

# Loup City Northwestern

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

It's the early spring bird that catches cold.

The man who proposes to cross the Sahara desert in a balloon has sand.

Renewed health to Ian Maclaren of Drumtochty. We really couldn't spare him.

It isn't at all likely, however, that the empress dowager will consent to stay dead.

Mr. Rockefeller has given \$100,000 to the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.—ten seconds' income.

Things that seem serious to you might look funny if they happened to someone else.

It is rumored that Miss Thaw of Pittsburg has melted the icy heart of the Earl of Yarmouth.

John W. Gates talking of retiring? He has never yet shown himself to be of a retiring disposition.

Probably those French explorers will find the south pole fully as coy and evasive as the north pole.

Discretion is not exactly a brilliant or fascinating characteristic, but it is most indispensable to success.

The discovery of gold in Indiana has not affected the price of rings, so far as we have been able to find out.

And now Mexico puts in a claim. Venezuela seems to be the Mme. Humbert of the international money market.

A Kansas editor printed an elaborate notice of "Calomel," meaning "Camille." Probably it affected him that way.

If Edward Atkinson succeeds in his experiments toward making cheap fuel out of mud the coal dealer's name will be the same.

Now that a veteran Yankee whaling captain is to make a dash for the pole amateur contestants may as well pull out of the race.

Still, if you run out of breakfast food and the grocery store is closed, there is always a chance to fall back on ham and eggs.

Some people seem to get a great deal of solace and satisfaction out of moralizing over Mr. Rockefeller's dyspepsia and insomnia.

Automobilists who will race through a foot of snow would probably want to keep right on scorching if the earth were buried under soft soap.

In Utah drug stores are allowed to sell not more than five gallons of liquor at a time. Those who are real thirsty, however, can go back a second time.

The St. Louis girl to whom a rejected suitor has left a bequest of \$35,000 is more than ever impressed with the usefulness of the old adage, "Learn to say 'No.'"

A Chicago milk dealer has given up his business because he has become converted. Evidently he didn't put water enough in the milk to wash away his sins.

A Baltimore specialist comes to the front with the declaration that all Americans are neurotics. Well, who wouldn't prefer being neurotic to being an oyster?

China commenced to coin money long before any of the other nations thought of the idea. The trouble within China is that she didn't coin enough of it.

A New York playwright assaulted an editor for calling him "Gussie." It is to be hoped that the editor will now concede that the playwright has asserted his manhood.

For consistency's sake the enthusiast who wants "anywhere" incorporated into the language should advocate it in all ways and at all times—anyhow and whenever, so to speak.

While looking for the causes of the divorce evil which Cardinal Gibbons so properly deprecates some attention at least should be paid to the causative factors contributed by the reckless marriages.

When little Prince George of Wales was baptized the other day he yelled like a young wild cat and seemed to be half scared to death. Royalty has to grow on a person, like whiskers and some other things.

The market editor says that nine-tenths of the lobsters packed in Canada are shipped to Europe. From the United States only the most select lobsters, such as William Waldorf Astor, go to the European market.

The London Lancet has issued a solemn warning against the insidious American quick lunch, which threatens to invade the British metropolises. There seems to be a fear that our quick lunch will finish what stomach the railway buffet has left the oppressed Britisher.

# NOW ANOTHER SCARE

## ONE ALARM IS SUCCEEDED BY ANOTHER.

Ten Years Ago We Were Frightened by Coxe's Army of Tramps; To-day We Are Worrying Because the Country is Too Prosperous.

The Des Moines Capital, a Republican newspaper that is edited with marked ability and forcefulness, has performed a public service of value in printing a review and contrast of the conditions prevailing from 1893 to 1897, under Cleveland and tariff reform, and from 1897 to 1903, under Republican rule and tariff protection. The picture is vividly drawn and the contrasts effectively brought out. After reciting with much detail the horrors of the panic period, beginning ten years ago, promptly upon the election of a free-trade administration and congress, and pausing long enough to describe with much dramatic force the terrible march of Coxe's tramps, the story comes down to the present period of unparalleled prosperity, when all labor is profitably employed at the highest wage rate ever known, and when the accumulation of wealth among all classes, poor as well as rich, is going forward at a rate hitherto unrecorded in the world's history.

Right at this point comes the moral of the tale, and a striking moral it is. From great depression we have changed to great buoyancy, from great poverty to great riches, from great want to great abundance. All this has happened and it is with us to-day. That which alarmed and terrified us from '93 to '97 alarms us no more. But a new alarm has risen. As the Capital well says:

"The alarm of poverty which some people thought endangered the republic was out of the way scarcely three years until the alarm of riches came into view.

"And now we are where people have again lost their heads. There are those who look out of the upper windows and once more look upon the tragedy which they think will end this free republic. Sensation mongers on the stump and in congress have caught the popular ear and are in the center of the stage. They are playing to packed houses, in fact, to standing room only. The demagogue is shaking his mane."

True it is, singularly, sadly, shamefully true, that under the spell of the sensation mongers in congress and on the stump, in governors' chairs and editorial sanctums, in the columns of newspapers professedly conducted in the interests of prosperity and peace, the alarm has changed. We are no longer afraid of poverty. That danger has been removed, at least for a time. We are now afraid of being too rich! So we are told that to guard against this new peril we must rip up things, tear them wide open, upset our laws and systems that have brought us from the abyss of want and suffering up to the very pinnacle of plenty and prosperity! That is the situation to-day, and in no part of the country is the condition more marked than in the state in which the Des Moines Capital is printed and circulated. Surely it was time to tell this story, time to point this moral, time to call back to their senses this great American people who are now listening too intently to what the demagogues and sensation mongers are shouting. Time to call a halt, time to have some sense!

### Protection for All.

The American Free-Trade league has recently held a meeting in Boston and again adopted resolutions demanding that the duties on certain articles, among them beef, be removed. This is the usual routine of the Free-Trade league, which is always demanding the removal of duties from articles which are not produced by the people of their own vicinity. The Free-Trade league is largely composed of New England people, and it is a notable fact that they are always ready to demand the removal of duties on articles produced in some other section of the country, and entirely overlook the shoe pegs and wooden nutmegs and other articles produced by the manufacturers of New England. There is only one thing to the credit of these free-traders—they do not attempt to masquerade as tariff "reformers."

To be consistent, the members of this free-trade association should demand the repeal or abolition of all protective duties and take in the manufactures of New England as well as the raw materials of the West. If the duty is to be abolished on the cattle that come in competition with the products of the Western ranges it should be abolished on the boots and shoes manufactured in New England from their hides. If the free-traders and "reformers" of New England would have free wool for their manufactures, they should also demand that the duty be taken from manufactured woolen goods, and that the cheap German and English and French fabrics be allowed to come in and compete with their own manufacturers. — Helena (Mont.) Record.

### A Fight Inside the Party.

In the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post it is stated that:

"Senator Burton (Rep., Kan.) looks for a bitter struggle within the ranks of the Republican party between protection and reciprocity," as he states it. He says that the old idea of reciprocity was an exchange of non-competitive products, but that the present idea is to use reciprocity as a

means for trimming the protective tariff. He does not believe that the Republican party will consent to the trimming of its magnificent protective system, even if undertaken under any such fair-sounding word as reciprocity, but he sees in the rising tide in the Northwest something which must be driven back and fought out by the Republican party. Closely in line with his views is the resolution recently adopted at the annual meeting of The American Protective Tariff League."

Senator Burton looks the situation squarely in the face and sees it as it is. This time the issue is not between parties, it is inside of the Republican party. It is not Democrats, but Republicans which have to be fought. A singular condition, truly. What brought it about? Too much prosperity, coupled with chasing after foreign trade. Incidentally there was, we believe, something heard about "solemn obligations," "national honor," "relief," etc., but those are things of the past. They were bogus, anyhow, and did not last long. But the fight inside the Republican party is not bogus. It is the real thing.

### REPEAL OF COAL DUTIES.

#### How the Matter is Regarded on the Pacific Coast.

The attack upon the coal duties is clamorous and concerted. The temporary coal famine in various parts of the country has been seized upon by the so-called tariff reformers, disguised free-traders, as affording an excellent opportunity to make a breach in the wall of protection by bringing about the removal of a duty which is not in the interests of any one save the coal producers and coal miners of the state of Washington. The coal duty is a matter of indifference to coal operators in the East. Their advantages are such they will always remain unaffected by any foreign competition. With us it is different. The duty on coal is the sustaining prop to an industry which directly affords support to 5,000 men in this state, and indirectly to probably as many more.

We have here to meet a competition such as no other protected industry of the United States has to encounter. The vessels which come to the Pacific coast from Great Britain or Australia bring coal in lieu of ballast, and the freight charge upon such coal is merely nominal. The lowering of the duty to 40 cents, under the Wilson-Gorman law, resulted in nearly doubling the amount of British and Australian coal which entered the markets of the Pacific. Every ton of this foreign coal, so entering, displaced a ton of Washington coal, and to that extent deprived Washington miners of employment. No industry in the United States suffered so severely from the lowering of duties under the Democratic tariff bill as did the coal mining industry of Washington, and yet the Democratic tariff bill still left a duty of 40 cents upon imported coal.

Now it is proposed to take off every cent of this protection; to wipe the profit of foreign shipowners and at the expense of the people of Washington. —Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### Experiment in Hot Air.



### The Result.



### Fine Political Economy.

In an address before the International Customs Congress Secretary Show expressed a sound and important truth when he said:

"There is no greater blessing to any people than a high-priced labor. The commercial importance of a country is measured by the consumptive capacity of its people, and annual income is the test of consumptive capacity, and annual income is determined by the standard of wages."

An excellent doctrine admirably stated. For more than five years the United States has continuously exhibited the tremendous volume of high priced labor fully employed. It is to keep labor prices high and provide the maximum of employment that our present economic system is intended. When the republic does its own work there will always be an abundance of work and at high prices. Result: Prosperity for everybody.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## LESSON X, MARCH 8; ACTS 19: 13-30—PAUL AT EPHESUS.

Golden Text—"The Name of the Lord Jesus Was Magnified"—Acts 19:17—The Third Missionary Journey of the Great Disciple.

I. Ephesus, where Paul Preached more than in any other place.—Ephesus was situated on the river Cayster, which flows into the Aegean sea, an arm of the Aegean. The city was not only the capital of the Roman province of Asia, but was the city of the greatest importance in all Asia Minor, and the principal emporium of trade in the East. It was the center of the worship of Diana, to whom a magnificent temple was built in Ephesus aided by other cities, and especially by Croesus.

II. Three Months with the Jews; In their Synagogue.—Vs. 8, 9. Paul's labor. For three months Paul with great fearlessness preached the gospel to the Jews.

Results. (1) Some were converted. (2) Some were hardened, outspoken opposers. (3) Even Paul could not bring even one to the truth, or make every one like him.

Opposition. 2. "Divers" (some) "were hardened, spake evil of that way." R. V. "The Way," the gospel as a way of salvation of true living. If men will not change their lives, they will try to oppose the teaching that commands them to change. They try to make it out as bad, in order that it may not improve them, or disturb their consciences.

III. Two Years in the School of Tyrannus.—Vs. 9-12. When the preaching of the gospel in the synagogue could no longer be a message of peace, but aroused such bitter opposition that the service became a wrangle and controversy, Paul ceased preaching there, and remained with the Christians to the school or lecture room of Tyrannus, Paul's Work at Ephesus. Because of the unusual circumstances, God worked extraordinary miracles through Paul. In Ephesus, the center of magic and witchcraft, special power was given Paul to overcome the magicians who had conquered them in their own stronghold. He actually did what the sorcerers only pretended to do.

He made a collection for the poor in Jerusalem, thus binding the two sections of the church together (I Cor. 16:1-4).

IV. The Exorcists and the Demoniae.—Vs. 13-17. "Then certain of the vagabond Jews, who were, as heathen writers tell us, numbers of these Jews, in various parts of the world, who wandered about trading on the credulity of men, professing to be magicians, and practicing the exorcism of evil spirits. "Exorcists," hence, those who adjure by certain formulas demons to come out of men, "to call over them," etc. They would use the name of Jesus as a charm."

14. "Seven sons of one Seva . . . and chief of the priests," not high priests, but a leading priest among those at Ephesus. "Which did so." That is, attempted to practice exorcism by the name of Jesus.

15. "And the man in whom the evil spirit was leaped on them." With that power more than usual, so often displayed by madmen. "Naked and wounded." "The first word does not necessarily imply more than that the outer garment or cloak was torn off from them, and that they were left with nothing but the short tunic."—Plumptre.

16. "And fear fell on them all." Fear, a religious awe. They were afraid to misuse the name of Jesus.

The Gospel Overcoming Opposing Powers. Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh proved that their God was above all heathen gods by doing real wonders which they did not understand, and they wonder that they ever dreamed of doing. So the religion of Christ is proving its superiority over all forms of infidelity and heathenism to-day by the greater and more blessed work it does. The map of the world to-day is the proof of the beneficent power of Christ.

V. The Triumphs of the Gospel at Ephesus.—Vs. 17-20.

1. "The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified," as a real power for healing and salvation, not a charm or magical power. "The real glory of Jesus shone in clearer light, and made an impression on the whole city."

2. Great numbers "believed" (v. 18). Were convinced that Jesus was their Savior, and decided to follow him, and became his disciples. The church at Ephesus became one of the most influential churches of the early days.

3. They "confessed." Open confession is one of the surest signs of a changed heart and life.

4. "Many of them," referring to those who had been magicians previous to their conversion. "As the former verse refers to their dupes." "Which used curious arts." The curious arts were magic, jugglery, and all such practices as make pretense to supernatural agency.

"Brought their books together." These books were no doubt, parchment or papyrus volumes filled with partly Jewish, partly heathenish incantations, recipes for love philters, formulas more or less ancient to be used in casting out evil spirits, and the like. "And burned them before all men," a public renunciation. Note that they did not sell them for others to use. They destroyed the evil at their own cost.

5. "So mightily grew" (imp.), and continued to grow, "the word of God," in the hearts of men, both as to intensity of power and increase of numbers. "And their strength" had strength to overcome all obstacles; and there were many in Ephesus.

Practical Suggestions. 1. Among the worst things in the world are bad books. The sooner they are burned the better.

2. When any one is converted to Christ he must leave behind him all bad habits and bad habits, whatever the cost may be. If he is not willing to do this, he proves himself to be no Christian. The only question will be, "What is right? not, 'What it will cost?'"

The Spirit of Sacrifice. "This is the spirit which offers precious things, simply because they are precious, not as being necessary to the building, but as an offering and sacrifice of what is to ourselves desirable. In the Levitical sacrifice, consecration was generally a condition of the acceptableness of the sacrifice. That consecration must be as acceptable condition in all human offerings at all times, an external sign of their love and obedience, and surrender of themselves and their will. It is not the church we want, but the sacrifice; not the emotion of admiration, but the act of adoration; not the gift, but the giving."—John Ruskin, in Seven Lamps of Architecture.

Love. The spirit of love, wherever it is, is its own blessing and happiness, because it is the truth and reality of God in the soul; and, therefore, is in the same joy of life, and is the same good to itself everywhere and on every occasion. Would you know the blessing of all blessings? It is this God of love dwelling in your soul and killing every root of bitterness, which is the pain and torment of every earthly selfish love. For all wants are satisfied, all disorders of nature are removed; every day is a day of peace.

# CHECKS CLEARED BY 'PHONE

## Novel Scheme is Practiced in the "Prosperity Belt."

"Down in the 'Prosperity belt,' as we call it, we've got the whole world beat for real progress," said a country banker who was in the city last week. After delivering this declaration he bit the end of a cigar and settled back in a chair in a lobby of one of the big hotels.

"Yes, sirc, we beat the world for genuine progress," he continued. "We've got something down in central Illinois that you won't find anywhere else on the globe. It's telephone clearing-house. We call it a clearing-house right here in Chicago or in New York. Now you'd think banks couldn't clear their checks by telephone, but, as I said before, we beat the world for progress and have invented the new system.

"The whole scheme is very simple and has proved a safeguard against some of the bugaboos that worry bankers—such things as overdrafts, for instance. Every day at noon one bank will call up another by telephone, read off the amount of the checks and the names of the drawers. Some of these checks will be on the bank at the other end of the wire and some of them will be drawn on an institution with which that bank has considerable business.

"Now, you see, half a dozen or more banks in one county or section of the state can arrange a certain time for calling up some one bank, which is the central bank. All the banks call this one, notifying it they have checks on it or upon any of the others.

"When each bank has found out how much it owes the other banks up until a certain hour drafts are forwarded to cover the balances. By using the telephone clearing-house we expedite business, saving an entire day in many instances. It's a paying scheme and is pretty likely to be adopted by other groups of country banks wherever the telephone is in general use."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### GEN. BOOTH A VEGETARIAN.

#### Salvation Army Leader Will Not Eat Meat.

Few people are aware that Gen. Booth, head and founder of the Salvation Army, who recently visited this city, is a pronounced vegetarian. In years he has eaten neither fish, flesh nor eggs, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Even butter, milk or vegetables cooked with fat are denied. His diet is solely upon cereals, boiled rice being largely his sustenance. He occasionally eats rice for breakfast, dinner and supper, and then enters upon the same diet the next day.

A member of the army said recently: "Gen. Booth believes in his body. Yet meats and strong drinks he heartily despises. He will not smoke, because he realizes that he has a nervous system that must be protected. He will not drink, partly from principle and partly because he realizes that for every stimulation there is an equal and consequent reaction. He is a vegetarian not merely because he believes that primitive mankind—the Adam and Eve of the Bible—were vegetarians, but because, after a long practical trial, he finds himself far younger than his years, while the mortal parts of most men, who laugh at what they call his crankiness, are like John Brown's body—a mouldering in the grave."

### Realizing Country's Greatness.

Ex-Representative P. J. McDonald, who served for three years in the House, returned the other day from a six week's trip throughout the country, in company with M. C. Keeffe.

"You really don't know what this country is until you look it over," says Mr. McDonald.

"We were gone six weeks and went through every state in the Union, covering something like 13,000 miles in all. Talk about the recent visits of royal and other personages, who make a flying trip across the country! What can they know about it?"

"Why, nothing or next to it. The only way to see the country and the people is to take things leisurely, as we did. In some cities we would spend two or three days. The two or three days gave us an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas."

"Yes, sir, this is a great country—a wonderful country!"—Boston Journal.

### Love Triumphant.

Heaven's lips are drifting dust; Ilion is consumed with rust; All the galleons of Greece Drink the ocean's dreamless peace; Lost was Solomon's purple show Restless centuries ago; Empires died and left no strain—Babylon, Barbary, and Spain—Only one thing, undefaced, Lasts, though all the worlds lie waste, And the heavens are overturned, Dear, how long ago we learned!

There's a sight that blinds the sun, Sound that lives when sounds are done, Music that rebukes the birds, Language lovelier than words, Hue and scent that shame the rose, Wine no earthly vineyard knows, Ocean more divinely free Than Pacific's drainless sea, Silence stiller than the shore, Swept by Charon's stealthy oar—Ye who live have learnt it true, Dear, how long ago we knew! —Frederick Lawrence Knowles in Harper's Magazine.

### Smallest American Church.

The Rev. Louis E. Durr is rector of the Episcopal church at Zanesville, Ohio, said to be the smallest church in the United States, being twenty-four feet wide and forty-eight feet long.

A Literal Understanding. Mrs. Church—Is your husband the kind of a man who believes in killing two birds with one stone?

Mrs. Gotham—Gracious, no! Why, he's president of the Audubon society."

# PROSPERITY IN CANADA.

## The Farmer in Western Canada's Achieves Wonderful Success.

One of the first things that the man who wishes to change his residence endeavors to find out is where he can go and succeed. It need be a matter of little doubt or indecision now. During the past four or five years the development of Western Canada has been so rapid, and the conditions of life there so widely known, that upwards of 100,000 Americans have taken up their homes there, and the experience of these people is that they are thoroughly satisfied with their choice of home.

The methods of farming there are similar to those adopted in the United States, but the operations are simpler, the yield of grain greater and the profits more satisfactory. Ranching is carried on with lots of success. Mixed farming is always profitable, while the results in grain-raising are as certain as splendid soil, excellent climate and lots of sunlight can give.

The yields of—, but nothing is as satisfactory as the experience of the farmer himself, and extracts are selected from one.

A good, intelligent farmer named Mears, John Mears to be exact, left Cavalier county, North Dakota, two years ago and followed the thousands who had already gone to Canada. He had twenty-five years' experience in Minnesota, in buying grain, including flax, but in all his experience he never saw a district so well suited to the growth of flax as Western Canada. The financial results of Mr. Mears' operations in a single season are as follows: Wheat, 3,000 bushels, 1 hard, at 57½c, \$1,785; 2,680 bushels 1 North-east, at 54c, \$1,457.20; Oats, 1,750 bushels, at 35c, \$612.50; Speltz, 154 bushels, at 75c, \$115.50; Flax, 324 bushels, at \$2, \$628. Total, \$4,598.20, a return of more than \$4,500 from a little over 250 acres, an average of \$18 per acre, is surely testimony sufficiently strong to satisfy the most incredulous as to the money to be made out of the soil of the Canadian West. It is to facts like these—arguments expressible and demonstrable in dollars and cents—that the steady northward movement of American farmers is due. Mr. Mears is settled near Arcola, Assa.

A number of Americans who have chosen Western Canada as a home had the idea that a man enjoyed less freedom in Canada, but they soon found their mistake, and say the laws of Canada are the most liberal in the world, and such as prevent the litigation which breeds so much bad feeling between people in the United States and costs them so dear in lawyers' fees.

The government has established agencies at St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Wausau, Wis.; Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Watertown, S. Dakota; Grand Forks, N. Dakota, and Great Falls, Mont., and the suggestion is made that by addressing any of these, who are authorized agents of the government, it will be to the advantage of the reader, who will be given the fullest and most authentic information regarding the results of mixed farming, dairying, ranching and grain-raising, and also supply information as to freight and passenger rates, etc.

Trust not the woman that thinketh more of herself than another; mercy will not dwell in her heart.

### ONLY TEN DOLLARS FOR THREE MONTHS' TREATMENT.

Drs. Richards & Van Camp of 1404 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb., treat Catarrh and guarantee a cure. The doctors are old established and reliable physicians of Omaha. Their treatment includes a lung tender inhaler, local and constitutional treatment, and they guarantee to cure any case of catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs in ninety days or refund the money. If you are afflicted or interested call or write for further information.

Social reformers seldom think it worth while to qualify themselves for their task.

### RED CROSS BALL BLUE

Should be in every home. Ask your grocer for it. Large 2 oz. package only 5 cents.

Those who cater to evil propensities never satisfy the hunger of their patrons.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Even the comparatively sober have no objection to the gold cure.

### WHEN YOU BUY STARCH

buy Defiance and get the best, 16 oz. for 10 cents. Once used, always used.

If you have a heart never let the world know it. It is such awfully bad form.

**SAVE MONEY**  
Buy your goods at Wholesale Prices.  
Our 1,000-page catalogue will be sent upon receipt of 15 cents. This amount does not even pay the postage, but it is sufficient to show you that you are acting in good faith. Better send for it now. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you also?  
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The house that tells the truth.

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