

THE NORTHWESTERN.

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After a woman succeeds in getting the wedding ring where she wants it she begins to say what she means.

A bachelor says that love is a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart and an inflammation of the brain.

There was a remarkable gathering at the funeral of Dr. J. S. Trexler, at Kutztown, Pa. Before his death he provided that every man attending his funeral should have a free dinner, and over a thousand persons availed themselves of his offer at the two leading hotels, where arrangements had been made to feed the multitude.

Harry Mangum and Jim Robinson, two colored men, disputed over a game of craps in Jackson, Tenn. Mangum drew a pistol and Robinson fled, pursued by the other. After Mangum had fired two shots he fell dead from heart disease. The intended victim is regarded with awe, and it is believed he was saved by a providential miracle.

"Don't watch the clock," was Mr. Edison's advice to a young man who recently asked him how to succeed. Profoundly significant is that old joke about the laborer who left his pickaxe hanging in the air at the stroke of noon. A hanging pickaxe is the fittest emblem for a confirmed clock-watcher—and the pickaxe hangs always in the air, never digs out a path for him to advance upon.

Earl Fitzwilliam of England, who began his 87th year a few days ago, has sat forty-four years in the house of lords and received his training as a parliamentarian in the house of commons, which he entered sixty-five years ago as a young man of 22. The earl, who is active in spite of his great age, has been for some years the oldest of the Knights of the Garter, which decoration he received from Lord Palmerston early in the '60s, and he is also in years the oldest knight companion, although he has not held that decoration as long as the Duke of Cambridge, who received his blue ribbon from William IV.

When is a cigarette not a cigarette? When it is a pipe. The answer to the conundrum was given by English magistrates. The taking of a tobacco pipe into a certain mine was prohibited. A partly smoked cigarette was found in a workman's pocket. The man was arraigned and fined. The judges held that a paper charged with tobacco was a pipe within the meaning of the rule. It was an instance of applied common sense. Human life is of more value than literal construction. The petty court was merely illustrating a working principle observed in tribunals of a more august organization and a larger jurisdiction.

The American boy is ahead of the English boy, in the judgment of Sir Thomas Lipton, because he gets a better chance to show what is in him. In America the managers of large concerns are often very youthful. In England the youth would be a disqualification, since there a man must look old before he is thought to look wise. Sir Thomas believes that to be "a great error of policy in the affairs of a nation, a business firm or a family." He himself came to this country when he was fifteen years old. He declares his experience here "the best commercial training I ever had," and holds that "it would be a good thing to send every English boy to America when he is seventeen, and to keep him there for a couple of years." This is generous and even flattering to us, but Sir Thomas' countrymen may find a flaw in the argument, reasoning from their point of view—that after the English boy had been here two years they might not be able to get him back.

Arizona is interested and the camp of Dos Cabezas is in a fever of excitement over the discovery of a new placer field in the southern part of Arizona, which are so extensive and rich that a small army of prospectors expect to become rich. The diggings thus far discovered are five miles in length and three miles in width. A party of placer miners just returned found very rich dirt. Many claims have been staked out, but numerous parties are outfitting, and there will be a rush to locate all available ground in the district outlined and prospect for new placer ground. The gold discovery was made by a sheep herder employed by George Vandewalker, who picked up nuggets in a wash and filled a beer bottle with coarse gold. The Mexican continued herding sheep, meanwhile enriching himself daily with gold. During a debauch at Dos Cabezas he showed considerable gold dust. Friends were let into the secret, and all prospered before the news leaked out.

One hundred tons of cats' tails were recently sold in London in one lot. They are intended as ornamentation for ladies' wearing apparel. Each tail weighed an average of two ounces, and this means that about 1,792,000 cats were slaughtered to complete the consignment.

A rigid liquor law prevails in Grinnell, Iowa. It is a crime for two or more persons to drink alcoholic stimulants in company. When a man thinks he needs a brace he must flock by himself and drink alone.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

TARIFF REVISION WILL COME WHEN NECESSARY.

No Undue Haste Will Be Taken That Might Injure American Industries—Great Care Will Be Taken to See That Our Smaller Capitalists Are Protected.

From American Economist: The Schenectady Star exhibits astonishment at the statement of the American Economist that the time will come when it will be necessary to revise the tariff. It thinks that:

"When sane folks read the admission in the Economist that there ever will arrive a time when it will not be sacrilege to tinker the blessed Dingley bill, they will pinch themselves to see if they are awake and will surely conclude that the millennium is in sight. 'Every one agrees that the tariff will have to be revised in time.' What time? Babcock says, 'Now is the appointed time; now is the day of salvation,' and invites sinners to repentance. The Economist admits that it must be done in time, but belabors poor Bab for setting the time prematurely."

This shows how difficult it is for the average free trade intellect to correctly grasp the true principle of protection. It is, in fact, impossible for the free trader to understand that there is a wide gulf between the rash and reckless ripping up of a tariff in the interest of free trade and the conservative, level-headed adherence to a tariff that has thus far produced a prosperity unequalled in the world's history until such time as experience and the development of events shall show the wisdom of changing that tariff. The Star is right in one thing. It is, indeed, a question of time. Unlike Mr. Babcock and his revisionary brethren who would tear open the tariff schedules as a means of attacking real or imaginary evils which did not grow out of the tariff, do not flourish because of the tariff, and would not be remedied by the removal of the tariff, the American Economist says, Go slow, let the tariff alone; give business a chance; and when it becomes clear that the greatest good of the greatest number will be conserved by revision, then the work of revision will be undertaken by the only party to which tariff legislation can be safely intrusted, the party of patriotism, progress and protection. But not until then.

WHY THE MILLS RESUMED.

The Washington Times says editorially, referring to the Dingley law: "We may concede that there was not a general reopening of the mills until after that measure was passed; but that was merely because the manufacturing interests were desirous of pointing to the idle mills as an argument in favor of the tariff which they wanted."

When so rabid a free trade organ as the Washington Times is willing to concede even such a self-evident fact as that the mills were closed under the operation of the Wilson law and did not reopen until the Dingley law was enacted, there is hope. The only thing which can account for the free trade delusion is the failure to recognize industrial facts. The second part of the sentence quoted is so manifestly ridiculous as almost not to call for comment. Men are in business for the purpose of making money. They are not so blindly loyal to any economic theory as to let good business opportunities go by for the sake of bolstering up their theories. If the mills were idle, as they were, it was because it would not have paid to run them. The pleasure of being able to point to the Dingley law as a restorer of prosperity would hardly have been sufficient to make up for the lost dollars. When the free traders are driven to take refuge in such absurd statements as this in order to support the claims of the policy they advocate, they but make more evident the weakness of their position.

BABCOCK MAY NOT PUSH HIS BILL.

Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, author of the bill to put iron and steel products and some other things on the free list, which he introduced in the last Congress and which he has said he would introduce in the next house, seems to be changing his mind. Asked today as to whether or not he intends to push the bill at the coming session he replied:

"I won't develop my plans until I confer with my colleagues, but I may say that this is recognized in the Northwest as a principle that will go on, regardless of whether it is pushed by me or not. The people of the Northwest are with me on this question, and I would not have the least fear of stumping my district on this question alone."

Some of Mr. Babcock's discreet friends have been saying all along that he would, when he had fuller information on the subject, abandon his proposition to destroy the protective tariff, as that would be the result of the passage of his bill, and they now assert that he has secured that knowledge and will drop the subject.

If senators and representatives from the West are any guide to public sentiment there the Babcock bill has no support in the Republican party in the West. The Senators from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other states have declared that the Republicans of their respective states would not support any measure designed to destroy the protective tariff, as would be the result of the passage of the Babcock bill. Every Republican member of the Ways and Means committee of the last Congress, excepting Mr. Babcock and one other, has de-

clared against the proposed measure. Mr. Babcock evidently begins to appreciate the mistake he has made and will act accordingly.—Philadelphia Press.

SENATOR HOAR'S WISE WORDS.

American manufacture, as its friends predicted, has outgrown the American market. Now the manufacturers of the country are girding their loins for that struggle. I see it is proposed to begin operations by making reciprocity treaties with leading manufacturing nations of the world, especially with our manufacturing rivals.

Now I do not wish to be understood as opposing altogether and in all cases such commercial arrangements, when made carefully and wisely and in a constitutional way. I shall pay the highest respect and deference to the conclusion which the president, a great authority, perhaps the greatest living authority on that class of questions, may deliberately form.

But I am bound to caution the manufacturers of the country not to enter upon this great struggle with all mankind for an antagonist by placing any fetters upon their own limbs.

The possession of your own market is what has gained for you the power and the opportunities to enter upon foreign markets. Be careful that you do not throw away that vantage ground. Remember that nearly every considerable reciprocity treaty we have ever made, especially our old reciprocity treaty with Canada, has been a source of unmarked vexation, and you were eager to get rid of it as soon as its term expired. If you make a mistake in this matter the mistake is irreparable. The national faith becomes pledged.

A FREE-TRADE STAR GAZER.



An astronomer used to walk out every night to gaze upon the stars. It happened one night that as he was wandering in the outskirts of the city, with his whole thoughts wrapt up in the skies, he fell into a well. On hallooing and calling out, one who heard his cries ran up to him, and when he had listened to his story said, "My good man, while you are trying to pry into the mysteries of heaven you overlook the common objects that are under your feet."

THE FARMER'S HOME MARKET.

If there are any farmers who imagine that their branch of industry is not benefited by the tariff on steel, and in fact by all tariffs that tend to promote the establishment of manufacturing industries in this country, let them reflect what would happen if all the workmen now engaged in turning out domestic manufactures were removed from this country and set to work, say in England. Would not the home market for foodstuffs and other agricultural products be curtailed by such deportation? Instead of selling such a large percentage of farm products to home consumers, the farmer would be obliged to sell them abroad, and would be mulcted for the freight and charges.

The home market is the most profitable market for the farmer, and anything that tends to increase the home consumption of products is of benefit to the men on the farms as well as to the men in the workshops and the stores.—Minneapolis Tribune.

FREE-TRADE AND SAVINGS.

There is no better way to judge the future than by the past. From their experience, the people of this country, especially the "middle class" and the workmen, can readily foresee that the abolition of protection, which has enabled them to increase their savings a billion dollars in the past four years, and the adoption of free trade, with the idleness and want which followed that policy before, would not present any necessity for postal savings banks. During free trade in this country the "middle class" and the workmen were more interested in and had more use for free soup houses than savings banks, and the same conditions would obtain if free trade were again inaugurated.—Helena (Mont.) Record.

HOME FIRST.

Some men, most all free traders, are fools enough to argue that because Germany and a few other countries do not like our tariff we must materially modify it or replace it. Well, it makes no difference whether Germany likes it or not, as long as Protection enriches our country, develops our resources, builds up manufactures, gives more employment and better wages to our people, and furnishes us the best market in the world right here at home for our products, we will maintain Protection. We are legislating for the United States, not Germany, England, or any other foreign country.—London, Ky., Echo.

Out of 156,000 houses or flats in Glasgow 86,000 were found to have but one room, and 70,000 but two rooms.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, DECEMBER 1, EXODUS III: 1-12.

Golden Text—Certainly I Will be with You—The Call of Moses—The Inner Summons to Deliver the People from Bondage.

I. "The Inner Summons to Deliver the People from Bondage."—Ex. 2:11-15; Acts 7:23-29; Heb. 11:24-27. From the New Testament we learn not a little about this crisis in Moses' life when he came to be into his heart's desire to help his suffering brethren (Acts 7:29). It was a call from God to be their deliverer. He felt their needs. He knew the promises to them. He saw how fearfully they were treated. He could not help them without allying himself to them so far as actually to take their part. Possibly he was required from his position to take part against the people, or to join in idolatrous ceremonies. But in some way he had come to the place where he must either help or go with the Egyptians in religion and life, or he must choose God, the truth, and the afflicted people of God. See Heb. 11:24-27.

II. "Forty Years' Schooling in the Wilderness of Arabia."—Ex. 2:15-25. After his high-handed act against the rulers in behalf of the oppressed, which he had learned like treason, and was dangerous to the government as likely to incite an insurrection, Moses was compelled to escape from Egypt. He went to the borders of the Midianites, in the southeastern part of the Arabian triangle, where was a shepherd of the flock of Jethro. While Moses was sitting by the well, the seven daughters of Raguel, or Reuel, also called Jethro, the priest and sheik of the Midianite tribe occupying that region, came to water their father's flocks. Some of the shepherds were rude to the young ladies, and Moses gallantly came to their rescue. The result was that he married one of them, Zipporah by name, and for forty years remained in the family, and was a shepherd of Jethro's flocks.

Years in his own character would be disciplined and ripened, and every noble trait confirmed, his faith strengthened, and his knowledge of God, of religion, and of man enlarged. The man surrounded with pride and autocratic power, whose first act in his new life was to smite an Egyptian, was to become the meekest of men.

III. "The Divine Call to a Hard Duty."—Ex. 3:1-10. Now Moses kept (was keeping) the flock of Jethro. This was when Moses was about 80 years old after 40 years in the wilderness. The backside of the desert. Or uninhabited land, the other side from Jethro's home, away from the shore of the sea. The mountain of God. So called by the writer because here God afterwards proclaimed his law to the Israelites. Hieratic. Another name for Sinai. I am come down. I manifest myself. I take hold of the work. Unto a good land and a large. Much larger than the land of Goshen, and affording room for a great population; in fact, too large for Israel to occupy all of it at once (Deut. 7:22). Flowing with milk and honey. A proverbial expression; in use also among the Greeks. It was literally true, however, in reference to Palestine. As a pasture-land, it flowed with milk. The abundance of its honey, the stores of wax, is still marked by travelers.—E. Johnson.

IV. "Three Great Obstacles Removed."—Vs. 11, 12 ff. to 4:31. Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh? An exile under the ban of death, a shepherd, shall be in a splendid court, for an impossible work to make the Egyptians free two million slaves, to teach and organize these slaves into a free nation. First Answer. 12. Certainly I will be with thee. My power, my wisdom, my protection, shall be in and around you. Those that resist you must overcome God himself. So to the ancient Persian Academy of Silence strictly limited to 100 came Zeeb, a most learned man. But the number was full. To show this the president filled a glass full of water, so that it could not hold another drop. But Zeeb floated a rose leaf upon it, as a modest token of himself. They elected him. When he signed his name to be added to the 100, he put a cipher before the 100, thus 1000. Still the number was full only. But the president changed his cipher into a 1, and made it read 1100. His simple presence multiplied the 100 ten times. Second Answer. The visible assurance of God's presence as an aid to faith. This (the burning bush) shall be a token, tangible proof. How do you know that I can do this great work in you? Here is a miracle by my own hand. I will be to you as the flame to this bush, a common bush when alone, but a flaming glory by my presence, and yet unharmed as a bush. Another token was the mountain itself. It bore witness to the promise, it should bear witness to the fulfillment, for ye shall serve God upon this mountain. Third Answer. The appointment of Aaron to be his spokesman, for like many a great thinker and worker he was not a natural speaker (4:10-16). The people had to be prepared, and made willing to run the great risk. How would they know that God would do what Moses said. First Answer. The ever-living Jehovah, personal, self-existent, eternal, visible but real, who gave this command, was the God who had made the promises to Abraham. Second Answer. The promises renewed. Third Answer. Visible tokens. The miracle of the rod changed into a serpent. The miracles of the plagues, which were done not merely to make Pharaoh willing to let the people go, but also to make the people willing to go. This required faith and courage. Indeed, this was a great deal to expect. It is hard for even the most Christian nations of the twentieth century to do it. This obstacle was removed by the series of plagues which we study in our next lesson.

Courtesy Is Second Nature.

One of the most attractive features of Swedish life to strangers is the politeness of the children. As soon as a boy is able to stand on his legs he is taught to make a bow and to shake hands, and a little girl must be able to make a bob courtesy before she has learned to talk. As soon as the right hand is known from the left it must be offered in greeting, or when a gift or favor has been received, and one of the first words learned by the children after "papa" and "mamma" is "tack," the Swedish term for thanks. It is heard more frequently than any other word of the language.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Man Who Shot Wilkes Booth.

Boston Corbett, the cavalryman who shot John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of President Lincoln, is still alive, and not dead, as was reported some thirteen years ago. Corbett, now a man of sixty-three, is perfectly sane, and travels in Texas for a Topeka, (Kas.) firm, and is fairly well off. The government owes him thirteen years' back pension money, and he has claim to eighty acres of good farming land in Cloud county, Kansas.—Springfield, (Mass.) Republican.

Dairy Notes

(From the Farmers' Review.)

The American home market for dairy products is the one that should engage the attention of American cow keepers. We have the best market in the world and a market that is continually increasing its demand. Many of our states and territories do not make enough butter to supply their home demand. In a recent report of the dairy commissioner of the State of Washington we find that last year that state imported from other states 4,400,000 pounds of butter and 1,413,300 pounds of cheese. Through there are 200 creameries and 100 cheese factories in the state, the supply of dairy products is that much short. The populations in these western states is increasing at a great rate, as well as are the populations in the great cities of the country. Although some of the western states that import dairy products are really so situated that it would be possible to produce the dairy foods needed, yet the habits of the people are such that no great and rapid advance in that direction can be looked for. They are absorbed in other pursuits that they deem more profitable. These markets are susceptible of great development, and with proper methods of distribution the amounts consumed would be very much greater than at the present time.

An Australian dairyman, W. B. Wylie, Kapunda, South Australia, makes a rather remarkable statement as to the gain arising from the covering of his cows. We have seen cows covered at night in the stable and have heard of dairymen that even permitted their cows to go into the pastures with the blankets on. Moreover, it is well known that in some parts of Europe the dairy farmers cover their cows in the pastures. But as a scheme that brings profits we have not seen it generally recommended. It looked like carrying the care of cows to the extreme. But the Australian in question believes that he reduces the cost of making butter nearly one-half. In fact, he says that before the use of blankets the cost of making a pound of butter was 22 cents and after the practice had become well established the cost was only 12 cents per pound. We doubt if this remarkable decrease in cost was due to the conservation of heat, but the Australian seems to have no doubt on the matter.

A part he says: "It took me two years to get the whole of my twenty-five cows under cover, because I wanted to proceed cautiously, and see what the result would be, and I was so surprised that I had to go over the work again and again to be sure that I was making no mistake. Every cow that was put into a cover gave the same satisfactory results, by increasing her produce on a smaller quantity of food, and getting into better condition. The effect of the covers on the cows was marvelous. My system of managing the covers is to keep a record of the outside temperature, and when the thermometer goes above 60 degrees I take the covers off. When it goes below 60 degrees I put them on, and always keep them on in wet weather. The material I use is grain sacks, two of them sown together, forming the cover, with a rope round behind, fast to each corner to keep it from going forward, and a leather strap fastened in front, behind their forelegs to keep it from going back. I thought at first that I would have to oil the covers, but was surprised to find that after a cow had worn one for about a month, the grease and hair from her skin made the sack waterproof underneath, so that in the heaviest rain we have had I have never known the cover to wet through. To see cows feeding in the rain with covers on when it is blowing a gale and taking no notice of it, is a surprising sight, and gives me a great satisfaction."

Enormous Egg Waste.

Reports from Western shipping stations indicate a degree of waste in current egg collections that is almost unprecedented. A prominent Nebraska collector reports three days' collections amounting to 9,873 dozen, of which 4,564 dozen were bad, 653 dozen checked, 2,633 dozen seconds, and only 2,023 dozen, or about 20 per cent, No. 1 grade. Another collector in the same state writes that the stock coming in varies from 4 dozen rots to the case up to total loss, and says: "Of about 1,000 cases received this week, I doubt that we get 300 cases No. 1." Prices have necessarily been put down so low at country stations that receipts are expected to fall off still further, and there is every probability that Eastern consumptive trade will have to depend considerably upon refrigerator eggs for some time to come.—N. Y. Produce Review.

Saved by a Cat.

Awakened early by his pet cat, which was crawling up his arm and crying loudly, Peter White of Stoneham found his house on fire. He had just time to move his aged mother and other members of his family to a place of safety when the flames burst forth. The dwelling was practically destroyed, causing a loss of \$3,000.—Boston Evening Transcript.

The Charm of It.

"I'm going to school now," said Willie. "Oh, are you? Do you like it?" "Yes." "That's good. That's a sure sign that you'll learn fast. I suppose your teacher is a very pleasant lady, isn't she?" "Naw. I don't like her very well. But there's a boy in our class that can make his ears go up and down and wiggle the top of his head."—Chicago Record-Herald.

He Had to Tip.

"How did you enjoy the change from cottage life to being a guest at the hotel last summer?" "Guest! I wasn't even a patron. I was a victim."—New York Herald.

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