

Loup City Northwestern

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

Man is given a sense of humor to compensate him as the years rob him of enthusiasm.

Time was when on the announcement of a bank failure they used to ask "what's her name?"

Parisians ate 23,000 horses last year. Here we have a field where the automobile cannot hope to compete.

It is reported that a duke wants to marry Helen Gould. Now comes the supreme test of Helen's good sense.

Why doesn't some enterprising medium arrange an interview with De Lesseps on recent events in Panama?

The man who stood on the bridge at midnight probably found it cheaper than sitting in at bridge at the same hour.

If it is true that the greatest happiness is in having enough, the man with seven daughters should be oh, so joyful.

The Brooklyn Eagle thinks current carping at Patti is due to the "acidulous pessimism of the supercritical few." Good.

Thieves have stolen one of the big bronze gates of Central Park, New York, but at last accounts the obelisk had not been taken.

When New York society leaders fall out the wondering world learns that being in the smart set doesn't dull the edge of a lady's tongue.

A woman strike sympathizer threw a brick at a car in Chicago the other day. It is not related what shop window suffered in consequence.

"People are seldom satisfied with small favors," remarked the philosopher. "What fun is there in kissing a girl if you can't muss her hair?"

The enthusiasm which Japan and Russia are showing for peace causes a suspicion that there must be a stock of damp powder in the far East.

An English mayor has handed out his salary to be divided between the poor and the town bands. The bands, presumably, are to be bribed to quit playing.

The Toronto World hopes Uncle Sam will "choke to death on the next bite he takes off Canada." Perhaps he'll try to swallow the pesky thing whole next time.

During the last fiscal year the railroads of the country killed 3,553 persons and injured 45,997 more. What are Macedonian outrages compared with this record?

The Cuban congress has voted a gift of \$50,000 to Gen. Gomez. Evidently the Cuban congress wants Gomez to retire permanently from the revolution business.

Somebody will be trying to prove next that Cresceus never trotted a mile in less than three minutes, and then he was tied to an automobile and timed by a sun-dial.

There are those who think that our national patriotism is even robust enough to survive the suppression of the dynamite cracker and the toy pistol on the Fourth of July.

The banks continue to merge. And nobody rises to protest. In fact, everybody seems to be satisfied. The banks enjoy a monopoly of this sort of feeling when it comes to merging.

Hartford Post: We have found that the most lovable women, as a rule, are those who have no more mathematical ability than is required to keep account of the milk tickets.

The boy who writes in his copy-book, "Reach after the higher things," cannot understand why his backward anatomy should be tattooed because he gathers jam from the top shelf.

It will probably be incumbent on the historian of the immediate future to record that Generalissimo Rafael Reyes of the Colombian army marched down a hill and then marched up again.

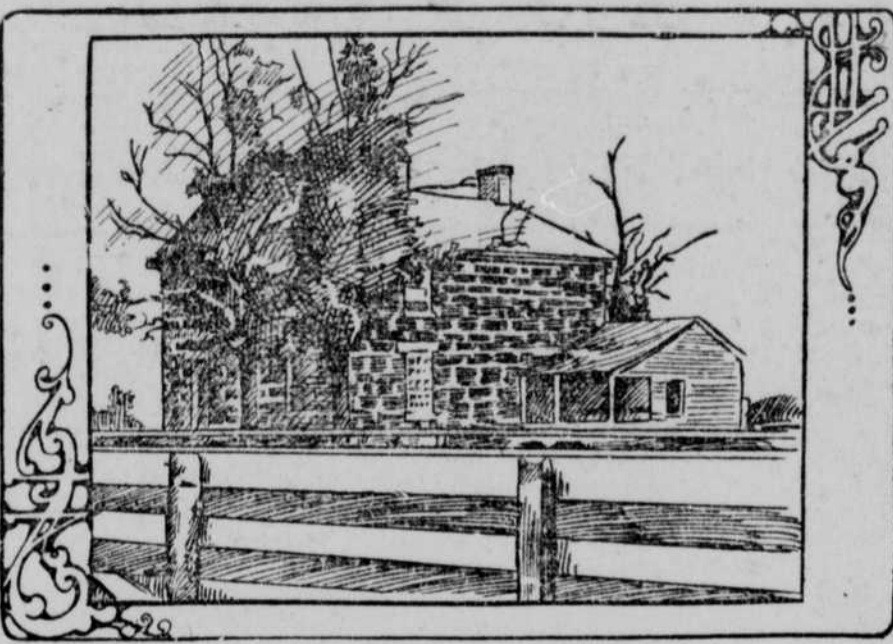
The new fund for the Methodist ministers amounts now to \$40,000—more than half of what Willard Allen took. It is not generally known just where Mr. Allen spent Thanksgiving.

Their fighting may not be up to the European standard, but the Central American countries do not keep the "War Is Inevitable" headline standing for several months before they get some kind of action.

King Peter tried to congratulate Great Britain's diplomatic representative at Belgrade on King Edward's birthday, but got snubbed for his pains. Peter will have to keep quiet and make motions when he wants to express his thoughts.

One of the judges has decided that a girl has no breach of promise suit against a man who proposes on Sunday and fails to carry out the agreement. After this it may be expected that the lights will be put out promptly at 12 o'clock Saturday night.

MORMONS BUY JAIL IN WHICH JOSEPH SMITH WAS KILLED



An interesting landmark, the scene of historic tragedy, has been sold to the Mormons. This is the old jail at Carthage, Illinois, in which the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hiram were killed by a mob in June, 1844. It is built of sandstone and is well preserved. It was then the sheriff's residence. It stands on

an acre of ground well improved. The property was sold to the Mormons for \$4,000, \$1,000 under its real value. A. H. Woodruff of Chicago negotiated the purchase of the building for the Mormons. It is reported that the building will be removed to Salt Lake City, to be set up there as a memorial.

CAPT. CARTER IS RELEASED.

Military Peculator Leaves Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Oberlin M. Carter, ex-captain of engineers, U. S. A., has left the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. Three years and seven months is the actual time Carter served within the walls of the penitentiary. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by a court-martial for alleged frauds in connection with the Savannah harbor improvements. According to the federal statutes a government prisoner is allowed two months off each year for good time, ten months in Carter's case. He was held seven months in confinement at Governor's Island, N. Y., before he reached the penitentiary. By the military code a prisoner's time commences from the day his sentence is approved, which with Carter was Sept. 28, 1899. He was able to keep out of the penitentiary until the following April 27, seven months, through applying for new trials, appeals and the like.

Carter is in excellent health and weighs twenty pounds more than when he entered prison. He is 47 years old, but during his confinement aged rapidly, his hair now being nearly white. He was first assigned to duty as doorkeeper for the tin, shoe, tailor and repair shop. He did this work quickly and spent most of the day brooding over his troubles and as a result became extremely nervous and was on the point of breaking down.

The prison physician recommended outdoor exercise and he was put in charge of the flower garden and lawns, where he pushed a law mower. Later on he was placed in the hospital, where he acted as a nurse and kept the records. He soon became an efficient nurse and for the last year has been teaching the new convict nurses.

Carter has never associated with any prisoner aside from Capt. Deming, another army officer, who was released on habeas corpus. But he has been kind to those injured or sick. By living at the hospital he obtained better food than that furnished to prisoners in the construction gangs. He



Capt. Oberlin M. Carter. has been a model prisoner from the first and has the respect of the prison officials. He has talked to the officers about his suit for the property in escrow, and most of them believe that he will win it.

Another civil indictment is hanging over Carter in connection with the cases against Gaynor and Green, but he does not fear arrest on his release, as his military trial and imprisonment for this same offense bars any further criminal action against him. It is said, however, that he is willing to assist the government against Gaynor and Green, who, he feels, mistreated him. During the last year Carter has been studying mining engineering, and if he is successful in the trial will spend considerable of his time in Arizona and New Mexico, where he and his uncle, L. D. Carter of Danville, Ill., have extensive mining interests. Carter has been forwarding directions to the employes at the Arizona mine as to the proper manner of developing it. The winding of the Chicago suit, in which \$723,000 is involved, is a matter of supreme importance to Carter, as in case of a favorable decision he will

claim a vindication from first to last. He has held that he was the victim of prejudice on the part of several officers who were members of the court-martial.

QUEER CAUSE OF LAMENESS.

Result of Living and Working in a Hilly Country.

There is a hilly and indefinite locality on the boarderland of Poland and Raymond known as Blackcat. Tradition says that this name was bestowed on the locality because in prehistoric times a wandering hunter from the coast settlements came upon a gigantic black wildcat and had a terrific battle with him somewhere in these hills. In course of time the country became settled, but the recollection of this battle cling to the hills and so we have the name of Blackcat to this day.

A man traveling this section a year or two since observed that all the inhabitants were lame, or seemed to be and even the cows had "a slouch in their gait." This so impressed him that he asked a native whom he met the cause of it. The native looked at the stranger and then at the surrounding hills and then answered, "Wall, you see, ther folks have ter work on er side hill all their life. They begin when they're chil'm and pick berries an' keep it up when they grow older an' plant taters an' cut hoop-poles on their hills. Yer see one leg has ter kinder stretch down ter git er footin', and tother kinder shrinks up ter 'commodate the first 'un', so yer see its nat'ral ter go one-sided."—Portland Advertiser.

Editorial Consolation.

Senator Cullom tells of an amusing incident that occurred in the editorial office of a paper published in Bloomington, Ill.

The senator had dropped in for a friendly chat with his friend, the editor, and had hardly seated himself when there appeared a well-known character of the town—a type of individual common to every locality, the man who knows "how the paper ought to be run."

Without noticing the presence of Mr. Cullom the man launched into a complaint that the paper had not printed certain articles he had written for it.

"Why," said he, "I gave 'em to you months ago! What have you done with 'em?"

The editor smiled sadly. "I'm holding them," he replied. "And they serve a very good purpose, too. Now and then I get to thinking that perhaps we are not offering the public as good a paper as we ought to. At such times I look up your articles and see how much worse the sheet might be. So I become real cheerful again! Please don't take them from me!"—Boston Post.

"Rebel Bishop's" Biography.

The family of the late Episcopal Bishop Richard Hooker Wilmer of Alabama has selected Rev. W. C. Whitaker, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Jackson, Miss., to write his biography. Bishop Wilmer was the only southern bishop of his church elected and consecrated during the civil war. He was long known as the "rebel bishop" because he refused to pray for the president of the United States when Gen. Thomas and his army were occupying Alabama. At the close of the war Bishop Wilmer said that he had no regrets and was making no apologies and the northern church finally agreed to accept him as the bishop of Alabama.

Thought Jefferson a Failure.

Not long ago Joseph Jefferson took part in a benefit in aid of a New York hospital. He opened the entertainment with a short talk, other noted players crowding at the wings to hear his remarks. Just then two highly rouged girls of the song and dance persuasion came down the winding staircase from their dressing-room. One of them came over to the wings, listened a moment and went back to her companion. The latter said: "Who's on now?" "Some old guy doin' a monologue," was the reply, "and, say, he's doin' fierce. Been on ten minutes and ain't had a laugh yet."

Sunday School LESSON

LESSON XI.
Golden Text: "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."—Psa. 122:1.

1. Preparations for Building the Temple.—First, Preparation of the Kingdom. It was as necessary that the people and the kingdom should be prepared as that building materials should be collected. The whole of David's reign was a preparation.

I. The kingdom firmly established on a basis of peace.

2. The organization of priests and choirs and orchestras for religious services.

3. The new religious awakening of the people.

Second, Preparation of Material. David had collected 108,000 talents of gold and 1,017,000 talents of silver. According to the lighter standard a talent of gold weighed 379,000 grains=54 pounds avoirdupois (a pound avoirdupois=7,000 grains)=14,542 of gold, making a total of \$1,570,536,000. A talent of silver weighed 336,750 grains=48 pounds=\$970, making a total of \$886,490,000.

Besides the gold and silver there was gathered brass and iron beyond computation (1 Chron. 22: 14). Huge beams of cedar were sent from Mt. Lebanon, which had a great reputation in the ancient world. Precious stones from every source were gathered together to adorn the interior.

Third, The Workmen. The skilled laborers were largely Phoenicians, supplied by King Hiram of Tyre. "Overseers were appointed, apparently 550 chiefs and 3,300 subordinates (1 Kings 5: 16; 9: 23), of whom 3,600 were Canaanites and 250 Israelites (2 Chron. 2: 17; 8: 10). There were 30,000 Israelites levied to do the work one month and remain home two months in turn. Besides these there were 150,000 laborers (1 Kings 6: 13-16), probably from foreign subject nations (1 Kings 9: 21, 22).

II. Building the Temple.—The site was on Mt. Moriah, overlooking the valley of the Kidron and the Mount of Olives. The platform, according to Josephus, was square, three-quarters of a mile in circuit (Wars, 5: 2, 2), in the time of Herod, but he also says that Herod doubled the original enclosure. "Probably, therefore, the platform constructed by Solomon's engineers was an area of about 12 acres, or a quadrangle of 900 feet by 600."—James Sime.

Its Size and Shape. "If a cubit was 18 inches, the temple proper was 90 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 45 feet high. The whole height was 30 cubits, but the rooms into which this space was divided, the Holy Place, and the Holy of Holies, were finished only 20 cubits, or 30 feet in height (1 Kings 6: 16-20). In all its dimensions,—length, breadth, and height,—the sanctuary itself was exactly double those of the tabernacle."—Pulpit Commentary. The entire length of the temple given below includes the porch, 10 cubits; the Holy Place, 40; the Holy of Holies, 20; the chambers and rear wall, 10. The whole was situated ascending to the points of the compass, the front entrance being toward the east.

The Courts. There were two courts (2 Chron. 33: 5). The outer court was surrounded by a wall partly of stone, partly of cedar; on the eastern border was a cloister or colonnade. This court was adorned with trees, and free to all the people. Within this quadrangle was a smaller court, the court of the priests, on the highest ridge of the hill, enclosing the temple, and the great brazen altar, and brazen sea, and the lavers.

In the inner court were the great brazen altar of sacrifice, 15 feet high and 30 feet square, in sight of all the worshippers of the outer court, and the molten or brazen sea supported by 12 huge brazen oxen, each 7½ feet high. The outer court was for the worshippers, who were intended to exercise the feelings suggested and symbolized by the ceremonies going on visibly in the court or unseen in the temple proper.

II. The Dedication Ceremonies.—1 Kings 8. The Assembly. Vs. 1, 2, 62. 1. "Solomon assembled the elders of Israel," etc., the same as in Lessons IX and X, with the addition of (v. 2) "the men of Israel." "No Israelite who could be present was absent." The meetings lasted a week (v. 66). They were religious meetings with (v. 63) "sacrifice of peace offerings"; that is, offerings of thanksgiving and consecration, and love to God. The "two and twenty thousand oxen, and a hundred and twenty thousand sheep" were used for this purpose in part, and for the feasting of the great numbers gathered in Jerusalem for a whole week.

The assembly met (v. 2) "at the feast" of tabernacles, the thanksgiving festival, one of the three great annual festivals of the Jews, "in the month of Ethanim," also called Tisri, which covers portions of our September and October.

The Services of the Week. The dedication was the grandest ceremony ever performed under the Mosaic dispensation.

1. The Procession.—Vs. 35; 2 Chron. 5: 4-6. The object of the procession was to (v. 1) "bring up the ark of the covenant of the Lord out of the city of David," built on Mt. Zion, the western of the two principal hills on which Jerusalem was situated. Here David had placed the ark while waiting for the temple to be built.

4. "And the tabernacle of the congregation." Better, as in other places, "the tent of meeting." "And all the holy vessels that were in the tabernacle."

5. "Were with him before the ark." Probably in the temple court, where the great altar was. "Sacrificing sheep and oxen," as a religious service signifying gratitude and praise, the forgiveness of past sin, and consecration to the Lord's service as his people.

II. Placing the Ark in the Holy of Holies.—Vs. 6-9; 2 Chron. 5: 7-10. 6. "And the priests brought in the ark of the covenant . . . unto his" (i. e., "its.") But this word is never found in the A. V. It has come into use since the date of our translation "place" (comp. 1 Kings 6: 19) "into the oracle of the house." The place where God at times made known his will. "To the most holy place" (Hebrew, holy of holies), "even under the wings of the cherubims" (1 Kings 6: 27). The symbolic figures "representing the attributes and majesty of God."

7. "The cherubims" (better, cherubim) "covered the ark," as the most holy repository of God's law covered by the mercy-seat. The law of God and the mercy of God, ever under the shelter of his wings and guarded by his presence.

III. The chorus, accompanied by the orchestra, sang, "For his mercy endureth forever," as the priests came out of the Holy of Holies; and the Shekinah, the shining cloud, filled the temple (vs. 10, 11; 2 Chron. 5: 11-14).

10. "The cloud filled the house of the Lord." The article before cloud denotes that it was the well-known cloud which tokened the divine presence. "The cloud was the veil that hid (v. 11) 'the glory of the Lord,' for that glory was too bright to be seen by mortal eyes. This was the same as the pillar of cloud and of fire that guided the people through the wilderness, which had rested on the tabernacle on the day it was dedicated (Ex. 40: 34). It was thus the acknowledged symbol of God's presence, and as such was a visible sign that he now accepted the temple, as he had formerly accepted the tabernacle, as his shrine and dwelling-place." Then follows in the order and wording given by Prof. Willis J. Beecher:

4. Sentences, the king facing the sanctuary (vs. 12, 13; 2 Chron. 6: 1, 2).

5. He turns and blesses the congregation (v. 14; 2 Chron. 6: 3), all standing.

6. Address, by Solomon (vs. 15-21; 2 Chron. 6: 4-11), standing.

7. Dedicatory prayer (vs. 23-53; 2 Chron. 6: 14-40), kneeling (v. 54; 2 Chron. 6: 13).

8. Psalm 132 (2 Chron. 6: 41, 42): "Arise, O God." Fire descended, the glory filled the house, and the people prostrated themselves (2 Chron. 7: 1-3).

9. "For his mercy endureth forever," by the congregation (2 Chron. 7: 3).

10. Closing address (1 Kings 8: 54-61), standing.

IV. Lessons for To-day.—The Temple as a Lesson in Church Building. "A true church is an echo of God," says Joseph Cook. And the building should be the fittest instrument for expressing and repeating that echo, that men may know and feel the character and the love of God. Its foundation must be deep, strong, and enduring. It is built (1 Cor. 3: 11) upon Jesus Christ. Its structure should, with the best beauty and costliness at our command, be as perfectly as possible adapted to accomplish the object for which it was built.

The Temple is a Type of the Individual Christian (1 Cor. 3: 10-16). (1) Rich and costly preparations have been made by others. We are heirs of all the ages. (2) The foundation is Jesus Christ, the rock that, like the rock under the temple, the same in all ages, never can be moved. (3) He has prophets with messages from God to aid and encourage in the building,—the Bible, the Holy Spirit, with teachers, pastors, and friends to bring the message. (4) It is possible for us to build a poor temple on this foundation, "wood, hay, stubble," or a most beautiful and costly temple, "gold, silver, precious stones." (5) The true Christian character when complete is beautiful and costly.

The Quarry for the Temple. This world is a quarry where the living stones of God's beautiful temple in the heavens, the completed and perfected church, are being shaped and polished for their places in the building. The heavenly temple is the solution of the mysteries of Providence in this world. The cares, burdens, sorrows, joys, work of this life are fitting us for our place in that temple where no sound of the tools shall be heard while it is in building.

The temple, we are told, was built without the sound of hammer or ax, or any tool of iron, heard in the house while it was in building (1 Kings 6: 7). The silent building of the temple from stones prepared in distant quarries is a type of the building of souls and of the church.

The greatest works of God are wrought silently. No one sees the process by which the greatest changes are wrought in the spiritual world.

There will be wondrous rejoicing in heaven and on earth when God's spiritual temple is completed. It will be a blessed thing to join in the song at that dedication, to have a share in that hour of triumph.

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