

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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

Edison may do all he says, but the horse has had several scares before.

Presumably the first pitchers' battle on record was when the bull got into the china shop.

With the arrival at London of Richard Harding Davis the coronation program should be safe.

The beef trust has succeeded in converting the Spanish bull fight into a very expensive luxury.

This is the open season for balloons. It's a dull day that doesn't bring down an aeronaut or two.

Young men should not overlook the lack of harmony between a small-sized salary and a Panama hat.

Egypt is our latest customer for coal. It is only a question of time until we shall get around to Newcastle.

Albany, N. Y., has refused to accept a Carnegie library. Alas poor Andrew! He may have to die rich after all.

People want to get away from Martinique so badly that they would even embark on United States government transports.

A woman is to assist Mr. Marconi in his wireless telegraph business. No doubt this is done to preserve the secret code.

Young Mr. Rockefeller says that money is an accident. Yes, but it is an accident that has bulked pretty large in his family.

Sir Thomas Lipton will try again with Shamrock III—encouraged, maybe, by the old saying that the third time never fails.

That national commission to study the tramp question should take a few ham sandwiches along if he wants to get close to its subject.

The American visitor who asked a London barmaid for a Mamie Taylor found out that the foreign invasion of Europe is not yet complete.

Colorado is suffering from forest fires. It is strange that no correspondent has succeeded in warping them into a volcanic eruption.

Several scientific gentlemen have peeped into the crater of Mont Pelee. But they have not as yet hit upon a plan for preventing further eruptions.

The man who was killed by an elephant the other day probably didn't suffer any more than has many a man who was killed by a little old rusty nail.

Members of the nobility in England are rapidly disposing of their castles and estates in order to make a respectable appearance in the coronation parade.

Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham thinks ragtime is to be the salvation of American music. But is American music worth saving under such a condition?

It is rumored that when Lord Sholto Douglas, who has been conducting a saloon in Seattle, attends the coronation he will be asked to go 'way back and sit down.

A New York man died the other day as the result of overexertion in playing ping-pong. It is in order now for somebody to denounce the game as a menace to society.

Scientists who want to come home again will wait until Mont Pelee is in better humor before looking down its throat to see what causes it to have that dark-brown taste.

That governor of Martinique who refused to let the people flee before it was too late probably had the public officeholder's desire to hang on to his job till the last minute.

Bishop Spalding says the women are responsible for three-fourths of the sins of humanity. Adam was more liberal than this; he only blamed Eve for half of the sins of his day.

Presumably the fad of going bare-headed, which is reported to be still spreading in Washington, is adopted only by such men as have not invested their last year's savings in new Panama hats.

That automobile fatality at Staten Island proves conclusively that nothing short of a track surrounded by a boiler plate fence at least ten feet high will protect the public from these erratic terrors.

That sea captain who has discovered in the Caribbean sea a floating island filled with monkeys, which threw coconuts at him from tree tops, is entitled to a vote of thanks because he did not find a comic opera troupe on it also.

Locusts as diet are only to be considered tolerable, of course, with the understanding that they shall be of the variety that appear only once in seventeen years. Most people, however, would prefer the seventy-year kind.

# HIGH PRICE OF MEAT

## HOW WOULD FREE TRADE HELP THE SITUATION?

### Beef Trust Extortions Furnish No Reason Why the American Cattle Grower Should Be Punished for a Condition That in Any Case is Only Temporary.

The temporary high prices of beef and other meats offer no good basis for the contention that there would be no "Beef Trust" if it were not for the tariff on imported meats and cattle. It is noticed that even among professed protectionists in some quarters there is a disposition to rail against the tariff as primarily responsible for the current high prices of meats, and to mildly suggest that the tariff might be removed or at least reduced wherever it breeds trust making. This is merely a breaking out of the trust trouble of the alarmists in another place. The shaking of the red flag of combinations is quite sufficient to alarm some of the timorous protectionists. To be sure, the government lays a tariff duty of \$3.75 a head on imported cattle, with the chief purpose of shutting them out entirely. For people can raise here at home all the cattle that can be consumed here and more, too. American producers send to England alone approximately 325,000,000 pounds of beef every year and say 300,000 cattle on the hoof. This policy furnishes a sure market for the farmers and cattle growers and adds immensely to the general prosperity of the country.

No patriotic American desires to beat the "beef trust" by laying the lash onto the backs of American farmers and the American cattle growers. That is what the practical result would be were this duty of \$3.75 per head removed from imported cattle. If an actual shortage of cattle, due to the short corn crop and the drouth conditions, offers an opportunity for the meat packers and dealers to advance prices to an unwarranted extent, shall the country, therefore, turn about and punish the American farmer for it? Shall the door be opened wide to the Mexicans and the herders of Argentine that they may divide the cattle market with the people of the United States? The suggestion has no element of patriotism—no grain of statesmanship, and small real sound logic from any point of view.

The Lewiston Journal, one of the oldest Maine newspapers, founded and for a long time conducted by the man who framed the tariff law of 1897, is true to its traditions and to him when it says:

"The free traders will run up against quite a proposition when they go forth in the next campaign to lift from American farmers the economic safeguards of the Dingley tariff. Experience shows that this country can produce beef and butter and all agricultural products in abundance. Were this country incompetent to raise beef and to produce butter at fair prices for home and European markets, then we might ask the children of the Aztecs and of Bolivia to help us. Now that under the Dingley tariff the American farmer is marvelously prosperous and barns and lands begin to count for something, it is an insult to our agriculturists to make the conspiracies of the beef trust an apology for putting the millstone of Wilson-Gormanism about the neck of our agriculture.

"Meantime, if free trade would help us, why does it not help Great Britain? Beef is higher in London than in New York."—Guthrie (Okla.) Capital.

### WOULD NOT SUIT FARMERS.

#### Injurious Effects of Unrestricted Reciprocity in Canadian Agricultural Products.

Canada purchases a large value of merchandise of us because it is to her advantage to do so. There is not a particle of merit in the transaction since Canada has never been friendly to the United States. The proposition has been urged under the name of reciprocity since 1870. Such an arrangement existed once and was revoked by the United States as a bad bargain in 1863 or 1864.

The duties on Canadian products were increased in the Dingley law at the earnest request of farmers. It was a period of depression, and of more cattle, horses, hay, poultry, vegetables and small "truck" generally than there was a market for. Every man who keeps the run of such matters will recall it. The stock growers declared the business was unprofitable in 1894-96, because Mexican cattle could be Americanized by payment of a nominal duty. Horses were a drug, they set forth in their statement to congress, because Canada and Mexico could bring them into the border cities by payment of a nominal duty. Hay, poultry, eggs, market truck and like products were a drug in all this section of the country, because Canada could ship them into the border cities and the East by the payment of a nominal duty. The result was a glutted market and low prices. Specific duties were imposed by the Dingley law, and as the result even eggs were given a satisfactory value in Indiana cities. Just now the prices of such articles are high because of the half or less than half crop of last year. Abundance may come next year, when, even with the greater demand, prices will shrink without Canada's crop. And for this giving up of a market Canada gives nothing in return. Indiana farmers pay taxes to support government, and they are large consumers

of the products of the factory. Such being the case, the Journal believes they have a right to an advantage in the home market. The giving away of the home farmer's market to Canada is a present to Canadian farmers, who are often nearer our larger cities, who till cheaper soil and employ cheaper labor.

If Canada's friends in the United States are so anxious for what, by figure of speech, they call reciprocity, why do they not require that Canada shall pledge, before negotiations begin, that the duty on American merchandise shall be the same as the duty on British merchandise, instead of 25 per cent higher? This discrimination against the United States is never mentioned by the advocates of so-called reciprocity, probably because they know that Great Britain, which makes Canada's trade treaties, will not consent to equal duties on merchandise imported into Canada. The advantage of 25 per cent in favor of Great Britain is equivalent to a protective duty of 25 per cent for the merchandise of Free-Trade England when imported into Canada.—Indianapolis Journal.

## RECIPROCITY NOT DEFINED.

### Should Be Let Alone Till More is Known About It.

It is stated that the Senate will do nothing this session with the eleven reciprocity treaties that have been in the hands of the foreign relations committee for two years. They were framed previously by the special commissioners of the State Department, but the subject is in a nebulous condition, and thus far the Senate committee has not agreed upon a report. In any case, none is likely to get through the Senate. Reciprocity is an untraveled sea and involves so much of doubt that experienced legislators hold back. A striking communication on the subject from Andrew Carnegie appears in the New York Tribune. Mr. Carnegie says that as a member of the Pan-American conference he was at first attracted by the idea, but that further consideration impresses him that reciprocity is best defined as "the art of making enemies." A reciprocity treaty with one nation will displease all others. France would be jealous of German textiles, and Brazil of Argentina's products. Custom duties would be the result of special haggling, "a pretty scramble among nations, a war of tariffs, never ceasing." Mr. Carnegie is willing to give Cuba a lump sum, but not a preference that will create hard feeling in other countries.

In Cuban reciprocity there would be a lasting cause of offense to other nations. Cuba would be preferred over other countries in North America. Why, for instance, discriminate against our intimate and friendly neighbor, Mexico? A cut of 20 per cent for Cuba, leaving Mexico to pay the same as the rest of the world, would not be equitable or sensible. The best thing that can be done with the reciprocity proposition is to shelve it until better understood. It seems that the Senate committee can make no progress with it in a general way. A tariff treating all nations alike is safe and satisfactory, and should not be disturbed until something absolutely known to be superior is presented. Reciprocity is a puzzle, something untested. It is a system of favoritism, and must be handled with extreme care. Let it rest until comprehended.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

John Bull in a Terrible Fog.



## Would Alienate the Farmers.

The first change proposed in the tariff is one that will lower protection on products of the farm—beet sugar and tobacco. Democrats are getting back to their old policy of tariff fighting, and the protection question will certainly be a leading issue of the coming campaigns. Where will the republican party be with the farmers alienated? The party leaders are beginning to go a little slow on the sugar question.—Davenport (Iowa) Republican.

## The Main Factor.

The Baltimore Sun says that the American republican tariff is the main factor in preventing the great increase in our manufactures. In other words, the Sun would counsel a return to the splendid industry of the Wilson low free trade days, would it? We all remember it.—Ottawa (Ill.) Journal.

## Will Not Pay.

Fooled with a first-class tariff law for the sake of Cuban concessions, or for any other reason, will not pay. The Dingley law is successful and satisfactory.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Too Prosperous.

The Democrats will have to draft men to run for office on their state tickets this fall. Times are too prosperous for Democratic success.—Findlay (Ohio) Jeffersonian.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## LESSON XIII, JUNE 29—A GENERAL REVIEW.

### Golden Text—"A Light to Lighten the Gentiles, and the Glory of thy People Israel"—Luke 2:32—Diagram to Assist the Memory.

The Work. The development, enlargement, and broadening of the Christian church.

1. From the church in Jerusalem to Damascus, Samaria, Joppa, Caesarea, Antioch, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Europe.

2. From a Jewish church to proselytes, Roman Gentile officers, a church composed chiefly of Gentiles, Gentile churches. The larger unity of Gentiles and Jews together.

3. From a home church to a great missionary, world-wide church.

The Time. From A. D. 36 or 37, six or seven years after the resurrection of Christ, to A. D. 51, 52, when the first church was founded in Europe; a period of about fifteen years.

Countries. Judea, Samaria, Damascus, and Eastern Syria, Antioch and Western Syria, Caesarea, Cyprus, Cilicia, Galatia, and other parts of Asia Minor, and Macedonia in Europe.

We find in this period two great Christian centers, from which radiate the history of the church during this period. These may be represented on paper by the class, or on the blackboard before the whole school, by simple diagrams.

In Tom Brown at Oxford, the best scholar is represented as studying his Greek history by means of a map and pins with large heads made of differently colored sealing wax. The black-headed pin represented one army, the black another. And as the text described the movements of the armies, the pins were moved to the places designated on the map. During the late war several of us ministers did the same thing with the various armies. When news came of any change we marked it with the pins. This plan gives great vividness to the history and assists the memory. Suppose now that we have a large map on the wall. Prepare a pin with a large sealing-wax head for Paul, and smaller ones of different colors for the other missionaries. Take the initial letters of the principal places printed on cardboard, so as to be seen across the room, and with a pin fasten them in their proper places on the map as fast as the journey is made. Some scholars in a class can tell where the next movement is to be made, and all the events or incidents clustering around each place can be noted and described. Pins with fliers of other colors may designate the places to which epistles were written, and still others the places from which they were written. Thus will the history given in the Acts be enacted before our eyes, and when all is done there will be a picture of the extent of the progress of the gospel during the first 33 years.

These can be combined with the use of the map, and the scenes described as we come to the different places, the persons named who take an active part in the scenes.

Jerusalem. The trial of Stephen. Paul standing by. Persecutions. Paul sent out to Damascus. The apostles, especially James and Peter, Barnabas, Silas, Conservative Judaistic Christians, and what they did. The famine. The aid from Antioch. The return of the missionaries. The great conference.

Damascus. Conversion of Paul. Ananias. Paul preaching. Paul let down from the wall in a basket.

Lydda. Peter, Dorcas. The widows, showing the garments. Raised to life.

Joppa. House of Simon the tanner. Peter. Prayer on the house-top. The vision. The coming of the messengers.

Caesarea. The centurion. His vision. The prayer-meeting at his house, the baptism of the Pentecost. The return.

Antioch. The Gentile church. The great question between Jews and Gentiles. An introduction to Paul (the history of his life), to Barnabas, to Silas. The missionary prayer-meeting. Sending out the missionaries. The return.

So in the same way Cyprus, Antioch in Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra (with an introduction to Timothy), Derbe, Galatia, Philippi.

## An Oriental Croesus.

Sir Joteendro Tagore is unfortunately not able to come to London for the coronation after all, but he will be represented by one of his nephews. Calcutta will not be sorry, for it would sadly miss Tagore if he were only out of the city for a few months. Sir Joteendro is probably the wealthiest zemindar in eastern India, and he has always made most excellent use of his riches. Apart from his regular heavy output in the way of charity and general philanthropy, he is a liberal patron of the arts, and no one of note who has ever visited the Indian capital has missed passing through the hospitable Tagore castle, in Tagore street, which is only one of the great man's many mansions. Tagore has on two occasions—in 1871 and 1891—been president of the British India association, and he was created a maharajah in heredity about ten years ago.—London Chronicle.

## Curiosity Unsatisfied.

It was in the Register of Wills' office. "I want to see the will of Mrs. Henry Jones," said the woman who had just come in.

"Yes, madam; when did she die?" politely asked the clerk.

"Oh, she isn't dead," answered the woman in a matter of fact tone, "but I hear she has made her will, and I should like to see it, if you please."

"But the will is not here if she is not dead," said the surprised clerk.

"Why, isn't this the place where wills are kept for public inspection?"

"Yes, madam, but not until after the testator is deceased."

"Oh!" said the woman as she turned away with a disappointed expression, "then I can't find out whom she left her diamonds to after all. How annoying!"

## A Moral Gone Astray.

An unrehearsed effect caused considerable astonishment at a recent meeting of a Parisian temperance society. Three guinea pigs were inoculated with various forms of alcohol, and one with nice, pure water, and then put away till the end of the meeting, when the lecturer brought them out again triumphantly to show the shocking results of alcohol. Most unfortunately, however, the only ill guinea pig was the teetotal one, and the moral was simply shocking.

# CRABS THAT HUNT RABBITS.

## Drive Them Out of Their Holes Into Waiting Nets.

Catching rabbits with a crab is a favorite pastime of the country boys in the lands lying on the English coast. One would think a mouse trap and a bit of cheese would be a saner method, but it isn't. The way they work it is this:

A large, lively crab is caught on the shore and pressed into service. From a lighted candle hot grease is dropped on the back of the crustacean and the candle stuck upward in this way on the shell. As soon as the grease holding the candle has hardened firmly the crab is placed in one end of a rabbit burrow, at the other end of which there is a net. The rabbits, seeing the strange looking creature coming toward them sideways with a lighted candle on its back, become terrified and bolt out, to be caught in the net of the hunters. In due time the crab also emerges and is caught and placed in the mouth of another burrow to scare out other rabbits. This continues until the boys have bagged all the rabbits they want. If the crab proves himself lively and works hard in their behalf the hunters generally restore him to the sea after the night's sport is over.

## NOT HIS STYLE OF PRAISE.

### Exhorter Objected to Piano Music and Got a Trouncing.

There is a prosperous and popular United Presbyterian church in Jersey City of which Donald Murray is a prominent member. He was invited to lead the midweek prayer meeting recently. When he was escorted to the platform by the pastor, Dr. Henry, to conduct the exercises he discovered the pastor's daughter seated at a piano as if prepared to play, and declared that he would not permit instrumental music at the service. The pastor declared that the piano should be used and Mr. Murray said that he would smash the instrument if an attempt were made to play it and proceeded to carry out his threat. The pastor and two young men in the congregation seized Mr. Murray, one of them taking him by the throat and the other striking him with such force as to bring on hemorrhages. A policeman was called in to make the brethren dwell together in unity, and when the case finally got into the courts the pastor and two of his strenuous assistants were acquitted and the other was found guilty, but was dismissed without penalty.

## Comical Trade Circular.

A trade circular which has been issued in English by a German firm has caused many a laugh in certain British trade circles. The writer introduces himself as a "manufacturer of water-tight and fireproof clothes for mining and industrial works," and he promises to send everything "free package fixed for cash." He says: "Since long time in mining and re-sembling works the fact is known and unpleasantly perceived that leather clothes, which mostly have been used till now, by no means can suffice for the claims to be called for water-tight clothes. Therefore, instead of leather clothes such ones of oiled or caoutchouced stuff have been tried to use, but these also have the inconvenience to be too much too heavy and inconvenient to hinder the free movement of workmen." He concludes as follows: "Proves of stuff and whole clothes will be sent to, when desired."

## First American Advance Agent.

Col. Nate Salsbury, partner of Buffalo Bill in the Wild West Show, was at a dinner party the other night and related some amusing incidents of the show's tour in Europe. Major John M. Burke, the famous advance agent of the entertainment, was also present at the dinner, and Col. Salsbury told several jokes at the major's expense.

"Why, do you know," said Col. Salsbury, "when we arrived at Madrid the first thing we saw was a gigantic statue of Christopher Columbus. To my surprise Burke went over, and, taking off his hat, knelt before the statue."

"What are you doing there, John?" I asked.

"Paying my respects to the great original American advance agent," replied Burke.

## Taken by Surprise.

There are some hospitable creatures who are greatly disturbed if they cannot meet every demand made on them, although there are cases when it is ridiculous to expect them to be able to be equal to the occasion. Recently a barn took fire on a large estate, and the firemen of the village worked hard to put out the flames. After it was all over the husband asked the fire-fighters into the house to partake of coffee and whatever edibles were on hand. His wife welcomed the men with steaming cups of coffee, doughnuts and pies, then she said apologetically: "Oh, if I had only known this was going to happen I would have had a lot of things baked up."

## Peculiar Answers.

Here are some answers to questions in examination papers: What religion had the Britons? A strange and terrible one called religion of the dudes. What caused the death of Cleopatra? It was because she bit a wasp. What can you tell of Johnston? He survived Shakespeare in some respects. What is the spinal column? Bones, running all over the body. It is considered dangerous. Name a domestic animal useful for clothing and describe its habits. Ox. Doesn't have any habits because it lives in a stable. What is the function of the gastric juice? To digest the stomach.

Omaha Meeting Opens Nebraska Racing Circuit, June 25-28. \$4,000 in Premiums. The Millard, Omaha's Leading Hotel, is Headquarters. All the Horsemen will be there. A. A. Swearingen, Bookmaker, Best in the West! Millard Rates are as Low as \$2 Per Day, American Plan; \$1, European Plan; Centrally Located, Convenient all Car Lines. Fremont Meeting July 1-5; Tekamah, 8-11; David City, 15-18; Hastings, 22-25; York, 12-15; Hebron, 19-22; Beatrice, 26-29; Lincoln, Sept. 2-5; Stop at The Lincoln, Only First-Class Hotel in Lincoln, Opposite Depots. \$2 Per Day; Auburn, Sept. 9-12; Hubbell, 16-19.

A wise man is as slow about giving advice as a fool is about taking it.

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?

Man's inhumanity to man has made thousands of lawyers wealthy.

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

Some people even get excited when talking about nothing.

### DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?

If so, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make them white as snow. 2 oz. package 5 cents.

Dead men tell no tales, yet murder will out.

### \$20 A WEEK AND EXPENSES

to men with rig to introduce our Poultry goods. Send to Javille Mfg. Co., Dept. D, Parsons, Kan.

Sometimes a man's bad luck is due to his reputation.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Nothing rounds out the pleasures of life like a circle of friends.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The tongue is a pump used to induce a flow of conversation.

### SALESMEN WANTED.

We have a number of agencies in Nebraska and Iowa where we can use good men, over 30, selling our Standard Stock Food to farmers. They must have teams, give full time to the business, be in high standing, with good business ability and some knowledge of live stock. We furnish wagons and offer exceptional inducements to permanent salesmen. Bond required. Send for application blank. The F. E. Sanborn Company, Omaha, Neb.

A jack-knife may be dangerous, but a jackpot is more dangerous.

If you don't get the biggest and best it's your own fault. Defiance Starch is for sale everywhere and there is positively nothing to equal it in quality or quantity.

Unless a man has humility, his other virtues are without a foundation.

### THE BEST RESULTS IN STARCHING

can be obtained only by using Defiance Starch, besides getting 4 oz. more for same money—no cooking required.

Some men are so stingy they won't even give advice.

### DEFIANCE STARCH

should be in every household, none so good, besides 4 oz. more for 10 cents than any other brand of cold water starch.

Truth may be eclipsed, but cannot be extinguished.

### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

## Only Woman Andes-Crosser.

It is declared that Miss Marie Andissner, an Austrian woman of fortune and social position, is the only female tourist who ever crossed the Andes. Miss Andissner has just left New York for her home after an extended tour of the new world. Last March she was in Rio and, though fifty years old, determined to make the overland trip to Peru. For a good part of the journey she had to be strapped to the mule which she rode.

We would teach the lady who buys. Lesson number one. Starch is an extraction of wheat used to stiffen clothes when laundered. Most starches in time will rot the goods they are used to stiffen. They contain chemicals. Defiance Starch is absolutely pure. It gives new life to linen. It gives satisfaction or money back. It sells 16 ounces for 10 cents at all grocers. It is the very best.

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