

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

VOLUME XXI.

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY MARCH 11, 1904

NUMBER 17

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

AARON WALL
Lawyer
Practices in all Courts
Loup City, Neb.

ROBT. P. STARR
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

W. J. FISHER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
Will Defend in Foreclosure Cases.
ALSO DO A
General Real Estate Business.
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

M. H. MEAD
Bonded Abstracter
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.
Only set of Abstract books in county

J. H. LONG
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office Opposite St. Elmo
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

S. A. ALLEN,
DENTIST,
LOUP CITY, NEB.

OFFICE.—One door east of St. Elmo Hotel. My equipment is modern and my prices will be as low as can be expected for good work. I would be pleased to have you call. Open evenings.
In a dental operation the main consideration is the result. The pain is greatly modified by modern equipment.

DR. A. R. NORTON,
Veterinary Surgeon and
HORSE DENTIST.

OFFICE.—At my new residence second door east of opera house.
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

Wesley McCombs, H F Hobart
McCOMBS & HOBART
Livery & Feed Stable
Loup City, Nebraska.

Our teams are all good drivers and we are able to give you the best of turnouts. Our prices are reasonable and we can give satisfaction to all who wish our services.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

F. E. BREWER
Will insure you in the
St. Paul Fire Marine,
Continental, Springfield,
or National Ins. Co.'s

Also, Takes Orders for
TREES and SCHOOL SUPPLIES
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

City Dray
AND
Transfer Line.
J. W. & A. T. CONGER, Props

All kinds of hauling will be given prompt attention and will make a specialty of moving household goods. We solicit your patronage.
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

FIRST CLASS
Livery and Feed Stable
Loup City, Nebraska.

J. B. DRAPER, Prop.
Special Service given to the traveling trade.

OUR SCHOOLS

The following paper was read before the woman's club at its last meeting, and is given to our readers by request of the members:

Madam President and Members of the Unity Club:

The subject which you have assigned to me, "Our Schools," is one of deep, practical interest to the community in which we live. It touches the women of our town perhaps even more than the men, because the duties and responsibilities connected with the rearing of children fall chiefly upon us.

We ought not to forget that we live in a state where woman is given the right to vote on school matters. Whatever we may think on the question of female suffrage, or the general right of franchise, it seems to me we are pretty generally agreed that as to school matters it is a good thing that we enjoy the right to vote.

At all events, we are bound to accept the fact that under existing laws we share equally with the men the responsibility for the education of our children. We can no longer criticize and find fault with our husbands, if school matters go wrong, but we must take the blame to ourselves.

In many things we enjoy the luxury of telling the men how much better we could do than they do, if we only had the power or the opportunity. But this is not the case in regard to our public schools. The men can now turn round upon us and say to us, we have given you the power and the opportunity; now let us see you do something; show us the more excellent way. I am one of those who believe that we ought to rise to the full measure of our responsibility and do something for the cause of education, which shall be worthy of our day and justify the wisdom of the law-makers in granting us the school franchise.

Now I wish to suggest, in the first place, that because we have now a direct voice and a legal control in school matters by virtue of the franchise, there is no reason that we should neglect the use of any of those powers which we had previously. It has been generally supposed that woman had some influence with man and that when she did not have the right to vote herself, she still had the ability to affect his vote. Why should we not still retain this influence over men? Will it not be wise on our part to use tact and persuasive arts with the men to win their vote for the good objects which we seek at our school elections? I have sometimes thought there was danger of antagonizing the men by the exercise of the voting power. You know we must admit that the men are a little contrary and object to being driven. If we are too dictatorial and insist too strongly on our ideas, the men will bolt and go over to the opposition.

I believe, therefore, it will be good policy to make the men our allies and friends. They are often strong-willed and forceful, and our aim should be to enlist their strong wills and their energy on our side. Some years ago, we made a vigorous effort to bring about a reform in school matters in Loup City, and we so far succeeded as to elect two ladies on the school board. I fear our attempt at reform was nullified to some extent by the latent jealousy of the men and their natural contrariness. They were alarmed lest the women should monopolize the offices and assume the reins of power and reduce them to a state of political subservience. Now I would advocate the election of men only upon our school board until such time as they shall cease to fear the dominance of women, but let us see to it that the

best men are elected on the school board men who are themselves well educated and who take an active interest in the cause of education. It is not in the power of the men themselves to elect their best element. They can only do this by the help of the women. I propose that we come to the aid of the most intelligent and moral element among the men in this community for the purposes of school reform and that the very first reform we aim at shall be to elect scholarly men and solid business men as members of our school board.

In looking back over the educational history of our town for the past twenty-five years, we all know that the best qualified men have not always been elected for our school officers. We have had men on the school board who could not pass an examination in any of the higher grades; men who could neither speak nor write grammatically; who took no interest in the cause of education; who held the idea that it required no more ability to teach children than it did to hoe corn or dig potatoes. Undoubtedly, we have had some good men on the board, but it has seldom been possible to elect such.

Let our motto be to elect only our best qualified men upon the school board, and let us take as our allies in this movement for school reform the cleanest and best men in our community. We can win out, if we do this, and we cannot win out in any other way. This is the first reform that should be attempted.

Why is Loup City behind all the neighboring towns educationally? I undertake to say the chief reason is that these other towns have elected their brightest and best men upon their school boards; men who were themselves well educated and who appreciated the advantages of education. While we on the other hand have been running our school elections on the basis of ward politics and electing, for the most part, men who had no qualifications for school offices. Until we elect progressive men upon the school board we shall continue to be a quarter of a century behind all the neighboring towns educationally. How many of us feel ourselves deeply humiliated and disgraced as we compare our schools with St. Paul and Ord. The backward condition of our schools has driven away from our community the best and most desirable class of immigration, men of capital and of good social standing. Business men had better wake up to this fact. It is a question that touches our material prosperity. If our public schools had been equal to those of Ord our business would have developed to the standard of Ord. Ignorance and poverty go hand in hand as far as communities are concerned. As we make progress in intelligence we make progress in wealth. After we have succeeded in electing a qualified school board, all other reforms will come easily. One of the first will be to secure the 11th and 12th grades. It is really a shame that we are without them now. Look at the expense which the parents of our children have been put to in sending their children away to other counties to secure the higher education. Thousands of dollars have gone out of this town and out of this county which ought to have been kept at home to aid in building up our educational system and enriching our merchants here. I see no reason why at the very next annual meeting this very question should not be made an issue and the school board instructed by the vote of the school meeting, to put in the two additional grades and hire the additional teachers that will be needed. I will also suggest that we as women ought to take a special interest in securing school reform along the line of man-

ners and morals. Some teachers seem to entertain the view that these matters belong exclusively to home training but I cannot agree to this. I admit that as parents we cannot shift the entire responsibility upon our teachers, but must look well to the manners and morals of our children at home. It must be remembered, however, that our children are in the hands of the teacher for 5 1/2 hours of the day and the influences and instructions which they receive at school will outbalance what they receive at home. Living as we do, under a republican form of government, it is important that our children should be taught to be truthful and honest and possessed of moral courage to stand for the right. It is important that they should be trained in habits of neatness, punctuality, order, obedience to law and respect for the rights of others, without these qualifications our scholars cannot become good citizens, and it has been well said that the school houses dotted all over this greatest of all republics, are factories for the manufacture of good citizens. I go farther than this: I think our teachers should teach gentle manners, kindness and politeness. These constitute a grace and ornament in every kind of society. It is a very mistaken idea which assumes that only the wealthy or aristocratic classes are expected to be polite and gentle and refined. Unfortunately, these classes do not always exemplify the highest type of courtesy, but sometimes have only a surface polish which barely conceals the native roughness and coarseness beneath. Often the poor and middle classes manifest a higher type of tractability. In a republic we ought all to be gentle people. Good manners are an ornament to the humblest citizen and in aristocratic countries they become a throned monarch better than his crown. I was very much pained to hear that less than a year ago, a stranger, who visited our town with a view to locating here, was so shocked to observe the bad manners of some scholars that he instantly made up his mind not to bring his own children to town where the manners of the pupils were so entirely neglected in the public schools. As women, let it be our care to see that morals and manners are part of the curriculum in our schools. I have not time to point out other reforms which are to be desired. In conclusion I wish to say that I only hope that there may result a generous spirit of rivalry between the men and the women of this town to see which of the sexes shall contribute most to the educational advancement of the scholars of this town.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more, and more of reverence in us dwell, that mind and soul according well, may make one music as before but vaster."
Mrs. R. J. NIGHTINGALE.

All He Asks.
My old ambitions I've forsown
And rainbows I no longer chase;
Deceptive pleasure now I scorn
With what I get my wants keep pace.
I'm not at all allured by glory;
I've had a glimpse behind the mask
That covers heroes famed in story—
Just solid comfort's all I ask.

I think I've had my fill of love;
In time it gets a trifle boring;
No flower, lock of hair or glove
Do I consider worth the storing;
The cup that cheers I am not taking;
At one time I could drink a cask;
But now it sets my head to aching—
Just solid comfort's all I ask.

A big armchair, a blazing fire,
A seasoned pipe, a book worth reading
And slippers ease I most desire;
Few things beyond these I am needing.
My old ambitions but amuse me
As in the fire's warm glow I bask
I'm wiser now, so please excuse me—
Just solid comfort's all I ask.
—Chicago News.

What He Wanted.
Lord Melbourne, when British prime minister, was pressed to give an appointment to a man because he was a good fellow, "and always votes with us when he thinks we are right." "D— him! What's the good of that?" demanded his lordship. "I want a fellow who will support me when I am wrong."

CONHISER'S

«THE»
The Popular Up-to-Date
EMPORIUM

— FOR —
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings
DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS,
SHOES AND GROCERIES
All Goods Strictly First Class

PHONE G 7

W. R. MELLOR

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.
Buys, Sells and Rents

REAL ESTATE

RESIDENT AGENT FOR B. & M. LANDS
AND LINCOLN LAND CO. TOWN LOTS.

GRAIN, COAL AND HOGS

BOUGHT AT THE
B. & M. Elevators

MCALPINE, LOUP CITY, SCHAUPP SIDING,
ASHTON AND FARWELL.

Coal for Sale at Loup City and Ashton. Will Buy
HOGS AT SCHAUPP SIDING AND FARWELL

Call and see our coal and get prices on grain.
E. G. TAYLOR.

JOHN SOLMS

«DEALER IN»

HARDWARE

Furniture, Stoves and Tinware

My stock of shelf hardware, tinware, guns, cutlery and furniture is complete and our prices cannot fail to please.

Get our prices on steel ranges, cook stoves, heaters etc., before you buy. We can save you money on these articles. Your patronage solicited.

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.