

Loup City Northwestern

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

As a wonder, the two-minute trotter lasted just about that long.

"An artistic swindle" is impersonal, but it involves one or more artistic swindlers.

It would be a weak kind of patriotism that could not survive if deprived of the toy pistol.

Mme. Melba refuses to be interviewed by reporters. Must be afraid of striking a false note.

Every man has his price, but most of us are able to remain ostensibly honest because we can't get it.

The day still may come when the American trotting horse will be used to set the pace for automobile races.

Sometimes the man who proudly wears a campaign button in his coat lapel has to fasten his suspender with a nail.

You can never make a woman believe that the grocer who stops to admire the baby is giving her short weight.

It is reported that the recording angel having charge of the New York political books is suffering from writer's cramp.

Probably a considerable part of the expenditure of \$1,336,000 for target practice in the navy is required for new targets.

The Senate has been compelled to hesitate in deciding some vexatious questions. But "is marriage a failure" is not one of them.

It will pay you to be just as economical with coal this winter as you were a year ago, even though there may be no necessity.

Chile takes this occasion to invite public attention to several excellent bargains in battleships only slightly used and as good as new.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw declares that the Daughters of the Revolution are inconsistent, but, after all, isn't that lovely woman's privilege?

It is a fine assumption of courage and sangfroid which the Canadians are now giving, considering that nobody is holding Algy Sartoris.

A couple who were married on top of the Montauk lighthouse came down to earth soon after, just as do other couples when they are wedded.

Santo Domingo's people are determined that they will be no longer ruled by a person of the name of Wos y Gil, and who can blame them?

If the Princess Radziwill gets that \$7,000,000 from the estate of Cecil Rhodes, Charles M. Schwab might show her where she could invest it.

Most of the strike troubles are confined to Spain and the United States. Maybe this is a punishment to the two countries for warring with each other.

Miss Ellen M. Stone has managed to restrain any impulse she may have had to write a flattering obituary of Sareffo, the Macedonian insurgent leader.

From Sir Thomas' willingness to give up the cup races it must be inferred that being called a jolly good fellow is not quite so effective a jolly as had been supposed.

Never mind Ann. The Memphis Commercial-Appeal says: "There is a girl over in London who has twelve different personalities. What kin is she to Joe Chamberlain?"

Japan and Russia continue to deny that they are anything but the best of friends, but no soldier or sailor on either side would find it prudent to ask for a leave of absence.

Two boys, 7 and 5 years old, have just traveled from Scotland to Seattle alone. It's a great deal easier to check a child on a railway than it is sometimes to check a child at home.

The report that a hen 26 years old is on exhibition at Budapest is probably true. At least we are sure that the hen is as far away as Budapest, or our landlady would have purchased it by this time.

That Canadian statesman who suggests that Uncle Sam is trying to get the north pole preparatory to annexing Canada deserves fame as the first man who has discovered a practical use for the pole.

H. B. Marriott-Watson, who says the American woman is a destroyer of civilized society, should stick to straight fiction in the form of the novel. There is no demand for fiction in the diluted form of the critical essay.

Bishop Potter severely condemns the one-child family and expresses deep pity for that "most unfortunate" child. By the way, why don't some of these propounders of the race suicide theory specify about what would be the happy medium?

PANIC AND NO PANIC

TRUE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER OF 1893-1897.

Although Subjected to Far Greater Strain in the Past Two Months, Business and Industry Have Been Upheld by Protection Prosperity.

Rehashing a puerile argument long since discredited and dropped by fair-minded people, the Washington Post wastes its editorial space in reminding Senator Foraker that:

"The panic of 1893 came on almost a year before the Democratic tariff of 1894—the only Democratic tariff which the generation knows anything about—was enacted. And, of course, he knows that Democratic tariff was highly protective. It was, in fact, a stimulus to our industries, if we may judge from its effects. Under its operation there was a very considerable revival of business—a great improvement over the paralysis that came on in 1893 under the McKinley tariff of 1890."

Every person in this country who in 1893 was directly or indirectly connected with productive enterprises affected by foreign competition—and every other person of fair intelligence, too, for that matter—knows perfectly well that the terrible panic of that year was brought on almost entirely by the election of a free trade administration supported by free trade majorities in both Houses of Congress. The absolute certainty that Grover Cleveland would recommend, and that Congress would enact the repeal of the McKinley protective tariff and bring in a tariff framed on free trade or tariff-for-revenue lines, had more to do than all other causes combined with precipitating the tremendous industrial and financial crash of 1893. While the threat was not put into execution until eighteen months after the inauguration of Cleveland, and while it is true that the Wilson-Gorman abomination was much less radi-

MAINE DOES NOT WANT IT.

Strong Opposition to the Canadian Reciprocity Scheme.

There are few men in Maine who are better qualified to speak on the subject of reciprocity with Canada than Hon. William Engel of Bangor, a man who knows what Canadian competition means, who is familiar with the points at issue between the two countries, and who knows the condition of the workmen on both sides of the line. Therefore, his remarks before the Maine Board of Trade at Biddeford were full of interest. Without laying any claim to represent anybody except himself, Mr. Engel said he believed that the reciprocity which Canada sought with this country and which the free traders advocated would be of infinite harm to the industries of Maine, and particularly so to those of Eastern Maine. Free lumber from Canada, Mr. Engel said, would mean running our mills at a loss and an early closing of any attempt to manufacture lumber or to make pulp. It would mean that our farmers must sell their oats, potatoes, beef, eggs, hay and poultry much cheaper than they do now. It would mean more abandoned farms, more boys and girls going away from the state to find work, more cases of bankruptcy, more poverty, and more decay in every industry and in every trade.

Continuing Mr. Engel gave a very vivid and most truthful picture of the good times which prevail in Eastern Maine to-day owing to a continuance of our protective policy. Not only are all the laboring men who reside along the Penobscot river employed at good wages, but local millmen and manufacturers are sending away for new help. In our mills the men employed at the same kind of work as those in New Brunswick receive from 25 to 50 per cent higher wages. This money not only makes our citizens more comfortable and better dressed, but it puts money in our savings banks and enables our laborers to own homes and puts them

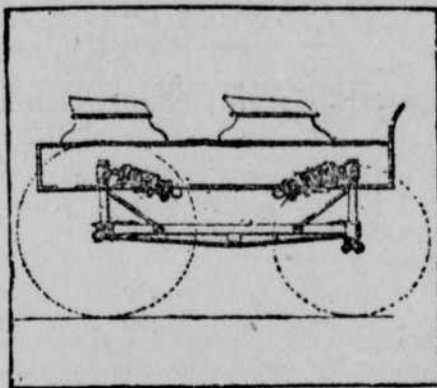
OF APPROVED VALUE

IDEAS OF INVENTORS, BOTH NEW AND USEFUL.

Spiral Spring for Carriage Bodies Has Much to Recommend It—Portable Bathing Apparatus—Protection for Propeller Blades.

New Vehicle Spring.

The accompanying illustration will convey graphically better than words can tell a recently patented method of mounting vehicle bodies which allows the utilization of the familiar spiral springs in the place of the flat ones now so generally used for this purpose. The front and rear axles



Spiral Springs for Carriage Bodies.

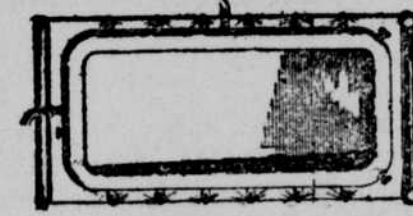
support upright standards, which are suitably braced to give greater rigidity to the under frame. The body of the vehicle is supported from each standard by means of helical springs, which are inclined inwardly toward the center of the carriage body, thus exerting radial pulls to prevent lateral swaying without interfering with their vertical yielding movement.

Improved Propeller Blades.

Covering steel propeller blades with thin sheet brass or copper to protect them from corrosion has been successfully accomplished by an English shipbuilding firm. The sheathing is closely imbedded to the surface beneath, with specially constructed joints at the leading and following edges of the blades. While the experiment was made simply to overcome corrosion it has been found by actual tests that the steamers of the Clan Line which have had their propellers thus sheathed have shown considerably better speeds with less coal consumption than sister vessels fitted with cast iron propellers. This is probably due to the decreased friction of the water under the action of the revolving blades.

Portable Bathing Apparatus.

In the illustration we show a woman's invention, which should be greatly appreciated by those who are unable to rise from bed long enough to take a bath. As is well known, one of the greatest aids in restoring the health is cleanliness, and thorough bathing of the skin to remove the impurities which have exuded from the pores will often have as good effect



Inflated Tubes Surround Edges.

This bathing apparatus consists of a waterproof tub, with a surrounding air-tight tube, which can be inflated to form a raised wall around the edges of the sheet high enough to contain a considerable amount of water. When the tubes are deflated it is a comparatively easy task to roll or lift the patient onto the sheet, as the tubes lie flat on the bed. After the inflation is completed the water can be poured in, or a line of hose can be connected with the hot water faucet in the bathroom or washbowl to fill the "tub" to the desired height. After the bath the water is drained off through a short section of hose beneath the pneumatic tubing.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

In view of the recent attempts made in New Jersey to destroy the mosquitoes by the use of petroleum on the standing water of the lowlands, and also on account of the experiments made by experts in Cuba to show that mosquitoes carried malarial and fever germs, the report of Major Penton, principal medical officer of the Sudan, is of especial interest. Only a short time ago mosquitoes were so thick in his locality that the use of nets to ward off the pests was a necessity, but now these can be dispensed with almost entirely. Several marshy swamps surrounding the town have been filled up by gangs of workmen, thus leaving no breeding place for the insects. With their disappearance there has also been a marked decrease in malarial fever, all the medical officers of the district agreeing that this has been the healthiest year on record, and it is probable that when the work has been completed malaria will have disappeared from the region altogether.

Census of Krupp Works.

A recent census taken for the firm shows that the Krupp works in Germany employ in all 41,013 persons, of whom 4,046 were classed as managers, clerks, bookkeepers, overseers, etc., and 36,967 as workmen. The total number of persons supported by these works, including employees, their wives, children and other dependents, was 147,645. The average wages paid last year were 4.52 marks, or \$1.08 per day.

A man should dress so that his garments will neither attract nor offend the eye.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS LESSON

Lesson IX, Nov. 23—David's Charge to Solomon—1 Chron. 28:1-10.

Text—"Trust in the Lord with All Thine Heart"—Proverbs 3:5.

I. David's Return to Jerusalem.—We now return to the history where we left it in Lesson VI. After the defeat and death of Absalom David returned to Jerusalem and reigned there the remaining months or years of his life, continuing the preparations for the building of the temple, and making arrangements for his successor. David had accomplished nearly all of his heart's desire as to his kingdom. He had found it small and left it great. He found it chaos, he left it finely organized. He found religion at a low ebb, and left it earnest, active, organized for work. But there was one great work on which he had set his heart which he could not accomplish, and that was the rearing of a temple worthy of the religion of the true God, and which should hold up the name of the true God before the nations, and make permanent in his own nation the principles and teachings of the divine religion.

II. The Choice of a Successor.—David was growing old, and the infirmities of age were rapidly growing upon him. The question of his successor must have been in every one's thoughts.

III. Solomon.—His name means "The Peaceful," still common in the East in the form of Suleiman. Nathan called him Jedidiah, "The Darling of Jehovah," or "Beloved of Jehovah."

He was born about B. C. 1035 or 1034, in Jerusalem, and must have been nineteen or twenty years old when he was called to become king. His father was David, in the maturity of his age; and his mother was Bathsheba, the granddaughter of the first Ahithophel. Solomon was their first son after their legal marriage (2 Sam. 12:24), and he had three younger brothers (1 Chron. 3:5).

He was placed under the care and training of the prophet Nathan, a faithful, pure and wise teacher. He would be brought up thus in the religion and learning of the Jews. He developed a great taste for science and literature (1 Kings 4:32-34). He had the advantages of being the child of David's later years and the subdued piety which characterized those years. His mother, too, doubtless joined with David in his penitential piety, for she had great influence over him to the last.

Practical.—Almost every child born into a Christian family has greater opportunities and blessings than even Solomon had. All Solomon's wisdom and wealth could not bring him so many advantages and comforts and blessings as a poor child may have in this age. How much God and your parents expect of you. Many a hope and joy depends on you for fruition. Whether you shall be the blessing of your parents' old age or bring their gray hairs in sorrow to the grave depends upon your conduct.

IV. The Ratification Assembly.—V. 1.

The kingdom was a constitutional monarchy, and it was necessary that the selection of Solomon should be ratified by the tribes through their authorized representatives. Hence "David assembled" at Jerusalem, the capital, all the princes of Israel," which name included all the tribes. The distinction between Israel and Judah was not made till forty years later when the kingdom was divided.

V. David's Address to the Assembly.—Vs. 2-7. Introduction. "The king stood upon his feet." He usually spoke sitting on his throne, and in his feeble condition this would have been natural. But he now stood up to show the importance of the occasion, and to make sure that all the great assembly could hear every word. "My brethren, and my people." David addresses them with tender affection. He is one of them. He is seeking their good, and their co-operation in all his plans.

All Plan and Hope. "As for me, I had in mine heart." For the honor of God, and for the good of the nation, to preserve them from the evils of idolatry, to inspire them with faith and love toward God, to cherish the religious feelings which would make them upright and large-hearted toward their fellow-men, it was wise "to build an house of rest" where could abide in a worthy home "the ark of the covenant of the Lord," the center of the religious life of the nation. "And for the footstool of our God."

"Heaven is his throne of glory; the earth, and the most magnificent temples that can be built upon it, are but his footstool. So much difference is there between the manifestations of the divine glory in the upper and the lower world." See Isa. 60:13. "Had made ready for the building." David had gathered immense sums of gold and silver, worth hundreds of millions of dollars, besides iron and brass beyond counting, and cedar from Mt. Lebanon, and marble building stones. See 1 Chron. 22:14-16, and Lesson XI on the temple. David had set his heart on this great work.

His Disappointment. "But God said . . . Thou shalt not build an house for my name." God denied David's wish only to have it accomplished in a nobler, larger, more perfect way, with richer meaning and wider influence. See Lesson II. of this quarter. "Because thou hast shed blood." The shedding of blood, even in war, was held to render a man unclean, and so to disqualify him for a time from association with the

worshippers of God (Num. 31:19). The Divine Way of Answering David's Desire 4. "The Lord . . . chose me . . . to be king over Israel forever." God did not forget him, as might seem to the people from his refusal to let him build the temple. But God had given him a perpetual kingdom which was as glorious as a promise for the nation as for the king.

Solomon Appointed to be David's Successor. 5. "He hath chosen Solomon my son to sit upon the throne." His own title having been made secure, he shows that the same title, by the same authority, descends to Solomon. God's choice of Solomon was shown through the prophet Nathan, through the character of Solomon, and his fitness to be king."

6. "He shall build my house." Carrying out David's plans and hopes "I have chosen him to be my son." "Greatness in origin, as well as elevation in rank, has always been relied upon by rulers in the Orient to impress their subjects with a due sense of their dignity."

The One Condition. 7. "If he be constant to do my commandments." Only through this condition could the kingdom be established forever.

VI. An Appeal to the People.—V. 8. A good king could do very much, by precept and example, by rewards and punishments, to make the kingdom what it ought to be, but he could not succeed unless the people joined with him. And this was especially necessary with so young and inexperienced a king as Solomon. David therefore besought the people to do their part.

"In the sight (the eyes) of all Israel, who were the congregation of the Lord, Jehovah their God. These rulers were surrounded by a 'great cloud of witnesses' (Heb. 12:1), who would watch their course. So Moses said to their fathers, 'I call heaven and earth to witness against you this day that I have set before these life and death, the blessing and the curse; therefore choose life' (Deut. 30:19). 'And in the audience (the ears) of our God (who would hear their promises and listen to the report of what they should do) keep (observe, obey) and seek for (do your best to learn) all the commandments of the Lord.' Because of their position and power the rulers should be most careful to set a good example before the people. No nation can win the highest success unless its people are righteous."

VII. An Appeal to Solomon.—Vs. 9, 10. David now turns from the princes of Israel to his son Solomon, and urges him to the only course by which his life can be a success.

1. 9. "Know thou the God of thy father." It was through God that David had accomplished his great work, and from a shepherd boy had been transformed into a king, a poet, a statesman, whose influence has been felt all down the ages. What God had done for the father he would do for the son on the same conditions.

He would know God by studying his law, by regarding his providence, by keeping in mind what he had done in the past, by obeying his law and doing his will.

2. "Serve him with a perfect heart." An undivided allegiance, seeking first the kingdom of God and its righteousness, being free from self-seeking.

3. "A willing mind." Freely choosing the right way, delighting in God. An unwilling obedience is no obedience at all.

4. A motive for obedience: "For the Lord searcheth all hearts." He will know whether the obedience is sincere and true, or unwilling and, therefore, transient and unworthy.

5. Another motive: "If thou seek him" strive to know his will and to obey him; he will be found." No one ever seeks him in vain. But there is no finding without seeking. The best gifts always come in that way.

6. A third motive: "If thou forsake him. God cannot give to the evil and the disobedient the blessings that belong to righteousness, without overturning the moral world."

7. A fourth motive: 10. "The Lord hath chosen thee." He hath given you a great and blessed work to do, which can be done only by obedience and righteousness. One of the strongest motives for serving God is found in the assurance that one is chosen by God for the service, that he is fulfilling God's designs and carrying out God's will.

VIII. The Death and Burial of David.—1 Chron. 29:26-30. David died at the age of seventy, "full of days, riches and honor" (1 Chron. 29:28). He was buried at Jerusalem in the tombs of the kings cut in the rocks under Mt. Zion. No trace of his tomb now remains, although it still existed in the time of Christ (Acts 2:29).

IX. Review of David's Character.—David was a noble, brave, loving man, with strong passions, a warm heart, and a ready, generous hand; a devoted friend, attractive, bright, joyous, poetic, deeply religious and devoted, strong in faith, unselfish and sincerely good. He fell into some of the vices of the age; he committed a great crime; he was too easy in his family government; but his repentance and public confession prove him to be at heart a true and godly man, one of the greatest and best men that ever lived. He was a great general, a great statesman, a great poet, a great organizer, a great man. The portrait in 1 Chron. 29:28 is a true picture of David's life as a whole.

THE RISING FLOOD.



J. Bull—I'm beginning to think this stick is very little protection in a storm like this.

—Adapted from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

cal and drastic in its free trade features than had been feared and expected, the shock came with the election of a president and a congress pledged to abolish protection. The worst was anticipated, and all industrial production in any manner dependent upon tariff protection was either checked or wholly paralyzed in consequence.

The financial element entering into the causes of the panic of 1893 was a minor element. It would have been of slight and temporary consequence if industrial production had not succumbed to the impending adverse effects of hostile and destructive legislation by a political party committed to the policy of unrestrained foreign competition. The financial world has within the past six years safely withstood several shocks of far greater violence than the shock of too much silver in the treasury in 1893. In the past sixty days there have been some very severe jolts and disturbances and strains which have proved short-lived and relatively harmless. Why? Simply and solely because the country was on a sound, safe footing of industrial productive prosperity—protection prosperity, in short. Does any one suppose that under Wilson-Gorman tariff conditions a shrinkage of over \$500,000,000 in the stock values of a single corporation could have occurred inside of a fortnight without producing a panic? Shrinkages amounting to billions of dollars have lately squeezed the gas out of a market overloaded with inflated securities, and yet there has been no panic. Why? Because the country is now doing business under Dingley tariff and protection conditions.

The plea of the Washington Post that the panic of 1893 occurred under the McKinley tariff, estimated in the light of indisputable fact and history, appears childish and absurd.

In a way to become capitalists.—Bangor News.

Cobdenism and the Silk Industry.

England was once the home of a flourishing silk manufacturing industry, which thrived until protection was removed. Ever since that event it has been steadily declining, and now its proportions are insignificant. Meanwhile the importation of silk fabrics into Great Britain has attained large proportions, their value reaching as high as \$70,000,000 in a single year. If there is any raw silk now imported into the United Kingdom the quantity is too small to receive especial mention in the table of imports furnished by the Statesman's Year Book. The avowed object of the Cobdenites in killing off the domestic silk industry of Great Britain was to make silk fabrics cheaper by opening the British markets to foreign competition, but the figures of consumption show that this aim was not accomplished. There is more silk per capita worn today in the United States than in any other country on the globe. Its use is not confined to any class, the housemaid as well as her mistress arraying herself in silken fabrics. The development of the silk industry in the United States under the circumstances may be set down as one of the greatest triumphs of the protective policy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Diamonds and Duties.

Thirty millions dollars' worth of diamonds and other precious stones were imported last year. During the year 1897, our last free trade year, the importations were valued at \$2,500,000. The duty paid this last year exceeded \$2,000,000, or enough to pay the salaries of the entire House of Representatives. The tariff enables us to wear diamonds and its provisions help Uncle Sam to pay his bills without burdening the people.