LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

GEO. E. BENSHCOTER, Editor and Pub.

LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

Strange and weird news comes from Nicaragua. It is reported tranquil.

At last accounts it was raining heavily at Dawson, but it was not raining gold.

Money doesn't grow on trees, but it seems to develop pretty rapidly in oil tanks.

In Sweden there is a strike for universal suffrage. That is a cause worth striking for.

Hetty Green could afford to pay somebody to teach her how to be happy, though immensely rich.

Prominent among the hideosities of the season may be mentioned also the fashionable derby hat of 1902.

Alcohol automobiles should make a swift race, but think of the possibilities of their finish in the gutter!

It is gratifying to find that the impetuous Santos-Dumont can find time to hold still and be photographed.

A man named Consider Glass died in Boston a few days ago. Let us hope that St. Peter has favorably done so.

Four million cases of eggs are stored in New York, and the probability is that a good many of them are very bad cases.

The French government cruiser Suchet will never go into action with more credit to itself that it did the other day.

"You can't get blood from a stone," says "The Manayunk Philosopher," "but if it's a good one you can get money on it."

When a business man amasses a fortune exceeding a million dollars he becomes by common consent a "captain of industry."

The seventeen-year locusts would be due in the west in 1905 if the scientists had not decided to postpone their visit indefinitely.

The New York World says the Martinique horror has made the whole world kin. It has, but the touch of nature was rather rude.

A Long Island man has just been married at the age of 104. He did not have to produce the written consent of his parents to get a license.

If President Palma and Gen. Gomez were not bosom friends they might get into a row over the question as to which of them is Cuba's grand old man.

A boy of 17 and a girl of 15 have been given a license to marry. What has become of all the barrel staves and slippers our mothers used to wield?

Pierpont Morgan communes with a Bible worth $45,000, but he doesn't seem to be any better than the man who gets his religion out of a 45-cent Bible.

King Leopold of Belgium has crawled out from under the bed and looked around, surprised at the many changes which have taken place during his absence.

Seven out of eleven shots fired by gunners of the Kearsarge on the run hit the sea target. This is the secret of our navy's strength. Our seamen know how to shoot.

Mayor Low admits that he paid a fine for unknowingly violating a provision of the water ordinance. It is not stated whether he mixed it or used it simply as a chaser.

The stage Irishman with the crimson Galways and the mouth-full-of-much dialect can well be spared. So also can the stage Yankee who says "b-gosh" and is unknown in New England.

A volcano is in a state of eruption in the vicinity of the Danish West Indies. When the Americans settle at St. Thomas they will harness these eruptive adjuncts and make them do the plowing.

Hetty Green carries a revolver, but this is a needless precaution. In order to insure herself against an attack from any man it would only be necessary for her to wear a placard with her name on it.

Senator Platt of New York has announced that his candidacy for reelection will depend largely upon the state of his health. A later announcement is to the effect that the senator's health is steadily improving.

Dr. Nyrop, the author of the book on "The Kiss and Its History," is professor of Romance Philology at the University of Copenhagen. This is not the first evidence we have had of the intimate relation of Copenhagen to kissing.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale was recently asked to write a few words for the first issue of a western college paper. He sent this condensed sermon: "Keep the ten commandments. If you have anything to say, say it. If not, no."

REPEAL THE TARIFF!

YELLOW EDITORS AND FREE TRADERS IN HARMONY.

They Would Juggle the Tariff to Help Foreign Producers and Then Juggle it Again as a Means of Lowering Values of Domestic Products.

How to thwart the Meat Trust and compel a reduction of the price of meats? Yellow editors, Democratic, Free-Trade, Mugwump and occasionally Republican answer in unison: "Repeal the tariff on live stock and meats!" Easiest thing in the world. When anything goes wrong, when prices advance by reason of exceptional conditions, such as scarcity and increased cost of production, tinker the tariff. Let in competitive foreign products to break down prices. Possibly this will not break down prices in the present instance. Possibly the meat trust is prepared to buy up all that comes in on the hoof or in cold storage from Mexico, Canada, Argentina or Australia, and still keep up prices. Trusts have been known to do that kind of thing. No matter. Repeal the tariff anyhow. Don't bother about other remedies already at hand, such as the enforcement of the law, now openly violated, which forbids rebates and special foreign concessions to the big shippers who make up the meat trust; such as the enforcement of state laws against trust extortions. These remedies would, to be sure, go straight to the root of the matter, but they involve some labor and trouble. Therefore, ignore them and tackle the tariff. What could be simpler?

To repeal the tariff on live stock and meats might possibly have some influence in breaking down prices, but the chances are it would not. The tariff had nothing to do with last year's shortage of a billion bushels in our corn crop, and its repeal would not make good that shortage. But even supposing that meat prices were to give way a little—and it would be but a little—by reason of taking off the tariff duties on live animals and dressed meats. How will it be next year, when there has been no shortage in the corn crop, and when normal conditions and prices prevail once more? Shall we then restore the Dingley tariff rates on live animals and dressed meats? Shall we tinker the tariff every time prices go up or down? No, no; that will not do at all. The Free-Trade, Mugwump and occasional Republican school of theorists would never stand for a restoration of the Dingley rates.

But what about the American farmer? When prices of meat on the hoof and on the butchers' block have once more regained an average level, what will he say as he sees coming over the border vast herds of cheaper cattle from Mexico and Canada, while shiploads of foreign meats come in duty free from Australia and Argentina? In 1896 spring lambs sold in Omaha at $3.50 per head. That was after two years of tariff tinkering on free-trade lines, of low tariff and no tariff on live animals and meat. Today the same lambs sell for $7.50 per head. Values of edible live stock have changed in nearly the same proportion all along the line. That is after nearly five years of Republican tariff protection. Will a removal of the tariff that hits agriculture and does not touch manufacturing, mining, etc., strike the American farmer favorably? Will it strike the general body of American producers and wage earners as the fair thing, the right thing to do? Probably not. Yellow thinkers who have hit upon tariff smashing as the remedy for high prices of meat would do well to try another think or two.

Foreign Wool for the West.

Dispatches from Seattle state that a woolen mill is to be built in that city, with capital largely from Australia and New Zealand. It is said that the wool growers of those countries are anxious to have a market in the northern part of the United States for the product of the mill, while the raw material can be unloaded from ships into the mill building or its warehouses. It is probable that if this project is carried forward that a portion of the raw material must come from this country for the purpose of giving the proper mixtures, but the bulk of the material used will be from the two countries named. These goods will come in competition with those of the Eastern factories and will have an advantage of cheap wool and the fact that the markets are in the immediate vicinity of the factory.

These conditions in Seattle naturally give rise to the question, why, if there is a profit in bringing wool several thousand miles from Australia and New Zealand and manufacturing it, in the face of a heavy tariff duty, there should not be more money in the manufacture of our own products, where the shearing pen is almost at the door of the factory, if the factory were built and running? The question naturally arises, in addition, what would be the conditions if the duty on foreign wools were abolished and Australian and Argentine wool could be laid down in Boston and Seattle at ten cents a pound?—Helena (Mont.) Record.

Hit the Sugar Trust.

The stock of the sugar trust dropped several points as a result of the passage of the been sugar men's Cuban relief bill, which carried with it a removal of the differential on refined sugar. Not long ago the sugar trust was furnishing most of the inspiration for Cuban relief. Its literary bureau was flooding the country with eloquent representations as to our duty to give the Cubans a helping hand. It wanted a concession of 50 per cent to the Cuban product, and even urged free trade. The trust, it is said, owns most of the raw sugar in Cuba to-day, and if we "did something for Cuba," according to the trust programme, that something would have been immensely advantageous to the trust. But now it is different. With the differential removed the trust is hit in a very tender spot and its wails will be heard throughout the land. The trust's interest in the suffering Cubans, it is safe to say, will suddenly subside. Its efforts now will be directed toward preserving its differential at whatever hazard, and the Cubans can go hence for all the trust cares.—Grand Rapids Herald.

A Universal Snarl.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks that the making of special trade treaties is "a far more sensible doctrine to practice than the one of retaliation and exclusion," and that—

"A commercial war, which is threatened by the act of Germany and the reported contemplation of retaliation by this country, will bring heavy losses on the manufacturers and producers, while reciprocity will restore cordial relations and expand both export and import trade."

Nothing is more certain to embroil this country in commercial wars than the granting of special tariff concessions to one nation and refusing such concessions to other nations. At present we play no favorites. Everybody's goods pay the same rate of duty. Once we depart from that level-headed policy and start in to make special bargains, favoring one nation and snubbing nother, we shall never know a moment of commercial peace. Cordial relations we now have with all the nations of the earth, and shall have as long as we continue to treat them all alike. When we cease to do this we provoke irritation, exasperation, retaliation, reprisals. As a means of getting ourselves into a universal snarl, reciprocity wears the belt.

Marooned.

Home to Roost.

What the House has done for Cubans, surely the House can be moved to do for Americans.

Off with the tariff on beef, veal, mutton and pork!—New York "American and Journal."

Thus one of the yellowest of yellows brings home to roost our brood of tariff tinkering chickens. Prices in Cuba of sugar and tobacco were too low. Therefore tinker the tariff. It was done. Prices of meat in the United States are too high. Therefore, tinker the tariff. If the thing can be done for aliens and outsiders it can surely be done for our own people. Pinheaded leadership has shown the way and yellow journalism has caught on.

Agricultural Victims.

When protectionism swayed the political mind the tariff was levied for the benefit of manufacturers. The farmer was either told that he didn't need it or that he would reap benefits by the building up of a home market. Now that the tariffs are to be taken off, certain branches of the agricultural industry are expected to bear the brunt of the operation. Beet raisers, fruit growers and wine producers are among the victims selected to aid the manufacturing industries in further building up the home market in the good old way.—Los Angeles Express.

A Good Example.

The Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia has set a good example in passing a resolution deprecating tariff tinkering as a means of "doing something for Cuba." The Republican club of the city of New York was true to its name and its principles when it refused to rush through a resolution calling for a repeal of the tariff on live stock and meats as a means of checkmating the beef trust. The resolution was very properly referred to the committee on national affairs.

Accorded as a Privilege.

Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution was driving with a New York friend along a roadway in Georgia. The Northerner noticed that many of the negroes along the way took off their hats as the carriage passed.

"They seem to know you pretty generally down here," he said to his host.

"Oh, no. They don't," replied the latter.

"Then why do they bow?"

"That," said Mr. Howell, "is one of the privileges we allow the darkies down here."—New York Times.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, JUNE 8; ACTS 15: 22-23 —THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM.

Golden Text—"Stand Fast Therefore in the Liberty with Which Christ Has Made Us Free"—Gal. 5:1—The Settlement of a Religious Controversy.

I. The Two Sources of Our Knowledge of This Event.—We have two accounts of this conference. One by Luke (Acts 15: 1-35), and the other by Paul himself in his Epistle to the Galatian churches (Gal. 2: 1-10). Some critics find a difficulty in reconciling the two accounts, but the opinion is almost unanimous among conservatives and radical critics alike, that the two accounts describe the same event.

II. The Two Divisions of the Church.—The church had been in existence for about twenty years. It had extended over Palestine, Phoenicia, Damascus, Antioch, Cyprus and South Galatia in Asia Minor. It included Jews, proselytes, Grecianized Jews and Gentiles.

The disciples were naturally divided into two classes: 1. The Christian Jews of all kinds and the Gentile proselytes who had become Jews, accepting their ritual and laws and hopes.

2. The Gentile Christians, who accepted Jesus as their Saviour, but refused to submit to the peculiar rites of Jewish life.

III. The Question at Issue.—The burning question was whether the Gentiles must become Jewish proselytes, and submit to the Jewish ceremonial law in order to be saved.

The Jewish Answer and Argument. The Jewish Christians insisted that the Gentile Christians must become Jewish proselytes in order to be saved and belong to the kingdom of God. Because the Jews were the chosen people of God, their religion was given them by God himself, and they were the divinely instituted kingdom of God.

The Gentile Answer and Argument. Paul and the Gentile church stood on the negative; the Gentiles do not need to become Jews in order to be saved and belong to the kingdom of God.

IV. Free Discussion.—The discussion was very warm at Antioch. Both sides were sure they were right. Not being able to settle the question among themselves, they wisely determined to send a strong delegation to the mother church, three hundred miles away. The delegation consisted of the missionaries, Paul and Barnabas, and other leading men, among whom was Titus (Gal. 2:1), a Gentile Christian, who would be a specimen of the converts among the Gentiles.

First. The Jewish side was presented by some of the Christian Pharisees.

Second. Then Peter gave his experience in relation to Cornelius. Proving that God approved of the reception of the Gentiles, (1) by his converting them and purifying their hearts by faith; (2) by giving them the Holy Spirit in the same manner as he had bestowed it upon the Jews; (3) doubtless by Peter's telling them of his vision and the guidance of the Spirit. The conclusion was that the one condition of salvation was faith in Jesus, and the consequent new heart and life.

V. The Principles Established.—Vs. 22-29. The decision was unanimous by not only "the apostles and elders," but also by "the whole church," who, v. 25, were "come to" (not "assembled with) one accord," had arrived at a unanimous conclusion.

"It seemed good to the Holy Ghost," who, by what he had done for the Gentiles by apostles who were filled with the Holy Spirit, showed as plainly as actions could speak, what the divine will was. The decision was not merely man's opinion, but was inspired by God. "And to us" who accepted the result thus inspired, and were heartily convinced that it was right. What could convince them ought to convince and satisfy the church everywhere. "These necessary things," not necessarily as conditions of salvation, but necessary for right conduct toward the heathen, and necessary for the unity and mutual intercourse of Jews and Gentiles.

"That ye abstain from." Here follow particulars. They imply:—

1. That salvation is not dependent on forms of any kind, but on a living faith in Jesus that produces a new life.

2. That the Jewish Christians would yield everything possible for the sake of the unity of the church, and take away every possible barrier between Jewish and Gentile Christians as to mutual intercourse.

3. That the Gentiles should also deny themselves, and in courtesy give up something in view of the position and legal customs of the Jews. Blood was forbidden to the Jews by the Levitical law (Lev. 3: 17; 17: 10-14), because blood was the life, the sacred symbol of sacrifice, and of purification from sin. "Without the shedding of blood there was no remission" (Heb. 9:22). The blood of the sacrificed animal was the symbol pointing to the blood of Jesus shed on the cross for the remission of sin. But among the Gentiles, it was, in various forms, a delicacy; they were "accustomed to drink blood mingled with wine at their sacrifices." Therefore, in churches composed of both Jews and Gentiles, social and brotherly intercourse would be impossible unless the latter abstained from it also.

VI. The Reception of the Decision at Antioch.—Vs. 30-33. The decision and the letter were given to a great assembly of the church at Antioch. "They rejoiced for the consolation."

VII. Some Modern Applications.—1. God guides by his Holy Spirit his children into the truth, through the needs of the times, through a clearer understanding of the scriptures, and through free and loving discussion.

3. Honest differences of opinion on important questions are sure to arise among good men, and in the best churches, when each party feels sure that it is right, and that its view is of vital importance to the kingdom of God. Seldom in the churches has there arisen a more important and more surpassingly difficult question than that which arose in the early church and which we have been studying. This fact and the fact that it was settled and the way in which it was settled are full of encouragement and instruction for us.

4. Free discussion in a loving, Christian spirit, and examination of the facts, a tracing of divine providence, an enlightened study of the Bible, with minds open to the Holy Spirit of truth, will lead to peace, to clearer views of truth, to broader vision, to sweeter and more perfect harmony. Christian discussion is a sign of life.

Push-Button Telephone.

The push button telephone consists of a complete telephone, including transmitter and receiver, which, in appearance and actuality, is not much larger than the ordinary electric push-button. Where electric bells are already installed the push button can be removed and the new instrument substituted in a few minutes without disturbing the existing wires, annunciators, bells or batteries. With it conversations have been carried on easily over 500 miles.

CONTENDING FOR A PRINCIPLE

Good Example of Quibbles That Prevail in Legal Practice.

An English writer gives a good example of those quibbles in legal practice that have a sort of fascination for certain minds. Some years ago, while traveling on the continent, he met the principal lawyer for the government of one of the principalities, who told him of a curious legal question. It had reference to a railway station at the boundary between two principalities.

Someone standing outside the window of the ticket office had put his hand through and robbed the till inside. The boundary line lay between where the thief stood and the till, so that he was actually in one territory while the crime was committed in another. Here was a nice nut for the gentlemen learned in the law to crack. Which of the principalities should undertake the prosecution of the criminal?

At it they went in good earnest, and the arguments on either side were long and vehement, till the whole case was embalmed in many volumes. At last one side yielded so far as to say:

"We will permit you, as an act of courtesy, to prosecute, while at the same time reserving all our sovereign rights."

At this point of the recital I asked, "And how did the prosecution end?"

"Ah! That is quite another matter," said my friend. "There was no prosecution; we were only arranging what we should do when we caught the robber; but we never caught him."—Youth's Companion.

BABYLONIAN EDICTS DISCOVERED

Laws Laid Down by King Contemporary with Abraham Deciphered.

Prof. Morgan, the archaeologist, has succeeded in deciphering the laws of King Kammouradi of Babylonia, a contemporary of Father Abraham.

The law books written on clay were discovered by the French exploration party digging up the ancient city of Suza, and will be the principal attraction at the Grand Palais to be opened May 1.

The parts of the code deciphered by the professor deal with criminal, civil and commercial law. Here are extracts from the fundamental laws of the ancient Babylonian kingdom:

"The man who robs a house afire shall be thrown into the fire."

"The burglar discovered in the act has forfeited his life if he carries weapons on his body. He shall be buried on the spot where he entered the house.

"He who destroys a fruit tree shall be fined ten silver pieces."

"He who drives another man's ox to death shall give ox for ox."

'He who injures an animal shall be fined half the worth of the animal."

"A woman inheriting a house, field, or orchard from her husband must not be molested in her possessions, which she shall be free to leave to her favorite son. Her husband's children shall not be entitled to fight the testament."

"He who enters into a contract without witnesses or without any instrument in writing shall not be allowed to carry his case before the courts."

Welsh Indians in America.

Though public attention has lately been directed to Welsh settlers in America, the question lacks the great interest caused in the eighteenth century by the statement that a tribe of Welsh Indians had been discovered. In the seventeenth century John Josslyn, in his "Voyages to New England," mentioned that the customs of the inhabitants resembled those of ancient Britons, and Sir Thomas Herbert, another traveler of the same date, in his "Travels" gave Welsh words in use among these Indians. A century later reports from several traders and others were received of an Indian tribe that possessed manuscript, spoke Welsh, and retained ceremonies of Christian worship. Among other information then published was the report of Captain Abraham Chaplain of Kentucky, that his garrison near the Missouri had been visited by Indians who conversed in Welsh with some Welshmen in his company. Those Indians were thought to be descendants of a colony said to have been formed by Madoc, son of Owen Gwynedd, on his discovery of America in 1170.

He Knew the Lady.

"Yes," said the eminent professor at a social gathering, addressing his remarks to a small man to whom he had been introduced, "I flatter myself that I rarely fail to read a face correctly."

"So?" queried the small man.

"Yes. Now, there is a lady," continued the professor, pointing to a 200-pound specimen of the fair sex, "the lines of whose countenance are as clear as print to me. The chin shows firmness of disposition, amounting to obstinacy; the pointed nose, a vicious temperament; the capacious mouth volubility; the square chin, denotes trouble for those who oppose her wishes; the eyes show a hardness of heart"——

"Wonderful, truly wonderful, professor," interrupted the small man.

"You evidently know something of the lady then?" said the professor.

"Sure," replied the small man, "she is my wife."

Speed of Engines.

Within a few years the accuracy in the production of both flat and round surfaces has been so increased that the speed of engines has been multiplied by three. With the accurate bearings of the present the tripled speed gives less trouble from heating and cutting than did the slow speed of former years.

Woman's idea of worldly wisdom is to know the failings of her neighbors.

At Fremont, June 10, the 3d Nebr. Dist. Republican Convention Will be Held. Hon. George A. Brooks of Knox County, Who is a Candidate, says: "I Always Stop at The Millard, Omaha's Leading Hotel. Have Done So For Years." Rates as low as $2 Per Day. European Plan, $1.00. The Lincoln, Opp. Depots, Lincoln, $2 Per Day.

A bucket of whitewash usually goes with each political investigation.

YELLOW CLOTHES ARE UNSIGHTLY.

Keep them white with Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers sell large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

Three who help each other are as good as six.

INSIST ON GETTING IT.

Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch because they have a stock in hand of 12 oz. brands, which they know cannot be sold to a customer who has once used the 16 oz. pkg. Defiance Starch for same money.

Earning and paying are not always synonyms.

After securing the competence he struggled for a man invariably plans an extension.

SUFFERED 25 YEARS

With Catarrh of the Stomach—Pe-ru-na Cured.

Congressman Botkin, of Winfield, Kan.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin says:

"My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure."—J. D. Botkin.

Mr. L. F. Verdery, a prominent real estate agent of Augusta, Ga., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from catarrh and dyspepsia. I tried many physicians, visited a good many springs, but I believe Peruna has done more for me than all of the above put together. I feel like a new person."—L. F. Verdery.

The most common form of summer catarrh is catarrh of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Peruna cures these cases like magic.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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