

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

VOLUME XIX.

LOUP CITY, SHERMAN COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1902.

NUMBER 43.

## THE SHAW RULING

A CIRCULAR REGARDING ENTRY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS.

### WHAT THE TOURIST MAY BRING

Articles on Which Exemptions of Duty Will Be Allowed—Difference Between Ordinary Wearing Apparel and Merchandise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Secretary Shaw has issued the following circular regarding the free entry of personal effects under the act of 1897: To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

It having been brought to the attention of the department that certain persons have sought to place a strained construction upon the department circular No. 48 under date of May 7, 1902, the following explanation thereof and supplemental instructions are hereby issued:

The language employed in the circular referred to is as follows:

"Exemption from duty will be allowed on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and such other personal effects of a value not exceeding \$100 as are ordinarily purchased abroad by tourists, provided they are not intended for the use of other persons or for sale."

There is no warrant in this language or in any ruling of the department that justifies the importation of cigars, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in any other quantity or manner than provided by law; neither is there anything in the circular to warrant the exemption of merchandise as such from duties. The statutes uses this language, "wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects."

For some years it was held that similar personal effects, in order to be exempt, must be similar to "wearing apparel," or similar to "articles of personal adornment," or similar to "toilet articles." The department still holds that exempt articles must in a sense be similar—that is, they must be of the same general class of articles as tourists ordinarily purchase abroad.

"The difficulty, it will be seen, lies in applying these rules in the light of the statute to particular cases, and it is the intention to clothe the customs officers with some measure of discretion. A dress pattern is certainly similar to a gown, while a bolt of dress goods is merchandise. A pair of silk hose is wearing apparel, but is merchandise. Customs officers are expected to protect the revenue of the country, but they are not expected to administer the laws with captious and vexatious discriminations. Whenever circumstances indicate that the returning tourist is attempting to impose upon the government, the maximum rate of duty should be collected, and then all questions involved can be determined on appeal."

### Malleable Iron Combine.

SHARON, Pa., Aug. 30.—A combination of the foremost malleable iron concerns of the country, with a capitalization of \$25,000,000, is under consideration and will probably soon be effected.

According to the reported plans the headquarters of the combination will be in Chicago, where the National Malleable Iron Casting company, the largest concern of the kind in the United States, has its home office.

The concerns mentioned for places in the consolidation are: Illinois Malleable Iron company, Stockholm Manufacturing company, Chicago Malleable Casting company, all of Chicago; Dayton Malleable Iron company, Dayton, O.; Michigan Malleable Iron company, Detroit; Pratt & Letchworth, Buffalo, N. Y.; Northwestern and Wisconsin Malleable Iron works, Milwaukee.

### Hearing Speedily Closed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The hearing before Special Examiner Mable in the Peter Power suit, brought to prevent the turning over of the stock of the Northern Pacific railroad to the Northern Securities company, was brought to an abrupt conclusion today, when D. W. Guthrie, counsel for the railroaders interested, asked an adjournment sine die. No testimony was taken. Under the ruling of the court all the testimony taken in the case had to be filed with the clerk of the United States circuit court in Minnesota on Monday next.

## ALL THE HEIRS SATISFIED.

Fair Family Reach Agreement, but Arrangements to Be Perfect.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Although the heirs of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair have reached an agreement, it will be six months or a year before all the legal arrangements can be perfected.

The wills left by the decedents will be filed in the near future for probate. Then executors will have to be appointed and there are a number of minor heirs whose interests will have to be looked after.

There will be no contest, however, over the estate, as the Fair children, Mrs. Anna H. Nelson Abram Nelson, Charles Smith and the other heirs desire to avoid litigation.

All the terms of the adjustment will not be made public, but the attorneys state that the relatives of Mrs. Fair will receive the full value of her estate, which has been estimated at \$300,000. None of those interested will admit that they are to be given a lump sum in cash.

## OIL SEEMS GOOD SHIP FUEL.

Steamer Mariposa's Test a Satisfactory Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Although the official report of Lieutenant Winchell, who was detailed to accompany the oil burning steamer Mariposa on its recent trip from San Francisco to the Society Islands and return, for the purpose of making a comprehensive report upon every feature of the oil burning devices used by that steamer, has not yet reached the navy department, unofficial data have arrived which are considered very satisfactory to those interested in the question of liquid fuel. The run from San Francisco to Tahiti is 3,438 knots. It was made by Mariposa at the rate of 13.12 knots per hour, the whole run lasting eleven days, during which a little over 400 tons of oil were consumed. The number of pounds of oil per knot used on the run was 269.9, which is equivalent to 8.58 knots per ton of oil. It required 1.55 pounds of oil per hour to develop one horse power. This is considered quite satisfactory.

## CATTLE ARE QUARANTINED.

Department of Agriculture Prohibits Moving of Animals.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 29.—The Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission has made public regulations received from the United States department of agriculture prohibiting the moving of cattle from that portion of the Otoe and Ponca nation reservation lying west of the Santa Fe railroad on account of the existence of Texas fever there.

No exceptions will be made to the rule except as provided for southern cattle for immediate slaughter, and all cattle moving must be accompanied by a permit signed by a department inspector and another from the state or territory for which the cattle are destined.

## TO HELP CHINESE MAKE MONEY.

Department Sends Machinist and Assayer to Mint at Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The state department recently received communication from the Chinese government stating in effect that it was proposed to start up the government coinage mint at Tien Tsin and asking that an assayer and a machinist from one of the mints of the United States be recommended for employment therein. The matter was referred to Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, with the result that Leonard McGruder, assistant assayer, and L. G. Emory, superintendent of machinery, both from the New Orleans mint, have been engaged for this service and are expected to sail for China within a short time.

## Iowa Family Poisoned.

SHELANDOAH, Ia., Aug. 29.—Three of the members of Attorney W. P. Ferguson's family narrowly escaped serious consequences as a result of eating canned dried beef. They were taken with severe pains and were in great danger until relieved by a physician.

## Navajos Are Going Hungry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones today received a telegram from Senator Rawlins of Utah reporting that 6,000 Indians on the Navajo reservation in the southern part of his state are starving.

## EARTH TREMBLES

A PHILIPPINE ISLAND IS BADLY SHAKEN.

### TWENTY MOROS ARE KILLED

Mindanao is the Point Visited—American Soldiers Are Headquartering Near, but None Are Known to Have Suffered Serious Injury.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—The island of Mindanao has been shaken by a series of earthquakes, which commenced on August 21. The inhabitants were terrorized and a few Moros were killed. There were no American casualties. The commissary buildings and the Moro forts were badly damaged. Brigadier General Sumner, in command of the American troops in Mindanao, telegraphs that a dozen heavy earth shocks and 400 slight tremors were felt at Zamboang, Mindanao.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The war department received a cablegram from General Chaffee at Manila reporting the occurrence of a series of earthquakes on the island of Mindanao. Twenty persons were killed by falling walls, the victims all being Moros. The Americans in the vicinity escaped and the dispatch says there are no reports that any of the soldiers occupying that portion of the island affected sustained any injuries.

The upheaval occurred in the country adjacent to the Lake of Lanao, in the Moro section of the island near Camp Vickers, which is now the headquarters of the American forces stationed in Mindanao. General Chaffee's cablegram says the mountains and rivers and other streams were considerably disturbed and much damage was done. The extent of the damage, however, was not reported. It is presumed here that the seismic shocks occurred about five days ago, though the date is not mentioned in the dispatch.

This is the first serious earthquake reported from that country during American occupation. The most important previous seismic disturbance in Mindanao was the one that partly destroyed Palak, Kota-Batu, and the village on the banks of the river Mindanao in 1872. This phenomenon closely followed the eruption of the volcano of Makaturin.

General Chaffee cabled also that the military situation in that section remains quiet and unchanged. No attacks have been made on the American forces at Camp Vickers since the last report, which was cabled eight days ago.

Frederick Dorr, the proprietor, and Edward O'Brien, the editor of Freedom, recently convicted of sedition, have been fined \$1,000 without imprisonment. A. R. Dorr, manager of the paper, was fined \$25. Dorr and O'Brien were sentenced August 25 to six months in Billibid prison and each was fined \$1,000 for libelling Benito Legarda, a native member of the Philippine civil commission.

## MUST NOT BE TOO ACTIVE.

Department Instructs Postmaster as to Political Participation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The part which postal employes are to be permitted to take in a political campaign is outlined in the following instructions which Acting Postmaster General Wynne has addressed to a postmaster who sent a letter of inquiry:

"In reply to your letter you are informed that you are not prohibited from joining a political club, nor making voluntary financial contributions outside of a government office or building, nor from acting as a delegate to a county, state or congressional convention.

"You should not, however, serve as chairman of a state or county committee, nor take active part in conducting a political convention, nor make yourself unduly prominent in local political matters."

## Where Rain is Very Welcome.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—"The beneficial rains of the past week," cables the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Simla, India, "have changed despair into hope for millions of Indian cultivators."

## To Enlarge York Manufacturing.

YORK, Neb., Aug. 30.—The Downie Wright Manufacturing company of this place has purchased about four lots adjoining its other property in North York. This will afford an opportunity to expand the plant as business demands.

## NEBRASKA CROP CONDITIONS.

Rainfall in Greater Portion of State Above the Normal.

Following is the report of the United States department of agriculture, climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau, Nebraska section, for the week ending August 26:

The last week has been wet and cool. The daily mean temperature has averaged 3 degrees below normal in eastern counties and 1 degree below in western.

The rainfall, with few exceptions, has been above normal. The amount has quite generally exceeded an inch in eastern and southern counties, and in considerable areas ranged from two to four inches. In the northwestern portion of the state the rainfall was less than half an inch.

The showers of the week retarded haying and threshing and considerable hay in the northern sections was damaged by rain. Threshing from shock is in progress in northern counties and some damage to grain in shock has resulted from the wet weather of the week.

Corn has, with very few exceptions, grown well, and continues to promise a very large crop. The rain in the southern counties was very timely and beneficial to corn. Warm weather is needed to ripen the corn crop, as it is maturing slowly and is now slightly behind normal development at this season of the year.

## WEATHER TOO COLD AND WET.

Conditions During Last Week Not Favorable for Ripening Crops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Following is the agricultural department's weekly summary of crop conditions:

As a whole the weather conditions east of the Rocky mountains have not been favorable, being too cool in the northern districts eastward of the Missouri valley, with too much moisture in portions of the central valleys, while excessively hot in the southern states, with drouth of greater or less severity generally throughout the cotton belt.

Although cool, the conditions were fairly favorable for maturing crops in the Ohio valley and over the southern portion of the middle Atlantic states, as well as on the Pacific coast.

Corn is greatly in need of warm, dry weather throughout the northern portion of the corn belt, where the abnormally cool weather of the last two weeks has greatly retarded its maturity. Over the southern portion of the corn belt an excellent crop of early corn is now practically assured. In portions of Iowa and central Illinois corn was badly lodged, as a result of local storms.

Spring wheat harvest is unfinished in the northern portion of the Red River valley, where it has been interrupted by frequent showers, which have also seriously interfered with stacking and threshing. Sprouting and rotting in stack and shock are reported from Iowa and in southern Minnesota threshed wheat is damp and discolored. Harvest is about three-fourths finished in Oregon and will be completed in Washington during the present week, with yields about the average, though less than expected in Washington.

## ARMY IS TRYING NEW SIGHT.

Makes Special Experiments with Long Field Telescope.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The army ordnance bureau is experimenting at several army posts with a new type of rifle telescoping sight. The new sight is known as the Longfield sight, and is attached to the rifle, running parallel with the barrel.

The bureau also has sent out to the Philippines a consignment of bolo bayonets, which are in demand among the troops there, who believe the curved weapon to be superior to the straight weapon in a hand-to-hand fight. The troops have found difficulty in withdrawing the straight bayonet once it has become embedded. The cavalrymen want to try detached bolo bayonets for cutting through underbrush.

## Miles Goes to Philippines.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—With reference to the statement that Lieutenant General Miles is going to the Philippine islands, Secretary Cortelyou said tonight: "General Miles is going to the Philippines with the permission of the president to inspect army conditions there."

## GOLD AND SILVER

STATISTICS SHOW A FALLING OFF IN PRODUCTION.

### REPORT OF THE MINT DIRECTOR

In General There is Less Gold and Silver—Ten States and Territories Yielding Gold Show Increased Production.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—George E. Roberts, director of the mint, has issued his final estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States in the calendar year 1901. Mr. Roberts shows that during the year the United States produced 3,985,300 ounces of gold, valued at \$78,666,700, a decrease of \$504,300, or 0.636 per cent, as compared with the yield of 1900.

Ten of the nineteen states and territories yielding gold showed an increased production—California leading with \$1,075,200, an increase due entirely to the normal development of the mining industry. Nevada showed the material gain of \$957,600, which came largely from the newly discovered camp of Tonapah, in Nye county, although nearly every county in the state increased its production. South Dakota also made a gain of \$301,900, Idaho \$144,600 and Oregon \$123,400.

The greatest decrease, amounting to \$1,285,300, was in Alaska. There it was due to the lateness of the season, which delayed the opening of the placers, and to litigation, which interfered with the development of the industry. Colorado diminished \$1,135,900, a fact explained by the decline in the grade of ores extracted, the tonnage having increased.

The silver yield for 1901 amounted to 55,214,000 ounces, of the commercial value of \$33,128,400, which was 2,433,000 ounces or 5 per cent less than it was in 1900. The greatest gain—1,493,200 ounces—was in Utah, almost all of which came from the Park City district. Nevada, New Mexico and Washington also made gains. The production of Colorado, owing to the decline in the grade of ores extracted, fell off 2,046,100 fine ounces, while Montana's yield diminished 1,063,700 ounces, Idaho's 886,200 and South Dakota's 458,200.

The total value of the precious metals produced by the United States in 1901 amounted to \$111,795,100, which was \$1,964,100, or 2 per cent, less than the yield for 1900.

### Roosevelt to Visit Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—United States Senator A. G. Foster of Washington, who is in this city, is authority for the statement that President Roosevelt will reach this coast next fall. The chief executive will be accompanied by his wife and family and will remain, it is said, in San Francisco for at least three days.

Senator Foster is here on his way to Honolulu, where he will meet other members of a committee appointed to look into the affairs of the crown lands. He expects the arrival of Senator Mitchell today. In speaking of the intended visit of President Roosevelt to San Francisco and the Pacific coast in general Senator Foster stated that at present affairs are being arranged for the proposed trip. The president will visit during his tour all cities by the way of Washington and Montana and will return via the Union Pacific.

### Bank Robbers Make a Haul.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 26.—The First National bank of this city was robbed of \$3,800 in silver and nickels. Entrance was made through the cellar, thence into the rear office, where crowbars were used to dig a hole through the brickwork into the vault, in which a large surplus of silver was stored. The safe was not molested. There is no clue to the robbers, who were undoubtedly professionals. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

### Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$206,089,944; gold, \$108,535,845.

### Demand a Special Session.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt will be asked to call a special session of congress to end the coal strike. This was decided at a meeting of the Central Federated union, representing 250,000 workmen.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA. CATTLE—There was quite a decrease as compared with the previous days of this week in the number of cattle that arrived. The quality of the offerings was also nothing extra and receipts included very few beef steers, either native or western. The few cars of corn fed steers sold freely at just about yesterday's prices. One load of pretty good cattle sold as high as \$7.40. The cow market showed very little change. Anything desirable sold without much difficulty at just about steady prices, but still the market was not what would be called active. The demand for stockers and feeders continued brisk owing to the very heavy demand from the country. In fact more cattle were shipped out than on any other day this week, so that in spite of the big receipts the good stuff has found a ready outlet. Western beef steers were scarce and in fact there was nothing really choice offered. The better grades, though, commanded fully steady prices, while inferior kinds were dull and no more than steady. Choice western feeders were also ready sellers at good prices.

HOGS—There were more hogs here today than on any previous day this week, but still the supply was light. Chicago was reported 50¢ lower and the market here opened about a nickel lower. Later on, however, the market firmed up as it became evident that the demand was greater than the supply, and the last hogs brought just about steady prices with yesterday. Trading was rather slow on the opening, but quite active on the close. The long string went at \$7.25, with the bulk from \$7.30 to \$7.35. As high as \$7.50 was paid for a choice bunch.

SHEEP—Quotations for clipped stock: Good to choice yearlings, \$3.75@4.00; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; good to choice wethers, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good wethers, \$3.00@3.25; good to choice ewes, \$2.00@3.25; fair to good ewes, \$2.00@2.90; good to choice lambs, \$3.00@3.25; fair to good lambs, \$2.75@3.00; feeder wethers, \$2.75@3.25; feeder yearlings, \$3.25@3.50; feeder lambs, \$3.00@3.25; feeder ewes, \$1.25@3.30.

### KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Market steady; native steers, \$3.75@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00@3.50; Texas cows, \$2.50@3.10; native cows and heifers, \$1.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@5.10; bulls, \$2.50@3.40; calves, \$2.75@5.50.

HOGS—Market weak to 5¢ lower; bulk of sales, \$7.00@7.50; heavy, \$7.00@7.50; packers, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$7.40@7.50; light, \$7.15@7.50; porkers, \$7.50@7.55; pigs, \$3.50@7.00.

SHEEP—Market steady; muttons, \$3.00@4.25; lambs, \$3.75@5.50; range wethers, \$3.10@4.25; ewes, \$3.30@4.15.

## PALMA STANDS ALONE.

Has Not a Single Newspaper Giving Him Hearty Support.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—President Palma finds himself today without the support of a single newspaper controlled by Cubans.

The editorials published in the Cuban press are, considered collectively, remarkable for their bitterness and outspoken opposition to the chief executive. The only paper which supports the president is the Diario de la Marina, formerly the organ of the Spanish government and at present representing the Spanish colony in the island.

One of the causes for the opposition to President Palma was that he granted the Castenada concession for the establishment of an electric light plant at Havana. This concession has been a subject of bitter opposition in the house of commons, and some of the papers are demanding the president's impeachment unless the concession is revoked. The impeachment question has been on the table for a week. The house of parliament has divided on the question.

The paper La Discussion says that although the president was elected an independent ticket and received the endorsement of the republican and national parties, he has carried his independence too far and today has the support of neither party.

It is rumored that certain leading republicans are urging the president to announce himself a member of the republican party and are guaranteeing him a majority in the house if he does so. La Discussion advocates such a declaration from the president.

### Can Invoke No Treaty Now.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Francis Leberne a former seaman of the French bark Biarritz, which recently sailed hence from France, has been released from the custody into which he was ordered by the French consul general, but has been immediately rearrested, this time on a formal charge which puts him in the hands of the United States authorities.

### Remains of the Fairs Start.

HAVRE, France, Aug. 30.—The remains of Charles L. and Mrs. Fair arrived here today from Paris and will be forwarded to Southampton tonight, where they will be put aboard the St. Louis, which sails Saturday.