

Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

If the amateur theatrical hug is dangerous, what must be said of the real article?

Can you name more than three people you have ever known who could tell a story well?

Don't waste any sympathy on Sully. He got exactly the dose of medicine his system needed.

Grim famine is beginning to stalk through parts of Russia and even the Tomsk cats are starving.

"True poverty is a blessing," said Father Huntington; and so it undoubtedly is; but ah—what is truth?

London's experts are only half right. It is not the biggest guns but the ability to use them that wins battles.

A Chicago alderman has just published a poem entitled "On Seeing a Robin." Yes, Chicago aldermen have changed.

If you must speculate be prudent. Don't plunge on margin until you have remembered to give a \$265,000 house to your wife.

Prince yuca-yowah-Fute-yalaf-Sabayousaw-Mohamed of Central Africa is lecturing in this country, but his name is not yet on every lip.

One sad thing about it is that the magazine editors will never ask Mr. Sully to write articles on the disadvantages of college education.

Patience, perseverance and practice will achieve wonders. Probably 5 per cent of our population can now pronounce Vladivostok without stuttering.

The juice of the rubber tree is 56 per cent water and 44 per cent rubber. The percentage of water is said to be much greater in the rubber trust.

Andrew Carnegie says that the captain of industry who seeks a hoard of dollars is of a low type. What a blessed thing is reform!—Philadelphia Ledger.

The "displaced mine" seems to be about as unpleasant for the Russians at Port Arthur as the "salted mine" was for the gullesters in the earlier days of the West.

Jiji is the name of the leading newspaper of Japan. It requires a pretty long stretch of the imagination to find that no Japanese breakfast can be complete without Jiji.

Asked what impressed him most in this country, W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, replied: "The fat Irishmen; we have none at home." Come over, the rest of you, and fatten up!

Gold deposits have been discovered in Tibet. This being the case, the Grand Lama may as well get ready to move out. England can't let Tibet lie around unused any longer.

"Do I like America as well as I did in former years?" says Patti. "O, no; the country has changed so much, and, really, it has not changed for the better." Just like Patti's voice.

The people would like clean money, no doubt, but they are willing to put up with badly soiled currency rather than not have it. The \$10 bill microbe isn't so very abhorrent, after all.

Various gentlemen who at one time or another have thought they could buy up all the wheat in the world will find the account of Mr. Sully's experience more thrilling than a detective story.

If a gallon of gasoline will run an automobile 20 miles and gasoline costs 15 cents a gallon, how long will it take you to save up money enough to buy a second-hand peff-peff-peff machine?

Mr. Kubelk's experience with a German audience differs from similar ones of some of our violinists in that sticks, stones, cabbages and eggs were not intended as a reflection upon his playing.

When the busy American reads that the census of India, just taken, shows a population of 294,000,000, or four times that of the United States, he just naturally can't help wondering how they all get a living.

"The main business of the child," avers Principal Watt, "is to grow." It is the opinion of many experienced parents that the main business of the male child is to eat. Growth is merely secondary and incidental.

John O. Heald of Orange, having offered a prize of \$100 for the words and music of a song that will best exemplify the true Yale spirit, poets will now rack their brains for a stirring phrase to rhyme with "T. H. with Harvard!"

Hetty Green having recently renounced \$4 a week rooms and purchased a handsome house in New York with art gallery and music room attachments, it is now in order for Russell Sage to design for himself a marble palace.

People going home from church in Pittsburg one Sunday were surprised and shocked when the wall of a clubhouse suddenly fell out and disclosed a number of their friends and neighbors playing poker in the upper rooms. Such is the story; but how did the good people know it was poker?

According to the tenets of the "new thought" practitioners, all material ills vanish before the vigorous onslaughts of our mentality; but nobody has reported that new thought will bring down the price of flour.

"DO EVERYTHING WELL," SAYS PRESIDENT OF C., R. I. AND P. ROAD



BENJ. L. WINCHELL

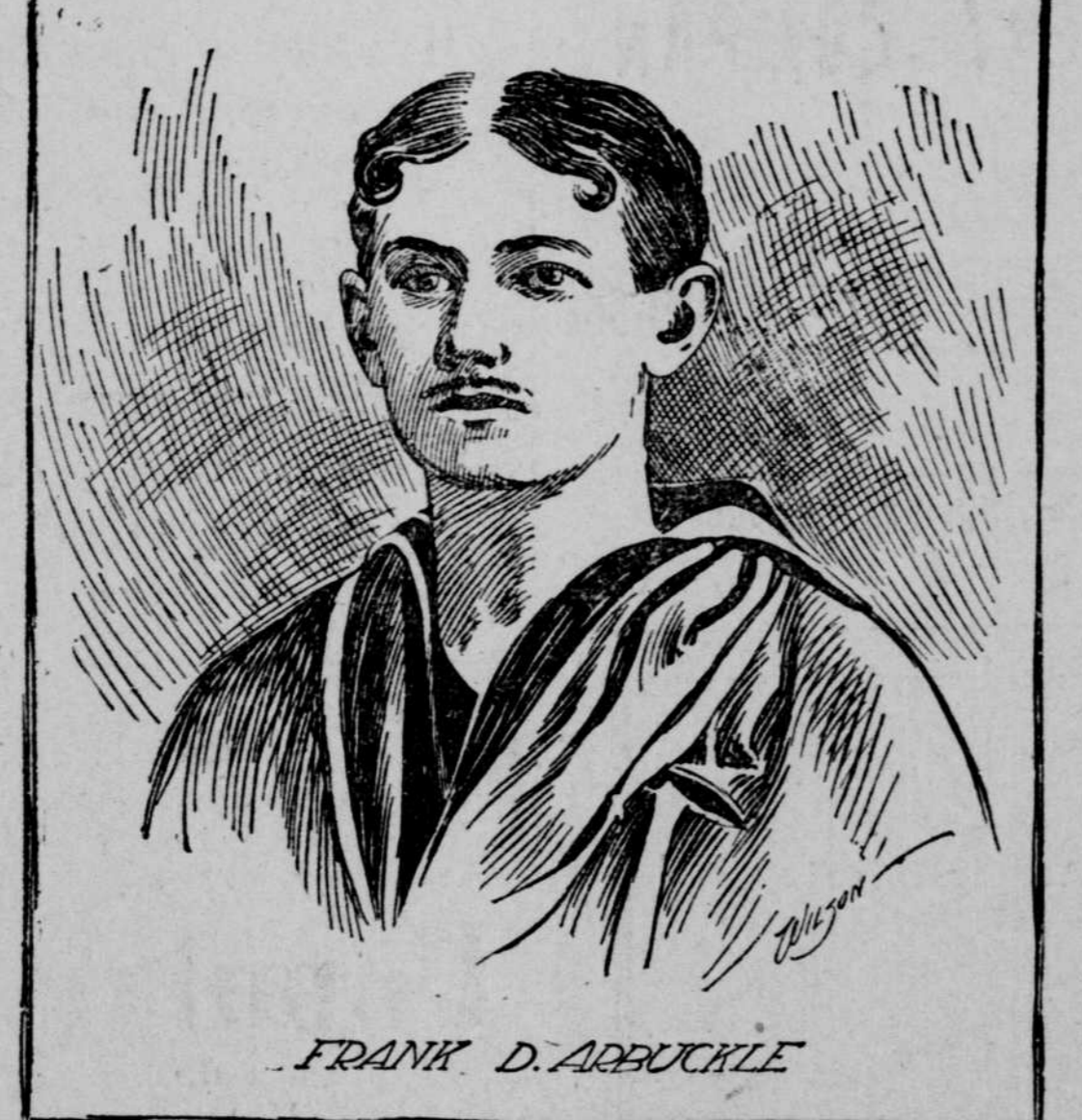
Everything worth doing is important. Don't think you haven't a responsible position until you are promoted. Do everything well. —Benjamin L. Winchell.

The photograph and sketch are portraits of Benjamin L. Winchell, the newly elected president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The drawing was made by a staff artist of the Chicago Examiner, and shows the man who has just been elected to the headship of one of the world's greatest transportation systems discussing the days of his \$10 a week clerkship and telling how he rose from a humble country lad to the position of eminence which he now occupies.

Knows Much of Russia.
Dr. Edward A. Steiner, professor of applied Christianity at Iowa college, Grinnell, who wrote the authorized American biography of Count Lyof Tolstoy, is credited with knowing more about Russia and the Slavic world generally than any other living American. He is a native of Vienna, where he began his education. Later he was at Leipzig and Heidelberg, receiving from the latter the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Women to Make Statue.
Miss Caroline Wood, daughter of a prominent St. Louis judge, has received the commission to make a statue of "The Spirit of Missouri" to surmount the dome of the Missouri building at the world's fair. The Missouri statue is her first large effort. Another woman sculptor whose work will be prominent at the fair is Miss Janet Scudder, a Terre Haute girl. Her work for the exhibition is a statue of President James Madison.

FRANK D. ARBUCKLE OF ILLINOIS CHAMPION GUNNER.



FRANK D. ARBUCKLE

Frank D. Arbuckle, who now has the distinction of being the champion gunner of the world, was born April 19, 1885, at Kingston, De Kalb county, Ill. He worked on his father's farm and attended the district school until his sixteenth year, when he entered the United States navy as an apprentice, where he served two and one-half years. At present he is on the cruiser Newark. He was in the recent engagement at Santo Domingo Feb. 3. In a recent target practice for championship he fired a six-inch gun twelve times in one minute and fifty-four seconds, hitting the target eleven times, thus breaking all previous records. The world's championship was heretofore held in England, the best record being the firing of a six-inch gun twelve times in two minutes, hitting the target nine times. The United States championship was held by a gunner from Wisconsin, but young Arbuckle, only 18 years of age, has given to Illinois the world's championship.

Kaiser Decorates American.
George W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, has received from Emperor William the Order of the Crown in recognition of various special acts of kindness to Prince Henry of Prussia, who visited this country two years ago. The distinction was conveyed to Mr. Boyd through the medium of Ambassador Baron von Sternburg. The Order of the Crown was instituted in 1861 by William I to commemorate his coronation as king of Prussia.

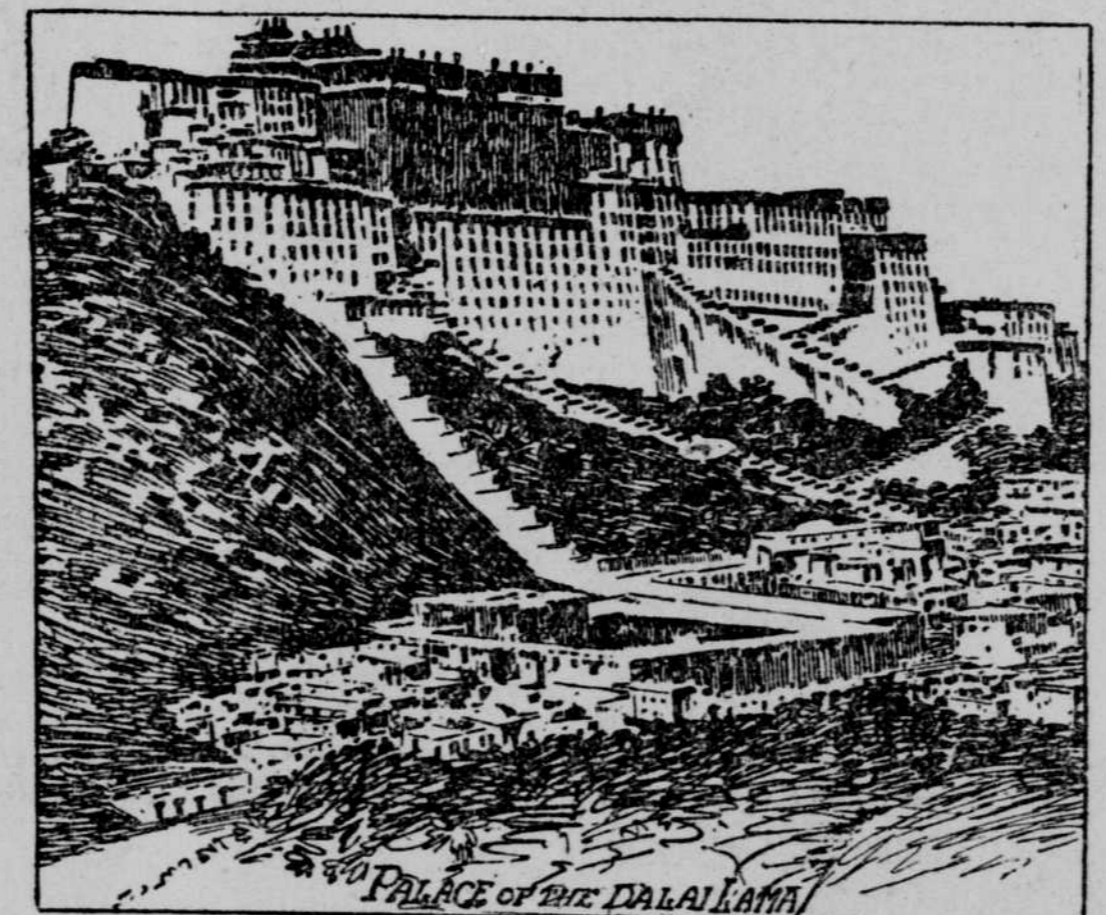
Dose Should Cure Anything.
Congressman Lacey of Iowa has made a great medical discovery and he loses no time in presenting it to the world. "It's a cure for pneumonia," says Mr. Lacey, "and it's a sure thing. Take six drops of asafetida, mix it into a drink of whisky and take it before going to bed. To be sure, you'll smell rather emphatically, but no pneumonia germ that ever came down the track can stand the fumes. They vacate in a hurry, and, really, I can't help admiring their judgment."

MOVE OF GREAT BRITAIN LOOKS LIKE LAND GRAB

While Russia is engaged with Japan in the debatable land of eastern China, England is fighting her way into the debatable land of southwest China. Col. Younghusband, at the head of a detachment of the British army, has forced his way over the Himalayas into Tibet and has defeated the Tibetans at Guru, not a hundred miles south of Lhasa, the Tibetan capital.

This advance of the British into Tibet had been more carefully prepared than was the Russian advance into Manchuria. Bhotan, the semi-independent mountain state lying south of Tibet to the east of the trade route from Bengal to Tibet, was brought under British control in 1865. British influence in Nepal, the Himalayan state south of Tibet, west of the trade route, was established in 1815. Between the two lies Sikkim, a Tibetan state, and a British protectorate was established over this in 1890. Control of Sikkim gave the British possession of the trade route as far north as the mountain passes.

Meantime Russian agents, Japanese priests, and Chinese travelers had penetrated to Lhasa. A Japanese priest was the first man to live for any length of time in the mysterious city, and on his return he published



his observations. Among the things he reported was the success of a Russian expedition to Lhasa bearing presents to the Grand Lama, or sovereign of the country. Among the presents was a consignment of American, or Springfield, rifles sent by the Czar as a personal gift to the Tibetan ruler.

England's answer to this report of Russian success was to order Col. Younghusband with 300 men across the mountain divide into Tibet. The expedition was called a commercial mission, and its object was declared to be to persuade the Tibetan government to remove the restrictions on the Indian tea trade. It was reported that, while Tibet purchased from China every year tea to the value of \$800,000, the government per-

mitted the Tibetan people to purchase scarcely any tea grown in India.

Col. Younghusband left Darjeeling, the outpost on the Indian frontier, in October last. He made his way to the higher mountain passes, where he was confronted by the Tibetans, who insisted that he should return. He held his position, however, and sent for reinforcements. Then he proceeded northward by way of Yatong, Chumbi, Pharijong, and over the difficult pass beyond into the Tang-la valley, making a new base at Tuna. A short distance north of this point, the Tibetans, under command of the general at Lhasa, disputed his passage. The result was two engagements, in which the Tibetan loss is reported at 750.

This means war, with as many possibilities as hang on the outcome of the campaign in Manchuria. The British detachment at Tuna will be reinforced, and the Tibetans will make resistance. In the end the British are likely to capture Lhasa and extend British influence to all of southern Tibet.

Tibet's standing army is reputed to be one of the strangest aggregations of soldiers of modern times. Consisting of about 4,000 men, so far as known, it presents the features of an

army of medieval days. Part of the force that is opposing the British expedition into Tibet is reported to be armed with matchlock guns. Most of the Tibetan soldiers, however, are armed with lances, bows and arrows and slings. The ordinary Tibetan is more inclined to trust to divinations and spells of oracles and priests than to weapons. The lamas encourage the superstitious beliefs, with the result that the soldiers think their prayers and incantations will procure them supernatural assistance in battle and make them invulnerable against bullets.

One of the Tibetan rules of warfare says: "See that there are no lazy, sick or timid in the ranks, but only those who fear not death." This explains why so many, 400, died in the recent battle.

One Time He Had Forgotten.
Senator Knute Nelson was telling colleagues about his experiences with a subcommittee in Alaska. They made a landing at Nome one day when the sea was so rough that the passengers were put in a cage and swung ashore. "And that," he concluded, "was the only time any man ever had me in a cage." "Not much," bluntly interposed Senator Berry of Arkansas, with whom Mr. Nelson has many a time and oft fought over the battles of the civil war. "We had you in a cage at Port Hudson." And Senator Nelson had to admit it. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates there and for a season held in quarantine vile.

Review Was Not Flattery.
In "The Life of Dean Farrar" his son, Reginald Farrar, has included many extracts from "Men I Have Known," for example, the following story of Browning, which is worth recalling: John Stuart Mill, happening upon a copy of "Bells and Pomegranates," sent a request to Tait's Magazine for permission to review it. The editor answered that, "unfortunately, he could not insert a review of 'Bells and Pomegranates,' as it had been reviewed in the last number." Mr. Browning had the curiosity to see this "review" and found the following: "Bells and Pomegranates," by Robert Browning; Balderdash."

Senator Pettus in Bad Plight.
One of the greatest sticklers for propriety in the United States senate is Mr. Pettus of Alabama. The other day he arrived minus a cravat and only learned of his mistake after he noticed some of the pages snickering at him. The old gentleman hurried into the cloakroom, where he remained until a messenger brought him the necessary article of apparel.

Condemned Guns Not Useless.
Condemned guns are not by any means useless. There is at Willets Point, L. I., a magnet made from two Dahlgrens, 15-inch pops wound with eight miles of heavy cable and charged with electricity.

Nothing Doin'.
Oatcake—Did that air city chap what wuz up tew your place huntin' last week manage tew hit anything?
Hayrix—Gosh, no! Even when he went tew start fer home he missed 't train, by hen!

Australian Wheat.
The three important wheat states of Australia produce 35,000,000 bushels. The yield to each acre in New South Wales is 10.6 bushels, in South Australia 6.9 bushels and in West Australia 4.6 bushels.

Woman Prisoner is Mistreated.
A young woman prisoner in the jail at Lille was kept in a cell all night under such conditions that both her feet became frostbitten and had to be amputated. An inquiry has been ordered.

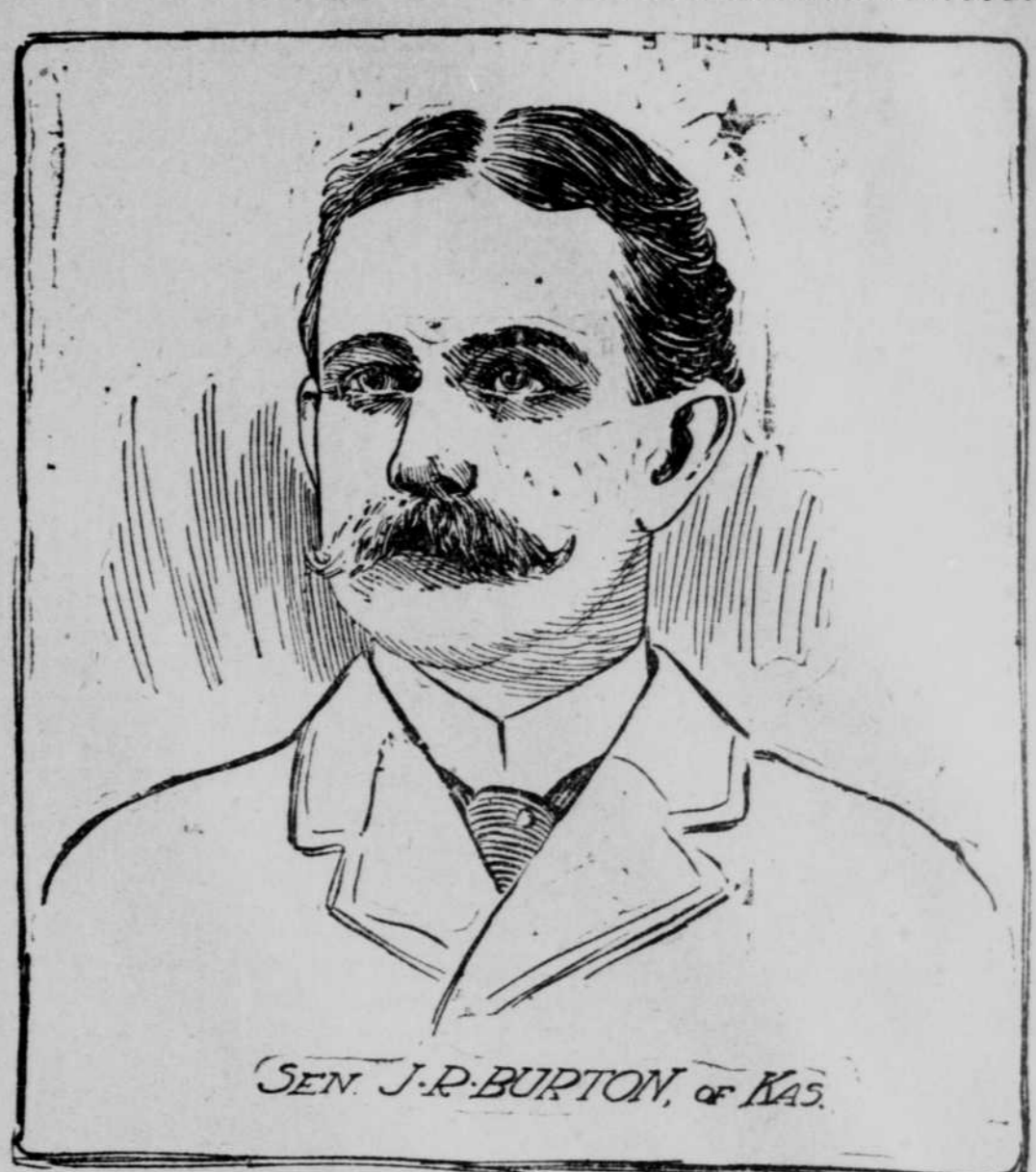
Americans Smoke Much.
If our annual output of domestic cigars were to be made into one long cigar of the usual diameter there would be produced a "weed" that would go eighteen times around the world at the equator.

Proper Definition.
"Say, pa," queried little Johnny Bumpernickle, "what is self-control?"
"It's something a woman possesses who never buys anything at a bargain sale that she doesn't really need," replied the old man.

Russian Officers Lose Perquisite.
The premiums of \$250 and \$500 offered during the last three years to Russian officers to learn to speak, read and write the Chinese language will be discontinued at the end of the present year.

Fasting an Old Custom.
The ancient Persians, Hindus, Egyptians, Buddhists, Greeks, Romans, Jews all fasted. The Jews used it as a means of insuring victory over an enemy, or bringing down rain from heaven.

JURY PLACES STAIN ON UNITED STATES SENATOR BURTON



SEN. J. R. BURTON, of Kas.

United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas, who was found guilty of using his official position to protect a fraudulent concern in its use of the mails, has been prominent in the Sunflower state for years as a politician and campaign orator. He was born in Indiana, and after receiving a college education began to practice law in 1876. Then he moved to Kansas and did his first campaigning for Garfield two years later. In 1894 and 1896 he was an unsuccessful senatorial candidate, but was elected in 1901 to succeed Lucien Baker in the upper house.

Senator Burton, senior United States Senator from Kansas and a political leader of wide influence throughout the West, was convicted by a jury in the United States District Court at St. Louis March 29 of accepting compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain & Securities Company, a so-called "get-rich-quick" concern, before the Postoffice Department at Washington.

The Senator was found guilty on six of the seven counts in the indictment. On the other count, the third one, a verdict of not guilty was returned. This third count is similar in charge to that of counts one and two, and for this reason the government announced at the beginning of the trial that it did not desire any conviction.

The court ruled that the Senator's bond of \$5,000 be continued, and that the defendant report from time to time pending arguments on the motion for arrest of judgment and other legal steps taken prior to the appeal to the United States Court of Appeals. The case establishes the precedent of a prosecution under section 1782 of the revised statutes of the United States, which prohibits members of Congress from accepting compensation for their services in any case which involves the interest of the federal government.

Senator Burton's recourse is an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which body is the final arbiter of his case. Pending the final action of that tribunal he may give bond and obtain temporary freedom.

In the course of the trial it developed that during his term of office Senator Burton had a total income from his law practice at Washington amounting to nearly \$25,000 a year.

The evidence adduced against Senator Burton may be summarized as follows:

First—In November, 1902, he accepted a proposition to become general counsel of the Rialto Grain & Securities Company, a concern whose operations at the time were under the scrutiny of postoffice officials.

Second—Burton demanded \$2,500 for his services, but he was satisfied to be paid in monthly installments of \$500 each.

Third—Soon after his employment it developed that the federal grand jury was investigating the Brooks Brokerage Company, with which Major Hugh C. Dennis, president of the Rialto Company, has been associated.

Fourth—In December, 1902, Dennis was indicted; appealed to Burton for help.

Fifth—Numerous letters written by Burton showed that the Senator was using his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain & Securities Company.

Sixth—Burton submitted regular reports to the Rialto people telling them how matters were progressing at Washington, advising them of reports filed at the Postoffice Department and closing with the assurance that "if you look after things at your end of the line I will attend to matters here."

Senator Burton was indicted in January last. Although, as a member of Congress he could not be arrested until after that body adjourned, he volunteered to appear.

Honored Name in Old Place.
Within a few weeks a Von Moltke will again figure as head of the general staff of the Prussian army. Von Moltke II. is the nephew of the great strategist of the later nineteenth century, to whom for long years he acted as aide-de-camp and will consequently be no stranger to the palatial quarters of the Konigsplatz when he enters there as chief. Count Helmuth never commanded a brigade or a division, much less a corps. On the day of Count Von Moltke's death he became aide-de-camp to the emperor.

The Different Washingtons.
Samuel Hill of Seattle tells an anecdote of how some people in this country distinguish between Washington that is a state of the union and Washington that is the federal capital. "When I was speaking at one time to an association of farmers in the state of Washington," said Mr. Hill, "an old man came forward and said: 'Young man, where do you live?' 'I live in Washington, sir,' was my reply. 'Which Washington,' he asked, 'tax-eatin' Washington or tax-payin' Washington?'"

Danger in Hand Shaking.
Dr. W. E. Young of New York city sounds a note of warning against the all but universal practice of shaking hands. "A small parasite," says Dr. Young, "attacks the palm of the hand and readily communicates itself to the family with him and he is most difficult to dislodge." The doctor says that the itching palm is epidemic on the upper east side of New York and is most prevalent among those whose business or social duties call for frequent contacts.



"Dan" Daly, the Comedian.

vaudeville. So great a drawing card was he in vaudeville that managers willingly paid him \$1,000 a week for his services.

Vagrant Had Small Fortune.
Barbara Honora Venus Brown-Ryan, a Boston character for many years past, was arrested for vagrancy the other day, and upon being searched \$6,000 was found concealed in her clothing. She was permitted to depart from the courtroom in peace, but with a warning to keep off the streets.

Brings Lawsuit Against Father.
Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton of San Francisco, wife of the artist and author of that name, is suing her father, Albert Gallatin, for the recovery of \$10,000 which he promised to pay in a contract with his first wife at the time of their divorce in 1881. The money was to be turned over to her when she should reach the age of 18 years, but Gallatin for eight years kept her waiting by one excuse and then another, she alleges, and finally repudiated his contract altogether.—Chicago Chronicle.

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