fashionable this summer than golf sunburn or bridge whist brain fag.

An underground lake of asphalt is reported to have been added to the many recent mineral discoveries in Texas. The big state in the southwest appears to have all sorts of natural wealth hidden away under the fertile crust that forms its surface.

People who are in the habit of selling their old books to the junk man should keep the fact in mind that an old volume bearing the date 1567 brought \$1,100 in New York yesterday. There was nothing valuable about the book but its age.

REJECT COMPROMISE.

PRESERVE INTACT THE PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM.

Having Declared Itself "Uncompromisingly in Favor of the American System of Protection," the Party Cannot Afford to Swerve from That Policy.

The pending bill on Cuban reciprocity is, like most compromises, satisfactory to no one, but how far reaching in its effect, should it become a law, it is not safe to conjecture. We have never had a compromise tariff law that has not been most injurious to our industries. We never compromise upward, it is always downward.

In 1816 we repealed the tariff of 1789 and its amendments of 1812, and in a spirit of compromise and conciliation passed a law that was thought to be protective, but, alas! how disastrous it proved to be. We let down the bars just far enough for England to dump her surplus at prices which ruined our own manufacturers. It was in 1816 that Brougham said in the House of Commons:

"It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first importation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cradle those infant manufacturers in the United States which the war has forced into existence."

And England poured in her fabrics far below cost, and we dearly paid for the repeal.

Again, in 1833, for compromise and conciliation, we substituted for a splendid protective law, low duties that were to be even lower and lower as the years went on. We compromised our industrial liberty and progress to save the Union. We saved it for a spell, but, oh, how dearly it cost us! Ruin came quick and fast, and the Union we had saved was bankrupt.

The tariffs of 1846 and 1857 were free trade "on purpose," just as the tariffs of 1841 and 1861 were protective "on purpose."

But, in 1833, we resorted to compromise again. Both houses of Congress and the President were Republican, but there was a clamor for revision. So we had the commission and we lowered the duties, especially on wool. Again we compromised with the free-traders of the South and their northern allies, and again we lost millions by the transaction.

And now again we are in the same position as in 1816, 1833 and 1833. We have a splendid tariff law in successful operation. We have prosperity, and we have a president and both houses of Congress professedly protectionist. And yet we have a bill pending to lower duties, and which strikes at our agricultural progress and prosperity, as well as a growing industry giving employment to thousands, and bound to become one of our great industries if left alone.

What does it mean? Why this desire to compromise again? A man or woman who compromises his or her reputation is treated with contempt and opprobrium. It should be and will be the same with a political party. The Republican party once declared its national platform:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection."

And yet to-day we are debating a compromise. History forbids it. Experience forbids it. Intelligence forbids it. Common sense forbids it. Honor forbids it. "But it is such a little compromise and so harmless," say Payne and Grosvenor and Dalzell and Babcock and Russell and Lane. So says the frail creature at the beginning of her downward career. But there is always a next step, and soon the descent becomes easy and rapid, till shame and dishonor and ruin come.

No man can afford to compromise his reputation. No woman can afford to compromise her fair name. No party can afford to compromise its honor. Every Republican in Congress should be "uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection."

If any swerve from that principle he is dishonorable towards his constituents and toward his country. He was elected to protect all the industries and all the labor of his country. If he has changed his faith he should resign his seat and let another take his place. There should be no voluntary surrender; there should be no willing compromise. We are making history these days, as we were in 1816 and 1833 and 1833. Shall the present be a repetition of the past?

WAS ORIGINALLY A GOOD IDEA

But It Has Gone Wrong in the Confusion of Conflicting Claims.

In an obviously unkind spirit the New Orleans Item digs up some ancient history to prove that consistency is a rare jewel among the truly great. Taking its cue from the sarcastic remark of Congressman Cushman that with a collection of Gen. Grosvenor's speeches to fall back on he had made a triumphant campaign, "because he could always prove or disprove anything that ever came up," the Item goes back to the time when that erratic statesman from Ohio said of the Dingley tariff, then under consideration:

"There is not a rate of duty, not a principle of taxation, that has not been protested against by the sugar trust and fought to the bitter end before the ways and means committee. We propose that instead of sending \$125,000,000 a year to the foreign countries of the world, most of which goes to pay labor in the production of sugar, we will make it possible for every pound of sugar that we want

to be produced in the United States of America. The Republican party comes and offers to the agriculturalists of this country this magnificent boon. We will protect the industries of the country in all directions from further demoralization, and we ask you to turn aside hundreds of thousands of acres of the splendid lands of all these states from the production of corn and oats and wheat and potatoes and cotton to be put into an already overstocked market, to the production of sugar, and give to the farmers upon the farming lands of this country a better market with less competition than they have now."

There was a splendid economic idea in this proposition to turn aside hundreds of thousands of acres—it would become millions after a few years of assured protection—from the production of coarse and cheap staples to the more profitable culture of sugar. What has become of that idea? It seems to have disappeared in the confusion of claims—claims for domestic agriculture and for the honest and honorable carrying out of Republican pledges on the one side, and claims for the "relief" of somebody or something outside of our own people—Cuban planters, perhaps; sugar trust, to a certainty—on the other side. It is a clear case of a good idea gone wrong.

The Democratic Motive.

Democratic papers are printing a lot of rot about an alleged Democratic triumph on the sugar differential amendment. As a matter of fact, the Democrats in the house have been voting all sorts of ways on the Cuban tariff concession bill. At first they voted with the concession Republicans but finally acted with the no-concession members. The object of the latter is to stop all tariff tinkering at the present session. The purpose of the Democrats of course is to make trouble for both Republican wings, their motto being "A plague on both your houses." The Republican differences in the House concerns no point except that of tariff concessions to Cuba, some favoring, others opposing it. The differential has been drawn in to defeat the bill in the senate. But for the bill undertaking to make a special tariff exception in favor of Cuba there would be no disagreement among the Republicans in Congress. Yet if the Dingley tariff is to be disturbed in relation to Cuba other changes will be proposed and the differential amendment is a proof of the assertion. The Democratic self-glorification is silly.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Two results of this tour were (1) increase in numbers, converts from the heathen population, (2) they confirmed and established the churches, both in faith and life. The process was something like that which goes on in the tender shoots of vines and other plants in the autumn, when they change into hard wood capable of enduring the winter's cold, and of bearing blossoms and fruit the next season. This was done by fresh teaching and larger truth; by Paul's own zeal and courage; by the assurance of the friendship of the brethren at Jerusalem and Antioch; by their Christian activities, and their success in winning souls to Christ.

A Fearful Straddle.



There is a picture. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne), with one foot planted on the wall of protection, with the other set firmly in the ramparts of free trade, with the American Sugar Refining Company in his arms, and the platform of the Republican party in his hip pocket—there is a tableau that with the aid of a slow curtain and a little red fire would bring tears to the eyes of an Egyptian mummy.—From the speech of Representative Cushman, of Washington.

Mr. Robertson, Democrat, Louisiana.

Mr. Robertson, Democrat of Louisiana, is rapidly earning the enmity of every free-trader, and especially the bitter hatred of Pitchfork Tillman, the sworn foe of business men and their employes. Congressman Robertson proposed to spend \$2,500,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Havana to relieve Cuba by furnishing work for all who might need employment. This, he thinks, would be far better than lowering the duties and turning out of work tens of thousands of American laborers unless they submit to a serious cut-down. Such protection sentiments from Louisiana, if uttered in the presence of Shotgun Tillman, would have called forth the dramatic cry of "Renegade! Ter-a-a-tor!"

Free Hides and Free Shoes.

If New England wants free hides and the West free shoes and free cotton goods, a little scheme of reciprocity might be accomplished just as under Cleveland New England asked for free wool and got it. But don't forget that at the same time such a large slice was cut from protection to woolen fabrics that the woolen business of New England looked precisely like 30 cents.

Louisiana's Welfare.

"If the Louisiana sugar crowd should decide to carry the State for Teddy in 1904."—Exchange. If the people of the Creole State awake to their own best financial and political interests, that Southern commonwealth will cast its electoral vote for the Republican nominee in 1904 just as sure as flowers and fruit luxuriate in the fructifying light and warmth of the sun.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, JUNE 15; ACTS 16: 6-15 PAUL CROSSES TO EUROPE.

Golden Text—"Thou shalt be His Witness Unto All Men"—Acts 22:15—The first journey. Each one was so decided in his own judgment that they agreed to separate. Thus the missionary work flowed in two streams instead of one.

I. Planning for the Second Missionary Tour.—Acts 15: 35-41. After their return from the Jerusalem visit described in our last lesson, Paul and Barnabas remained some time in the Syrian Antioch. Then Paul proposed to Barnabas that they revisit the churches which they had founded in Asia Minor during their first missionary tour (A. D. 45-48). He would visit his spiritual children to see how they were growing in grace. Barnabas was quite ready to go. But when they began to form their plans of campaign, a practical question arose. Barnabas wished to take with them his relative John Mark. But Paul was unwilling to risk taking with them as a helper one who had left them in the lurch in the midst of their first journey. Each one was so decided in his own judgment that they agreed to separate. Thus the missionary work flowed in two streams instead of one.

Barnabas and Mark went to Cyprus. The results of their work are not recorded in the Acts, but are recorded in the great Book of Life, to be made known at some future day.

Paul chose Silas, who probably did not start with him from Antioch, but joined him in Asia Minor, at v. 4, where the plural "they" is first used. He was joined by Timothy at Lystra, and later by Luke at Troas, v. 10, where "we" is first used.

II. Paul Revisits the Churches of Asia Minor.—Acts 16: 1-5. According to the best manuscripts received by the R. V., v. 3 of chap. 15 is omitted, and it is understood that Silas returned to Jerusalem before he went on the missionary tour with Paul. They were to meet in Asia Minor, as the narrative implies at v. 4, where "they" is first used. Paul therefore started alone from Antioch, by land along the road leading north, and then turning west to Troas. Here they met the great Roman road through the Cilician gates, the pass through the Taurus mountains to Derbe and Lystra, and afterwards to Iconium and Antioch of Pisidia.

Two results of this tour were (1) increase in numbers, converts from the heathen population, (2) they confirmed and established the churches, both in faith and life. The process was something like that which goes on in the tender shoots of vines and other plants in the autumn, when they change into hard wood capable of enduring the winter's cold, and of bearing blossoms and fruit the next season. This was done by fresh teaching and larger truth; by Paul's own zeal and courage; by the assurance of the friendship of the brethren at Jerusalem and Antioch; by their Christian activities, and their success in winning souls to Christ.

III. The Call to a Wider Field.—Vs. 6-10. By this time Silas had joined Paul and Timothy. Galatia is Galatia, the country of the Gauls or Kelts. "And were forbidden," that is, hindered by a command. It is not said in what way they were forbidden, whether by inward monitions, or by some divine communication, or by some providence, as a political disturbance. Very possibly the command came in more ways than one, each confirming the other. It is quite probable that it was their plan to go to Rome, and begin their work in Europe at the center of the empire, for Paul and Timothy, as Galatia is Galatia, the country of the Gauls or Kelts. "And were forbidden," that is, hindered by a command. It is not said in what way they were forbidden, whether by inward monitions, or by some divine communication, or by some providence, as a political disturbance. Very possibly the command came in more ways than one, each confirming the other. 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