

Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, - - NEBRASKA.

Performing a Useful Mission.

The Society for Psychical Research has lately exposed certain pseudo-spiritualistic manifestations at Windsor, Nova Scotia. The whole town had been stirred by the singular behavior of material things. Boxes and barrels were moved, chairs were rocked, and smaller objects flew through the air with extraordinary force. Upon hearing of this, Prof. Hyslop dispatched his assistant, Mr. Carrington, to the scene, to investigate the report. The latter, who is something of a wizard himself, proved, as Prof. Hyslop says, "that all the alleged phenomena at Windsor which excited public notice were frauds pure and simple." Great pains had been taken by those who perpetrated the tricks to escape detection. A mysterious hoghead, which was said to roll about the streets on its own motion and give forth oracular utterances, was found to have been propelled by two young Nova Scotians, while the voice was that of a boy who was concealed within. Strings had been attached to chairs, and secret openings made in walls and doors. A grocer was found to have been a ringleader in producing the phenomena, having thrown apples, broken eggs and moved packing cases. It is a good thing to have deceptions of this kind discovered, declares the New York Post. Among other things, it helps to give Prof. Hyslop's society a standing in the community and another reason for existence.

Dangers Lurking in Cravats.

Girls who gave neckties to men used to get into the joke papers. Now, no more. Since the notion of wearing knitted ties came in a few years ago, the mightiest is not too proud to display such handiwork. And in this act is there not a quaint and charming symbolism? The tie, fashioned by innumerable delicate motions of soft fingers, represents in its final form almost a detached part of the lady herself. Mere thread plus her—that is the tie. And this resultant the man, a willing slave, knots around his neck. Might not one almost say that that silken noose, which, minus what her hands have done, would be mere yarn, is indeed her hands? A noose—aye, there's the rub! For if once around one's neck, it is but a step from being caressed to being throttled in the relentless grip of the Superman. Each must decide for himself. As for us, we are willing to risk it, provided we get the tie. No, this is not fishing. A man used to have to ask his friends to send him knitted ties from the other side. Now they may be picked up in every Broadway shop and are become almost vulgar.

There seems to be no end to the misfortunes attending the French navy, particularly as regards the Toulon station. The latest mishap was a fire on the battleship Hoche, which proved so serious, threatening to reach the magazine and destroy the vessel, that she was sunk to extinguish the flames. From the beginning of the year to the present time there have been 20 more or less notable occurrences in the French navy. The worst was the explosion on the battleship Iena while lying at her dock at Toulon, when over a hundred lives were lost. Other casualties include the total wreck of the cruisers Jean Bart and Chanzy, the loss of several submarine boats and torpedo destroyers, damages by collision while maneuvering and so on. It looks as though an able-bodied hoodoo is working overtime making trouble for French ships and sailors.

Grumblers.

Grumblers who have fallen into the habit of complaining about their real or imaginary troubles are nuisances to those who associate with them. The business man who is ever grumbling and growling about things makes a blue atmosphere about him. There is no good in grumbling. Grumbling is an evidence that you are looking at the world through blue glasses; that you haven't the proper estimate of other people. Grumbling is an advertisement to the world that you are not a success, says New York Weekly. Grumbling won't help things a bit. The more you indulge yourself in grumbling the quicker you form the habit, and it becomes so fixed upon you that later on you find it almost impossible to shake it off.

That forestry is growing in importance is evident from the care given the matter in educational institutions and the number of persons taking this course of instruction. It is announced from Washington that no less than 35 young men who have just graduated from American schools of forestry have entered the government service. They come from Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Nebraska and other universities and colleges. The cause is one to which talent and skill may well be devoted.

Another endurance test in connection with the automobile is that to which the man is subjected who is paying for it on the installment plan and at the same time keeping the repair bills paid.

A man in Paterson, N. J., was killed and his family badly injured by an automobile accident. Paterson is discovering that there are more dangerous things than anarchists running at

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

YOUNG BARONESS ROSEN MOST CAREFULLY REARED

WASHINGTON.—The Russian embassy closed the season here when Ambassador and Baroness Rosen, with their household staff, left for Magnolia, Mass., the other day where they will pass the summer. The departure of Baron and Baroness Rosen has a particular significance at this time, as they do not expect to return to Washington for perhaps a year, and will sail for Europe on a prolonged leave of absence in October.

They purpose passing the winter in St. Petersburg that their only daughter, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, may make her debut in that capital. This young woman, who is just 17 years of age, will be presented at court early in the winter under particularly brilliant auspices.

The young baroness is a petite blonde. She is perhaps the most carefully reared girl of her age in America, as her education has been conducted along exactly the same lines as though she had never left her native land. Five hours each day have been devoted to hard study, exclusive of the time devoted to music and art. The various modern languages being considered the necessary equip-

ment of a young girl of her rank, are not regarded as accomplishments, although the literature of three or four languages is a part of Baroness Elizabeth's recreation.

She has taken no part in juvenile society, wherein she would be warmly welcomed by Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Helen Taft, Miss Bacon and other young people of the administration families, and has made no friends of her own age in the two years' residence in America. Her constant companions are her mother, her governess and an American friend some ten years her senior, who was originally retained as a social secretary.

At Magnolia, where the schoolroom regime is slightly relaxed, Baroness Elizabeth joins her parents and members of the staff at the midday breakfast, always a feature of the embassy life, but never joins her parents' dinner.

Her English is particularly pure and pleasing, with what no doubt will be described in Europe as an American accent. French is the language of her home, and in that tongue her accent is distinctly Parisian. She also speaks Italian and German fluently.

MESSAGES ON EACH SIDE OF NEW POSTAL CARDS

A NEW departure in postal cards has been decided upon by the post office department. Beginning August 1 the consumer will get more for his penny than heretofore. The front side, for years reserved by an inexorable rule for the address, will be invaded by advertisements, pictures and messages.

Postmaster General Meyer has promulgated an order to this effect. A vertical line will be placed about one-third of the distance from the left end of the card. The space to the right of this line will be reserved for the address, and the remaining portion of the front side may be devoted to details of how all the children are, or any other of the things that heretofore have been confined to the back side.

For years people have been sending to the United States from foreign countries postal cards and post cards with messages written on the front as well as on the back of the cards, although in this country this advantage

has been denied the users of government postal cards. Some months ago the United States postal laws and regulations were amended so as to give that privilege to buyers of post cards, but such concession was not made applicable to postal cards. Today's ruling will remedy this inconsistency and so prevent further confusion. A very thin sheet of paper may be attached, if it completely adheres to the card and such a paper may bear both writing and printing. Heretofore two cents in postage was required if this was done. Advertisements, illustrations or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the front.

Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinseel, or other such substances are declared to be unmailable, except when inclosed in envelopes or when treated in such a manner as will prevent the objectionable materials from being rubbed off or injuring the hands of persons handling the mails.



the American legation at Peking and later vice and deputy consul general at Canton and Dally, and William Phillips of Massachusetts, formerly private secretary to Ambassador Choate at London and for the last two years second secretary of the American legation at Peking.

All of these young diplomats speak and read the oriental languages, are familiar with the domestic politics of the far eastern nations and well versed in questions of diplomacy now pending between the United States and the oriental countries. The preliminary negotiations between this country and Japan in drafting a new treaty probably will be referred to the Far Eastern Bureau.

Another important duty which will devolve upon the newly-organized bureau will be to consider the numerous petitions and diplomatic "notes" which are annually presented to the state department suggesting changes in the existing treaty between the United States and China.

TO BUILD SUMMER HOME FOR ARISTOCRATIC CATS

have carried their pets on long trips rather than leave them behind to be neglected.

A Three-Decker Mustache.

"I am preparing an article on queer whiskers," said a barber, "for one of the dullest and more expensive magazines. My latest is the three-decker mustache. I think I'll lead off my article with it."

"This tripartite mustache was worn in Taras Bulba's time by the Cossacks and the Poles. It was, like a ship, in three decks. "The top deck, directly beneath the nose, was trained to grow inward instead of outward. The hairs, that is, pointed toward the middle of the lip instead of toward the corners. "The second deck was trained naturally, as our mustaches are, the hairs all flowing toward the corners of the mouth. "The third deck was trained straight downward. "These mustaches were very popular, but you could not wear one of them and do it justice unless you had a rather long upper lip."

Not Lucky.

Bill—Does your brother carry a rabbit's foot?

Jim—No, but he goes around with a hare lip—Yonkers Statesman.

Modes of the Moment



SLEETTER GOWNS

Fashion in this year of grace demands that our hats and our hair shall seem on the closest terms of intimacy—I might, indeed, say of affection. The hat embraces the hair as though passionately attached to it, and the general effect is wonderfully attractive. While on the subject of millinery I must not neglect to speak of the new—and especially charming—idea of mixing white and black laces on hat crowns. At a recent musical reception I saw a beautiful woman wearing a Tuscan cloche which boasted a full crown of ivory point d'esprit inset with motifs of black Maltese lace. These motifs were circular and of extremely delicate design, and the lace crown was mounted on silver tulle. On the left side of the hat there were several branches of vivid scarlet japonica.

But now that summer is coming to its full splendor we are giving the large cloche a well-deserved rest and are turning our appreciative attention to the close-fitting mushroom. It is, in fact, distinctly an "open-air hat," and it looks best when very simply trimmed with immense choux of Pompadour ribbons at either side, or with quillings which completely hide the crown.

It is my impression that the time has come to call "halt" in the affairs of flet laces! I do not, for the moment, deny the effectiveness of these laces, but it seems carrying the matter too far to make nine out of every ten women look as though they had taken down the best curtains from their windows and draped them round their graceful selves! Of course, "Fashion" must always be omnipotent, but even Fashion cannot blind our eyes to the fact that flet lace is really suitable as a trimming for curtains and afternoon tea cloths, and for that purpose only. Nowadays we introduce it on our summer frocks, and undoubtedly it is effective, but we can easily have too much of it, and that is why I suggest that "halt" should be called, otherwise we shall have an epidemic of flet lace at the places in close connection with white linen and embroidered muslin.

It is a thousand pities that it should be so difficult to accept a new mode in moderation. Everything novel and original is run to death, and this seems inevitable. A most effective costume of the very latest boasts a skirt cut on the cross made of buff and white stripes, a little coat of buff colored cloth displaying facings of white cloth bound with black silk piped with cherry color and white. In front of this from neck to bust appears a double-frilled lawn shirt; that double-frilled lawn shirt, I realize, is immensely popular, so popular, indeed, that you may buy the double frill "all alone by itself" and attach it to any old shirt, when you may confidently rely upon its passing muster as new. The frills are usually made of white lawn, hemstitched; others, too, there are of spotted batiste, and others again of striped muslin. Which reminds me that amongst the



Robe of Blue Linen, with Embroideries of Clematis Flowers in a Darker Shade of Blue.

dress is of Shantung silk in chestnut brown with the embroidery in oriental colors, the narrow vest being traced with gold and the yoke and sleeves of fine net. The hat is of brown chip with a single crimson rose concealing the stem of a shaded brown ostrich feather of superior detail.

NEED MONEY IN KLONDIKE.

Cost of Living Far Higher There Than in the East.

U. S. Consul G. C. Cole, of Dawson, writes that everything in the way of living costs from two to three times as much in the Yukon territory as it does in the United States. No article, however trivial, is sold for less than 25 cents, and there is no money of smaller denomination in circulation. The cost of living will remain high until there is better means of getting supplies into the country.

The only remedy which Mr. Cole suggests is to build a trunk line railroad from the sea coast into the heart of the great valley, which is rich in gold, copper and other minerals, and to keep the road under government control, in order to prevent excessive rates.

Some of the prices noted are as follows: Coal per ton, \$15 to \$20; wood per cord, \$12 to \$15; undressed spruce lumber, \$45 per M; fir, \$125; oak, imported, \$400; oats per ton, \$80 to \$120; native hay, \$40 to \$80; imported hay,

\$50c; pork, 40c to 50c; ham and bacon, 35c; chicken, turkey and butter, 50c; tea, 50c to 75c; coffee, \$35c to 65c; flour, per hundred pounds, \$6; domestic eggs, \$2 per dozen and imported \$1; milk per quart, 35c; hotel board, \$3 to \$6 per day; restaurant meals, 75c to \$3; board and room, \$90 to \$150 per month; draft horses, per span, \$1,000 to \$1,800; boarding horses, \$60 to \$100 per month.

The wage of mechanics is \$10 per day; common laborers, \$4 to \$5, with board, and \$6 without; clerks, \$150 to \$300 per month.

A Pointer on Pearls.

The lapidary took up a tiny pearl, and with a skillful movement cut it in half.

"That is the way to double your money," he said, laughing. "Now this pearl will give me not one, but two \$10 pins."

"Often done. Oh, yes, it is nearly always done. Nearly all the small pearls for cheap pins and brooches are cut in half these economic days."

Rule for Success.

Epictetus: Appear to know only

THE AMERICAN HOME

Wm. A. Radford
Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 124 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The width of this house is greater than the length, a manner of building which has become very popular during the past few years. There are advantages in this style of building, such as increased light, an opportunity to get a hall in the center with rooms on each side and the possibility of making one chimney do for the kitchen, furnace, and grate.

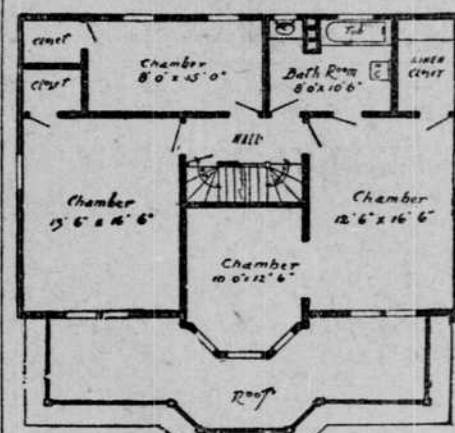
Old-fashioned houses were built something on this plan. The hall was in the center and there were good square rooms on each side of the hall, and I don't know that the general plan has ever been improved upon, although some important changes have been made.

In selecting a house design one of the first considerations is to make it fit the lot. Here is a house 38 feet wide, and of course you must have a lot at least 50 feet wide to accommodate such a house properly. Right here is where a book of house plans comes in to advantage. You can thumb the whole book through and select a plan that will fit the lot. You may be confined to the locality where your wife's relatives live, and the size of your bank account may influence you in favor of a small lot on a side street, but you will pick out the lot before you decide what kind of a house you will build, and that is the right way to go about it. Naturally the location comes first, then the lot, and it requires a good deal of study to intelligently select a house plan that just exactly fits in; but it is a pleasant study, it is one of the most enjoyable enterprises ever undertaken.

There are many little details of special interest about this plan, one of

should always have opposite windows for ventilation. A great many attics are spoiled because the owner wanted to save the price of the windows. This is poor economy. The windows look well, in fact they add more to the appearance of the house than their cost twice over and they make the attic both light and airy.

The subject of ventilation is one of great importance. By leaving the attic windows open you get a current of air through under the roof, and by leaving the upper stair door open you get a current of air up clear from the cellar if you want it. This makes a



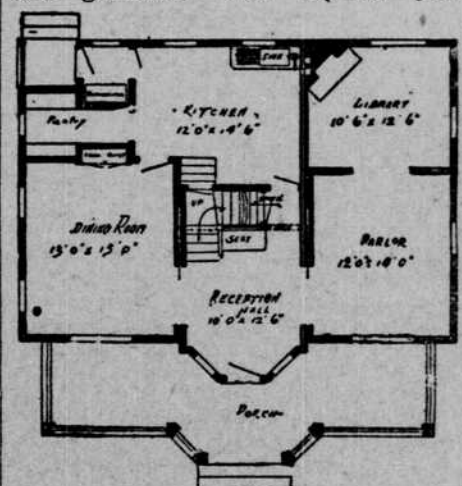
flue that changes their air in the whole house in short order. When living in a house that is light and airy you have very little excuse to run up doctor bills. It is a well known fact that fresh air is cheaper than medicine.

There is an archway under the front stair which makes a passage through from the front door to the kitchen. It is easy to get up an argument about the advantage of connecting the front and back of a dwelling with a hall passage, but I have usually noticed that after a person has lived in a house that communicates through in this way that they prefer to have it afterwards. Of course this preference



which is the recess for the refrigerator at the rear entrance to the kitchen, where the ice may be put in from the back door without tracking dirt and wet sawdust in on the clean kitchen floor. Many a sour expression has been caused by the ice man making too free with a clean floor. Nothing ever comes into the house that is capable of carrying in so much dirt as the ice man's boots. They are extra large and they are loaded with wet sawdust and mud from the wagon and from the yard, and it is a singular fact that no dirt ever drops off from the ice man's boots until he gets in on the clean kitchen floor, then they unload automatically. If you don't believe it just ask any housekeeper who has had experience.

Another convenience is the china closet built in the wall between the dining-room and the pantry. Every woman has an assortment of china and glassware that requires just



such a cupboard. It is too pretty to have it taken out in the kitchen or pantry with the heavier dishes. She wants to keep it under her eye, where she can look after it herself, and she is not displeased when its display catches the eye of her best lady friend.

The stairway in this plan is worth more than passing notice. It is a combination front and back stair and it reaches from cellar to the garret. It would be difficult to invent a more convenient stairway, and it would probably be impossible to build another kind of stair of such utility to occupy so little space.

You have heard of cozy little back parlors. Well, did you ever see anything neater or more suggestive of solid comfort on a cold winter night than the library here shown with its bright corner fire? The room will of course be furnished with a bookcase stocked with interesting books and a center table with a good strong light. A library suggests reading, but reading is too often rendered impossible in the evening because of a poor light. Two essentials in a library are comfort and light. The open fire brightens the room, easy chairs suggest comfort, and a good light completes the combination.

A house like this is not complete

may be due some to custom. We are all more or less prejudiced in favor of what we have been accustomed to, especially in youth when our habits are forming. Whether necessary or not, the passage is there, and if you don't want it you can keep the door closed. It costs nothing to build, and I would suggest a door under the stairway, anyhow, because if you don't want to use it yourself you might some time sell the house to some one who would appreciate it.

WHERE IS "DICKENS' SLAB"?

Famous Piece of Mahogany Has Disappeared From St. Louis.

"I would like to know," said an old saloon man of St. Louis, "what has become of the famous mahogany slab that once formed the bar counter of the old Planters' house. People called it the Dickens slab, because when the novelist was in this city he staid at the Planters' house, and they do say that he spent a good deal of his time resting his elbow on that slab, which thenceforth went by his name. When the Planters' house was taken down the big mahogany slab nearly 20 feet long, three feet wide and two or three inches thick, was bought by a saloon man, but his house, too, a few years later, came under the hands of the wreckers, and the Dickens slab disappeared. A piece of mahogany like that could hardly be bought now for any figure, for mahogany is among the costliest of woods and now used only for veneering. The slab would be worth several hundred dollars to a furniture maker, but more than this to somebody who cherished old associations, for while that slab was in the Planters' every old citizen of St. Louis who drank at all, and every celebrity who came to town, help to shine the elbows of his coat by friction on that slab."

Nature-Faking Fads.

To print a photograph on an apple no sensitizer is used, only the delicate art of "nature-faking." The necessities are an apple tree bearing a fruit which rapidly reddens as it becomes ripe and a little film negative of your loved one. Simply attach the film to the sunny side of the apple with white of egg and let nature do its work.

The whole apple may be incased in a black paper bag and a vignette cut over the film part, which adds to the effect.

Young ladies who go to the seaside to acquire a summer coat of tan have made use of the same "sensitizer" to imprint on their arm a photograph of their father or brother.

"Do you really mean to tell me," demanded Mrs. Hauskeep, "that you are a San Francisco sufferer?"

"Yes, lady," replied Hungry Hawkes. "Yer see, folks has been sendin' so much grub out dere dey've had ter neglect us deservin' cases nearer home."