

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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

Portugal won't let Britain have Mozambique, unless Britain takes it.

The shah of Persia still refuses to look pleasant in any of his portraits.

Love letters are writs of attachment, and there is no dodging the service.

Why should there be any flurry in financial circles? Piery, is still able to be up and around.

Speaking of an army, King Wheat calls for 10,000 harvester recruits in Kansas and Nebraska.

A season of protracted drought is reminding the Texas people of Gen. Sherman's opinion of war.

The breaking of college ties is sad, but not half so melancholy as the counting of subsequent ties.

What, asks the college boy, is the good of co-education if the girls are going to take it over in the next block?

One of the latest and most sensible fads in New York this season is the throwing of stones at automobile racers.

It is feared that one result of the Ruhl-Sharkey fight will be to bring the Hon. Jim Corbett before the public again.

Brooklyn advertises a "reliable bug exterminator," which may be of use to any one who wants to exterminate reliable bugs.

Mr. Bull understands himself to be the victor, but he will have to put his South African farm in order at his own expense.

King Alfonso needs a guardian worse than ever, for he will probably fall in love with some nice lady aged about 45 years.

After facing the perils of a mob Ruyard Kipling no doubt wonders how Poet Laureate Austin has managed to escape so long.

By the time man has the forests thoroughly subdued he will have found, doubtless, some way of getting along without wood.

Kansas farmers are dragging traps from freight trains and compelling them to work in the harvest fields. It is such acts as this that make freedom shriek.

Bicycling is said to be a craze again in the East. It must be unsatisfactory sport, though, for enthusiasts who have been running their automobiles over people.

Herr Most has sounded the death-knell of a free press in America. It is certain that he will not take any more liberties with it for the next twelve months.

Joseph Chamberlain and the colonial premiers are having some trouble in whittling out a Zollverein for King Edward's empire. They might try getting up a turnover.

The woman who has petitioned for a divorce on the ground that her husband expected her to embrace the "new thought" and see ghosts ought to have her freedom.

A Pueblo Indian whipped his wife was promptly castigated by his mother-in-law and in his mortification committed suicide. There is no use in trying to civilize an Indian.

A theater treasurer has nearly died from erysipelas contracted in handling money. There are probably, however, more cases of grip than erysipelas in handling money.

King Alfonso of Spain is hunting for a wife. Any good-looking princess who begins to get boxes of chocolate and cut flowers from Madrid should understand what they mean.

It is reported that William Waldorf Astor is going to give his daughter \$20,000,000 when she gets married. William Waldorf must think that is about the price of a good, serviceable duke.

"As girls grow older they think less of love and more of money," says the "Pointed Paragrapher" of the Chicago News. Good sign. Perhaps this "higher education" is doing something for the girls, after all.

A French army officer has perfected a device which suppresses the flash, sound and smoke of a rifle or cannon. Now if he will go a step farther and suppress the bullet and shell he will do the world a real service.

The fact that Mr. Schwab has given a \$25,000 academy building as payment for the green apples he stole when he was a boy leads to the natural conclusion that his ideal of Hades is reminiscent of his youthful stomach-aches.

Emperor William says that when a German can look into the eyes of the empress he ought to have inspiration enough to last him a lifetime. How nice it must be for her if the emperor talks like that when company is not present.

FIRST GUN IS FIRED

OPENING BATTLE OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1902.

Firm Adhesion to Sound Republican Principles Demonstrated in the Marked Increase in the Republican Vote in the Oregon Election.

The cause of sound Republicanism has received no setback in the results of the Oregon election. On the contrary, it is perfectly apparent that Republican principles and policies are stronger than ever with the people. The fact that a Democratic governor was elected by a small plurality does not alter this conclusion. There was a bitter dissent over the governorship inside the party. The factions were bent upon killing each other, and the faction opposed to the regular Republican nominee made no secret of its preference for the election of the Democratic candidate. But the fight went no further. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, the majority on joint ballot being the largest in the history of the state. The election of a Republican United States senator is thus assured.

But it is in the congressional districts that the vote is most significant. If it were true, as so many free traders and weak-kneed Republicans have asserted, that there is throughout the West a feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing condition of things and a marked demand for tariff revision as a means of dealing with the trust question, the vote of June 2 in Oregon would have shown it. The issue was well defined. On the Democratic side was a demand for a complete overhauling of our economic policy, for a repeal of the Dingley tariff on the false pretense that under that law trusts have flourished, and for a tariff for revenue only; in short, a straight out challenge on the tariff issue. The Republicans met the question squarely. They stood by the Dingley tariff, they stuck to the principle and policy of protection to American labor and industry, and on this line they stood shoulder to shoulder. No local faction quarrels were allowed to enter into the contest, so far as the leading national issue was concerned. On that issue a splendid victory was won. From her two congressional districts Oregon sends two Republican Congressmen, whose total vote and plurality are over 14,000, or about 3,000 greater than the plurality of two years ago.

Thus Oregon sets the pace for 1902. She is the first of the Republican states to answer the question whether our magnificent tariff system is to be turned over to the tender mercies of free trade Democrats. Her answer more emphatic by 3,000 votes than the answer of 1900, is that the tariff shall not be tinkered at all, and in no case shall free traders be entrusted with the job. That is the obvious and unmistakable meaning of the big Republican gains in the State of Oregon. Had there been any such generally prevalent desire for a ripping open of the Republican tariff system as the free trade Democrats and hysterical Republicans would have us believe existed all over the country, surely we should have had some sign from Oregon. A falling off in the Republican vote would have been joyfully pointed to as such a sign. Then indeed would the free traders and the nervous Republicans have said: "Behold, Oregon! We told you so! Tariff revision on the basis of free revenue only, or, at least, a sweeping reduction of the Dingley tariff rates, is imperatively demanded by the country as a whole, by Republicans as well as Democrats. The lesson from Oregon is unmistakable. Tariff revision is the order of the day, the need of the hour." All this and much more would now be said if Oregon had shown any defection on Republican national questions. But as we have said, Oregon gives large Republican gains, and the lesson is precisely the reverse of what it would otherwise have been. It means that Oregon wants the tariff left alone; wants the Republican party to "keep on letting it alone," in the characteristic words of Senator Hanna.

In this gratifying result especial pleasure is felt and particular pride taken by the American Protective Tariff League. This organization, in accordance with its invariable custom, devoted its money and its work directly to the significant and important campaign in the first of the Congressional elections of 1902. Beginning more than four months ago, the Tariff League has industriously bent its energies and utilized its resources with a view to affecting the outcome of the June election in Oregon. Realizing the fact that the Republican cause in that State labored under the serious handicap of mugwump and free-trade defection on the part of the so-called Republican dailies of the metropolitan city of Portland, the Tariff League took especial measures to offset this hostile influence, and by means of its educational machinery made sure of reaching the voters of Oregon in the most effective possible manner. Hence, we say, no one is prouder or gladder of the result in Oregon than is the American Protective Tariff League.

Repetition of 1893 Not Wanted. The farmer knows that in days of prosperity it is nice to have fat steers just as he knew in the soup days of the Wilson bill it was expensive to have cattle that ate feed and brought nothing in the market. If the farmer is to be confronted by a serious demand for a lower tariff on cattle he is not likely to embark more largely in

cattle raising. His beef steers cannot be raised in a summer and sold in the fall. He must be sure of the conditions to prevail in the country for at least three or four years before he will come to the rescue. Fortunately there is little danger of a disturbance of the protection afforded the farmer now, and he may increase his herds with the reasonable assurance that he will have a market for what he raises. Under our tariff the meat supply of the country must be raised in the United States, and the American farmer must be encouraged to keep up with the demand for beef cattle. We never want to see again a decline in herds like that which came after 1893.—Carson City (Mich.) Gazette.

WHAT OF THE WAGE EARNER?

A Question Which Free-Traders Persistently Overlook. The plea of the free-traders is that the necessity for protecting our industries has passed away. They claim that our industries have passed their "infancy" and are now lusty enough to stand alone. They point out that the enormous trusts or consolidations are able to meet the world in any market on even terms, and that it is wicked to tax the people in order to give them larger profits. And no justice loving citizen could deny such a charge if the conditions were as the free-traders state them.

In the first place, the free-traders are mistaken in their claim that the industries of America have been absorbed by the trusts. There is no industry engaged in by any tariff-protected trust, which is monopolized by that trust. To-day, for example, more steel is being manufactured by the many small and independent companies than by the big trust. It is as necessary to protect these small concerns as it ever was—necessary not only as a means of keeping them alive, but also as a means of continuing the better pay which American workmen receive in every protected industry. This is a phase of the question which the free-traders seldom take into consideration. They are free enough with talk and opinions as to the effect of free-trade on the trusts and on prices, but they dodge the question of what is to become of the American workingman when he is put into direct competition with his underpaid European fellow. It is certain that one of two conditions will exist: we must preserve the markets of America for American-made goods at prices which enable the manufacturers to pay good wages, or we must force these manufacturers, through opening the door to foreign competition, to put the wages down to the European standard. We can think of nothing more unpleasant to contemplate than such a fall in the pay of American labor. And we can think of nothing more disinterested, and, at the same time, more suicidal than a laboring man voting to overthrow the policy of protection.—Kansas City Journal.

How can we honor our Parents? (1) By prompt and cheerful obedience; (2) by caring for them lovingly in poverty or sickness; (3) by the little tokens of respect that the aged prize so highly.

How can we obey? (1) By loving all men. "Whoso hateth his brother is a murderer." (2) By being "our brother's keepers." No one is free from blood-guiltiness who does not do what he can to save life and prolong it. Adulterating food is murder. So is selling intoxicating liquor. So is the maintaining of "sweatshops" or dark and filthy tenements. (3) By doing what we can to abolish war. (4) By carefully preserving and strengthening our own bodies.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, JULY 20; EXODUS 20; 12-17—TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Golden Text—"Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself"—Matthew 19: 19—The Lesson Shows Our Duties to All Men.

Last week we studied the first table of the Law, our duties to God. This week we study the second table of the Law, our duties to man. Both lessons make up the second lesson God taught the Israelites in the desert training school. The first table is the basis of the second; the last six commandments flow from the first four. If God is to be revered and obeyed as our Father, man is to be loved and cherished as a brother.

I. Fifth Commandment. The Duty of honoring Parents.—V. 12. What is Commanded? "Honor thy father and thy mother." "That word 'honor' means more than mere obedience—a child may obey through fear. It means love, gratitude, respect."—Moody.

Why is it commanded? (1) Because parents are kings by divine right. "There is a natural authority which is a reflection from God's own, and is sustained in its just exercise by the will of God."—Dykes. (2) Because parents are wiser than children, and ignorant parents usually having a wisdom gained from experience which is more valuable than the school learning their children may have gained. (3) Because most parents do more for their children than they can ever repay. (4) "That thy days may be long." Dutiful children are free from the passions and vices that so often stunt the growth and shorten the life.

How can we honor our Parents? (1) By prompt and cheerful obedience; (2) by caring for them lovingly in poverty or sickness; (3) by the little tokens of respect that the aged prize so highly.

II. Sixth Commandment. The Duty of Regard for Life.—V. 13. What is Forbidden? "Thou shalt not kill." The R. D. gives the thought more accurately. "Thou shalt not do murder." Killing is sometimes justifiable; the Bible itself enjoins the killing of men for punishment, as when blasphemy had been committed, and of animals, as for sacrifice or food. But dangerous boasts are made of the way. But murder is always wrong. Murder is killing with hatred in one's heart, or carelessly assenting to slaughter. That is what the sixth commandment forbids.

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III. Seventh Commandment. The Duty of Purity.—V. 17. What is Forbidden? "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Christ Himself explained this seventh commandment as forbidding the impure thought and desire as well as the impure act itself, and the law is to be understood in its wider sense. It includes also in its prohibition whatever leads to impurity, such as licentious books and pictures.

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IV. Eighth Commandment. The Duty of Honesty.—V. 15. What is Forbidden? "Thou shalt not steal." Thou shalt not steal time. Procrastinator. Thou shalt not steal reputation. Gossip. Thou shalt not steal faith. Infidel. Thou shalt not steal hope. Pessimist.

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V. Ninth Commandment. The Duty of Truth-telling.—V. 16. What is Forbidden? "Thou shalt not bear false witness." We bear false witness (1) in saying about a man what we know to be untrue; (2) in keeping silent when others say it; (3) in passing it on to others, by word of mouth or in print; (4) in "damning with faint praise"; (5) in refusing to say what we can for a man; (6) in needlessly repeating stories derogatory to others, even if they are true; (7) in making statements about others that we do not know to be true; (8) in speaking the whole truth; (9) in twisting the truth by the wrong emphasis; (10) in believing a man guilty before he is proved not to be innocent.

How can we obey? (1) The only safe rule is to say nothing on earth we would not have repeated in heaven, and nothing behind a man's back we would not say before his face. (2) Make a practice of praising others. (3) It is wise not to talk much about others. (4) The supreme cure for false witness-bearing is to fix our minds on the true witness-bearing. Christ said that His disciples are His witnesses. Now it is plain that no one can be a true witness for Christ and a false witness against his neighbor.

VI. Tenth Commandment. The Duty of Contentment.—V. 17. What is Forbidden? "Thou shalt not covet." Covetousness is not the desire for more; that desire is at the basis of all progress and civilization, and it is right to seek to satisfy it. Covetousness is the desire to possess what another person has.

How can we obey? (1) Get at one with God. Learn that God's will for you is best. It makes you poor, thin, welcome poverty; or sick, then let the couch be joyful; or lonely, then exult in solitude. Learn to say with all your heart, and in any circumstance, "Thy will be done."

VII. The Covenant Ratified. The Ten Commandments were the Law, but they became, by the solemn ratification of the people, a covenant between Israel and Jehovah. This momentous act being accomplished, Moses at God's command, drew into the mount for forty days and nights, to receive the stone tablets of the law, and the further revelations and counsels God had for him.

Civic Pride. "What is that awful ground swell roar I hear?" asked the Nashvillian early in the morning.

"Oh, that's just Memphis growing," replied the Memphis man.—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal.

There are Many Such. "He says his proudest boast is that he never forgets a kindness."

"That's right. He never does forget one that he does you, and he won't let you forget it, either."

GRIM OLD NEWGATE PRISON.

Scene of Much Crime and Misery Condemned to Destruction.

Grim, forbidding old Newgate prison, which in the course of its century and a half of existence has housed so many men and women condemned to destruction, has been condemned to destruction itself so many times and still remained undisturbed in all its ugliness and dinginess that it would not be surprising if any further announcement of the historic prison's impending doom were received with polite incredulity similar to that which greeted the young man's cry of "Wolf!"

However, such an announcement must be made, for it has now been decided definitely that the long-deferred destruction and rebuilding of the famous jail shall begin May 24. Already the wardens are beginning to move. Temporary cells are being built in the "Old Bailey"—the scarcely less famous court house which adjoins Newgate—where the prisoners now awaiting trial can be kept, and on the day mentioned the soot-blackened jail-house where Jonathan Wild, Jack Sheppard, Mrs. Brownrigg and many other criminals almost as famous were confined and executed will be attacked by an army of workmen, the great blocks of granite of which it is built will be loosened one by one, and so one of the most interesting remains of old London will pass away.—London Exchange.

NEW TRANSVAAL STAMPS.

King's Head Replaces Boer Legend—Orange River Coat of Arms.

While peace negotiations were pending in South Africa, the new colonial government went ahead just as if the war was over and the territory already at peace. The Transvaal government issued a set of postage stamps, which are in great demand by collectors. There are ten varieties, each of a different color, ranging in price from one cent to \$2.50.

All of the stamps bear the head of King Edward, facing to the left, in an oval within a finely beaded frame, in gray black. Above the head is a crown and at the foot the word "Transvaal." The one-cent stamps, are a bluish-green, and the colors of the others range from a scarlet to orange, olive green and purple.

The British Colonial Office, meantime, is considering a new coat of arms design by Lockwood Kipling, father of the poet and novelist, for the new Orange River Colony, which was formerly the Orange Free State. The coat of arms consists of a plain heraldic shield bearing an orange tree and above it a Tudor rose; on the ground are waved lines, the symbol of water, typifying the name Bloemfontein. Two springboks support the shield.

EXPLAINS PELEE'S ACTIONS.

Views of Prof. Verrill on the Recent Eruption.

Some of the phenomena attending the destruction of St. Pierre have been difficult to explain, especially the sheet of flame that seems to have accompanied or closely followed the violent explosion of gas.

Prof. Verrill of Yale states his view to be that the heat is sufficient to cause the dissociation of hydrogen and oxygen from water coming suddenly into contact with the lava in the crater, and that in the case of sea water chloride would be dissociated from sodium.

These gases suddenly ejected with great violence and exploding in the air above the crater would produce the effects manifested on so great a scale at Martinique.

The people were killed by the sudden explosion of a vast volume of hydrogen and oxygen; and this accounts for the sudden burning of flesh and clothes, as well as of buildings and of vessels in the roadstead.

The chlorine combining with some of the hydrogen would produce hydrochloric acid, which is poisonous and suffocating and would quickly kill all those not destroyed by the first explosion.

RELATIONS STILL STRAINED.

Little Incident in Church Did Not Tend to Unite Lovers.

Growing out of a misunderstanding in a figure in the German, strained relations existed between Miss Guard and Carruthers. Next morning in church, Carruthers was thinking over the situation, planning some delicate means of mollifying his sweet foe. While mentally perfecting the details of the scheme, he felt an insect on the back of his neck.

Steadily the thing advanced, and he could almost feel the touch of each separate leg as it marched over the sensitive skin. His first impulse was to smash the creature then and there, but he took a momentary pleasure in seeing how long he could endure the sensation with mastery stoicism.

At last he made a fierce backward grab for the marauding bug, and found in his hand the dainty feathered hat of Miss Guard, whose pretty head had been bent in prayer.

The strained relations still exist. Unique Idea for Boston Square. It is hoped to make Lafayette square at Boston a center for the statues of distinguished foreigners who have drawn swords in the cause of America. The square already has statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau, and it is proposed to place there those of Pulaski and Steuben.

Some horses are fast, but the average mule is behind with his business. A Lynn (Mass.) firm made a shoe in thirteen minutes.

"Spoonerisms."

There are two Spooners, our own "Badger" Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Rev. Dr. Professor William Archibald Spooner of Oxford university, and both are guilty of some famous "Spoonerisms," writes Victor Smith in the New York Press. My old friend, William Braddon, knows the professor very well, and tells some funny stories of that eccentric genius, whose fame as a ludicrous word twister has spread all over Europe. When he came out in chapel the first line of the missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," he contorted it thus: "From Iceland's greasy mountains." Another hymn he announced as "Kinkering Kongs their titles take." At a special service, seeing some women standing at the back of the church waiting to be seated, he rushed down the aisle and addressed the ushers as follows: "Gentlemen, gentlemen, send these ladies into their sheets." Being asked at dinner what he would have, he promptly replied, "Pigs, fleas."

Dreyfus Can't Get a Flat.

Ex-Captain Dreyfus is still having great trouble to get a flat in Paris. Recently he succeeded in obtaining the lease of a place in the Boulevard Malesherbes, but the outgoing tenant, having discovered who was his successor, refused to allow him to enter or to give the necessary instructions to the upholsterers and decorators. The Paris courts have now ordered the tenant to admit M. Dreyfus once a week for two hours until the expiration of the lease.

Saved the Baby.

New Providence, Iowa, July 7th.—Little Helen Moon, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Moon of this place, had a narrow escape from death.

Her mother noticed she seemed to be very clumsy and complained when she was rocked. Her limbs and face were bloated badly.

A doctor was summoned but she got no better. He said she had Kidney Trouble in the worst form.

Two other doctors were called in and they agreed that there was very little, if any, hope. She was bloated all over, her eyes being completely closed and her abdomen bloated until it was purple.

They bought six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and she commenced to improve at once. She had used nine boxes before the Dropsy was all gone. The treatment was continued and, now she is as well as ever. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved the little one's life.

Public automobiles operated in Berlin run at the same tariff as the droshkies, which go by horse power—that is about a cents an hour.

A Great Piece of Railroad Work.

With the completion of work on the western division, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company will have practically a new double track main line through the State of Iowa. For several years an enormous work has been going on and millions of dollars have been expended in reducing grades, taking out curves, building double track and putting in new steel bridges.

More sins are committed through poverty than through all other causes combined.

Defiance Starch is guaranteed biggest and best or money refunded. 10 ounces, 10 cents. Try it now.

The chicken-raising dandy recognizes the fact that "the darkest hour is just before dawn."

Homeseekers' Tickets to the West. Homeseekers can buy excursion tickets via the Great Northern Railway to points in Manitoba, Montana, Washington and the West, at about one fare for the round trip, on first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September, and October. Tickets and information from all Railway Ticket Agents, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

The Egyptian lotus submits gracefully to cultivation in tubs.

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