

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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

We can't all be farmers, but we all return to the earth sooner or later.

Mr. Lehr denies that he dined that monkey. Now let us hear from the simian.

The Colombians will quit fighting in order to watch the construction of the Panama canal.

Sir Thomas Lipton is still merely Sir Thomas and a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny.

It can never be said of Mark Twain's detective stories that he didn't know they were loaded.

The crowned heads of Europe evidently think John Ping Pong Morgan is a good man to take luncheon with.

It looks as if poor Mary MacLane will have to spend the rest of her days trying to live down that naughty book.

The formation of a pickle trust at the opening of the picnic season again illustrates the cruel power of capital.

Experience teaches. No boy who has held a cannon cracker in his hand till it exploded ever repeats the performance.

Mr. Carnegie is reversing matters by buying libraries in England. Maybe he intends to ship them over here and give them away.

Wooden "cucumber seeds" are being sold in Pennsylvania by an enterprising gentleman who does not give his Connecticut address.

A dispatch says that a falling sign struck a Brooklyn woman on the nose. She will doubtless be a devout believer in signs hereafter.

"The man who blows his own trumpet" sinks into insignificance compared with the Oklahoma millionaire who unveiled his own monument.

Russell Sage drew \$2,000,000 dividends last week, so it is likely that he will feel as if he can celebrate by taking a long ride on the street cars.

British army bands have been ordered to play Sousa's marches. Perhaps the name has misled them. They may not know that Sousa is a Yankee.

The rain of cash at the Prohibition state convention at Peoria shows how easy it is to have money in your clothes if you have never cultivated a thirst.

Since his return to Germany Prince Henry has composed a march, but if it is at all reminiscent of his tour through the United States it must be a quickstep.

Mr. Edison announces the invention of an automobile so simple of construction and so cheap in price that any prudent man can own one without issuing bonds.

William Bradhurst Osgood Field having married into the Vanderbilt family may either consider his troubles ended or just beginning, according to his disposition.

The New York girl who saved her home from fire by "trying to think what a man would do and then doing it" has evidently failed to absorb any of Sarah Grand's contempt for "mere man."

King Victor Emmanuel is talking of making a visit to most of the royal courts. Will he be impolite enough to go the rounds without dropping in on J. Pierpont Morgan for a quiet little chat?

That Missouri man who gave up \$12,000 rather than change his name ought to be caught and put in the Smithsonian institute of curiosities. Most of us would even be Smith or Jones for that.

Lord Kitchener is praising the Boers for their courage, steadfastness and military skill. Any credit that the Boers get now will of course, add to the size of the job Lord Kitchener succeeded in performing.

Harry de Windt, the Arctic explorer who was found starving on the edge of Behring sea, should cheer up. When he gets back to civilization he will be able to enjoy all the perquisites of a real hero.

A New Jersey man has committed suicide because he was disappointed in love. If he could send a wireless message from his present place of business the world would doubtless learn that he is disappointed in death.

When J. Pierpont Morgan was in England everybody said: "There goes the American kaiser." No one called Prince Henry the German Morgan when he was here. Morgan, however, has a superior twist of the wrist.

The news that Count August Potecki, an aid-de-camp of the czar, lost \$350,000 at baccarat one night last week causes our American poker players to feel that Europeans are breaking our hitherto unrivaled gambling record.

WHAT PROTECTION IS

TRUE PRINCIPLE THAT UNDERLIES OUR PRESENT TARIFF.

It Fosters National Pride and Assures Complete Industrial Independence—Free Traders Have Nothing to Offer in Exchange for It.

The protective tariff policy came into existence under the first administration. The protective principle was the cardinal doctrine in the creed of the greatest constructive statesman America ever produced, Alexander Hamilton. It had warm advocates in George Washington and the other great men who surrounded the Father of his country during the eight years in which he served as chief magistrate. It has been aptly called the national policy for the reason that it exalted America above every other nation and proposed to develop its industries and resources in order that the nation might attain industrial as well as political independence. It was conceded at the beginning that to establish this policy would involve some sacrifices. It was conceded at the beginning that there were to be higher prices for some commodities as a result of protection; but it was argued that the compensating benefits would more than offset this. Throughout the development of this system these hopes have been fully realized, so that whereas at the beginning we were absolutely at the mercy of European manufacturers, we are to-day practically independent of them and through home competition there has been a constant decline in the price of all the great staple articles of manufacture. American labor has throughout the entire period of our national existence commanded a higher price than similar labor performed in any other portion of the world. The American laborer has grown in independence, intelligence and opportunity with the development of this system, until to-day he occupies a place undreamed of by his predecessors of a generation ago. The free-trader has from the beginning held to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest without any interference on the part of the government. They have contended that in the world of labor the spirit of national pride should not enter. That from a business standpoint we should consider the laborer or the manufacturer of any other country as just as much entitled to consideration as the manufacturer or laborer of our own country. The free-trader has always had in mind first of all the interest of what we might style the consumer who primarily is not a producer, that is to say, the professional and salaried classes and those who live upon the interest derived from securities. The habit of mind can be discovered in many fields outside those where the protection and free-trade doctrines ordinarily clash. For example, the believer in free-trade will naturally be opposed to Chinese exclusion. To the man who believes absolutely in free-trade doctrines the Chinaman is worthy of as much consideration as an American. If you say to this man that it is dangerous to permit this country to be overrun with cheap Chinese labor, he will tell you that if the American wage earner cannot compete with the heathen Chinese so much the worse for the former. The set phrase, "The fittest will survive," satisfies him at all points.

Periodically throughout our history the free-trader by appealing to various selfish interests here and there to vote for an era of cheapness has persuaded the American electorate to elect a congress and a president favorable to the free-trade doctrines. Every such triumph has been followed by a period of industrial depression characterized by falling prices, business failures, low wages and enforced idleness. This generation had its experience between 1893 and 1896. Almost every man old enough to vote can remember very vividly what took place then. Yet it is practically certain that in the next national campaign, which is just upon us, another appeal will be made to the people to vote for a cheap era, and if a sufficient number of them can be caught by this stale bait it can be confidently predicted that history will repeat itself. It cannot be otherwise.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Protection With Reciprocity. There is ample room for reciprocity alongside of protection, but the latter cannot and must not be supplanted. The American producer needs markets for his surplus products, but he is not ready to surrender the matchless home field in order to get them. Nor need he. The United States, with its industries developed under the fostering care of protection, has so much to sell and is in a position to buy in such large quantities that it cannot command favorable terms without sacrificing domestic interests. It was Lord Salisbury, the British premier, who once lamented the fact that free trade had left England economically defenseless. He said in substance that his country could exact nothing from other nations in return for trade concessions, because it had already given up everything, and there was no opportunity for a quid pro quo. The United States, on the other hand, is economically impregnable. Protection has aided it in perfecting a wonderful industrial system, and it is in a position to sell to all the world. It has almost limitless resources in the form of products which the world needs. It is able to buy vast amounts of goods which other parts of the world supply. It holds a masterful place, and can make reciprocity min-

ister to its own interests as well as to those of its customers. This is the principle contemplated by the statesmen who have favored reciprocity. The benefits are not to be one-sided. If the United States yields something in the way of trade advantages the reciprocating nations must be equally obliging. Reciprocity will not be used to destroy what protection has built up. The two must go hand in hand. When we have reciprocity it must be with protection. That is sound Americanism and the true Republican policy.—Troy Times.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

American Farmers Certain to Protest Against It.

A delegation representing the Chambers of Commerce of the United States has told President Roosevelt that it believes reciprocity with Canada will be of great value to American commerce and industry. The President told the delegation that he would take the matter "under advisement." This is usually a polite method of saying that one is not ready to take action.

At this time Canada is the best purchaser of American products after the United Kingdom and Germany. There is no doubt that freer trade relations with the Dominion would add largely to its American purchases, especially as regards manufactured goods. There would also be a largely increased consumption of American coal. It will not be an easy matter, however, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty such as Canada desires, for the reason that the Canadians will be more ready to receive than to give. They will ask for many concessions. They will be willing to make few. But even if a treaty should be negotiated on what could fairly be called reasonable terms, its ratification would be more than doubtful. There are so many interests which would protest against a reciprocity in which they would see an injury to themselves.

As a matter of course Canada would insist on lower duties on farm and garden products. Against this concession all the American farmers anywhere near the boundary line between the two countries would protest. They would tell of their losses if the cheaper vegetables, eggs and poultry of the Canadians came into competition with their products. These farmers are not without influence in Congress. While the mine owners of Ohio and Indiana would favor free trade in coal, Eastern mine owners who do not wish to have to compete with Nova Scotia coal in New England would object to it. The manufacturing interests as a rule would look kindly on reciprocity, but other powerful interests would oppose it.

So until a reciprocity project shall have been devised which offends nobody the customs duties on Canadian products are likely to remain as they are. To get up a scheme which does not displease somebody is beyond the power of man.—Chicago Tribune.

Only the Sick Need Medicine.

There are men who believe that all that is necessary to revise the tariff is to give a brief time to the cutting of duties. The country was prosperous in 1892 until the defeat of Gen. Harrison made sweeping tariff revision certain. Such sweeping revision was made in the Wilson bill which the house passed. The Gorman bill, which became law, saved the iron and other schedules, but the certainty of revision along purely revenue lines was the leading cause of the panic which followed in the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. Recovery did not come until the passage of the Dingley law.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V. AUG. 3; EXODUS 40:13 —THE TABERNACLE.

Golden Text—"Enter into His Gates with Thanksgiving, and into His Courts with Praise"—Psalms 100:4 —Necessity of Obedience.

God had taught His people three lessons in the wilderness training school—trust, duty, obedience. Next came a lesson in worship, for worship must strengthen trust, point out duty, and make obedience possible. It was impossible that the Israelites should become a strong nation, able to conquer Canaan, without regular worship of God, and regular worship required a house of God. Therefore Moses was next commanded to build the tabernacle.

I. The Pattern. Worship must be directed by God.—Moses did not build the tabernacle according to his own fancy. Again and again (Ex. 25:9, 40: 26:30, etc.) he says it was done according to the pattern shown in the mount. This was not a carved model or a plan on paper, but it was an ideal that God impressed on the prophet's mind. So we must learn from God how to worship, if we would worship acceptably; and that is one of the chief reasons for studying the Bible.

II. The Gifts. Worship must cost something.—The first step toward the building of the tabernacle was the giving of gifts (Ex. 25:1-9). (1) A great variety was called for, and those that were too poor to give jewels, gold, silver, or bronze, could give spices, oil, skins, or linen, or help out the boards. There is room in God's house and about His tasks for all persons and all degrees of talent.

III. The Tabernacle. Worship must center around God.—The tabernacle was to be a house of God, and the Lord spoke unto Moses, after the people, by six or eight months of work, had carried out the instructions God gave Moses, and completed the tabernacle.

IV. The Ark. Worship is based upon God's Mercy.—V. 3. "And thou shalt put therein the ark of the testimony." The Meaning of the Ark. It was called "the ark of the testimony," because it contained the stone tablets of the law, which were called "the tables of testimony" (Ex. 31:18) because they testified God's will, and also testified against the people (Deut. 31:26) because they so often broke the law. But above these signs of their sin was the great golden slab which hid them from the eye of God, the dazzling Shekinah. That is why the cover of the ark is called the mercy seat. All Christian, as well as all Jewish, worship is based on this thought of the forgiveness of sins, which comes through the Messiah.

V. The Table of Shewbread. Worship must enter All Details of Life.—V. 4. "And thou shalt bring in the table." The table contained two gold dishes, each with six loaves of bread piled one above another (Hastings), while on top of each pile was a small golden snapper of frankincense. The twelve loaves were for the twelve tribes.

VI. The Candlestick. Worship, fed from hidden sources, must leap forth in service.—V. 4. "And thou shalt bring in the candlestick, and light the lamps thereof." The Meaning of the Candlestick. A lamp gives light not because the gold shines, but because the oil burns (Chadwick); and so the Christian is lit up, not by might, nor by power, nor by wealth or position or worldly lore, but by my Spirit, said the Lord. "We are to let our light shine, as Christ bade us. No one is a Christian if no one else knows it."

VII. The Altar of Incense. Worship is impossible without prayer.—V. 5. "And thou shalt set the altar of gold for incense before the ark of the testimony." The Meaning of the Incense. Incense represents prayer as well as prayer, for incense as well as imploring. It is a good rule never to offer a petition till you have offered thanksgiving. Incense was a type of the prayers made constantly for us by Christ, our great Intercessor.

VIII. The Altar of Burnt Offering. Worship requires a Whole-hearted Surrender.—V. 6. "And thou shalt set the altar of . . . burnt offering before the door of the tabernacle." The Meaning of Burnt Offerings. (1) God set in the forefront of His symbolic church the symbol of sacrifice. Christ did the same thing. His disciples must offer themselves as a living sacrifice.

IX. The Laver. Worship demands a Pure Heart.—V. 7. "And thou shalt set the laver between the tent . . . and the altar." The Meaning of the Laver. It signifies the purity needed for worship. (1) Physical purity. (2) Mental and spiritual purity. A clean thought, if harbored, soon defouls the whole life, and we need to pray, "Create in us a clean heart, O God."

X. The Court. Worship calls for Separation from Worldliness.—V. 8. "And thou shalt set up the court round about." The Meaning of the Court. Probably the hangings of the court were so loosely woven of linen threads that they permitted the inner space to be seen from outside. Yet no Gentile was admitted, so that the court represented a separation of God's people from the world.

XI. The Anointing. Worship involves an open Dedication to God.—Vs. 9-11. "And thou shalt take the anointing oil and anoint the tabernacle . . . and all the vessels thereof." The Meaning of Anointing. (1) It represented the dedication to God of the entire tabernacle. Not even the snuffers or the grate of the altar was omitted from the consecration. It is all or nothing with God.

XII. The Priesthood. Worship needs Leaders.—Vs. 12, 13, 14. "And thou shalt bring Aaron and his sons." See Ex. 28: Lev. 8. In the patriarchal system each man was priest of his household. Now Aaron and all the males of his line were to be made priests of the nation, the head of the family being always the high priest.

The Meaning of the Priesthood. (1) It pointed forward in every detail to the coming of Christ, our great High Priest. This is fully explained in the ninth and tenth chapters of Hebrews. (2) Christian ministers continue the tabernacle services of Aaron and his sons, pointing men to Christ.

King Edward's Coronation Oath. The coronation oath will be written on vellum, and will, after the ceremony, be attached to the "coronation robe" and deposited with the latter with much ceremony in the records of the court of chancery, confided to the care of the master of the rolls.

Fortune has never smiled on me," wailed the comedian. "She has given me the laugh a good many times," answered the tragedian.

THE LAST KENTUCKY DUEL.

Vas Fought in '68 Between Capt. Desha and Lieut. Kimbrough.

The death of Capt. Jo Desha at Cynthiana a few days ago recalls a duel which was fought in Scott county soon after the close of the civil war—a cold day in March, 1866—in which Capt. Desha and Lieut. Kimbrough of Cynthiana were the participants. Capt. Desha had served in the Confederate army, and Lieut. Kimbrough was in the Federal service. The duel was fought on the line dividing Fayette and Scott counties, on the James K. Duke farm. Lieut. Kimbrough was the challenging party. Two shots were exchanged. At the second shot Kimbrough was shot through the upper part of the thigh, the ball passing through the body. He recovered from the wound, but always limped afterward. He died a few years ago in Texas. At the time of the duel Capt. Desha's left arm was useless in consequence of a serious wound received during the war.

Desha and Kimbrough were neighbor boys and schoolmates, and the trouble began between them when at school. It was renewed after the war, the duel resulting. Major Harvey McDowell of Cynthiana was Desha's second and Major Long acted for Kimbrough. Dr. Benedict Keene, then a prominent physician of Georgetown, was surgeon to the latter. The duel was witnessed by Warren Smith and George W. Downing of Georgetown. This was probably the last duel ever fought in Kentucky.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?

"Pure Fruit Jelly" Said to Be Manufactured From Old Boots.

France is not the only nation that knows how to practice economies. Scraps and shavings of the iron mills and forges, once thought too small for consideration, are now turned into writing ink and into that beautiful eye color, Prussian blue. Fusel oil, a dangerous poison, becomes oil of apples or pears, for flavoring purposes. Beggars' rags are turned into silks' coats, and the seemingly worthless sawdust into newspapers. Even as the unsavory drainage of the cow barns becomes a basis for the most fashionable perfumery, and the tar waste of our gas works is turned into the most exquisite aniline dyes and into saccharine, the sweetest of all substances. Old boot legs, soles and uppers, bits of harness and the hoofs, tendons and like worthless scraps of our butcher shops, chemically treated and colored and flavored with the products of equally "useless ruck," find their way to the best tables as "pure fruit jellies," says a writer in Popular Mechanics. Such is the American method of inventive economy.

An Earthquake Experience.

"Earthquake shocks have their novelty but they are by no means of the sort that charms," said St. John Robinson of New York in an interview with a Washington Post reporter. "I shall never forget the experience I had in Guatemala a couple of years ago. I was a guest at the magnificent estate of J. C. James in the Santa Maria Mountains, near the town of Quezaltenango, which was destroyed by an earthquake, with tremendous loss of life, just a few days ago. There was a jolly party of guests, and we had just sat down to dinner.

"While the attendants were in the act of filling the wineglasses the shock came, and every glass on the table was overturned. It wasn't scarily severe, but somehow put a lamper on my sports, and though I got another glass of champagne in lieu of the one that was spilled, I had no relish for it. Most of the others had been in the country a long time and a little thing like an earthquake did not in the least mar their hilarity."

The Woes of Jane.

A dear little boy attended a dame school last winter and, on an occasion when visitors were announced, took part in exercises in their honor. The exercises comprised recitations by the brighter children, and among them this dear little boy was called on. He recited in perfectly good faith the following, which he had learned of caught from an indulgent nurse with semi-poetical instinct:

"Jane ate cake and Jane ate jelly. Jane went to bed with a pain in her— Now don't get excited, Don't be misled, For what Jane had was a pain in her head."

When the youngster told of this to his entirely surprised and somewhat shocked parents they asked him: "What did the teacher say?" "She said nothing. She just turned around and looked out of the window, and the scholars and the visitors wanted me to say it again."

A Choice.

"Life," we gravely say to the sorrowing friend—"Life, we should remember, is full of grievous disappointments, and though, as you say you feel that you have made mistakes, you should not repine, for no doubt in making one mistake you have escaped another equally as great, if not more so."

We could talk thus for several hours about the mistakes of others but he interrupts: "It may all be just as you say," he observes, "but once I had a chance to buy a gold brick and instead use the money to get married on."

Weeping because he would never know the thrilling sensation of being gold-bricked we passed hurriedly on.—Judge.

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