

The Loup City Northwestern

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A PROBLEM AHEAD.

Sporting slang of the time when Corbett was champion spoke of one pugilist going around another "like a cooper around a barrel." But not many coopers are going around barrels nowadays, says the Toledo Blade. The trick is performed by a machine which, fed the materials, turns out the finished product as the engineer regulates the steam. Carloads of scrap iron go into a furnace yard at one end and come out in the shape of ingots at the other, the amount of hand labor being proportioned to the faith or distrust the management may have in new-fangled contrivances. The bottle machine soon may be making most of the common household utensils, and there are rumors that the glass factories may cease to manufacture incandescent light globes, the electrical companies getting their supply from a mechanism stuck away in a corner of the plant, where it won't be in the way and won't heat things all up. Machinery comes in. Skilled labor departs or radically changes its way of working. More machinery comes. The unskilled labor goes. Where will it end? Invention will not, cannot be stayed. Evolution proceeds remorselessly. What is there ahead for the painfully trained cleverness, for the wonderful fingers of mankind?

Fish meal is an article now figuring in the imports of the United States. It is used as a fertilizer and also as a feed for swine and cattle. It is made in Norway, England and Scotland from the residue of herring, codlings and other fish, cooked, dried and ground. Consul Skinner, writing from Hamburg, says, "Swine are said to consume fish meal eagerly, and its use for this purpose is increasing in Germany from year to year. It must be fed with care, however, as an excessive ration is likely to affect the quality of the pork. Fed in moderate quantities it contributes to the general health of the animal without disadvantageous consequences of any sort."

An inquirer wishes to know what has become of "the old fashioned June bug that used to swoop down on Chicago, die in countless millions around the lampposts and have to be carted away by the street cleaning department." The bug that spoiled the fishing when it came and snapped when you stepped on it? We don't know—but we are reasonably sure that the English sparrow did not exterminate them.

A house in Texas was lately carried three miles from its original site without harming the family or disturbing the furniture. This would be hailed as a cheap way of May Day moving were it not for lack of choice to the occupants of the direction.

Twenty thousand toothbrushes and as many packages of tooth powder have been distributed in the Philadelphia public schools, and every one receiving these things has been requested not to pick his teeth in public.

The geological department of the United States has decided that the word Chicago comes from the Ojibwa She-kagong, signifying wild onion, or "bad smell." The geologists must have made their observations from a point in the vicinity of the stockyards.

We have often heard of the girl who wore her heart on her sleeve, but it remained for a New York chorus dancer to wear her appendix as a watch charm. Possibly wearing one's old teeth for jewelry will become popular in time.

A Philadelphia doctor, after extensive laboratory experiments with rabbits, announces that cheap whisky is the worst. Funny the trouble some people will take to prove what no one has disputed.

A New York jury has awarded a woman six cents damages for being kissed against her will. And if the man who did it was at all gallant he promptly admitted that it was worth much more.

The Japanese have reached the conclusion that the most difficult thing to learn in the honorable baseball game is the batting. They are not big enough to produce to order three-baggers.

As the news comes from Paris that the harem skirt has been condemned there, the sporadic but strenuous career of that garment may be considered finally ended.

The proposed law which places a ban on the campaign cigar will probably elicit a vigorous protest from the hemp growers.

One of our contemporaries tells us that the market for mummies is dead. We fail to see anything unusual in it.

Our idea of a genuine pessimist is the novel reader who is afraid the hero won't come out all right in the last chapter.

The hotels of London are booked up for coronation week and the American hobo who goes to it should take a tent along.

In deciding that Chinese sausage is not bologna, the customs officials discreetly refrained from saying what it really is.

CZAR WILL VISIT AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS

ST. PETERSBURG.—The American battleship fleet under command of Rear-Admiral C. J. Badger arrived at Cronstadt, and remained several days. Emperor Nicholas did the United States the unusual honor of visiting the vessels, and also received Admiral Badger and the fleet officers in the palace in this city. The fleet comprises the battleships Louisiana, South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire.



U.S. BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA

PREVENT MINE FIRES

Many Lives Lost in Recent Years From Accidents.

Installation of Comparatively Inexpensive Fighting Appliances, Regulations and Drills Would Help Materially.

New York.—Herbert M. Wilson, chief engineer of the bureau of mines, in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the National Fire Association in this city the other day, said that failure to appreciate the seriousness of mine fires and a lack of adequate fire protection have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property in the last few years. He declared that two of the most serious disasters in coal mines in the last two years, one at Cherry, Ill., in which 262 lives were lost and the other at the Pancoast mine, near Scranton, Pa., in which 74 lives were lost, originated from trivial causes and ought to have been quickly extinguished without the sacrifice of human life.

"The contact of several bales of hay with a blazing torch or an open miners' lamp," said Mr. Wilson, "caused the Cherry mine disaster with its great loss of life and a total cost of one million dollars, of which \$50,000 a day was spent in direct fire fighting for several days."

"The fire in the Pancoast mine killed 74 miners, left 45 widows and 137 dependent orphans. This fire is known to have started in an underground room, presumably from some oil-soaked waste. The fire was not thought serious until it had been burning two hours. This delay was, in large measure, responsible for the great loss of life."

"Besides the loss of life, fires have cost millions in money. At Deadwood, S. D., \$1,000,000 has been spent in fighting fire in a metal mine. Today fires are raging in coal and metal mines in various parts of the country. Some of them have got beyond control, and have been burning for many years, devouring hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and miles of mine galleries. One mine fire near Carbondale, Pa., has burned out such a vast area of anthracite coal in the last ten years as to result in a subsidence of the surface and destruction of surface property. Near Summit, Pa., a fire which has been burning 51 years is estimated to have destroyed \$25,000,000 worth of coal. Near Jobs, O., a tract of coal valued at several million dollars has been burning since 1884. In some of the deeper metal mines at Butte, Mont., fires have been burning in the old timbers since 1889. In the Comstock vein in Nevada thousands of feet of tunnels which had been opened and timbered at great expense are being burned out."

"The mining engineers of the bureau of mines have made a careful study of fires in mines, and have reached the conclusion that the introduction of comparatively inexpensive fire fighting appliances, the adoption of proper regulations and the institution of a reasonable system of fire drills may minimize fires and confine them to a brief period of time with little damage to life and property. The engineers of this bureau have had much success in combating mine fires through the use of the oxygen helmet. This is an apparatus that entirely protects the head, and through which air is furnished artificially, thus enabling the wearer to explore the vicinity of a fire under conditions of smoke and gas that would render his approach otherwise impossible. By the use of such an apparatus a number of fires have been promptly extinguished which would doubtless have spread and perhaps extended beyond control."

"Chemistry, through the quick analysis of gases at frequent intervals

ARE WED IN SPEEDING AUTO

Couple Married While Being Whirled Under Palm Trees in Westlake Park, Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A novel wedding occurred the other day when Max Botefahr and Miss Avis C. Doebler, daughter of William Doebler, a retired capitalist, were married in an automobile as the car glided under the palm trees in Westlake park. The ceremonies began at the Seventh street entrance and when the car arrived at the Sixth street entrance the happy young couple were man and wife. When the automobile entered the park Rev. Cassius Morton Carter, pastor of the First Baptist church, arose with book in hand. "We are standing here together in the sight of God and man—" "Go a little slower," said the bridegroom-to-be. "We want it all to happen in the park." The minister continued: "To join together in the holy bonds of matrimony this man and this—" "Oh, my hat!" exclaimed Miss Doebler, as the palm leaf became entangled in a ribbon. "The minister continued: "If anyone can show just cause why they should not be joined together, let him now stand forward or forever—" "Don't stop the car!" said Botefahr, "I want it to keep moving." "Hold his peace," the minister was looking pretty serious. "Do you, Max Botefahr, take Avis Doebler to be your beloved—" "I wish papa was here," said Miss Doebler, "he would enjoy this!" "Wife to honor and cherish until death do you part?" "I do," said Botefahr. "Do you, Avis Doebler, take Max Botefahr to be your beloved husband, to honor and cherish until death do you part?" "I do," said Miss Doebler. The car was within ten feet of the Sixth street entrance when the minister said: "Then I pronounce you man and wife."

PAPA GANDER ATTACKS BOY

Defends Goslings Which Mrs. Goose Has Just Hatched Out When Youngster Gets Inquisitive.

San Antonio, Tex.—Shaughnessy, five years old and adventuresome, got too well acquainted with a wild gander near the deer range in the Bronx zoo, and as a result he will have a sore chin for a few days.

Harry and his brother William went to the zoo and spied the gander and his mate. The mate has just hatched out some goslings. The boys admired the goslings and tried to pick up one. While Mrs. Goose chased William through the fence her indignant husband grabbed Harry by the chin and had worried him along ten feet when an attendant rescued him.

The lad's face was lacerated and he was taken to the zoo office, where the wound was dressed.

City Builds Sidewalks. New London, Conn.—This city will be the first in New England to undertake a uniform system of sidewalks at the municipal expense. The project will cost nearly \$150,000 and work is to begin at once.

SCHOOL FARM A MODEL

Walla Walla's Unique Institution Has Space for Playground.

Chief Feature of Building is Its Flood of Sunlight, There Being as Many Large Windows as Could Be Put in Four Walls.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Flanked by converging roads which lead past fields and orchards and homes to the city, and facing miles of rolling prairie mottled with gardens and groves and farm houses, stands a building unique in the development of the land of Marcus Whitman—Walla Walla's first model "country-life" school backed by the enthusiasm of a united school board. Among Walla Walla's dozens of substantial schoolhouses which everywhere mark the interest taken in educational matters the Prospect Point school, soon to close its term, is one of the best.

Larger plans are being entertained for the development of Prospect Point school and it is semi-officially in charge of the State Country Life Commission, of which J. L. Dumas is a resident member.

The building is of red brick, two stories in height, surmounted by a tower. It contains four large study rooms, basement lunch rooms for both boys and girls, library, auditorium, spacious halls open to the sunlight, and storage room for fuel as well as furnaces and lavatories.

The chief feature of the building is its flood of sunlight, which is let in through as many large windows as can be placed within the four walls. The library is tucked away off the stair at a wide landing, and auditorium is provided by opening sliding

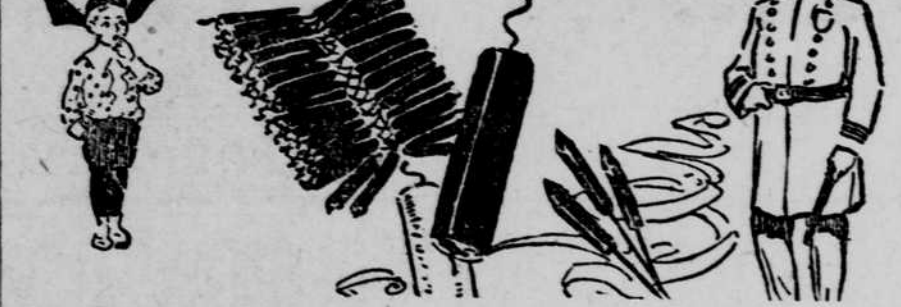
Fortune From Common Egg

Wilkesbarr, Pa.—While working in the kitchen of Ryan Brothers, at Plymouth, Charles Dig, a cook, found an egg which bore the name of Miss Bertha Garrett of Huntsville, Madison county, Arkansas. This egg brought him the acquaintance of the young woman, her love and now a legacy of \$3,000 at her death.

Although he had written her only a half dozen letters, and had not even heard her voice, she decided on her deathbed that Dig should be remembered, and attorneys for the estate are now busy arranging to carry out her bequest.

Upon finding the egg five years ago Dig went to his boarding house. He sat down at once to write the girl of his discovery. A short time later

JULY 4TH



FOR many weeks plans for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence as a great civic festival have been in preparation. Varied and extensive entertainment should be supplied so as to make the day assume the character of a community festival. But the reckless use of dangerous explosives by children, too young to realize their own

peril, is not necessary to the nation's expression of gratitude that it is free and independent. This sentiment has at last crystallized into a movement for a sane Fourth, and throughout the country various cities have made arrangements by which it is hoped child life will be better protected than it has in preceding years.

It was on the third of July, 1776, that John Adams wrote to his wife, Abigail, the letter, since often quoted as a prophecy, concerning the future celebration of this period as a national festival. Despite the fact that he was one of the most important figures in the stirring events of that historic time, he wrote two letters to her on that day. In one he said: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was nor

conceded that Jefferson wrote the Declaration, which was reported and discussed until July 4, when it was adopted. Copies were prepared and sent to the states. Pennsylvania was the first to receive its copy, and on noon of July 8 it was read to a crowd of citizens in the statehouse yard. It was read from a wooden platform erected in 1769 to enable David Rittenhouse to observe a transit of Venus. Some in the concourse who listened to the reading may have realized that a new constellation had appeared in the firmament of the nations.

Only the president of the congress, John Hancock, and his secretary signed the Declaration on the day of its adoption. The final signatures of the fifty-six who signed the original document were not affixed until November.

Three of the fifty-six signers lived to see the fiftieth anniversary of American independence. They were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Charles Carroll. Adams and Jefferson died on the fiftieth anniversary, July 4, 1826, leaving Charles Carroll the sole surviving signer. Jefferson and Adams had both served as presidents of the republic which they had helped to form. A third President, Monroe, also died on July 4, but five years later than these two.

Posterity, though it has fulfilled Adams' prediction, selected the fourth instead of the second of July as the day for celebration.

The corner stone of the Washington monument at the national capital was



Independence Hall View From Chestnut Street Side of the Historic Building.

will be decided among them. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting voice, that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states." In the other letter he wrote: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illumination from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

The resolution for independence was, as these letters show, really adopted July 2. But the formal Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, and copies of this declaration, prepared by a committee of five headed by Thomas Jefferson, were then sent to the states. The resolution adopted July 2 was presented to congress by Richard Henry Lee of the Virginia delegation, June 7, 1776. It read: "Resolved, That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Prompt action in so serious a matter was not to be expected and congress put it off until July 2, when the resolution, much to the joy of Adams, who seconded Lee's motion, was adopted. In the meanwhile Lee, the mover of the resolution, was called home by the illness of his wife. Otherwise he would probably have been made chairman of the committee of five appointed to prepare a formal statement. This committee was composed of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. It is usually

laid July 4, 1850. It was a very hot day. President Taylor, who was present, was exposed to the heat of the sun for three hours. On his return to the White House he drank freely of ice water and iced milk and also partook of some cherries. Shortly afterward he was taken ill and died July 9.

Benjamin Franklin, the oldest signer, was seventy. Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, the youngest, was twenty-seven; Jefferson was thirty-three. The average age was forty-three years three months. Many occupations were represented, but lawyers, of whom there were thirty, were in the majority.

The first public celebration of the event was that of Pennsylvania, July 8. On July 9 Washington, commander in chief, announced in general orders, "The honorable Continental congress, impelled by the dictates of duty, policy, and necessity, having been pleased to dissolve the connection between this country and Great Britain and to declare the United Colonies of America free and independent states, the several brigades are to be drawn up this evening on their respective parades at 6 o'clock when the declaration of congress showing the grounds and reasons of this measure, is to be read in an audible voice. The general hopes this important event will serve as fresh incentive to every officer and soldier to act with fidelity and courage, as knowing now that the peace and safety of his country depends, under God solely on the success of our arms. And state possessed of sufficient power to that he is now in the service of a state possessed of sufficient power to reward his merit and advance him to the highest honors of a free country."

Mean. "He took a mean advantage." "In what way?" "When she sued him for divorce he got the judge to give him the custody of her lapdog."—Judge.

The Slow Luncheon. Mistress—"Why have you been so long, Marie? I told you we wanted the lobster for lunch, and it is now past one o'clock." Maid—"It's on account of your hobble skirt you gave me, madam.—Pele Mele.

Worried. "I'm afraid my wife is going into a decline." "Don't worry about that, old man. She'll come out all right." "Yes, but what if she shouldn't? I've got all arrangements made to send her east for the summer."

PRESERVED BY PHONOGRAPH

Records of Old Mojave Indian Songs to Be Kept by University of California.

Berkeley, Cal.—Achorn Hungara, a Mojave Indian from Needles, Cal., will enjoy the unique distinction of having his voice preserved in phonographic records for time immemorial, by the anthropological department of the University of California. The branch of the anthropological department that is preserving these records is especially detailed to work up the historical features. Achorn Hungara is unable to speak English, but he has as his companion and interpreter Captain Jack Jones, who is also a Mojave Indian.

Achorn Hungara will spend about five hours a day for the next few



Achorn Hungara.

weeks singing into the phonograph the songs of the Mojave dialects. The Indian singer can sing songs in nine different dialects and he knows over three hundred different songs. Some of the songs are along historical recitals and it takes several days for a single song. Many of the songs have been handed down from father to son for generations, and it is hoped that the early history of the Indian race in the southwest may be amplified through these songs. After the songs have been sung in the dialect into the phonograph they will be translated into English by Captain Jack Jones. The university will then have not only a complete historical record, but it will also possess a musical record showing the cadences adopted by the Indian singers and also the words they use. This record may or may not be of tremendous value in establishing the connection between the American Indian and oriental people.

THE PRINCESS KAWANAKOIA

This Beautiful Hawaiian Is a Distant Cousin of Young Jay Gould's Bride.

Honolulu, H. I.—Among all the representatives of royalty present at the coronation of King George in London was a lady who, though of royal descent, gladly bows to the Stars and Stripes and readily recognizes the authority of Uncle Sam. She is the Princess Kawanakaoia of Hawaii, a member of the family which ruled the Sandwich Islands previous to the more recent dynasty which stepped down to make room for the American flag. She is a cousin of Queen Liliuokalani, who still makes a claim upon Uncle Sam for the loss of her royal prerogatives; and she is also a cousin of the Miss Anna Douglass Graham who recently became the bride of Jay Gould, the son of George Gould. Mrs. Gould's mother is now



Princess Kawanakaoia.

Mrs. Hubert Vos of New York, but she was Princess Kaiulani before her marriage.

The Princess Kawanakaoia attended the Gould wedding and her presence to her cousin were unique and beautiful. Within a few days after the wedding she sailed for London to attend the coronation. She carried with her many beautiful gowns, but the most gorgeous and valuable of her sartorial possessions is a cloak made entirely of the brilliant plumage of species of small bird which is now nearly extinct.

Americans Learning Spanish. Boston, Mass.—Pupils desirous of learning Spanish in the schools are numerous. During the last term at Columbia university, conferences were held in that institution in the language of Cervantes. The mayor of Boston recently compelled all the school masters in his jurisdiction to include Spanish in the school curriculum and it may safely be affirmed that there is hardly a mercantile firm of any importance in the United States that does not possess an employe who can both speak and write Spanish fluently.

The reason of all this is not far to seek. The United States in its anxiety to find new markets for its products has set its eyes on South America and hopes to find a new field there and also in Central America among its many republics, and they are satisfied that in the long run they will have them all under their control.