

Loup City Northwestern

GEO. E. BENSCHOTER, Ed. and Pub.
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

Some women suggest halos and some alms.

Mr. Kipling's "Rowers" seem to have caught a crab rather early in the race.

Castro announces that Venezuela's honor is safe. This will be good news for her creditors.

Kentucky goes from one extreme to another. Just at present she is complaining of too much water.

The new fad of chiseling portraits on tombstones will at least have a tendency to terrify grave robbers.

Barnum's midget, "Gen. Peanuts," is dead. The loss will be keenly felt and sincerely mourned in the gallery.

It won't be a very efficient war measure hereafter to cut the cables if Marconi's little scheme works out all right.

New York is building the tallest hotel in the world. If it should ever topple over it could be converted into a tunnel.

The Chicago Open Board expects to do an extensive grain trading business even if it does not have any grain to trade with.

Baseball has become a continuous exhibition. In the summer it is played by the players, and in the winter by the magnates.

Undoubtedly J. Pierpont Morgan was pleased to ascertain from newspapers that he had made \$42,000,000 in the last year.

Three representatives of Russian literature are struggling for the mantle of Tolstoy, and it is big enough to cover all of them.

The American invasion of Europe has reached the bath tub stage. We'll soon have that benighted land civilized if we keep at it.

St. Louis and Minneapolis are exchanging courtesies on the boodle question, with a Gaston-Alphonse reference to Philadelphia.

When last heard from the sultan of Morocco was behind a potato bin in the cellar, hoping for the best, but declining to bet on himself.

American husbands may be just too sweet for anything, but as they have no titles they will not do for some of the girls with lots of money.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly reiterates the statement that uncooked milk is an unsafe food, and yet calves generally thrive on it.

Marconi admits that wireless telegraphy was discovered fifty years ago. All the credit he claims is that he made the old thing work.

Saxony clergymen have stricken the name of Princess Louise, who eloped, from the public prayers. If she ever has needed spiritual aid, now is the time.

A Washington scientist refers to death as the "biotic crisis." On the last day, will he have faith to say, "Oh, biotic crisis! Where is thy sting?"

All of the good Indians do not die young. Chief Isparacher of the Creeks attained the age of 90 years before leaving for the happy hunting grounds.

The startling news comes from Constantinople that the sultan has broken a treaty. As he never did anything of this sort before the situation is considered critical.

The navy department wants 5,000 western boys for new ships. After this it will be hard for the able-bodied western boy to furnish a good excuse for not being a hero.

Venezuela is having some new battleships constructed in the United States. In the interest of harmony and peace it is to be hoped that the builders will exact payment in advance.

The decision of the courts concerning the Missouri mule having passed into history, it is up to the judiciary of Georgia to define the legal status of the celebrated razorback hog of that state.

The publication of the fact, on authority that President Schwab's salary is exactly \$100,000 a year would have economized a great deal of envy and heartburning if it had been made sooner.

Having had the whooping cough at the tender age of three, Mrs. Linus Ackerman of Bloomfield, N. J., is again indulging in ninety-seven. Here is a record interval between whoops.

A scandal is stirring the ranks of the "400" in Vienna. It seems to involve a millionaire nobleman and all of the female members of the circle.

It is easy enough to increase the army but hard to get recruits for the navy. The young Americans would rather fight Indians than go to sea.

FAITH IS NOT LOST

PROTECTIONIST SENTIMENT IS STRONG WITH THE PEOPLE.

Talk of Tariff Tinkering Originates Not With the Rank and File, But With Certain Leaders Who Have Ends to Gain and Ambitions to Serve.

Any tinkering with the tariff at the present time can but jeopardize that stability which our economic conditions now enjoy and consequently prove fatal to the continuance of that prosperity, which for the past five years, or since the enactment of the Dingley tariff in 1897, has made every other nation on the globe look upon us with eyes of envy. Can we afford to let go an established certainty for a doubtful experiment? Is it just? Is it wise? Is it statesmanlike to do so? Manifestly any such course is little short of folly, certain political leaders to the contrary notwithstanding.

We all recall to our sorrow the notorious Cleveland era preceding the election of McKinley in 1896. Business was at a standstill, labor was unemployed, and the nation was practically in the hands of Coxey's army and bankruptcy. About this time something happened. I was the election of McKinley, the cessation of a senseless currency agitation, and the enactment of what is known as the Dingley protective tariff bill. We know the result—abundant prosperity.

The history of this nation furnishes several examples of like prosperity following the enactment of protective tariff laws. The citation of one will suffice. The seven years preceding the year 1824 were years of hard times and business stagnation. But in that year Congress passed a protective tariff law, business immediately revived and until the year 1832 the country enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. In the latter year a revision of the tariff agitation began. Henry Clay was the leader of the protectionists and fought with all the powers of his masterly intellect any measures calculated to change the existing tariff. It was at this time that he delivered his famous speech, in the United States senate, known as "The American System." A portion of that speech is in many respects applicable to the present time and descriptive of present conditions. After dwelling somewhat at length on the hard times preceding 1824 and calling attention to the enactment during that year of the tariff law that brought on the era of business revival he said: "I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey we behold cultivation extended, the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed and the public countenance exhibiting tranquillity, contentment and happiness." This pleasing state of affairs he attributes to the wise tariff laws and he counsels their retention.

A review of the conditions immediately preceding and following the enactment of the Dingley tariff bill would show a state of affairs identical with those described by Mr. Clay as existing before and after the passing of the tariff law in 1824. The principle of protection is the same now as it has always been, and the fact that great corporations have sprung up does not change the fundamental principles of this or any other government. Corporations are not the creatures of the tariff system but have sprung up independent of it, and the fact that they reap a benefit from it is an attendant circumstance incident to the general application of that system. If the system of protection in some few instances makes, not intentionally but incidentally, a few rich men richer, is not that evil, if evil it be, more than compensated by the bringing of prosperity to the country at large? The rich men are numerically a very insignificant part of the population and why should a law that they can reap a certain benefit from be for that reason condemned when it also brings to the common people, of whom there are so many, an opportunity to exchange their limited products and labor for the necessities and comforts of life? The logic of some anti-tariff agitators is about like this: Corporations are bad; tariff laws help corporations, therefore tariff laws are bad! As well say that because the sun shines on corporations and corporation promoters it is bad.

This talk of revising the tariff is uncalled for and if persisted in by men of prominence in the party, will, by a tendency to unsettle present industrial stability, bring on business depression. Let the tariff remain as it is, for, as Senator Hale of Maine said last month: "The Dingley act has given the people of the United States more revenue, more business, more trade, and more prosperity than any bill ever enacted." He also says in speaking of revision: "Unless the Republican party has lost heart and faith in its fundamental policies there will be no meddling with and no emasculation of the present tariff, whether under the guise of reciprocity or reform." But the Republican party has not lost faith in its fundamental principles. This talk of revision has not originated with the people; it is the dream of certain leaders, who, unless they heed the writing on the wall, will soon receive a rude awakening. — Minnesota (Min.) Mascot.

WOOL AND TARIFF.

Higher Prices and Increased Production Under the Dingley Law.

"The wool manufacturing industry in the United States is in a highly flourishing condition. This is the situation as described in the annual wool review of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers published in the current quarterly bulletin of the association. We are now living under the Dingley tariff act, which accorded special protective attention to the wool growing and wool manufacturing business, and credit must evidently be given to that tariff for the present state of the manufacturing industry."

The above concession from the Springfield Republican is welcome indeed, but still that paper is not happy, for it continues:

"What of the business of wool growing under this tariff law? First, it is to be conceded that the grower enjoys higher prices for his product. Ohio XX washed wool now rules at twenty-eight and a half cents a pound against twenty-six and a half cents in 1901, twenty-eight and a half cents in 1900, thirty-one and a half cents in 1899 and twenty-nine and a half cents in 1898, but against nineteen cents during the three years in which the Wilson tariff act (free wool) was operative. This rise in price should have stimulated wool production greatly, but it has done so only moderately, and the domestic output of wool still falls short of what it was ten years ago under the McKinley tariff act, and bids fair not again for the present to reach those former figures. The product of the current year is placed at 346,341,000 pounds, against 259,153,251 in 1897, at the end of the free wool period, but against 348,538,138 pounds in 1893, the maximum production recorded under the McKinley act."

An average of twenty-nine cents a pound during the Dingley tariff, as against nineteen cents a pound under the Gorman-Wilson tariff, and a production of 346,000,000 pounds, against 259,000,000 pounds, would seem to answer the Republican's question: "What of the business of wool growing under this tariff law?" But still the editor is unsatisfied because we have not yet recovered all that we lost. He forgets that it is easier to tear down than to build up, and that it may still be several years before we fully recover from that disastrous wool period. If in certain sections wool growing has been to an extent abandoned it is because of more profitable products. Then as Secretary North of the Wool Manufacturers' Association says, the high price of meat has offered the farmers an inducement to kill both lamb and mutton so that the supply has really decreased per capita instead of increased. But we do not agree with Secretary North that we are not going to have a domestic supply equal to domestic requirements, conditions are not yet normal. But we are glad to note that since the close of the insurrection in the Philippines the Springfield Republican is studying economic questions with no little intelligence.

Tried to Stop the Train.

The Result. (The mark of the cross shows what hit him.)



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A Bad Arrangement. When it is proposed to cut a duty on hosiery, gloves, knit goods and the like for France and Germany to a figure where the cheap labor in those countries engaged in these industries can cause their importation in such quantities as to interfere with home production, while we get no real advantage in return, that is not reciprocity; it is giving away a good thing for nothing. We will get no "markets of the world" by such an arrangement with European countries. — Indianapolis Journal.

Who Is Suffering? Gov. Cummins ought to tell us who in Iowa is suffering so greatly that a tariff agitation has to be kept up perpetually. — Cedar Rapids Republican.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII., FEB. 8; ACTS 18: 1-11—THE CHURCH AT CORINTH.

Golden Text—"Other Foundation Can No Man Lay Than That is Laid, Which is Jesus Christ"—I. Corinthians 3: 11.

Paul Transfers his Field of Labor from Athens to Corinth.—V. 1. "After these things" (described in the last lesson "Paul departed from Athens and came to Corinth. About forty miles west of Athens.")

Probably Paul chose Corinth as the next field for his labors because of its very badness. The desperate need of the gospel in a place is a strong reason for any minister's choosing it as his field of labor.

I. His Fellow Laborers.—V. 2. "And there were certain Jews, Aquila, Priscilla," diminutive from Prisca. The two are always mentioned together. Priscilla is usually mentioned first, probably because she was able to give more time to gospel work, her husband being employed in his business, and a man of great wealth.

II. Paul Supports himself by Tent-making.—V. 3. "Because he was of the same craft he abode with them, and wrought; for . . . they were tent-makers."

Practical Suggestion. Paul showed that men could serve God in honest daily labor. Business is a school in which men are learning God's lessons of truth, honesty, fidelity, patience, or Satan's lessons of dishonesty, deceit, selfishness.

Illustration. The motive to do good, the desire for the glory of God, the service of Jesus Christ, transfigures and transforms the soul, like the sun shining on the dark fogs and clouds of earth, and making them radiant as the gate of heaven.

III. Paul's Sabbath Labors in the Synagogue.—V. 4. "He reasoned," was discoursing. "Persuaded," was persuading.

Note the two ways by which ye are to bring men to Christ. (1) We are to show that his service is a reasonable service, that it is not a matter of mere feeling, but of intelligent choice. (2) We are to use every right motive to persuade a man to do that which his intellect declares to be duty.

IV. Paul Reinforced by his Former Companions.—V. 5. "And when Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia. They had been left at Berea, when Paul was compelled to leave (Acts 17:10-15)."

V. Paul Preached in the Spirit.—V. 5. "Paul was pressed in the spirit." 1. According to the reading of our common version, Paul's friends on reaching Corinth found him pressed in the spirit, working with his hands and preaching, "testifying" "to the Jews," while he was depressed in spirit, weak, sick, discouraged. But he did not cease his preaching that "Jesus was" (the "Christ," the Messiah.

2. According to the other reading, following the best manuscripts, Paul was "constrained by the word." The coming of his friends, their aid, the good news they brought, enabled Paul to be wholly possessed by and engrossed in the word. He entered upon his preaching with new zeal and earnestness.

VI. Opposition from the Jews.—V. 6. "And when they opposed themselves, the intensity and success of Paul's labors kindled an intensity of opposition. It is a good sign, when the worldly forces are aroused. Satan does not make an ado over a sleeping church. "Shook his raiment." Shaking off the dust as a testimony against them (Matt. 10:14; Mark 6:11).

VII. A Change of Work.—Vs. 6, 7. "From henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles." He had done all he could for the Jews in their synagogue. They were stony ground hearers, and he must sow his seed in better soil, even though it be near the thorns. And this was the best way of reaching the Jews in the end.

8. "And he departed thence." From the synagogue (v. 4), not from the city or from the house of Aquila. "A certain man, named Justus; one that worshipped God. That is, a proselyte, not a born Jew. No doubt he became a Christian. Nothing more is known of Justus. "Joined hard to the synagogue." This was probably the reason for the choice of this house.

VIII. A Measure of Success.—Vs. 8, 9. "Aquila, Justus was added, and Erastus, the treasurer of Corinth (Rom. 16:23); and "Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue." The latter was a prominent and influential man, and it must have been at no little cost that he left his position and his friends to join the company of Christians.

During the many months Paul continued in Corinth after this, there grew up a large and influential church. 9. "Then spake the Lord" (Jesus) "to Paul in the night by a vision," as at other crises of his life (Acts 16:9; 22:17; 27:23).

"Be not afraid, but speak." As we have seen in vs. 5 and 6, there was much to trouble and discourage Paul at this time. See 1 Cor. 1:10, 11, 12; 2:3, 4; 5:1, 2; 6:1; 10:7-19; 11:18-22. Especially did all these things have double power over him on account of his physical condition. "Speak." Keep right on preaching the gospel. "Hold not thy peace." Keep right on, for you are right, you are doing my work.

10. "For I am with thee." "One with God is a majority." When the Son of God was in the seven-times-heated furnace with the three worthies, the fire did not harm them. Paul was like the burning bush Moses saw, uninjured by the flame. So Elisha in Dothan was surrounded by an invisible arm of defense. "I have much people in this city." Paul could not be harmed till his work was done.

11. "And he continued there," as a teacher or Rabbi; or he settled down there, dwell. "A year and six months." Probably the whole period of his ministry at Corinth.

Epistles to the Galatians, A. D. 58, to the Romans, A. D. 58, were also written from Corinth on a later visit.

An Assault of the Jews Against Paul; and its Failure.—Vs. 12-17. The Jews made another attempt to put an end to Paul's work in Corinth, and he was brought before the governor Gallio. The charges brought against Paul related to Jewish customs and laws, and only incidentally touched the Roman law. Governor Gallio, without waiting for Paul's reply, took the accusation out of court, declaring that they had no case.

The Hour of Death.

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow than to have ruled an empire, to have conquered millions, or to have enslaved the world.

The Christian Religion.

The Christian religion is something simple and sublime. It means one thing, and one thing only; eternal life in the midst of time, by the strength and under the eyes of God.

GET RID OF LUMBER.

Old-Fashioned Things That the Home May Well Be Without.

Here are a few things that must be banished from a room with pretensions to taste: Papered ceilings; pale, characterless colors; the insipid pinks, blues, violets and greens that the calclimners are addicted to; Nottingham lace curtains; draperies, tidles, etc.; meaningless bows of ribbon tied on various objects; frilled or flounced lamp shades; plush sets; stationary rockers; folding beds; over-mantels; plush frames; sofa cushions adorned with Gibson girls or other pictures.

You may already be burdened with one of these things and be unable to discard it. In that case try to live down the crime, but do not add to it. Last Christmas day Clarissa showed me with a grimace a present from an old family friend. It was a small plaster bust of the worthy man, a fat person with side whiskers. He had his bust modeled and a large number of them cast for Christmas presents to his friends.

"And mother says we must keep that object on our drawing room mantel or good Mr. Worthy's feelings will be hurt," observed my young lady, disdainfully.

The next time I called the bust had vanished, and I inquired about it. "Hush!" said Clarissa, glancing around. "Has mother gone upstairs? Well, then, I gave Hilma a quarter to break it accidentally when she dusted."

That is one way of getting rid of things.—The Pilgrim.

A KEG FULL OF PENNIES.

Fifty Thousand Old Coins Found in Michigan Village.

While tearing down a building in Richland, Mich., which had been occupied for the last forty years by A. D. Barnes as a general store, a keg full of war-time pennies was found in a secluded spot in the basement. The keg contained fully 50,000 coins, their value being about \$500 at the time they were issued, which was when the government was using scrip money, and are the same as were put into circulation principally by lumber and railway companies to use as change. They have no intrinsic value at present except for the copper they contain. Those of date 1863 bear on one side a representation of the Stars and Stripes in relief and on the reverse side: "The American Flag Forever; If Anybody Tears It Down Shoot Him on the Spot." A large number of the pennies issued in 1862 bear on one side a portrait of Washington, with the words, "The Union Forever" beneath. On the reverse side are the words, "The Flag of Our Country." The pennies have been distributed among the kids of the village.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Couldn't Be Bought.

It happened in the south—not the new south, but the old south, where they lived in the same old way. The enterprising Yankee thought he saw some "opportunities."

"This looks like good land," he commented.

"It is," replied the native, carelessly.

"But the people here don't make the most of it."

"They don't," admitted the native.

"I could make three times as much out of it as they do."

"You could, if you could get it."

"Can't I get it?"

"Well, hardly."

"Not if I pay twice what it's worth to the present owners?"

"You couldn't buy it for ten times what it's worth to them."

"Why not?"

"Stranger," said the native, wearily, "you don't seem to quite get the hang of things here. If they sold they'd have to move away, wouldn't they?"

"Of course."

"Well, they're too lazy to move." — Brooklyn Eagle.

Music That Strains the Clothing.

The standard of musical excellence varies according to differences of taste, nationality and occupation. Mrs. Umbler, whose husband was the director of a New York orchestra, had a standard of her own, which she did not hesitate to confess to one of her neighbors.

"What operas does your husband like to play best?" asked the visitor, a friendly and well-meaning person.

"That I know not," said the wife, busily darning an old shirt, "but this I know. What after he likes, I like not the Wagner operas. For the sound they are good enough, but for the clothes—ach. He never yet comes home from any one of those Wagner operas that he has not torn a place in his poor old shirts. When the cloth is weak and has been often mended one prefers the Italian operas always."

Didn't Object to Sailors' Wives.

In the household of Admiral Dewey recently a landress was needed, and to the butler, an Englishman, the business of examining the applicants for this position was intrusted. Many applied, but none were chosen. Finally, on the second day, the butler came to Mrs. Dewey in the library.

"I think, madam," he said, "that we have got the right woman at last. She seems a very capable sort of person. She is waiting now for my report. Ad, madam, I would advise you to engage her, but at the same time I must warn you that she is a sailor's wife, and such persons are apt to have loose morals."

"Engage her, nevertheless," said Mrs. Dewey. "I am a sailor's wife myself." — Washington Times.



Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure!

"My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse. "At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them. — Yours truly, ADELAIDE PRAHL, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City." — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Happiness and success are synonyms, but success and happiness are not.

In Winter Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder. Your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous and often cold and damp. If you have sweating, sore feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Watch out for the devil when he bids you "Good-by."

YELLOW CLOTHES ARE UNSIGHTLY.

Keep them white with Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers sell large 25c. package, 5c. extra.

Old truths are too great a price to pay for new doubts.

INSIST ON GETTING IT.

Some grocers say they don't keep De-ance Starch because they have a stock in hand of 12 oz. brands, which they know cannot be sold to a customer who has once used the 15 oz. pkg. De-ance Starch or same money.

Putting coal into the small boy's stocking was this year a really costly jest.

READ THIS.

Drs. Richards & Van Camp of 1401 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb., treat Catarrh and guarantee a cure. The doctors are old established and reliable physicians of Omaha. Write them a statement of our case and valuable information will be sent you free. For Catarrh of the nose, throat and eyes they will send you one month's treatment—absolutely constitutional treatment on receipt of one dollar by postal order, draft or express money order.

Many a commonplace man has reason to be grateful for his wife's strong imagination.

Sales Greater Than the Population of Four States.

Population of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota combined not so great as the sale of the Single Binder cigars and other brands of the Lewis' Factory during the year 1902 (Internal Revenue Count); cigars sold, 5,801,300. Population of Iowa, 2,231,853; population of Minnesota, 1,751,394; population of Nebraska, 1,068,539; population of South Dakota, 401,570; total, 5,453,356. The Lewis Single Binder Factory, Peoria, Ill., sold 347,944 more cigars than there are people in these four great states. Greatest year's sales in the history of the Lewis' Single Binder Factory. Reliable quality brought the business.

Old associations sometimes cling like a wet bathing suit.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup.

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

If a man doesn't repeat the cute things his baby says it's a sure thing he hasn't any baby.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism

Neuralgia

Backache

Headache

Footache

All Bodily Aches

AND

CONQUERS

PAIN.