

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## WHAT TAFT TELLS

### THE FILIPINOS, TO THRIVE, MUST LEARN COMMON LANGUAGE.

### BOSSISM OF A FASHION EXISTS

Petty but Unresisted Leaders Make it Difficult Now to Teach Their Victims—The Estimates as to Population.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Gov. Taft, before the committee on the Philippines, Saturday, concluded the narrative of his southern excursion. He said that the women of the party accompanied the men to all places to which the latter went except in a few instances. These exceptions were made on account of the fact that it was necessary to take small vessels to reach them, rendering it inconvenient for the women to go. The party had not visited Mindanao because of the climatic condition and because at the time there had been no effort to pacify the island.

Governor Taft spoke of the unreliability of all estimates of the population, but said there were probably 6,000,000 Filipinos, or Christians, possibly 2,000,000 non-Christians and probably 1,000,000 Moros. However, a census was badly needed. The members of the committee smiled when Governor Taft said that the Christians had made all the trouble.

A second trip into the northern portion of Luzon island was described next, and this tour the governor said was made almost without military escort. Cayanag, in the extreme northern part of the island, is, from an agricultural standpoint, the most magnificent portion of the islands. This province also contained splendid forests.

In reply to Senator Patterson, Mr. Taft said there probably were 2,000 rifles in the hands of insurgents in the islands and that there are some of the latter who do not carry guns. He could not, he said, tell where the rifles and the ammunition came from. Some had been received from Admiral Dewey before the beginning of the insurrection and there were also rumors of shipments from Hong Kong, other parts of China and Japan, but most of them were either Remingtons or Mausers, indicating either American or Spanish origin.

As to the juntas, most of them are concentrated now at Hong Kong, composed mostly of natives of Batangas, who had made their money in coffee growing. Replying to Senator Dubois, the witness said that Laguna and Samar are the only considerable Philippine provinces which had not been organized, and that with those provinces organized, practically all the Philippines capable of being taken would be under civil government. In replying to other questions from Mr. Dubois, Governor Taft said that the Filipinos have a greater attachment for their country than, for instance, the Chinese have for theirs.

"The Filipino is," he said, "attached first to his town and second to his province, and he is, I think, now forming an attachment for the name of Filipino. On that pride of country and on the Filipinos desire for education I base my hope of the success of what we are doing in the islands."

In reply to other questions, Governor Taft said that the estimates that from 5 to 7 per cent of the people read and write the Spanish language, but that he could not say what proportion of the people could write their own language. One great difficulty encountered is that the people of the different provinces do not understand the language, one of another.

### Seek Pardon for Aged Convict.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—Senator Tallman of Clarke county presented a petition to the upper body of the legislature, signed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Clarke county, and favoring the pardon of George Stanley, a life convict at Fort Madison penitentiary. Stanley is the section foreman who was convicted of the crime of killing a fellow workman, William Patterson, June 15, 1870.

### Completes Bill on War Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The bill reducing war revenue taxes \$77,000,000 has been completed by Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee. The committee will meet on Monday and report the bill to the house and it is the purpose of Mr. Payne to begin the consideration of the measure in the house immediately following the consideration of the anti-oleomargarine bill.

## SCHLEY AT JACKSON'S TOMB.

Admiral and Wife Attend Services Where Hero Worshiped.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Admiral and Mrs. Schley braved the cold Sunday for a visit to the tomb of Andrew Jackson. The trip to the Hermitage, twelve miles on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road, was made in a special train leaving here at 10:25 in the morning. Arriving there the party was taken in charge by a committee from the Ladies' Hermitage association and escorted to the old brick church where Jackson worshipped. There services were conducted by Rev. D. C. Kelly, a Methodist commander, who, with the rank of colonel, commanded a brigade of confederates under General Nathan B. Forrest.

After the services, which were largely attended by the people of the Hermitage district, the distinguished visitors were forced to hold something of a levee, the congregation filling by and shaking hands. A luncheon at the old Jackson home, under the auspices of the Ladies' Hermitage association, followed, and then came an inspection of the historic mansion, which is kept as Jackson left it.

Keenest interest was displayed by the visitors in all pertaining to the home life of the hero of New Orleans. The last point visited was the tomb in the garden, where the soldier-statesman and his wife sleep side by side. The return to the city was by way of the Confederate Soldiers' home.

## TO GRADUATE THE INDIANS.

Officials to Participate in Carlisle Exercises.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A large party of public men, among whom will be several senators and representatives—Brown of Wisconsin, McAndrews of Illinois, Sheldon of Michigan, Curtis of Kansas, Marshall of North Dakota, Stephens of Texas, Tongue of Oregon and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones—will leave here in special cars Wednesday morning for Carlisle, Pa., to attend the twenty-third anniversary and fourteenth graduating exercises of the Carlisle Indian Industrial Institute.

The party will be the guests of Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Pratt, U. S. A., superintendent, and with large representations from other cities, including members of the Pennsylvania legislature, will participate in the ceremonies at the institution Wednesday and Thursday.

## Stolen Diamonds Recovered.

GLENDIVE, Mont., Feb. 3.—The diamonds stolen from the two iron bound trunks belonging to C. B. Clausen, traveling representative of a wholesale Minneapolis jewelry firm, were recovered today at Terry, forty miles west of here, where they had been traced. The robbery, which occurred on January 19, was a bold one, the trunks being taken from the Northern Pacific baggage room, broken open and the diamonds abstracted. Jerry McCarty, who was arrested on suspicion, is said to have made a full confession to the sheriff and to have given directions for the finding of the missing jewels.

## Week's Work for Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—For the most part the senate will divide its time this week between the Philippine tariff bill and the bill increasing the salaries of members of the federal judiciary. The salary bill is in charge of Senator Hoar and will be considered in the morning hour of the senate each day until it is disposed of, while the Philippine bill will have the right of way.

## Says Women Are at Liberty.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times, wiring under date of January 29, says: It is reported that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were liberated this morning on Turkish territory.

## Regarded as a Fake.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The statement that the Dowager Queen Margherita intends to visit the United States incognito as the Countess Stupinigi, is regarded here as a canard.

## Coeur d'Alene Mine Closed.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 3.—A special to the Miner from Missola says the Morning mine of the Coeur d'Alenes has been closed down indefinitely.

## Carnival Season at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 3.—The carnival season of a fortnight was enthusiastically opened here and promises to excel the celebration of 1901.

## THE TARIFF BILL

### MR. MORGAN WARNS THE SENATE RELATIVE THERETO.

### HE OFFERS AN AMENDMENT

Declares the Bill is Unconstitutional—Advocates an Executive Department for the Control of the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—An extended speech on the pending Philippine tariff bill was delivered in the senate by Morgan of Alabama, who devoted particular attention to the amendment which he offered to the bill last week. He maintained that the enactment of the bill as it stands now would not be a constitutional remedy for the situation the measure is designed to relieve, but said that with the adoption of his amendment the bill would stand the closest scrutiny of the courts. The Alabama senator did not discuss the political phases of the Philippine question, devoting his entire speech to a consideration of the legal and constitutional questions raised by the presentation of the tariff measures.

An hour and a half was devoted to the increase of salaries of judges of United States courts, but no action was taken. The bill increases the annual salaries of the federal judiciary.

Mr. Hoar made a brief statement in support of the measure. He believed members of the judiciary of the United States were entitled to such salaries as would enable them to maintain suitable and proper positions. The judicial salaries paid by the government were not equal to those paid by many of the great states of the union to the judges of the state courts. The justice of the United States supreme court, he declared, could make ten times the amount of the salaries proposed in practice at the bar.

At 2 o'clock the Philippine tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan, dem.) of Alaska addressed the senate. He said he had not heard as yet any objection to the tariff that is proposed to be laid, and took it for granted that the tariff was just and necessary. He argued that congress had no constitutional authority to levy a discriminating tariff either upon imports or exports between the United States and the Philippines.

"I believe in the doctrine of free trade in all parts of the United States, whether covered by the constitution, the flag, or both," he said, and he contended that an export duty is plainly forbidden even though, in the case of the Philippines, the duty was levied here.

Speaking of the claims made that there was no lawful government in the Philippines, Mr. Morgan with great earnestness said there is a government there and he was glad to say a very good government, suitable to the character of the people and the circumstances in which we found them. It would advance the estimate of the Filipinos of the United States if they could have a delegate to congress, as has Hawaii, said Mr. Morgan. This he said he thought would be no violation of the constitution. Referring to the work of the Philippine commission, their work and personality, he paid a tribute to the late President McKinley, who, he said, was the happiest man in the world in making selections of men for responsible positions, who always could be relied on to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way.

Mr. Morgan pleaded for a government in the Philippines which could be prepared at all times to meet emergencies in accordance with the laws of the United States, because, he said, there might be a time when the Philippines might be cut off from cable communication.

He urged the establishment of an executive department for the control of the islands. In conclusion, Mr. Morgan said he had purposely refrained from referring to any political phase of this question. He referred to the adoption of his amendment, "but," he said, "if the bill stands as it is and will break the uniformity of taxation in the Philippines, I shall feel that the constitution has been violated." After a brief executive session the house at 4:25 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

## Fatal Fall from Ice Chute.

ASHLAND, Neb., Feb. 1.—A man named Kelley was killed at Armour's ice house at Memphis. While working there he fell from one of the ice chutes, twenty feet, and died in a few hours.

## INDIANS DESIRE AN AGENT.

Nez Percés Object to Being in Charge of Superintendent.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Jan. 31.—Two hundred Nez Percé Indians are engaged in a tribal dance on Lapwal creek, fifteen miles from this city. The dance is the result of a council that convened last week to discuss the proposed abandonment of the Lapwal agency and the transfer of the same to the superintendent of the Lapwal Indian industrial school. The council expressed disapproval of the acts of Superintendent Voorhies, in charge of the school and who has enforced the attendance of Indian children at school. Resolutions were passed condemning the superintendent and asking that the agency remain separate. A delegation of Indians was also appointed to visit Washington to make their wishes known. The council met five days ago and the excitement of discussion gradually resulted in the wild, weird dance of the tribe, George Moses, Philip McFarland and Peo-Peo-Kalpit, chiefs of the tribe, are participating in the dance. Guards have been stationed to prevent the Indians from receiving whisky and precaution is taken to prevent depredations. A party arriving from the scene reports that the canyons are echoing with the yells of the dancers. Superintendent Voorhies addressed the council during the early deliberations, but, it seems, was unable to influence the Indians.

## FORMING MONSTER COMBINE.

Glucose, Starch and Sugar Companies to Join in Big Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Consolidating the most important glucose establishments of the country, papers of incorporation will be filed, according to the Times, in New Jersey within a short time for the largest industrial combination since the United States Steel corporation was organized. The new trust will have a capitalization of \$80,000,000, divided into \$30,000,000 preferred and \$50,000,000 common. Negotiations looking forward to this deal have been on for some days past. The companies which are stated thus far to have been brought into the deal are the Glucose Sugar Refining company, the Illinois Sugar Refining company of Pekin, Ill., Charles Pope Glucose Manufacturing company, the National Starch company and the New York Glucose company.

## Tribute to McKinley.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—When the senate and house held a joint session to the memory of McKinley, Governor Cummins was the principal speaker, closing as follows:

"When we gratefully and reverently recall his blameless life and his Christian death, his courageous struggles, his purity of thought, his loftiness of purpose, his steadiness of design, his serenity of mind and his deep and absorbing devotion to the public good, we baptize ourselves in the fountain of civic righteousness and will go forth better armed for the great struggle of the world. It is an hour of dedication and consecration, as well as of commemoration. The Ruler of the universe is not prodigal with such spirits, but we rest content with the thought that while they do not come often, they come at the right time."

## Schwab Denies Rumors.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation has arrived here from Berlin. He said that the report that while in Vienna he had conferred with the heads of Austro-Hungarian companies, with the view of making a working arrangement between them and the United States Steel corporation was without foundation. He had not occupied himself with business during his European trip.

## Verdict Against Dead Man.

ONAWA, Ia., Jan. 31.—In the case of Mary Christianson against John Spalding, administrator of the Frank Crum estate, for breach of promise of marriage, the jury this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$6,000. The defendant, Frank Crum, has been dead for several months, and the case has attracted considerable attention on account of the novelty of the suit. The court adjourned for the term.

## Smallpox at Pacific Junction.

PACIFIC JUNCTION, Ia., Jan. 31.—The family of John McClure have been quarantined for smallpox. Mr. McClure's son Cloyd broke out on the streets and the doctors have pronounced it genuine smallpox.

## PART IS INVALID

### SECTION OF DINGLEY BILL SAID TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

### DEFECT EXPLAINED BY CULLOM

Interference with Power of the President and the Senate—Useless to Ratify Treaty Under This Provision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—For an hour yesterday the senate had under discussion the question of whether a censorship of press dispatches exists in Manila. While no such turbulent scenes as those of the day before were enacted, the debate for a time was very spirited. The secretary of war was quoted as saying that no press censorship now exists in the Philippines and a letter from General Greeley, chief signal officer of the army, was presented by Mr. Beveridge of Indiana, making a statement officially that there was no censorship of press dispatches and that "the press is entirely free."

It was contended by the opposition that a press censorship did exist in the Philippines and that copies of every news dispatch filed with the cable company was filed with the military authorities. That, it was maintained, constituted a virtual censorship.

Mr. Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, delivered an extended and carefully prepared speech on the history of the reciprocity negotiations.

The address dealt particularly with the constitutionality of that portion of the Dingley act which authorized the negotiations of reciprocity treaties. He said that the wording of the provision was peculiar and mixed, but it seemed plain that all treaties negotiated must have been made and ratified within two years after the passage of the act. Therefore, if that act is to control, it would be useless to ratify the treaty. Senator Cullom continued:

"In my opinion the fourth section of the Dingley act, so far as it attempts to confer, limit or define the treaty making power, is not only an interference with the powers of the president and senate, but it unconstitutional because it comes in conflict with the clause of the constitution which says that the president 'shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties.' We do not, therefore, derive our treaty making powers from a law of congress, and no law of congress can, in any way, modify or limit those powers. The Dingley act cannot limit the time in which we shall be allowed to make a treaty."

Mr. Cullom contended that the fourth section of the Dingley act should be taken as a mere expression of the view of congress and that the president did not need authority to make the treaties. He entered into a long discussion of the proceedings of the constitutional convention relative to the treaty making power and claimed that precedents all showed such power was conferred solely upon reciprocity treaties concluded with Ha-ti, Mexico and Canada. The reciprocal treaties with Ha-ti, Mexico and Canada did not go into effect until congress acted, but these treaties contained express provision that they could not become effective without congressional action.

Mr. Cullom discussed the provision of the constitution declaring that bills for raising revenue must originate in the house, and said that it had not been definitely settled what was meant by "bills for raising revenue."

## Says Checks Are Forgeries.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Cap. James Baker again occupied the witness chair at the trial of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick for the murder of William Marsh Rice, almost the entire two sessions of the court being taken up with his cross-examination. The captain admitted that he had expressed no opinion as to the genuineness of the signatures of various papers bearing Rice's name and which he calls forgeries till further examination.

## Bishop of See at Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Jan. 30.—News was received in this city of the appointment of Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, D. D., vice rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington, as bishop of the new see of Sioux City. He will have charge of the diocese which was established by the division of the archdiocese of Dubuque.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

### SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—There was a liberal run of cattle and, in fact, the supply was the heaviest of the week to date. It was particularly noticeable that beef steers made up the bulk of the receipts, and for that reason buyers had a good opportunity to pound the market, which they were not at all slow to take advantage of. The beef steer market opened very slow and packers were bidding a good deal lower than they were yesterday. Sellers, of course, would not make the concessions asked, and as a result it was late before much of anything was done. It was evident, though, that packers wanted the cattle, and it finally settled down to just about a 10c decline. There was a good, active, firm cow market from start to finish. Buyers were all liberal buyers right from the start, and as a result it was not long before the bulk of the offerings were out of first hands. Bulls, veal calves and stags commanded steady prices where the quality was at all good. There were quite a few stockers and feeders, but anything showing flesh and quality met with ready sale at good, strong prices. There were none too many of that class of cattle to meet the demand.

Hogs—There was not a heavy run of hogs and the market opened 50c higher than yesterday on the good weight hogs. Packers seemed to want the good weight hogs, and it was not long before the bulk of the offerings was out of first hands. Along toward the last, however, the market was not so good, and, in fact, practically all of the advance of the morning was lost and the close was slow and weak. The bulk of the good weight hogs sold from \$6.15 to \$6.35, and as high as \$6.40 and \$6.45 was paid.

Sheep—There were only about four cars of sheep and lambs on sale and as packers all wanted a few they paid strong to a dime higher prices. Quotations: Choice lightweight yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.00; good to choice yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.65; fair to good wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.40; choice ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.00; fair to good ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.00; choice lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00; fair to good lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.50; feeder wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; feeder lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; cull lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

### KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Market steady to 10c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.85 to \$6.50; fair to good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.85; western fed steers, \$4.50 to \$6.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; Texas cows, \$2.50 to \$4.25; native cows, \$3.00 to \$4.75; heifers, \$3.75 to \$5.50; canners, \$2.00 to \$2.85; bulls, \$1.00 to \$3.00; calves, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Market 50c higher; top, \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$6.45; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.50; mixed packers, \$4.00 to \$6.45; light, \$5.00 to \$6.20; pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.30.

## PLEAD THEIR CASE.

American Sugar Men Confer with the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The president had an interview with H. G. Leavitt of Leavitt, Neb., representing the beet sugar industry of that state, and Colonel James D. Hill, representing the sugar planters of Louisiana. The two men made a long statement to the president about the position of the domestic sugar interests. Mr. Leavitt was a schoolmate of President Roosevelt and spoke to him with great earnestness. He declared that the beet sugar people and the American planters were not opposed to giving aid to Cuba in any way that does not injure the domestic industry. They wanted the aid, however, to reach Cuban planters and not accrue to the benefit of the sugar trust. They favored a return of duties to the Cuban government for distribution to the planters. The president told Mr. Leavitt that he was willing to treat the Cuban tariff question in a way to do the beet sugar industry the least injury.

## READY TO BUILD THE CANAL.

Chicago Contractors Want to Bid on the Big Job.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say: A syndicate of Chicago and New York contractors, representing a working capital of \$20,000,000 a year, is ready to take the contract for building the Nicaraguan canal.

Eight of the largest construction firms in the country have made careful estimates of the cost and when congress evinces a willingness to allow private enterprise to do the work they will offer their services. In case congress does not act, however, the interests which have banded together will make no fight for the contract. Lyman E. Cooley, the engineer who worked out the scheme for Chicago's sanitary canal, is the leading figure in this group of contractors.

## Cigars Coming from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Private advices from Manila received in this city state that there are over 2,000,000 cigars on the way from the Philippines to this country.

## A Valuable Bull.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—The Hereford bull Good Cross was sold at the Hereford auction yesterday to S. H. Goodman of Wabash, Ind., for \$3,995. A Kansas bred cow sold for \$2,300.