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IRRIGATION BILL

MAJORITY IN HOUSE FAVORS SENATE MEASURE.

SPEAKER IS NOT FAVORABLE

Decided Determination on the Part of Western Members to Force the Measure—President's Order Prohibiting Lobbying of Employees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The senate has disposed of the irrigation bill. What will become of the measure in the house is an open question. It is evident that Speaker Henderson is not particularly favorable to the irrigation policy, notwithstanding the fact that both political parties committed themselves to it in their last national platforms. There is, however, a decided determination upon the part of the western and northwestern men to force the house to take action and no one has been more insistent towards this end than Representative Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. In point of population, Nevada is the smallest state in the union, but few states, even among those ranking as the first, are represented in the lower house of congress by a more able, painstaking and conscientious man than Mr. Newlands. It has not always been the largest states that have had the ablest representation in Washington. For many years the state of Maine outclassed them all, that is, when the great quartet, Reed, Dingley, Boutelle and Milliken, filled the four seats assigned to Maine in the lower house. Delaware has sent men like Bayard, Saulsbury and Gray to the senate.

Newlands undoubtedly has a personal interest in securing irrigation legislation, for no state in the union will more greatly benefit from the introduction of a national policy of water storage and distribution than will Nevada. Then, too, it must be remembered that no member representing the arid and semi-arid region had such a long period of continued service as the Nevada member. Nor has anyone studied the subject in all its bearings in every country of the old world which has attempted irrigation to the extent of the investigation made by Mr. Newlands. Should the house finally adopt the senate bill or any similar measure, success will be due largely to the efforts of the western men, who formed a committee early in the session and who selected Senator Warren of Wyoming for chairman and Mr. Newlands for secretary. This committee succeeded in bringing together the various opposing elements and it has neglected no opportunity to impress its views upon its colleagues. So well has it carried on its work that there is today a clear majority in the house favorable to the policy of irrigation.

In spite of President Roosevelt's order prohibiting employees of the departments engaging in lobbying, a great deal of work of this sort is going on. The most industrious persons during the last month have been some of the chiefs of divisions of the scientific bureau of the agricultural department. The mails have been literally flooded during the last week or two with letters from all sections of the country, urging members to vote for larger appropriations than the committee on agriculture seems disposed to recommend. All these letters evidently emanate from one source and that is the bureau of plant industry in the department.

Odeil Calls on Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Governor B. B. Odell, jr., of New York, dined with President Roosevelt at the White House tonight, remaining after dinner till a late hour. Tomorrow he will again dine with the president. The governor will remain here until Tuesday morning, according to the present plans. His visit here, he said, is simply for recreation and his mission is not to discuss politics.

Postpone Their Departure.

MANILA, March 10.—Acting Governor Wright and Major Henry Allen, chief of the native constabulary, who intended to leave Manila on a tour of inspection, have postponed their departure until next Wednesday.

Successor to Paunceforte.

LONDON, March 10.—The Yorkshire Post today says it learns that Hon. Alfred Littleton is likely to succeed Lord Paunceforte as British ambassador at Washington.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Capture of Priest by Bandit Soldiers Arouses the Powers.

PEKIN, March 10.—Chinese officials are greatly disturbed over the conditions around Jehol (Cheng Te), about 100 miles northeast of Pekin, where bandit soldiers have captured a priest. An official of the foreign office declares that the Russians have already dispatched 500 troops to Jehol from the Manchurian border.

The trouble began over the settlement of claims of native Christians and it resulted in rioting between the Christians and the non-Christians. Brigands took advantage of these conditions to plunder the country and the Russian telegraphic connections were incidentally cut. The foreign office says that the captured priest is a Belgian.

It was reported March 7 from Pekin that the Chinese court had ordered the immediate release of this priest in order to forestall the entry of foreign troops in the district of Jehol, which is rich in gold mines.

LONDON, March 10.—In a dispatch dated Shanghai, the correspondent of the Standard says that the Chinese merchants coming from Port Arthur declare they have been ordered to remove their families from Port Arthur because preparations were being made there for a war with Japan.

SUITABLE FOR HOMESTEADS.

Strip of Land Adjoining Reservation Wanted for Entry.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., March 10.—An effort is being put forth in this county to have the government open for settlement a strip of land north of Rushville that lays up against the Pine Ridge Indian reservation. The land was taken off from the market to prevent bootleggers from selling liquor to Indians on the reservation. However, the conditions that existed at the time the land was withdrawn have long since ceased to exist.

Indian Agent Brennan of Pine Ridge seems to think that this strip should not be opened.

The land is well watered and fine groves are found along the streams. No Indians reside thereon and parties from this state have quite recently been thrown into jail at Pine Ridge for entering upon the lands and cutting timber. The Nebraska senators will be petitioned to use their efforts to open this territory, as it contains some of the best farming lands in this part of the state, and it would provide homes for several hundred families.

SENDS SECOND NOTE TO PORTE.

The Brigands Are Within Turkish Territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—The American legation here today presented to the porte the second note referring to the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone. In this note it is pointed out that as Miss Stone was captured, the ransom paid and the prisoner delivered in Turkey, the brigands must be within the Turkish frontier and should therefore be captured.

The note denies that the authorities were ever requested to lessen their vigilance on the frontier and assets that only the movements of the troops in the interior were interfered with.

The first note presented to the porte by the United States legation at Constantinople in the matter of Miss Stone's capture by brigands demanded the punishment of the guilty parties.

COSTS TO SEE THE PARADE.

Big Prices Offered for Seats for Day of Coronation.

LONDON, March 10.—This city is already flooded with illustrated literature pointing out the advantageous view from which the coronation parade may be witnessed. Windows opening on balconies at such points as Ludgate Hill have been let for £42 each. Single seats in the strand have been sold for £3 to 5£. Single windows with exceptional approaches on the Surrey side have fetched £73.

Equally elaborate plans for viewing the naval parade are already in full swing. The demand for high class steamers is said to exceed the supply. These tours will include a four-day cruise about the channel. From 10 to 18 guineas are now asked for single berths.

Leaves for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, with several friends and accompanied by a maid, left for a visit to General and Mrs. Leonard Wood at Havana, Cuba.

PRINCE ENDSTOUR

COMPLETES HIS ITINERARY OF THIRTEEN STATES.

HIGHLY IMPRESSED WITH VISIT

Speaks in Cordial Terms of United States and His Reception—Grateful for American Hospitality—What Captain Von Muller Said.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Prince Henry of Prussia yesterday completed his tour and is once more in New York, where he will remain until Monday, when he goes to Philadelphia. He was absent from the city for nine days, during which time his special train was within the territory of thirteen states and logged a total distance of 4,358 miles.

He was greatly pleased with his trip and last night, through his aide, Captain von Muller, issued a statement expressing his satisfaction at the opportunity which came to him and his gratification at the cordiality with which he was received throughout the country. Captain von Muller said:

"His royal highness is very much pleased by his trip into the interior of the United States. He is fully aware of the fact that he has had only a very superficial glimpse of a very small portion of the United States, and that he might perhaps have used his time to greater advantage had he remained in one of the larger cities of the east. But he is convinced, nevertheless, that, considering the character of his mission, the trip was the right thing for him. In making it he has obtained a fair idea of the country and its resources which the capital of the United States and the great commercial centers of the east alone could not have given him, but more than this impression he values the hearty welcome which he met in all places he went through; a welcome that showed him how the people of the United States everywhere understood and appreciated the intention of the German emperor in sending him here.

"The prince made a speech in St. Louis in which he said he regretted not to have been able to express his thanks to those who greeted him at the railway station or otherwise to show him their respects. He wishes to have the intent of that speech conveyed to all those who in the course of the trip gave him such a cordial reception, and especially he wishes to express his thanks to those who, early in the morning, when he was not prepared and still in bed, welcomed him with music and cheers.

"The receptions by the great cities of the south and the middle west were more than he ever had expected, and so were the receptions in the east. But his royal highness is equally thankful for what the smaller places did in showing him their good will, though the train in such places stopped only a few minutes and frequently not at all.

"Altogether the prince is most gratified by his trip and shall never forget how the American people everywhere met him with hospitality and sympathy."

MEETS APPROVAL IN AUSTRIA.

Elevation of Diplomatic Posts a Good Move.

VIENNA, March 8.—The Tremdenblatt, referring to the decision of the government to raise the mission of Austria-Hungary at Washington to an embassy, says:

"As the United States legation at Vienna will also be converted into an embassy, the relations of Austria-Hungary and the United States will be represented in a manner in consonance with the present importance and which will be enhanced in the future. Political hostilities between the two countries, humbly speaking, is no more probable in the future than it was in the past. In view of the impending rearrangement of the political-commercial relations of Europe and the United States it is doubly important to be in close contact with all nations which are pre-eminent in the economic domain."

Nothing Heard from Boer Envoys.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The mission of the Boer delegates to the United States government is ended so far as officials know. They presented no credentials and made no effort to embarrass the administration by formal applications for relief. Their future movements are not known to the officials.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY GROWS.

One Hundred and Forty Per Cent Increase.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—C. F. Saylor, the special agent in charge of the beet sugar investigations in the department of agriculture, is in Washington making his annual report. He gave to the Associated Press the following figures on the industry in the past year:

"The total production of beet sugar in the United States in the season of 1901-2 has aggregated 185,000,000 tons, an increase of 140 per cent from the 77,000 tons produced during the season 1900-01."

There were thirty-one factories in operation in 1900, according to the census figures, and eleven more were started in 1901. There are nine factories in course of construction for operation in 1902, as follows: Sebawaing, Carrollton, Mount Clemens and Crosswell, Shelby, Ind.; Greeley and Fort Collins, Colo., and Phoenix, Ariz., ranging in capacity of daily output from 500 tons to 1,000, the latter figure being the capacity at the Phoenix plant.

Other companies have been organized with a total capitalization of \$49,000,000 and would require annually a working capitalization in addition to \$9,080,000.

PHILIPPINE SICK REPORT.

Health of Troops Good Considering All Things.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg received the health report of the military division of the Philippines for the month ended January 15 last. The percentage of sick was 6.16 per cent and the total sick 2,534 cases. There were fifty-nine deaths during the month, a decrease of eighteen compared with the previous month. Colonel Pope, who made the report just before his death, says the small percentage of the sick and the few deaths are especially gratifying, in view of the active military operations of the most arduous character in Samar and Bataugas. The situation in regard to bubonic plague is much more favorable than at the time of the last report. Only three cases of the disease occurred during the month, one being Harry Dunn, a quartermaster's employe, who died December 27.

LITTLE HOPE FOR STATEHOOD.

Impression Prevails Among Delegates that the Bill Will Fail.

ARDMORE, I. T., March 7.—The single statehood delegation from the Indian Territory returned from Washington today with little hope for single statehood during this session of congress. The following address to the people of the territory from Delegate Bradford was issued today:

"I have not abandoned single statehood, but to the contrary I insist that no statehood bill for Oklahoma can be passed that does not in some way provide for making Indian Territory a part of it, either as a state or territory. In my opinion no statehood legislation will pass this congress. I am of the opinion that a bill for temporary territorial government for the Indian Territory will pass. It must be a measure offering no resistance to single statehood in the future."

Japan Buys Colorado Rails.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 7.—G. Oya, a member of the board of directors of railways in Japan, nearly all of which are owned by the government, is in Pueblo, after visiting the principal eastern steel works, and has made arrangements for Japan to get its supplies of railroad steel from steel works here. He will recommend the arrangement and it is expected that it will be closed. It will mean an immense saving in cost of transportation to the Japanese government.

Editor New Strongly Urged.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on Henry S. New of Indianapolis to accept the first assistant postmaster generalship, but there is said to be very much doubt of his acceptance. Senator Beveridge of Indiana conferred with Postmaster General Payne on the matter yesterday. Mr. New bases his reluctance to accept on business and other reasons, but has not yet given a final answer.

Peet Beds in Michigan.

ALLEGAN, Mich., March 6.—H. T. Marsh of Allegan county has sold to Count Carl Kleinstuck 360 acres of land in Martin township, which the count intends putting into peat beds.

TRADE WITH CUBA

CHAIRMAN PAYNE GIVES OUT LINE OF HIS PLAN.

THE MATTER OF RECIPROCITY

Payne Has Three Plans, One of Which He Most Favors—Prefers to Import Cuban Sugar with Twenty Per Cent Reduction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee gave out the following authorized statement in connection with the discussion over Cuban reciprocity.

"I think the large majority of the republicans have made up their minds that we must do something for Cuba. There are many propositions presented which have this professed end in view. The proposition of Mr. Morris of Minnesota provides for an increase in the tariff on sugar to the outside world and a rebate on sugar imported from Cuba. It does not seem to me that many republicans are willing to increase the duty on sugar.

"Then there is the proposition of Mr. Tawney to vote between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 directly into the Cuban treasury and to ask the Cuban government to distribute about \$1,000,000, according to his figures, to native Cuban planters. This first payment is to be paid without any compensation from Cuba in any way or manner—a pure gift to the Cuban government. It hardly needs the opinion of a lawyer to say that such a procedure would be unconstitutional. His proposition further is to pay a like sum yearly on the granting of reciprocal concessions and the passage of our immigration and exclusion laws.

"Of course, no bounty of this kind could be distributed without a scandal and a fraud. In the next place, seven-eighths of the Cuban laborers would remain without work. It would be just as easy for the sugar trust to obtain a concession on the sugar it bought on account of the bounty as to obtain a concession where the planter knew he was to have a 20 per cent concession in duty. So that Mr. Tawney's proposition has no advantages over that for a 20 per cent reduction, and it has the advantages named.

"The third proposition is that for a 20 per cent reduction of duties. This would injure no home industry. Coupled with the provision to extend our exclusion laws to Cuba, no one appearing before the committee on ways and means contending that it would so injure home industries. All argued that the price of sugar to the American consumer would remain the same. Nor would it inure to the benefit of the sugar trust.

"The witnesses before the committee united in testifying—and the statistics prove—that the trust has received no benefit in buying sugar, either in Hawaii or Porto Rico, since the duty was reduced or removed. The entire benefits have been reaped by the planters in these islands. We have every reason to believe the same would prove true as to Cuba. Many misleading statements as to the attitude of the president, the cabinet and the house republicans are appearing in the newspapers. I cannot speak of conferences with the president.

"But I have every assurance that the cabinet is not divided on this question, nor has a majority of the house republicans committed themselves either to the Morris, the Tawney, or the do nothing policy. The proposition of a 20 per cent reduction, if adopted, will put off, in my judgment, the annexation of Cuba for many years. She will not come in until her population is Americanized from the states.

CHARGES AGAINST WALLER.

Inhuman Treatment of Natives in Island of Samar.

MANILA, March 7.—A court-martial has been ordered to try Major Littleton W. Waller and Lieutenant John A. Day of the Marine corps on March 17 next, on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial. Some of the circumstances in the case are peculiarly atrocious. One native was tied to a tree and publicly shot in the thigh. The next day the man was shot in the arms. The third day he was shot in the body, and the fourth day the native was killed.

Friends of the two officers attribute their actions to loss of mind, due to the privations which they suffered in the island of Samar.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle—Cattle receipts were far from being excessive, and as packers all seemed to have liberal orders the market was lively from start to finish and everything was disposed of in good season. There was very little change from yesterday, however, in the prices paid. A fair proportion of the offerings consisted of beef steers. There were none too many to meet the requirements of the local trade, so that sellers had no trouble in disposing of what they had at good, steady prices. The more desirable grades, of course, were in the best demand, but still even the common kinds moved quite freely at fully as good prices as were paid yesterday. Buyers were also anxious for cow stuff, and particularly for the better grades. They were all out early looking for the kinds that are good enough to sell from \$4.00 up, and it did not take sellers long to dispose of such kinds. Bulls, veal calves and stags also commanded just about steady prices. Good stuff sold freely, while common kinds were more or less neglected. There were comparatively few stock cattle in the yards. Good feeders in particular were very scarce, so that anything showing quality and flesh was picked up in a hurry at good, steady prices, no matter whether the cattle were heavy or light.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs were not heavy, but the market opened a little easier. In extreme cases sales were made that were a nickel lower, but the market soon firmed up and the bulk of the hogs sold at right around steady prices. As the morning advanced trading became more active and toward the close sales were made that were stronger than yesterday. The bulk of the offerings was disposed of in good season, but, as is generally the case, a few light loads were left until the last, and on such kinds the market was slow. The bulk of the good weight hogs sold from \$6.00 to \$6.15, medium weights went from \$5.50 to \$6.00, and the light hogs sold from \$5.50 down.

Sheep—Quotations: Choice lightweight yearlings, \$5.50@5.65; good to choice yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; choice wethers, \$5.00@5.25; fair to good wethers, \$4.60@4.90; choice ewes, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good ewes, \$4.25@4.50; common ewes, \$3.00@4.00; choice lambs, \$6.15@6.30; fair to good lambs, \$5.30@6.15; feeder wethers, \$4.00@4.30; feeder lambs, \$4.50@5.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—All killing grades were active and steady to 10c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$6.20@6.50; fair to good, \$5.00@6.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.75; western-fed steers, \$4.50@6.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$4.50@6.50; Texas cows, \$3.25@4.50; native cows, \$3.25@4.75; heifers, \$4.00@5.30; calves, \$2.50@3.25; bulls, \$3.25@3.50; calves, \$4.50@6.50.

Hogs—Market opened weak and closed firm; top, \$5.45; bulk of sales, \$5.00@6.40; heavy, \$6.35@6.45; mixed packers, \$5.00@6.40; light, \$5.00@6.20; pigs, \$4.25@5.45.

Sheep and Lambs—Market was active at a decline of 5¢; native lambs, \$6.10@6.40; western lambs, \$6.20@6.35; native wethers, \$5.20@5.50; western wethers, \$5.15@5.40; yearlings, \$5.50@6.10; ewes, \$4.10@5.30; culls and feeders, \$2.50@4.00.

INSURRECTION IS EXPIRING.

Acting Governor Wright Thinks End of War is Near.

MANILA, March 8.—Acting Governor Wright says the province of Morong and the entire province of Rizal was never more peaceful than they are now and that the recent occurrences were due to the influence of insurrectionists who had been driven from Laguna and Batangas provinces.

The utterances of Senor Ampil, the former president of the town of Cainta, Morong, who was recently captured by insurgents and subsequently escaped, are classed by Mr. Wright as being unreliable and as merely the remarks of a man half crazed with terror. The action of the band which captured Ampil is clearly due to a personal vendetta. The constabulary have already dispersed the band and captured many arms and have completely broken the power of Montalón, the old Ladrone chief, who for years was the terror of the province. Mr. Wright feels satisfied, from conversations which he has had with General Bell and others, that the insurrection is expiring.

Can't Name the Man.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 8.—W. J. Bryan, who lectured here, when asked whom he considered a democratic presidential possibility, said: "No one can tell in advance what the issue will be or what will be their relative importance. It ought to be safe to predict that democratic principles will be applied to the issues and it ought to be that the platform should be written by those whose fidelity to those principles is not subject to suspicion."

President Holds to Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following authorized statement was made public at the White House: "Any statement that the president has changed his attitude on the Cuban reciprocity business is without the slightest foundation in fact."

Many Deaths from Cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—Cholera has broken out among the pilgrims at Medina. One hundred and ten deaths from the disease have occurred.