GEO, E. BENSHCOTER, Editor and Pub. LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA

Cuba richly deserves to be happy and prosperous.

As usual Uncle Sam's sympathy took the cash form at once.

One thing the meat trust can't put up the price of is newspaper roasts.

Haiti is not a volcanic island, but it is having a lively eruption all the

The Queen Regent of Spain may now put away her crown and catch up on sleep.

ment is announced.

sent another book to press. The trouble with most of the in- the House of Commons: ventors of air ships is that they leave

needy families behind them. at the opera in London and keeps tab

The Florida jackass who killed his sweetheart, four other persons and himself began at the wrong end of the series.

If King Alfonso is like most boys of head is too big for the crown of mised our industrial liberty and prog-Spain.

The Shah of Persia is again to visit Paris, and the disinfecting corps of the city is being strengthened and re- rupt. stocked.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe has been whipped again. We fear that the doughty general is the Gentleman Jim of South America.

Queen Wilhelmina is now the only woman ruler on earth-that is, if we of this kind.

If we can limit the height of a building by legislation, why cannot by the transaction. the size of a jackpot be prescribed in the same manner?

for obvious reasons Hetty Green may and we have a president and both not keep loaded the pistol that she is houses of Congress professedly propermitted to carry.

cur as soon as the old, bloodless min- and prosperity, as well as a growing isters of state decide on the girl they want him to marry.

Mr. Morgan might be able to contribute something of value to the general safety of the world by undertaking a volcanic merger.

later on it might be well for the American heiress to hustle in quick | in its national platform: and secure a few bargains.

Emperor William is perfectly willing | tion." to let the mailed hand of monarchy meet the hand that can sign a milliondollar check in friendly clasp.

who hopes there will be no rush to overwhelm the volcano victims with more money than they may need.

Old Ben Franklin was a vegetarian from choice. Had he lived in the present day his vegetarianism would have been a matter of necessity.

School children in Elizabeth, N. J. are to be taught how to exterminate mosquitoes. There's nothing like fitting them for the battles of Jersey life.

Yermoloff, the Russian minister of agriculture, says he profoundly sympathizes with the starving peasants. However, mere sympathy will buy no

The Wisconsin man who has invented a musical scarecrow that is operated by a windmill has the sort of talent that ought not to be hidden on a back country farm.

navy was fishing from the bow of the boat and sternly refusing to join either side until somebody could show the color of money.

An Omaha school principal has decided that where shirtwaists are concerned there is no question of equal rights. The girls have all the monopoly on wearing privileges.

disease caused by excessive devotion castic remark of Congressman Cushto the game of ping pong. It will be more fashionable this summer than golf sunburn or bridge whist brain he had made a triumphant campaign, fag.

An underground lake of asphalt is reported to have been added to the many recent mineral discoveries in said of the Dingley tariff, then under Texas. The big state in the southwest appears to have all sorts of natural wealth hidden away under the fertile crust that forms its surface.

People who are in the habit of selling their old books to the junk man | We propose that instead of sending should keep the fact in mind that an \$125,000,000 a year to the foreign old volume bearing the date 1567 brought \$1,100 in New York yesterday. goes to pay labor in the production just as sure as flowers and fruit lux-There was nothing valuable about the of sugar, we will make it possible for uriate in the fructifying light and book but its age.

PRESERVE INTACT THE PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM.

Having Declared Itself "Uncompromisingly in Favor of the American System of Protection," the Party Cannot Afford to Swerve from That Policy.

The pending bill on Cuban reciprocity is, like most compromises, satisfactory to no one, but how far reaching in its effect, should it become a law, it is not safe to conjecture. We have never had a compromise tariff law that has not been most injurious to our industries. We never compromise upward, it is always downward.

In 1816 we repealed the tariff of 1789 and its amendments of 1812, and Santos-Dumont is about to run the in a spirit of compromise and conciligreatest risk of his life. His engage- ation passed a law that was thought to be protective, but, alas! how disastrous it proved to be. We let down Herbert Spencer, the only man who | the bars just far enough for England | ruined our own manufacturers. It was in 1816 that Brougham said in

"It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first importation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cradle King Edward is a regular attendant | those infant manufacturers in the United States which the war has on the fellows who go out between the forced into existence."

> And England poured in her fabrics far below cost, and we dearly paid for the repeal.

Again, in 1833, for compromise and conciliation, we substituted for a splendid protective law, low duties that were to be even lower and lower his age, it will not be long before his as the years went on. We comproress to save the Union. We saved it for a spell, but, oh, how dearly it cost us! Ruin came quick and fast, and the Union we had saved was bank-

The tariffs of 1846 and 1857 were free trade "on purpose," just as the tariffs of 1841 and 1861 were protective "on purpose."

But, in 1883, we resorted to compromise again. Both houses of Congress and the President were Republican, but there was a clamor for revision. So we had the commission and we wish to be technical about a matter lowered the duties, especially on wool. Again we compromised with the freetraders of the South and their northern allies, and again we lost millions

And now again we are in the same position as in 1816, 1833 and 1883. We have a splendid tariff law in success-There is comfort in the thought that ful operation. We have prosperity, tectionist. And yet we have a bill pending to lower duties, and which King Alfonso's next hurrah will oc- strikes at our agricultural progress industry giving employment to thousands, and bound to become one of our great industries if left alone.

What does it mean? Why this desire to compromise again? A man or woman who compromises his or her reputation is treated with contempt and opprobrium. It should be and will If French titles are to be abolished be the same with a political party. The Republican party once declared

> "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protec-

And yet to-day we are debating a compromise. History forbids it. Experience forbids it. Intelligence forbids it. Common sense forbids it. Hon-Russell Sage is propably another or forbids it. "But it is such a little compromise and so harmless," say Payne and Grosvenor and Dalzell and Babcock and Russell and Lane. So says the frail creature at the beginning of her downward career. But there is always a next step, and soon the descent becomes easy and rapid, till shame and dishonor and ruin

No man can afford to compromise his reputation. No woman can afford to compromise her fair name. No party can afford to compromise its honor. Every Republican in Congress should be "uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection." any swerve from that principle he is dishonorable towards his constituents and toward his country. He was elected to protect all the industries and all the labor of his country. If he has changed his faith he should resign his seat and let another take his place. There should be no voluntary surrender; there should be no willing compromise. We are making When last heard from the Haytien history these days, as we were in 1816 and 1833 and 1883. Shall the present be a repetition of the past?

### But It Has Gone Wrong in the Confusion of Conflicting Claims.

In an obviously unkind spirit the New Orleans Item digs up some ancient history to prove that consistency is a rare jewel among the truly Tenosynovitis is the name of a new great. Taking its cue from the sarman that with a collection of Gen. Grosvenor's speeches to fall back on "because he could always prove or disprove anything that ever came up." the Item goes back to the time when that erratic statesman from Ohio

consideration: "There is not a rate of duty, not a principle of taxation, that has not been protested against by the sugar trust and fought to the bitter end before the ways and means committee. countries of the world, most of which every pound of sugar that we want

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN REJECT COMPROMISE. to be profuced in the United States of THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. IF AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM comes and offers to the agriculturalists of this country this magnificent boon. We will protect the industries of the country in all directions from further demoralization, and we ask you to turn aside hundreds of thousands of acres of the splendid lands of all these states from the production of corn and oats and wheat and potatoes and cotton to be put into an already overstocked market, to the production of sugar, and give to the farmers upon the farming lands of this country a better market with

less competition than they have now." There was a splendid economic idea in this proposition to turn aside hundreds of thousands of acres-it would become millions after a few years of assured protection-from the production of coarse and cheap staples to the more profitable culture of sugar. What has become of that idea? It seems to have disappeared in the confusion of claims-claims for domestic agriculture and for the honest and honorable carrying out of Repubhas found out everything, has just to dump her surplus at prices which lican pledges on the one side, and claims for the "relief" of somebody or something outside of our own people-Cuban planters, perhaps; sugar trust, to a certainty-on the other side. It is a clear case of a good idea gone wrong.

### The Democratic Motive.

Democratic papers are printing a lot of rot about an alleged Democratic triumph on the sugar differential amendment. As a matter of fact, the Democrats in the house have been voting all sorts of ways on the Cuban tariff concession bill. At first they voted with the concession Republicans but finally acted with the no-concession members. The object of the latter is to stop all tariff tinkering at the present session. The purpose of the Democrats of course is to make trouble for both Republican wings, their motto being 'A plague on both your houses." The Republican differences in the House concerns no point except that of tariff concessions to Cuba, some favoring, others opposing it. The differential has been drawn in to defeat the bill in the senate. But for the bill undertaking to make a special tariff exception in favor of Cuba there would be no disagreement among the Republicans in Congress. Yet if the Dingley tariff is to be disturbed in relation to Cuba other changes will be proposed and the differential amendment is a proof of the assertion. The Democratic self-glorification is silly.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Fearful Straddle,

There is a picture. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne), with one foot planted on the wall of protection, with the other set firmly in the ramparts of free trade, with the American Sugar Refining Company in his arms, and the platform of the Republican party in his hip pocket-there is a tableau that with the aid of a slow curtain and a little red fire would bring tears to the eyes of an Egyptian mummy.-From the speech of Representative Cushman, of Washington.

Mr. Robertson, Democrat, Louislana. Mr. Robertson, Democrat of Louisiana, is rapidly earning the enmity of every free-trader, and especially the bitter hatred of Pitchfork Tillman, the sworn foe of business men and their employes. Congressman Robertson proposed to spend \$2,500,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Havana to relieve Cuba by furnishing work for all who might need employment. This, he thinks, would be far better than lowering the duties and turning out of work tens of thousands of American laborers unless they submit to a serious cut-down. Such protection sentiments from Louisiana, if uttered in the presence of Shotgun WAS ORIGINALLY A GOOD IDEA Tillman, would have called forth the dramatic cry of "Renegade! Tera-a-i-tor!"

> Free Hides and Free Shoes. If New England wants free hides and the West free shoes and free cotton goods, a little scheme of reciprocity might be accomplished just as under Cleveland New England asked for free wool and got it. But don't forget that at the same time such a large slice was cut from protection to woolen fabrics that the woolen business of New England looked precisely like 30 cents.

## Louisiana's Welfare.

"If the Louisiana sugar crowd should decide to carry the State for

Teddy in 1904."-Exchange. If the people of the Creole State awake to their own best financial and political interests, that Southern commonwealth will cast its electoral vote for the Republican nominee in 1904 warmth of the sun.

LESSON XI, JUNE 15; ACTS 16: 6-15 PAUL CROSSES TO EUROPE.

Golden Text-"Thou Shalt Be His Witness Unto All Men"-Acts 22:15-The First European Church Founded by the Greatest of Missionaries.

I. Planning for the Second Missionary Tour .- Acts 15: 35-41. After their return from the Jerusalem visit described in our last lesson, Paul and Barnabas remained some time in the Syrian Antioch. Then Paul proposed to Barnabas that they revisit the churches which they had founded in Asia Minor during their first missionary tour (A. D. 45-48). He would visit his spiritual children to see how they were growing in grace. Barnabas was quite ready to go. But when they began to form their plans of campaign, a prac-Barnabas wished tical question arose. to take with them his relative John Mark. But Paul was unwilling to risk taking with them as a helper one who had left them in the lurch in the midst of their first journey. Each one was so decided in his own judgment that they agreed to Thus the missionary work separate. flowed in two streams instead of one. Barnabas and Mark went to Cyprus. The results of their work are not corded in the Acts, but are recorded in

the great Book of Life, to be made known at some future day. Paul chose Silas, who probably did not start with him from Antioch, but joined him in Asia Minor, at v. 4, where the "they" is first used. He was joined by Timothy at Lystra, and later by Luke at Troas, v. 10, where "we" is

first used. II. Paul Revisits the Churches of Asia Minor .- Acts 15: 41; 16: 1-5. According to the best manuscripts accepted by the R. V., v. 34 of chap, 15 is omitted, and it is understood that Silas returned to Jerusalem before he went on the missionary tour with Paul. They were to met in Asia Minor, as the narrative implies at v. 4. where "they" is first used. therefore started alone from Antioch, by land along the road leading north, and then turning west to Tarsus. Here they struct the great Roman road through the Cilician gates, the pass through the Taurus mountains to Derbe and Lystra, and afterwards to Iconium and Antioch of Pisidia.

Two results of this tour were (1) increase in numbers, converts from the heathen population. (2) They confirmed and established the churches, both in faith and life. The process was something like that which goes on in the tender shoots of vines and other plants in the autumn, when they change into hard wood capable of enduring the winter's cold, and of bearing blossoms and fruit the next season. This was done by fresh teaching and larger truth; by Paul's own zeal and courage; by the assurance of the friendship of the brethren at Jerusalem and Antioch; by their Christian activities, and their success in winning souls to Christ.

III. The Call to a Wider Field.-Vs. 6-10. By this time Silas had joined Paul and Timothy. 6. "Phrygia and the region of Galatia." Galatia is Gaulatia, the of Galatia." Galatia is Gaulatia, the country of the Gauls or Kelts. "And were forbidden." That is, hindered by a command. It is not said in what way they were forbidden, whether by inward monitions, by vision or other divine comor by some providence as a political disturbance. Very possibly the command came in more ways than one, each confirming the other. It is quite probable that it was their plan to go to Rome, and begin their work in Europe in his letter to the Romans (15: 22, written in A. D. 58, only alx years later, that he had "been much hindered from coming to you," while he had had "a great desire these many years to come you." Rome was not then in a condition for Paul to begin his work there, for the Jews were expelled from Rome very soon after this (early in A. D. 52), and Paul, being a Jew, could not have remained there. Moreover, God had a much better way, as well as more fitting time, for Paul to go to Rome. "To preach the word in Asta." They had now come within the province of Asia, the western province of Asia Minor, which included Mysia, Lydia and Caria, and the cities of Ephesus, Smyrna and Sardis.

7. "They therefore kept to the north across Asian Phrygia with the intention of entering the adjoining province of Bithynia: but when "they were come to" (opposite) "Mysla," and "assayed" (were attempting "to go" out of Asia "into Bithynia," the "Spirit" of Jesus "suffered them not."-Ramsay.

8. "And they passing by Mysia." "Neglecting Mysia, that is, passing through "Came down it without preaching." Troas." A seaport in the same district as Homer's Troy, but farther south. On a later occasion Paul left his cloak, books and parchments there (2 Tim. 4: 13). f. "And a vision," that which is seen, a sight divinely granted in an ecstasy or trance or sleep.—Thayer. "There stood a man of Macedonia," recognized as from

Macedonia by his dress (Blass), or by his

words "come over," etc. Ramsay, as Re-nan, thinks it was a vision of Luke whom Paul had previously known, and whom in his vision he recognized as his old physician and acquaintance who had some onnection with Philippi, and whom Paul had met before somewhere in his travels. "Immediately we endeavored" 'sought means" "to go." Paul's answer to the call was earnest and instant. As often to us there came to Paul a very difficult question to decide. "He felt the whole heathen world calling him, but he did not know where to begin. Europe lay before him, but Asia lay be-hind him unevangelized." "Should he go forward, or should he turn back and make another experiment." well seem to aim a step of doubtful ex-

pediency, to leave the better-known lands and peoples, and plunge nto new and un-familiar scenes."-McGiffert. Light is thrown by this incident upon the way God calls us to our work for him, and guides us in our decisions as to duty. (i) A great need of something to be done. (2) Fitness and power to do that work. (3) The guiding hand of providence, hedging our way from other things. (4) The voice of the Holy Spirit,

judgments. IV. Founding of the First Church in Europe.-Vs. 11-15. The "we" sections, one beginning with v. 10, "are introduced for the definite purpose of marking the writer's presence with St. Paul."-Knowling. "They" is used again when the company leave Philippi; and the "we" section begins again at Philippi in Acts

impressing our minds and guiding our

### Nine-Year-Old a Monster. A dispatch from Dresden says that

the police of that city had been puzzled some time as to the fate of several children whose bodies have been found in the Elbe. Investigation has brought a most horrible fact to light. It appears that the son of a streetsweeper, a child of nine years, has been the author of these mysterious coaths. Fifteen days ago he pushed a little boy and a little girl into the river, and four other children have perished at different times by his hand.

1,437 Remedies.

The latest computation of the number of distinctly rheumatism cures puts it at 1,437. It is one of the peculiarities of rheumatism that the cures prescribed for it are more numerous even than the varieties of the ailment itself.

A brief enumeration of remedies includes horsechestnuts, wintergreen tablets, electric rings, magnetic watch charms, red flannel bandages-white flannel is considered of no efficacygoat's milk, calisaya, horse-hair poultices, raw onions carried in coat pockets and ice cream soda.

These are only a few of the bestknown remedies, and do not include several which owe their fame to combinations of sundry ingredients. One old-fashioned cure is made up of a pint of old ale and a small measure of grated horseradish put in a jar or demijohn and allowed to stand over night, after which a glass is drunk before each meal.

In favor of many of the established whimsical rheumatism remedies it is to be said that they are unusually palatable, can be bought cheaply and are generally harmless, recalling in this particular the case of the patient for whom rock and rye was prescribed and who declared that it did him great benefit-even with the candy left

Rheumatism appears in so many forms, it afflicts so many persons, it is so readily connected with weather conditions, and the knowledge of its causes is so indefinite and on some points so much disputed that the provocation to give remedies for rheumatism is readily understood, though thir fact does not moderate the general conviction of acute sufferers from rheumatism that the remedies offered them constitute an aggravation of the

### MEERSCHAUM IS NOT EXPENSIVE Cost Depends Largely in Carving of the Pipes.

Fire in a pipemaker's shop the other day spoiled the proprietor's stock of meerschaum, and incidentally disposed of the idea, common in most smoker's minds, that the commodity is very expensive. Meerschaum itself is not very expensive. That used by the manufacturers in this country is imported as a raw material from Austria, and most of it is obtained in Asia Minor.

Usually there are three or four different grades, running from the rough and mixed to the pure and finely grained article. There is no duty upon it. The chunks, not unlike cannel coal in shape, are packed in oblong boxes, about two feet and a half long, a foot wide and a foot high. The raw material is quite brittle and has to be soaked in water before it is used for model-Meerschaum pipes are expensive be

cause much of the material from which the bowis are made has to be thrown away before a piece is found that has no flaws in it. The shavings, however, are never wasted. They are used to make a cheaper grade of pipes, which are known as chip meerschaums.-New York Post.

## He Kept A-Swimmin'.

The other day in New York a man named Boyle had an experience that it is better to read about than go through. He was working at a manhole, when the ladder gave way. He fell into the sewer, and was carried for more than a mile underground in a torrent of water that ran like a mill race, in absolute darkness and deluged with mud and slime and all manner of filth. He was dashed against brick walls, well-nigh overwhelmed with dirt that was emptied over him from side sewers, and finally he was pitched into the East River and was fished out by a bargeman. Doyle's own account of the matter is interesting, and the chief fact is that he never gave up. "I kept a-swimmin'," was his succinct way of putting it, and even when he found himself in the middle of the East River, half unconscious, he "kept aswimmin'." One must confess to a good deal of admiration for a man who, undor such circumstances, in about as hopeless a condition as a human being could possibly find himself, though still keep in the game.-May Woman's Home Companion.

## The Enduring Pie.

The young women at the University of Indianapolis contended in a debate with the young men that "pie is not of greater service to mankind than ice cream." When these young women become experienced wives they will feel shame that they should have decried the value of pie. When there are big bills for spring hats and spring dresses to be paid, they will fill their husbands with pie, knowing that under its benign influence all the genial and generous impulses will be awakened. The fancy for ice cream is a mere passing characteristic of young womanhood; but the passion for pie which fills the breast of every normal man is an enduring source of happiness to the tactful wife.

#### For an Untainted Rule. The Hollander's first duty in South

Africa is to support an administration, honest and impartial, untainted by the touch of gold; and, as long as it be honest, it is no concern to our Hollander whether it be English or German or Boer or "international." What the Hollander has to guard against is the influence of the Doppers and the Krugerites being again introduced into South Africa, and against Holland being made the center of intrigue by those who seek to regain the authority which has now been lost to them .- Hague Hollandia.

HOSPITAL SECRETS.

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In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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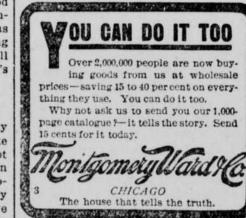
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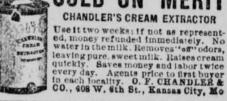
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