

## Loup City Northwestern

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

The woman who is going out in an evening gown had better begin to get into it now.

It is only natural that trolley sleepers should be provided for our restless population.

Theresa Vaughn, before the clouds gathered about her, scattered much sunshine in the world.

The concert of the powers will probably not be moved to do anything until "Hiawatha" is played.

Servia has a new cabinet, but old Stojan Protics is still on deck. They can't run the thing without Stoj.

If some explorer were really to discover the pole, he would put an end to a very thriving literary industry.

Charley Ross has just been found in Texas, but he is likely to turn up in Maine or Montana by to-morrow.

Riches still manifest a tendency to take unto themselves wings, particularly the kind of riches that exist on paper.

They have finally produced a play in New York that is naughty enough to shock the natives. Look out for broker records.

A woman's logic is cut so on the bias that when she is all tired out from shopping she goes to a dance to rest herself.

Some one has said that the game of football bears the same relation to physical culture that a bull fight does to agriculture.

Talking of a rich men's panic, there was one in Kansas City when a milk wagon ran away and collided with a coal dealer's rig.

The dressmakers' convention at Chicago pleased the women, but only added a distressing financial outlook to the man of the house.

Those young women of the Brooklyn Heights school who paraded in the streets with reversed clothes must have reversed ideas of ladylike conduct.

This settles the Filipinos: News has just been received that the insurgents are organizing football and baseball leagues. May as well call back the army.

Mr Archibald Hunter says he is sorry that he sneered at the navy, but cannot alter his opinion. And Admiral Lambton accepts this as an apology!

August Belmont is to sell all his race horses. Farewell to the scarlet, maroon and black which have been worn to victory so many times in the years gone by!

We spend in this country \$40 a year for liquor and tobacco and 40 cents for churches per capita. Need we wonder why there are more saloons than places of worship?

The Germans in the fatherland are fretted by the girl who eternally plays the scales in the next house. They would be glad to swap the piano pest for the gypsy moth.

A brass band down in Jackson, Miss., frightened a mule to death. From the meager reports we are at a loss to determine whether this reflects on the mule or the band.

Could there be a more pathetic sight than that of Russell Sage, bowed with the weight of years and trying to save money enough to pay \$113 and save his humble farm from the maw of the tax collector?

There are in London more Scotchmen than in Aberdeen, more Irish than in Dublin, more Jews than in Palestine, more Roman Catholics than in Rome, and more Americans than in Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Following the example of the children of Israel, who, by the rivers of Babylon, hung their harps on the willows and refused to sing, the choir boys of a church in Waterville, Me., have gone on strike.

The crown prince of Germany is reported to have wrecked a pianola while having a high time in Munich the other day, but he doesn't seem to have become infatuated with any American heires lately.

If Sir Thomas Lipton wants to make himself solid with the colored people of Georgia, where he has just bought large plantations for the raising of fruits, he has but to put a brand of Lipton watermelons on the market.

The sighing swain of San Francisco who encountered some parental objection in the shape of a large red brickbat is doubtless convinced that the rumor that the course of true love never runs smooth was not exaggerated.

As a cure for insomnia a physician has a person to pedal the feet in with the respiration, the pedal being accomplished from the... But, for heaven's sake, the other fellow going to

## PARTY OBLIGATIONS

### TO WHAT EXTENT ARE POLITICAL PLATFORMS BINDING?

If They Are Mere Platitudes They May Be Easily Repudiated, but if They Are Pledges Ought They Not to Be Faithfully Carried Out?

Why do we frame and adopt party platforms? Are they platitudes, or are they pledges? And if the latter, are they to be broken or kept? These questions would seem to be superfluous, and yet we appear to be on the eve of breaking a distinct Republican promise, for as such a plank in a political platform is understood. The Republican party in its half century of existence has made few promises that it has not kept or attempted to keep. No matter how often Democratic pledges have been broken, the Republican legislators and executives have tried to keep faith with the majority which elected them. Going back to 1860, the Republican platform declared that "sound policy requires such an adjustment of imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country." Time and time again Republican platforms have declared for protection to labor and industries, sometimes in general terms, sometimes more specifically. And the president elected on those platforms was expected to carry out or preserve their provisions so far as lay in his power. The same was expected of congress, and never have the legislative and executive power broken the platform pledges.

For the first time in the history of the Republican party it is proposed to break faith with the people. In the platform adopted in 1896 the only industry singled out for specific pledge

the blissful sweetness of the Cuban climate, one is forced to conclude that it were better to own and cultivate a single acre of land in Cuba than to drag out a weary and profitless existence on a hundred acres in Michigan. If the half is true of what is so flamingly set forth as to the vast sums of money to be made out of agriculture in Cuba, that island has no need of special reciprocity privileges in the American market. It not only does not need them, but, from the standpoint of the American farmer, it ought not to have them.

#### What Senator Hoar Said.

"Senator Hoar has now said right out in meeting that the Dingley schedules ought to be revised after presidential election. Will the American Economist be able to believe its expansive ears?"—Hartford Courant.

Senator Hoar has said nothing of the sort. What he said, in substance, was that the tariff should not be revised at all until the people have by their votes directed congress to undertake revision. A very different thing, is it not? Perhaps, if the Courant will read what Senator Hoar really said, it may be able to believe its strabismic eyes.—American Economist.

#### Let Congress Bear in Mind.

The Cuban agrarians have transmitted to President Roosevelt their thanks for his efforts in behalf of Cuban reciprocity. Well they may, for if Congress ratifies the pending treaty it will add several dollars to the Cuban planter's profits on every ton of sugar he sells. As that sugar all comes to the United States market, this extra bonus will come out of the domestic consumer. Two years ago we were told that the Cubans would starve if Congress did not grant a heavy reduction in duties within thirty days, but the fact is Cuba has been almost entirely regenerated industrial-

### OUGHT HE TO TURN THE OTHER CHEEK?



was the sugar industry, and this was the declaration: "The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually."

Immediately upon the election of McKinley and Hobart and a Republican congress, capitalists, having faith in a Republican promise, invested their money, and farmers, having the same faith, began the cultivation of beets. The beet sugar industry year after year grew amazingly, first because the industry could be established with adequate protection, and second, because protection had been promised and it was believed it would be continued so long as the Republican party remained in power.

Again, in 1900, the party declared unequivocally for protection, and again moneyed men and farmers of the country, having faith in that pledge, renewed their energies in the development of a domestic sugar industry. From an output of 20,000 tons a few years ago, an output of more than ten times that amount has been reached, and even though this is less than one-tenth of our consumptive capacity, it is believed that in a few years more, with the knowledge and experience gained and the impetus already given, our output would reach the full amount of what we use.

And yet the president and senate have taken the first steps toward nullifying the protection given to our sugar industry in accordance with promises of 1896, as embodied in the Dingley law and reasserted in the platform of 1900. It remains now for the house of representatives to complete the breaking of the pledge, or, by refusing to confirm the action of the president and senate, to enable us to keep our pledge to our sugar industry and our honor as a party.

#### Overdoing Things.

It is at least a curious coincidence that Michigan, the home of the sugar beet, should be selected as a field for exploiting the fascinations and allurements of Cuba as an agricultural paradise. A company has been organized in Detroit to boom things. Its prospectus and printed matter give out a high temperature. Reading the "hot stuff" about the phenomenal fertility and productiveness of Cuban soil and

ly, and her sugar crop this year bids fair to be one of the largest in her history. Let Congress bear in mind the interests of domestic producers of sugar, tobacco, cigars, early fruits, vegetables, etc., in considering the pending treaty.—American Agriculturist.

#### The Farmer is Satisfied.

The slight falling off in exports seems to be giving considerable comfort to the free traders, as they welcome anything that will serve as an argument against the Dingley law. They do not note that the falling off is in agricultural products, while our exports of manufactures are increasing. High prices naturally have the tendency to check exports and increase imports, and exports of agricultural products will always fluctuate. But it is no argument against protection, when our farmers can market at home more nearly all they produce and at profitable prices. The table of the prosperous American is loaded three times a day, and full stomachs, full dinner pails and full lunch baskets are full testimony to the efficacy of protection.

#### When to Revise the Tariff.

The fact is that the tariff will be revised when the people at the polls demand it, and not before.—New York Times.

Right, for once. That is precisely when, and only when, the tariff will be or should be revised. When the people, being tired of prosperity, or for any other reason satisfactory to themselves, want the tariff revised, reduced or removed, they will say so, and it will be done. But until that time comes, until the people have said so, the proper thing to do is to let the tariff alone.

#### Helpless Without a Tariff.

Here is a little lecture on protective tariffs, from the Birmingham (Eng.) Post: "America attracts our skilled workmen by the larger wages that are possible under protection and gets, year by year, a larger helping of the limited supply of potter's clay; and so a once prosperous industry is approaching starvation point. Having no tariff, we are helpless to check these proceedings." Higher wages and the development of home industries cause no complaint in the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## IN COLONIAL STYLE

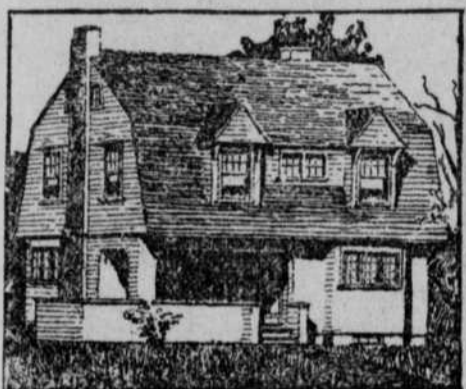
### PLANS FOR NEAT AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

Only One Story in Height, but Economical Arrangement of Space Gives Effect of Roominess—Large Attic an Attractive Feature.

Finished suitably can be put up for \$1,500. While the dimensions are restricted, there is such an economical utilization of the interior spaces that the effect of roominess is attained.

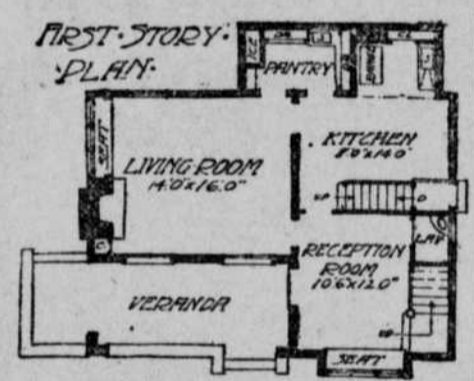
The style is Colonial, one story, with a gambrel roof. The roof and sides are shingled, those on the roof being left to weather finish, and those in the gables and on the sides being stained a dark brown.

The front door opens into a large hall, which may be used as a reception room. At one end of the room is a window seat, and under the stairs there is a well-lighted coat closet or



lavatory. There is an eight-inch base at the floor and a wood cornice at the ceiling. The stairs are Colonial in design, with turned newel post and balusters. The one large living room has many advantages over the two small ones that are usually found in a house of this size. The kitchen and pantry open from the end of the room that is used as a dining room. The other end has a fireplace, with a mantel of Colonial design, a built-in bookcase and a comfortable window seat. At the side of the room next to the veranda there are two windows extending to the floor which open to the veranda. This room has a paneled wainscot about four feet six inches high and a wood cornice at the ceiling.

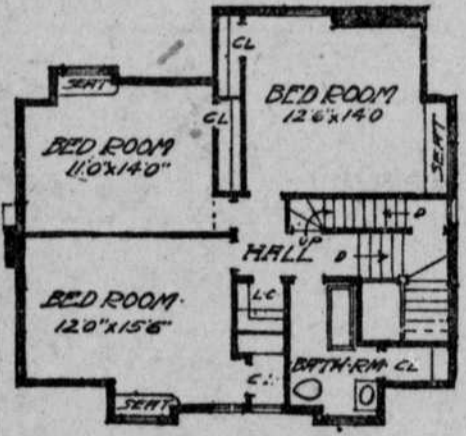
The woodwork of the reception hall and living room is painted ivory white and the floors are soft green. The walls and ceiling of the reception hall are left a rough sand finish and kalsomined a gold color. The walls of the living room are covered with cream colored cartridge paper. The pantry contains dressers, closets, sink, ice chest, etc. The kitchen is fitted up in the usual way, with range, sink, kettle closet, etc. It is arranged in such a manner that the alcove con-



taining the sink and the range may be screened off and the remaining space used as a small dining room. The stairs leading from the kitchen to the second landing of the main stairs are especially convenient, making it possible for those working in the kitchen to get to the attic without passing through the hall. The stairway to the cellar opens out of this room. There is a wainscot of matched and beaded boards about five feet high around the room. The wall above the wainscot is covered with a washable paper.

The second story has three well-lighted and well-ventilated bedrooms, with an ample amount of closet space for each, a linen closet and a bathroom which also has a large closet. The bathroom has a wainscot five feet high of cement marked off and enameled to represent tiles.

There is a stairway leading from the second story hall to the attic. The attic has provisions for a large room,



which may be finished at a slight cost, and also a large space for storage. The cellar will have provisions for laundry, coal bins, vegetable closet and furnace.—L. S. Beardsley in New York Herald.

#### To Keep Roof From Leaking.

In building, the shingles should be dipped in paint before being laid, for in painting a roof after the shingles are laid the paint forms a ridge at the butts of shingles and causes them to decay underneath. It would cost very little more to put on a new roof, when it begins to leak, than to go to the expense of putting on a tar and gravel roof over the old shingles, and then you would not have as good a job unless the roof is very flat.

To clean lamp tops boil a few minutes in soda and water. Then the light will burn steady.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON VI., NOV. 8.—DAVID'S GRIEF OVER ABSALOM.

Golden Text—"A Foolish Son is a Grief to His Father"—Prov. 17:25—Sowing to the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.

1. The Story of David's Elight from Jerusalem.—In our last lesson we left Absalom with his army marching from Hebron toward Jerusalem to take possession of his father's throne. As soon as David learned of this he proposed and prepared to flee from Jerusalem and leave the city and the kingdom to his son.

Why David Fled. This action seems very strange. David's action was considered, David's action was the wisest that could be taken. For (1) so sudden was the outbreak that the city was not in a condition to stand a siege; and the popular excitement had so seriously affected the citizens that David scarcely knew whom to trust.—Tuck. He might be betrayed if he remained. (2) He would not fight against his own loved son. (3) David's kind nature induced him to spare Jerusalem the horrors of a siege and the risk of being taken by assault. (4) He probably judged, too, and rightly, that delay would be unfavorable to Absalom's plans, an opinion which Ahithophel held, too (2 Sam. 17:1, 2), and Hushai (2 Sam. 17:7-13).

2. The Procession.—"It was apparently early on the morning of the day after he had received the news of the rebellion that the king left the city of Jerusalem. The body guard of Philistines moved at the head; then followed the great mass of the regular soldiery; next came the high officers of the court; and last, immediately before the king himself, the six hundred warriors, his ancient companions, with their wives and children."—Stanley. The sad procession moved from one of the eastern gates down into the ravine of the brook Kidron, crossed the stream, and rested by an olive tree at the branching of the roads that passed over Mt. Olivet. Here they were joined by another procession consisting of the high priest and the Levites, bringing the ark of the covenant.

3. The Ark Returned to Jerusalem. The ark of the covenant was the center of religious worship and the symbol of the presence of God. It was felt that where the king was there was the place for the symbols of religion; and, possibly, the high priest felt as the sons of Eli had felt almost a century before, that God's presence and power would go with the ark, and thus be David's defense and source of guidance. But David ordered them to return with the ark to Jerusalem and place it again in its home on Mt. Zion, (1) chiefly because that was the place for it, and David would not disorganize the whole religious system of the nation for any private advantage; he was not superstitious and would not use the sacred ark as a charm. God was with him, wherever the ark might be; (2) it would be well to have the priests, his trusted friends, in the city.

4. Stones and Curses Hurlled at David on the March.—"At Bahurim, at the head of the pass toward Jericho, where Phaltiel, the husband of Michal, had been turned back, a fresh humiliation awaited the king. Shimei, the son of Gera, a Benjaminite and a member of the house of Saul, suddenly made his appearance on the crest of the hills lining the road. Along the ridge he ran, throwing stones as if for the adulterer's punishment, or when he came to a patch of dust on the dry hillside, taking it up, and scattering it over the royal party below, with the elaborate curses of which only eastern partisans are fully masters—curses which David never forgot, and of which, according to the Jewish tradition, every letter was significant. David's friends wished to kill the vile man, but the king would not allow it. The curser seemed to be voicing the verdict of David's own conscience.

5. The Encampment by the Jordan. David and his company, weary with the march and the exciting scenes, camped toward night in the plain of the Jordan, not far from the fords of Jericho, and awaited news from the capital. As soon as Ahithophel had given his counsel a messenger was dispatched to David telling him what might take place. That same night he broke camp and crossed the Jordan, out of immediate danger.

6. The New Capital. With his company, David proceeded to the fortified town, Mahanaim, near the Jabok (see "Place"), which he made his temporary capital. Here an army of Israelites was assembled and organized, and three neighboring chiefs sent in provisions. David and his people began to recover from their pain.

7. The Decisive Battle.—After David left Jerusalem, Absalom and his army took possession of the city and the palace that same day.

8. The Council of War. A council of war was called. Ahithophel, the wise, advised an immediate attack. His advice was "a masterpiece alike of sagacity and wickedness." This man had been David's close and trusted friend and counselor, so wise that his advice was "as if a man inquired of the oracle of God" (2 Sam. 16:23). He had a grievance since he was the grandfather of Bathsheba (as inferred from 2 Sam. 11:3 compared with 2 Sam. 23:34); and he saw the weakness of David's position at the time, and the strength of Absalom against the other heirs. Leaving out divine Providence, Absalom seemed sure of success, and Ahithophel chose the stronger side. But David had another

counselor, Hushai the Archite, a clerk on the southern borders of Ephraim, six miles west of Bethel. He met David, offered his services, and was sent to Jerusalem to defeat the political wisdom of Ahithophel, by pretending to be on Absalom's side. He defeated Ahithophel's wise counsel by proposing a foolish plan which appealed to Absalom's vanity by a flattering picture of himself at the head of an immense army, like a world-conqueror, and all the nation, as it were, singing "Hail to the Chief," as they did to his father when he returned from his victory over Goliath. Ahithophel felt so certain that Absalom's cause was now lost, and all his hopes were ruined, that, like Judas, he went out and committed suicide.

9. The Brief Reign of Absalom. This delay enabled Absalom to reign three months in Jerusalem while he was assembling his army.

10. The Battle Array. The armies assembled in the forest of Ephraim. "The nature of the country gave every advantage to David's little band of trained warriors."

The army of David was divided into three divisions under three able generals. "Gideon had divided his handful into three, that he might make a simultaneous impression on three different parts of the Midianite host, and thus contribute the better to the defeat of the whole. So David divided his army into three, that, meeting Absalom's at three different points, he might prevent a concentration of the enemy that would have swallowed up his whole force."—Blakie.

11. The Armies Met, and David's army under Joab gained a decisive victory.

12. The Death of Absalom.—"Amid this scattered fight Absalom was separated from his men, and as he fled from a party of the enemy, the mule on which he rode carried him beneath the low branches of a spreading terebinth and left him hanging by the head, probably in a forked bough. The first soldier who came up spared his life because of the king's command, and went to tell Joab. The unscrupulous chief hurried to the spot, and thrust three javelins into Absalom's heart. There was probably a true regard for the king and kingdom in this act of Joab. He knew that Absalom could not with safety be suffered to live, and that it would be difficult to rid the state of so foul a member at any other time than now, when a just right to slay him had been earned in open battle."—Kittos. Absalom's body was cast into a great pit, and a great heap of stones were cast upon him, either in detestation of his memory, or as a monument to distinguish the place.

13. How the News Was Brought to David.—Vs. 24-32. Two famous runners brought the news to David—the Cushite, and Ahimaaz, the son of the high priest. Joab would not permit Ahimaaz to go at first, because he did not wish the son of David's friend to bear the sad news. He therefore sent a well-known runner, "the Cushite," that is, "the Ethiopian," who would think he was carrying good news of the victory to David. But after he had obtained a good start, Joab permitted Ahimaaz also to go.

14. "David sat between the two gates." The inner and outer gates.

15. "If he be alone, there is tidings," for if he were a fugitive after defeat, there would be others with him.

16. "Ahimaaz said... All is well." He spoke the truth, but not all the truth. It was well that Absalom was defeated, and that he was dead; well for the kingdom, and well for David. Ahimaaz would state the good news first in order to break the shock of the other news about Absalom.

17. "Is the young man Absalom safe?" David's heart turned toward his wayward son in infinite love. "A great tumult, but I knew not what it was." This was a falsehood (v. 20), but it was uttered to soften the sad news.

18. "Cuck!" (the Cushite) "came." He was not so delicate in his announcement of the news.

19. "The enemies of my lord," etc. "The Ethiopian slave then comes, tells the same news, hears the same question; and, with no touch of reverence for the father's sorrow, nakedly blurts out, as if he were the bearer of good news, that which filled up the measure of David's woe."—E. H. Plumptre.

20. David's Lament for Absalom.—V. 33. "Went up to the chamber." To be alone in his sorrow. "And wept. O my son Absalom!" "There is not in the whole of the Old Testament a passage of deeper pathos than this."—Cook. "Would God I had died for thee." "So Moses (Ex. 32:32), and so St. Paul (Rom. 9:3), would have sacrificed themselves, had it been possible, to save others. His wish to die in Absalom's stead was no mere extravagance of grief. David knew his own peace was made with God; he could die at any time. If Absalom were spared in life, he might yet repent. But such an exchange could not be."—Hanna.