

# Loup City Northwestern

GEORGE E. BENSCHOTER, Ed. and Pub.

LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

And France won't be content with half-morocco either.

Colombia may hold a poor hand, but she has a first rate poker face.

The worm has turned. Anti-Hiawatha clubs have started into being.

Things are moving rapidly when a horse that trots in 2:01 is considered slow.

The more popular a driver is, the longer neck his horse seems to have in a close finish.

War between South American republics is always useful in relieving the canal between revolutions.

Mary MacLane says the future is a lute without strings. It may also be described as an untuned flute.

Mr. Balfour seems fated to play second fiddle. First Chamberlain and now the king is taking first honors.

Turkey is willing to bring about reforms in Macedonia if she is only given time and her ammunition holds out.

The hickory nut crop is reported to be unusually large. If the coal trust doesn't behave we may burn hickory nuts.

Life insurance companies are not sending agents to Macedonia just at present, as the climate there is very unhealthy.

A careful statistician says 140,000,000 safety pins are made in this country every year. What becomes of all the safety pins?

Ohio country school teachers are leaving their jobs to run city trolley cars. Prefer to teach the young idea how to scoot, it seems.

The farmers in Central Iowa are clamoring for elevators. Probably getting too blamed lazy to walk upstairs.—Los Angeles Times.

Alfred Austin has written a tragedy. The publishers confidently expect it to take rank with the best efforts of Messrs. Ade and Dooley.

Harry Lehr says the lapel button-hole should be abolished. Harry is always deeply interested in some question of supreme importance to man kind.

Doubtless King Edward feels that the salary he receives justifies him in amplifying the duties of his job to the extent of acting as his own managing editor.

Prominent Citizens Urge Purchase of Jones Site So That Dam May Be Built at Once—Opinions on the Dam Project.—Headlines in Ohio State Journal.

Col. Carroll D. Wright declares that the world is better now than it ever was before—and as the world is what we make it, that's a big compliment to all of us.

The Washington Post asserts that Lou Dillon and Major Delmar are the only ones who ever kept the promise held out in the sign, "Will be back in two minutes."

Train robbers will have nervous indigestion and fainting fits when they hear that an unguarded clerk carried \$3,000,000 from Washington to New York in a suit case.

It is safe to suppose that when the man who was enjoined by a neighbor from swearing received notice of the restraining order there was need for its application right away.

In some parts of Switzerland they have laws which make it necessary to have horses hitched to automobiles so that other horses will not be frightened by them. The horse still has his uses.

Corbett thinks he can whip Fitzsimmons and Fitzsimmons thinks he can whip Corbett and both will continue to think so as long as the public is willing to pay the admission fee to the ringside.

A New York society woman says the Goelets were extravagant in paying \$2,000,000 for the duke of Roxburghe. Would she have approved of buying him if he had been marked down to \$1,999,998?

The intending train robbers waved a red light across the track for Engineer Boss, but he ran by without stopping. The man who knows when to disobey ironclad orders is the one worth money to his employers.

"Jimmie the Bum," who has just died in New York, gets more obituaries and editorials than though he had been a meritorious citizen. Yet there are "bums" dying every day, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Dr. George F. Kunz has discovered that the activity of radium is multiplied one thousandfold by mixing it with pulverized willamite, which costs little or nothing. Thanks to the activity of scientists, the world is likely soon to get the full benefit of that mysterious force, radioactivity.

# LET THE PEOPLE SAY

WHEN TARIFF REVISION SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN.

Senator Hoar Urges That Changes in Our Protective System Be Not Made Until the People Shall Have Passed Upon the Question at the Polls.

Senator Hoar dropped some pearls of wisdom and sound policy in his speech at the dinner of the Essex club on the 10th of September. "The Grand Old Man" of Massachusetts was easily the star among the speakers. He usually is in any company. He talked about the tariff, about foreign trade and about reciprocity, and it was clear brained, wholesome talk, that was alike timely and pertinent. Tariff revision, he said, might become necessary, just as it is necessary to sometimes revise the statutes of Massachusetts; "but," said the wise statesman and profound economist, "you cannot be doing it all the time, because, whenever you are doing it business is thrown into confusion and uncertainty." In the course of time, he added—and no protectionist disputes this—changes may be required in the most satisfactory and the most scientific tariff schedules, but the time to make such changes, he insisted, was not in the year before a presidential election, but after a presidential election, when the changes can be made in accord with the instructions of the people. Note the qualification: Tariff changes should only be made in obedience to the expressed will of the people. The Dingley law, having been enacted in response to the demand of the sovereign people, may not and must not be changed in any essential particular until the people shall have declared their wishes through the ballot box. That is the thought which the American Economist has again and again urged as the guiding principle in all tariff changes, whether by legislation or by any other method. It is also the thought which Senator Hoar enters

# NOT FOR RECIPROCITY.

Why Secretary Shaw Had So Little to Say About It.

In his speech at Chicago before the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw spoke of three ways suggested to acquire more markets for this country. One is reciprocity, to which the secretary referred as a plan "to trade compliments—to exchange trade privileges—to set our doors somewhat ajar for the special advantage of our people. Considerable has been said along this line, but not very much has been actually accomplished." Just this passage on reciprocity, and no more, from the cabinet official at the head of the Treasury department. And, in truth, no more can be said. Reciprocity is a nebulous thing, an untried theory. No one can define it. The situation is wisely described in a few words. Reciprocity is not, as yet, even an experiment. Its actual workings are unknown.

One of the three ways commented on by Secretary Shaw is to move toward free trade in the hope that greater freedom of importation will induce other nations to follow the example. "I would like to inquire," asked the secretary of the business men he addressed, "whether you, in making your purchases abroad, give preference to those countries which favor us with an open door, or do you buy where you can obtain the desired article to the best advantage?" The answer is evident. Business men buy according to margins of profit. They go for silks to protective France, and not to free trade England. We opened the door to Brazil, and yet that country continues to sell to us \$70,000,000 worth of goods a year, and buys from us only \$10,000,000 worth. The third method, which Secretary Shaw approves, is to adopt a system of encouraging "regular lines of American ships, flying the American flag, and carrying American merchants and American travelers, with their wares and merchandise, the product of American labor." between our ports



# Before the Lambs Come.

Alfalfa (Lucerne) is frequently spoken of as a comparatively new plant, while, as a matter of fact, it is a very old plant, having been cultivated by the Greeks and Romans long before the Christian Era. Later it was introduced into South America, gradually travelling northward through New Mexico, Southern, Western and Northern states, and lastly into Canada, where the more it is known the better it is liked, said F. C. Elford, speaking at an Ontario farmers' institute. I think the chief objections to lucerne have been raised by persons, who, not knowing it, have tried it once or twice and failed. Those who have been growing it for years are its strongest advocates. In our experience of fifteen or sixteen years, the best results have been obtained by following a hoed crop, using as a nurse crop about one bushel of barley or oats per acre. We sow at least twenty pounds of good seed per acre. We put the seeder in front of the drill, thereby getting a deeper covering for the seed. Too much care can not be taken in the preparation of the seed bed. Twenty pounds is little enough; some sow thirty. The first winter and spring is the critical period of its history, and in order to get it safely past this danger point, it is better not to pasture after the nurse crop is taken off, but to allow the young clover to grow and form a mulch so as to protect its roots from the frost. The next season, though it may not look very promising at first, it will produce two or three crops of hay or fodder, and the stand will become thicker with each successive cutting. Considerable of the lack of success in growing lucerne has been the failure to comply with one or two minor, yet all important rules, viz., lack of sufficient previous preparation of the soil, too shallow covering of the seed, and close pasturing the first fall.

**Sneezeweed.**  
This is a perennial plant growing to a height of 3 feet under favorable conditions. It is found in moist ground from Connecticut to Illinois and southward to the Gulf. The whole plant, especially the flower, is bitter and more or less acrid and pungent. Sheep, cattle and horses that are unfamiliar with the plant are often poisoned with



FIG. 24.—Sneezeweed (*Trifolium subterraneum*), third natural size.

it when driven to localities where it abounds. As a rule these animals avoid it, but it is claimed that they often develop a taste for it and are killed by eating it in large quantities. The poison exists principally in the flowers. The young plants appear to be only moderately dangerous. In the mature ones the amount of poison varies greatly in the same field.

**Applying Manure Green.**  
John Parton, being asked the question whether it was better to apply manure green or well-rotted, replied: "There is less loss in putting manure on land green than in rotting it before it is applied. Besides this, there is a special advantage that in putting the manure on in the winter time it is done at less expense. In rotting the manure under the most favorable conditions chemists tell us that it loses 50 per cent. However, when it is on the land in the green condition and the fermentation allowed to take place in the soil, as soon as any plant food is liberated it is in the place where it is most readily taken up. Besides this, the decay of manure in fermenting has a beneficial effect in warming up the soil. Experiments carefully conducted at Guelph, as to applying manure fresh and rotted, proved that the ordinary way of leaving manure exposed to the weather was wasteful; when protected from rain it was still subject to loss, and when put on fresh the best results were obtained.

**The World Is Advantaged.**  
A Democratic free trade paper, commenting on the fact that the British are protesting against cheap bounty sugar, says that their attitude and the facts suggest that "the bounty business may be carried so far as to chiefly benefit the consumers of other countries and that the production of beet sugar has tended to enormously reduce the world's price of sugar. That being the case, it would be preposterous to deny that the world generally is advantaged."—San Francisco Chronicle.

**Familiar Tactics.**  
The free-traders in England are trying to defeat the protectionists by setting up a cry of the dear loaf. How like the tactics of the free traders in this country. The facts are against free trade, therefore the appeal to ignorance must come from the realm of fiction.—Jersey City Journal.

**They Know.**  
There is not a farmer in the United States, whether he raises sugar beets or not, who favors the Cuban treaty. Our farmers know what is best for the country as well as themselves.

# LIVE STOCK



# Before the Lambs Come.

A. G. Gamley, a Manitoba sheep breeder, says: The lamb crop, like any other, to be successful, must be prepared for beforehand; therefore as the breeding season approaches the ewes ought to be getting in good condition, and it cannot be done easier than by giving them the run of the stubble fields after the grain is stacked. Before the breeding season is over the winter will have set in and the flock will be in their winter quarters. No elaborate building is necessary. A hay rack running round the inside, with a small door in the center, just large enough for one sheep to go in and out when the big door is shut. It must be dry and entirely free from drafts for the sheep to do well; 30x60 feet will be ample accommodation for a hundred good sized ewes, until lambing time.

The winter feed should be wild hay, oat straw or oat sheaves. They may be allowed to run at the oat stack, if care is taken to remove the overhanging portions as they eat it away from under, to prevent the chaff from getting into their wool. The hay is fed in the rack inside, and only what they will eat up clean. Always clean out the racks before the next feeding. I have often heard it said that sheep won't drink water, but that is a mistake, they will drink large quantities of water at the right time and place. They won't drink out of a water hole on a cold day, but watered in their pens and in troughs, a hundred head will drink almost two barrels a day. I think good water is most important. Keep salt where they can get it at all times, summer and winter.

The hay, oat straw, and chaff will have brought the ewes along nicely till about six weeks before lambing, when, if the lambs are expected when the flock is in winter quarters, the ewes will require a little extra feeding, to stimulate the secretion of milk. Oat chop, or oat sheaves, one sheaf between four, the bands cut and scattered over the snow, will, along with their usual feed of hay, tone them up and bring them along. When they are let out to the sheaves, be sure and have the door wide open, to prevent them crushing their sides, which is dangerous to in-lamb ewes, being liable to kill lambs. As the time for the coming of the youngsters approaches, the shepherd will be making preparations. If the lambs are coming in May very little is necessary to be done, but if in March, and the sheep pen is not warm enough for new-born lambs, then warmer quarters must be provided. My plan is to have a shed built of poles, covered with straw and well banked with manure, into which turn the cattle, making the vacated stalls into temporary pens, by nailing a few boards across the ends.

# Care of Breeding Animals.

Comparatively little attention is given to this very important subject, because it is not deemed necessary by the average farmer. Somehow or other the class of stock, no matter what the class of stock, are expected to get along and rustle for themselves. They may even be expected to do hard work every day. In fact, as a rule, they are and especially is this true in the case of horses and cows. Very few people seem to consider the extra strain on the female of carrying young as a matter worthy of consideration, though the proper nutrition of the dam, as will be apparent later, has a very marked influence on the development of the foetus and its final growth and vigor. Do not overlook the fact that a certain amount of exercise and work is necessary for the female, as it aids digestion and tones up and keeps the whole system in good condition, which means the development of a strong, healthy foetus. Such breeding animals as cannot be worked should, therefore, be given the run of large, shaded pastures where they will be obliged to move around in order to secure the necessary supplies of food and thus obtain that gentle, stimulating exercise which is so essential for the health of the mother and young as well. The food provided in the pasture, besides being succulent, is nutritious and exerts a desirable physiological action on the system.—Prof. A. M. Soule.

# The Angora in the United States.

The Angora industry has now been successfully growing in the United States for more than forty years. The early breeders worked hard with a few imported animals, and by crossing and re-crossing with the common Mexican goat of the West, the American Angora flocks have grown from nothing to their present number of about four hundred thousand animals. The obstacles which the early breeders had to overcome were appalling; weak men would have fallen by the wayside, but these sturdy pioneers saw that some day the Angora goat would be a power in the live stock interests of the United States, so they persevered, and you are beginning to feel the impetus of the growing movement. Our association now numbers 425 members, and the value of our flocks reaches into the millions, there being more than forty thousand Angoras on our association records. We have sufficient foundation stock to proceed with, thanks to the years of patient work of the Angora pioneers, and, as Secretary Wilson has said, "The Angora industry is an American institution which has come to stay."—W. C. Bailey.

The Only Titled Mute.  
Sir Evelyn Arthur Fairbairn is the only subject of King Edward who bears an hereditary title and was born deaf and dumb. A tall, handsome man, with a peculiarly winning smile and attractive manner, he gives no outward sign of a misfortune which would have shadowed a temperament less buoyant than his own. Sir Arthur is a famous globe trotter, a great part of his travel having been undertaken to study means of ameliorating the lot of those afflicted as he is himself.

# ALL TIRED OUT.

The weary, worn out, all-tired feelings come to everybody who takes the kidneys. When the kidneys are overworked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do. When the kidneys fall dangerously low, quick follow, urinary disorders, diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney and bladder ills. Read the following case:

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros' drug store in Champaign and taking a course of treatment I told the readers of the paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which had elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Medical advice free; strictly confidential. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Bunalto, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

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