

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

VOLUME XIX.

LOUP CITY, SHERMAN COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1902.

NUMBER 52.

MOVE TO MURDER

LADRONES AGAIN ACTIVE WITH OUTRAGES.

A GANG OF OUTLAWS KILL

President of a Town Has His Head Cut Off and His Wife Slashed—Charges that Were Preferred Against the Victims.

MANILA.—A portion of a gang of Ladrone, operating on the island of Biliran, north of Leyte, where they committed various outrages, crossed over to the island of Leyte last Wednesday and entered a small town near Carigara. Here they captured and beheaded the president of the town, murdered his wife, whom they slashed with bolos, and abducted the president's children. The motive of this crime is said to have been the president's friendliness with the Americans.

Ladrone are again active in the provinces of Rizal and Bulacan, Luzon. Members of the native constabulary engaged these bandits twice during the past week at points close to Manila, and succeeded in killing a number of them. The constabulary is capable of suppressing these Ladrone.

Reports received here indicate that the situation on the island of Salar is better than has been recently reported. A number of Dios Dios, or religious fanatics, are still operating there, but officials reports that the Samar police are able to handle the situation.

The body of a native woman, who was attended at her death by priests of the Catholic church of the Philippines, was refused interment Sunday at the Paco cemetery, which is owned by the Roman Catholic church. There was a scene at the cemetery and the police were called in to maintain order.

In retaliation for this refusal of interment "Bishop" Aglicipa and other leaders of the Schismatic movement are discussing a plan to appeal to the courts to obtain possession of certain churches and other property in the Philippines.

This independent church movement is being watched closely in government and political circles. The extent of the defection of the native clergy and their lay adherents from the church of Rome is not known, but it is claimed that a majority of the native clergy sympathize with the movement.

THE IRRIGATION WORK.

What a Colorado Millionaire Has to Say.

WASHINGTON.—Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado millionaire who presided over the sessions of the irrigation congress, recently held in Denver, expressed himself Sunday as being well satisfied with the results accomplished at the convention. Mr. Walsh said the ideas carefully outlined by his association will endeavor to afford with the plans of the geological survey, in whose hands the administration of the irrigation bill rests.

"You must understand," said Mr. Walsh, "that the National Irrigation association expects to accomplish its greatest work in the moral influence with which it will endeavor to surround the settlers who shall make homes for themselves in the hitherto great arid west. Working in hearty co-operation with the government the association will endeavor to afford settlers the benefit of all the scientific knowledge it possesses, in relieving them, so far as it is possible, of the obstacles which will confront them at every hand.

Mr. Walsh explained that it will be the aim of the association to arrange the settlements in small towns and villages and prevent if possible the isolation of farm life as it is usually found in the west.

"With the settlers gathered together in communities," he continued, "it necessarily follows that they will enjoy the benefits of social intercourse, good roads, schools, sanitation and many of the advantages of city life added to the healthful freedom of the country."

Stops at Cedar Mountain.

BRANDY STATION, Va.—President Roosevelt passed several hours Sunday afternoon on the battlefield of Cedar Mountain. Accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, the president drove to the site of the sanguinary struggle and there received from an eye witness and participant an account of the sanguinary fight.

RUSH TO GET IDAHO GOLD.

Rich Discovery in Black Hornet District the Cause of Stampede.

BOISE, Idaho.—A remarkably rich discovery of gold in the Black Hornet district has caused a stampede comparable to the mining rushes of the early days. Knowledge of the discovery got out Sunday evening and men started out at once to secure claims. They kept going all night and on Monday several hundred visited the scene.

A hitherto unknown vein has been found about a mile and a half from the Black Hornet vein. The mine was a blind lead and was opened in doing some work on property on another vein. It shows seven feet wide.

On the hanging wall is a streak of talc that is very rich; next lies fourteen inches of ore, showing great quantities of gold. It is variously estimated to be worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a ton.

MORGAN SCHEME IS KILLED.

House of Parliament Refuses to Revive His Tube Bill.

LONDON.—The House of Commons Wednesday refused to allow the Morgan tube bill to be revived. Mr. Yerkes was denounced during the debate for his "dishonorable transactions" and "dirty methods," but it was held that the trouble was all in one family, anyway. The disputes promise to involve Londoners in the thorny problem of whether the county council or private speculators shall supply locomotion needs.

Works to Save Pensions.

WASHINGTON.—General Robert S. George Dryden, commander-in-chief of the Union Veterans' union, has issued an appeal to union veterans of the civil war to organize into a brotherhood for mutual protection. He says eligibility to membership is now extended to every honorably discharged union veteran of good record. "By taking an active interest in the affairs of the present," he continues, "the veteran will not only command recognition as an American citizen, but draw attention to the importance of according him reward for his incomparably great sacrifices to our beloved country."

Jessup Accepts Chinese Job.

WASHINGTON.—Alfred E. Jessup, of New York, now head of the test laboratory in the supervising architect's office of the treasury department, has accepted the position of chief assayer of the Chinese mint at Tien Tsin, China. The designation for the place was made through the intermediary of Minister Conger, at the request of the Chinese government. Mr. Jessup is a graduate of the Lehigh university and of the School of Mines at Freiberg, Germany.

Calls Porto Rico Foreign.

NEW YORK.—Action has been commenced against George R. Bidwell, former collector of the port, on behalf of Levi Bloomenstell and company, tobacco importers of this city. They complain that defendant assessed duty on tobacco and cigars from Porto Rico and compelled them to pay \$2,028. They contended that the assessment was a violation of the constitution, which provides that all goods not coming from a foreign port should be admitted duty free.

Havana's Good Health.

HAVANA.—Dr. Finley, chief of the sanitation department, commenting upon the health conditions of Havana during the month of September, says the death rate was 17.86 per 1,000. With the end of September a full year was completed since a case of yellow fever originated in this city. This is an event which stands unparalleled in the memory of the oldest physician who has practiced here.

Boundary Monuments Found.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Advices were received from Juneau, on the steamer Dolphin, that the missing Russian boundary monuments, which have been so energetically searched for by Lieutenant Emmons for the last two seasons, had been discovered by a prospector of the Porcupine district.

Philippine Cholera Grows.

MANILA.—The cholera is gaining a strong foothold on the island of Mindanao. It is expected to spread there as elsewhere in the islands. The disease continues bad in the province of Iloilo, island of Panay, but is light elsewhere. It has disappeared from Manila. The cases reported exceed 100.

THE CUBAN WANT

SAY RECIPROCIITY WOULD HELP BOTH COUNTRIES.

OBJECT TO COALING STATION

Minister Quesada Says that Havana Will Never Be Given Up and He Sees No Reason Why United States Should Want Cienfuegos, Either.

WASHINGTON.—Senor Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, in commenting on the negotiations now being conducted for a commercial treaty between Cuba and this country, said on Friday:

"The reciprocity treaty is a purely commercial convention and has absolutely nothing to do with the Platt amendment. The Cuban government has been studying the draft of the treaty submitted by Mr. Hay, and has been consulting the different interests in the island and the custom house receipts, and in due time will return it with observations, suggested and modifications. It has been shown by past experience, during the reciprocity arrangement under Mr. Blaine, that commerce between the two countries materially increased, and it is expected that under any other reciprocal arrangement, trade will be still greater than it was ten years ago, at which time it reached upward of \$100,000,000."

He said the best of feeling existed between Cubans and Americans and found the proof in the fact that every steamer arriving at Cuban ports brought a great many American investors, who not only were putting money in the island, but were establishing more themselves.

He spoke of the popularity of Mr. Squiers and the gratitude of the Cubans to the United States for services rendered.

When asked regarding the proposed coaling stations in Cuba, he said four days before President McKinley was shot he had, at the instance of Estrada Palma, gone to Cantoa and secured a solemn promise that while he was president, Mr. McKinley would not give his consent to the establishment of a naval station at Havana, and that President Roosevelt knew of the promise.

Continuing, he said President Palma would never have gone to Havana, the Cuban capital, where a diplomatic corps was established, while a foreign flag was flying over the city.

He could not see the necessity for a coaling station at Cienfuegos, which had been recommended by Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, in view of its proximity to Guantanamo, which also was recommended as a coaling station.

MUSTERING OUT GUARDSMEN.

Tecumseh Company Has Lost Interest in Soldier Life.

LINCOLN.—Adjutant General L. W. Colby has issued an order mustering out Company I, Second regiment, Nebraska National guard, stationed at Tecumseh. Captain Bennett, now bookkeeper in the state auditor's office, resigned several months ago. Captain William H. Ray resigned last week, leaving the company in command in company of First Lieutenant Clarence A. Kessler. The company was ordered to elect a new captain and did try to do so, but no one could be found who would accept the office. The company has been going down ever since the last encampment and General Colby decided to muster it out.

BRYAN IS IN TRAIN WRECK.

Uninjured and Continues Journey in Refrigerator Car.

CRIPPLE CREEK.—The Bryan special crashed into the caboose of a freight train at Arena, in Brown canyon, fifteen miles above Leadville, at 11:10 Tuesday. The special remained on the track, but the caboose was derailed and three people saved their lives by jumping. Mr. Bryan was uninjured. He and his party were put into an empty Swift refrigerator car and drawn by a freight engine to Lathrop, seven miles away. There a chair car was taken from a siding and attached to the engine and run to Buena Vista and Leadville.

Talk Union Pacific Strike.

NEW YORK.—The directors of the Union Pacific met here Thursday and discussed the demands of the trainmen who have threatened to strike. No decision was made public.

TREATY OF CUBA.

Belief that It Will Be Ready for Next Congress.

WASHINGTON.—The fact recorded in the news dispatches from Havana Tuesday that President Palma has returned to Washington the draft of the reciprocity treaty without his approval has not shaken the belief of the officials here that they will have a treaty ready to submit to congress by the date of its next meeting.

As soon as Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister here, receives the document he will submit it to Secretary Hay. Negotiations will then be continued on the basis of the original draft. Generally stated, the Cuban objections are based on a belief that the United States has demanded undue concessions in the remissions of duties on United States products entering Cuba ranging all the way from 10 per cent to 80 per cent in return for a 20 per cent cut on Cuban sugar and tobacco coming into the United States.

As the difference is one strictly of figures and not of principle it is the opinion at the State department that it can be settled amicably. If not, said the Cuban government insists upon terms that the State department cannot grant, the two countries will simply drift along without any trade treaty of any kind. As Cuba will undoubtedly be the principal sufferer, it is expected here that it will be the first to make another advance toward a treaty.

There has been an important change in the program respecting the whole fabric of Cuban treaties. It had been originally intended to perfect a reciprocity treaty before undertaking to deal with other relations that must be defined by treaty. As it is now seen that the subject of reciprocity is one that will require considerable time for its disposition, the government here is about to undertake negotiations looking to the arrangement of an extradition treaty, which is very much needed, inasmuch as Cuba threatens to become a sink hole for American criminals.

Also the navy is pressing for the coaling stations promised under the terms of the Platt amendment. Therefore the Cuban government will be at once invited to open negotiations on this point. It is not expected that this can be done without some friction, because there has been a growing disinclination on the part of the Cubans to the idea of surrendering coal stations to the United States.

LOUBET COPIES ROOSEVELT.

French President Tries to Settle the Miners' Strike.

PARIS.—President Loubet is now interesting himself in the attempt to end the miners' strike. On Friday he held an extended conference with M. Vincent, prefect of the department of Du Nord, who has been acting as intermediary between the strikers and the mine owners in that department. The mine owners have given the prefect the names of four persons who are to represent them in a conference with an equal number of strikers. In a semi-official statement President Loubet expresses hope for an early settlement of the strike and declares that this would be a political accomplishment beyond precedent.

GIRDLE AROUND THE GLOBE.

Last Section of British Imperial Pacific Cable is Laid.

LONDON.—The last section of the British Imperial Pacific cable was laid at the Fiji island Friday. A congratulatory message to King Edward reached Buckingham palace next morning, being the first message sent over the line which links the British empire together.

Great importance is attached here to the coming opening of the all-British Pacific cable.

The completion of the line brings into being for the first time a British telegraphic girdle around the globe.

The cable is 4,900 miles in length. The Vancouver-Fanning portion is the longest without a break in the world.

Mrs. Cady Stanton Dies.

NEW YORK.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the well known woman suffragist, died Sunday at her home in West Ninety-fourth street, aged 87. Old age was given as the cause. She was conscious almost to the last. About a week ago Mrs. Stanton began to fail rapidly. This became more noticeable late in the week, and it was apparent that her death was a question of only a few days or hours.

BEEF INTERESTS

GIGANTIC MERGER WITH MILLIONS OF CAPITAL.

PACKERS WILL ORGANIZE FIRST

Afterward the Same Firms Will Amalgamate the Yards in Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Joseph, St. Louis and Other Places.

CHICAGO.—The Record-Herald on Friday says: Two big consolidations are planned by beef interests. The packers will combine first and then effect a merger of all the stock yards in the country.

With the exception of the Chicago stock yards, which are controlled in Boston, all the properties involved are owned and controlled by the owners of the principal beef packing interests.

The different yards that will probably be included in the deal, aside from the Chicago yards, are those at South Omaha, Kansas City, East St. Louis, St. Joseph, Fort Worth and Sioux City.

The Armour interest is probably the largest in the Kansas City yards. The Armours, Swift and Morris control the East St. Louis yards, the Swifts own the St. Joseph yards, the Armours and Swifts own the Fort Worth yards, the Armours, Swifts and Cudahy control the Omaha yards and the Swifts control at Sioux City.

While the control of the Chicago yards is held in Boston, the Chicago packers have large holdings of the stock also and their recommendations would undoubtedly have great weight with the eastern capitalists.

The plan for consolidating the various stock yards has not progressed as yet to a point where the amount of stock required has been more than discussed. It would undoubtedly run well to \$100,000,000, exclusive of the amount required for the packing companies' combination, which is said to be \$500,000,000.

THANKSGIVING.

President Proclaims November 27 as the Time.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt on Wednesday issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

According to the yearly custom of our people it falls upon the president at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people.

Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crisis, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drouth or food pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a forward heart.

Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material well being, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting.

The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good, and we seek to praise Him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the last year.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our

Lord 1902, and of the Independence of the United States the 127th.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
By the President:
JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

VISIT THE COAL MINES.

Arbitration Commission Begins Tour to Examine Anthracite Region.

SCRANTON, Pa.—The seven commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt to adjust the differences existing between the anthracite mine workers and their employes on Thursday made a tour of the extreme upper coal field and saw every step taken in the production of coal from the time it is blasted to the point where it is sent to market.

The arbitrators had an interesting day and returned to their hotel at night, grimy from coal dust and tired after eight busy hours. They had to endure many discomforts, making their way through wet places in the mines, almost crawling along some of the gangways and passing through clouds of coal dust in the breakers. Notwithstanding this their eagerness for information was not diminished and they expect to put in another hard day's work in the same manner.

"Every suit that has been brought," he said, "has been successful under this section." He said he would curb trusts; not destroy them.

The tariff will have to be revised, he said, again and again and again.

In conclusion Senator Hoar discussed strikes, saying that to him, if capital combined he could not see why labor could not also combine.

"I believe the sympathy of all true Americans," he said, "is on the side of labor and its attempt to better its condition. Capital and wealth will in the end take care of themselves."

EVILS OF TRUSTS.

Eight of Them Named by Hoar of Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—Senator Hoar, speaking here Monday night, said:

The evils of the trust are:

First—Destruction of competition.

Second—The management of industries by absent capital.

Third—Destruction of local public spirit.

Fourth—Fraudulent capitalization.

Fifth—Secrecy.

Sixth—Management for the private benefit of the officers.

Seventh—The power to corrupt elections and in some cases to corrupt courts.

Eighth—Indifference to public sentiment.

If the first, fourth and fifth can be cured the cure of others, in my opinion, will follow.

Now, is it not the duty of wise statesmanship to go slowly and carefully in this matter so that we cure or prevent the evil without sacrificing what is good?

Senator Hoar then reviewed the Sherman anti-trust laws, and claimed that he himself had inserted in the bill the section declaring any combination or trust which restricts trade to be illegal.

ARIZONA SEEKS STATEHOOD.

Governor Brodie Files His Showing at National Capital.

WASHINGTON.—Governor Brodie of Arizona, in his usual report, renews the plea for statehood and makes the following explanation:

Under the Leland-Hansbrough act the claims of Arizona for government aid in irrigation to be fully carried out and extended so as to inaugurate in the territory the first of the great irrigation systems under that action, action to rejuvenate the depleted forest area; increases in school facilities; in the salary of the governor; of the appropriation for the Arizona national guard; appropriation to improve the Colorado river and construct a levee from Yuma to the Mexican line; to prevent the overflow of cultivated land by the annual freshets; and appropriations for purchasing sites and erections in Arizona. The governor places the total taxable property of the territory at \$39,983,178.

German Meat is Too High.

BERLIN.—Increasing pressure is being brought on the government with a view to opening the frontiers to the importation of foreign animals and a relaxation of the regulations to exclude meat imports, or for something else which will afford relief from the excessive prices of meat.