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CONGRESS THIS WEEK

Expect the Final Canal Legislation Before the Holidays.

PROSPECT IS FOR RATIFICATION

Southern Senators Are Particularly Anxious for the Construction of the Waterway at Earliest Possible Date—Miscellaneous Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The only measure of importance which the senate has on its calendar for the present week is the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty, making provision for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and opening the way for the unobstructed construction of an isthmian canal by the United States. Acting for the committee on foreign relations Senator Lodge will ask the senate to go into executive session today for the consideration of the treaty and each day hereafter until the treaty is disposed of. It can be said that at this time the prospect is very strong that the treaty will be ratified and it now looks as if this result would be secured after comparative little delay.

There will be some debate and some features of the document will be criticised as undesirable, but there is no probability of captious opposition. The criticism will be along the lines indicated by Senators Money and Bacon in the committee on foreign relations at its meeting on last Friday. No senator has thus far shown a disposition to carry his discussion to a point of ultimate effort to defeat ratification. The principal authors of the criticism of the treaty are southern senators, who are generally very anxious for the construction of the canal. They find that all canal legislation will be tied up until action can be secured on the treaty and they are on this account less liable than they otherwise would be to do anything to delay action upon the treaty itself. The most active friends of the treaty now claim that ratification will be obtained before the Christmas holidays.

Beyond the consideration of the treaty very little business will be undertaken before the holidays. It is now generally agreed that the question of reciprocity will go over until January, probably without so much as being mentioned, and it may be added that from being for a time the subject most likely to attract early attention, it has taken a position among the matters which will not be vigorously urged. When the reciprocity treaties do come up for consideration there will be persistent opposition to the agreement with France and to that with Great Britain covering the West Indies.

There is not so much feeling over the conventions with the South American republics. The present outlook is also against the immediate action in the senate looking to tariff legislation for the Philippines, and there are now some indications that the senate will wait upon the house of representatives in this matter. Probably the Chinese exclusion act will be reported from committee during the week. The nomination of Attorney General Knox will be reported at the first executive session, but immediate confirmation will probably be antagonized by some senators.

GOOD OMEN FOR THE TREATY

English Press Ventures that It Will Surmount the Obstructions.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Times, in an editorial on the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, says it is hard to see how Great Britain could concede more without pretending to give what she did not possess, namely, the rights of territorial sovereignty.

"That act," says the Times, "would not weaken the objections of those senators to anything making for good relations with Great Britain. As President Roosevelt and public opinion seem to favor this treaty, we venture to say it will surmount the threatened obstruction."

May Also Be a Kidnaped.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—It is said here that the man named Halju, who was arrested at Sofia December 7, and alleged to be the assassin of ex-Premier Stambuloff, had a hand in the kidnaping of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary.

A portion of the Illinois penitentiary was destroyed by fire.

DIFFER ON INSULAR TARIFF

Expect House to Pass a Measure to Meet the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The house this week will probably pass a measure to meet the situation created by the Philippine decision of the supreme court last Monday. Up to the present time, however, the republican members of the ways and means committee have not decided upon the character of the measure which will be reported.

A difference of opinion exists as to whether there should be a temporary enactment of the Dingley rates on goods entering the United States from the Philippines, or whether a permanent possession of the island should be prepared. It is said Chairman Payne favors the latter course.

The republican committees will meet again tomorrow. If it is decided to enact a temporary measure the procedure will be exceedingly simple and it probably can be passed in a day. If, on the other hand, an entire scheme of tariff legislation is to be consummated more time will be taken up in the preparation and passage.

KILL AMERICAN DESERTER

David Fagin, Negro, Who Fled to Filipines, is Decapitated.

MANILA, Dec. 9.—The scouts from Bengang province of Nueva Ecija have killed the American negro, David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth (colored) infantry, who for more than two years has been leading Filipinos against the American troops. The native scouts decapitated their prisoner. The man's head, however, was recognized as that of Fagin. They also secured his commission in the insurgent army. Fagin had on one of his fingers the class ring of Lieutenant Frederick W. Altstaetter of the engineers, who was captured by Filipinos, supposedly under the command of Fagin himself, October 28, 1900.

Fagin is the deserter who has been reported killed on several occasions. The authorities are satisfied that former statements of his death were erroneous and that he has now been killed.

HEPBURN'S CANAL BILL

Iowa Senator Introduces Proposition for Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa introduced his isthmian canal bill, which by reason of his being the author of the bill passed last year and his probable continuance at the head of the house commerce committee, is regarded as the measure which will serve as a basis for action by the house. It differs from the Hepburn bill passed last year, in making the total appropriation \$180,000,000, instead of \$140,000,000. Of the total amount, \$10,000,000 is made immediately available to begin work. In other respects the bill follows that of last year, authorizing the president to acquire a right of way from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and then to direct the secretary of war to begin the construction, from Greytown on the Caribbean sea, to Brito on the Pacific ocean, with suitable defenses, etc.

CIVIL SERVICE IN VOGUE

Weather Bureau Now Operating on Strict Merit System Basis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual report of Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, says that substantial improvements have been made during the last year in the weather bureau system of wireless telegraphy. Such progress has been made by the government experimenters that, with no interference by private systems, stations can be successfully operated over at least 150 miles of coast line and are now in operation along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts and soon will be instituted between the Farrallone islands and the mainland, and Tatoosh island and the mainland on the Pacific coast.

The system of selective telegraphy he regards as well demonstrated theoretically, but has not been fully tested in practice.

Ready to Build a Turkish Ship.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—The Cramp Ship Building company has notified the porte that it is ready to commence building a cruiser for the Turkish government and has asked the government to send officers to supervise the vessel's construction. d'Annunzio is coming

WHY THE WAR GOES ON

General Chaffee Reports Causes of Guerilla Uprisings in Philippines.

REBELS TREACHEROUS IN EXTREME

Take Advantage of Humanity Displayed by Most American Soldiers—Intimidation that Discourages Haste in Suppressing Military With Civil Rule.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The War department today made public the first annual report of Major General Chaffee, military governor of the Philippines. General Chaffee sums up the situation in the islands from a military point of view by stating that the provinces of Batangas and La Guna, in Luzon, and the islands of Samar, Mindoro, Cebu and Bohol constitute the area now disturbed by any embodied force of insurgents. He says that to the physical character of the country, to the nature of the warfare of the rebels, who are amigos and foe in the self-same hour, to the humanity of the troops, which is taken advantage of by the rebels and the inhabitants who sympathize with them, and to the fear of assassination on the part of the friendly disposed if they give information to the American forces, is due the promulgation of the guerrilla warfare.

Commenting upon the plan of gradually replacing military with civil administration, General Chaffee says:

"The withdrawal of interference with civil affairs does not contemplate withdrawal of the troops from their stations to any considerable extent. On the contrary, this should not be done hastily and when undertaken should be gradual and more in the nature of concentration than reduction of force or abandonment of any considerable area of territory."

He therefore recommends that there be no material reduction of troops before January, 1903. The civil governments which are being organized—provincial and municipal—General Chaffee says, are both new and untried and there is but one certain and reliable method of ascertaining the progress of the Filipinos in self-government, namely, its observation by the army.

"In the government of Manila for three years, if the military influences have done nothing more, it is everywhere apparent that an excellent foundation has been laid and a turbulent and hostile community brought to observe the laws and individually be orderly. This has been done without undue harshness or great severity of treatment of the inhabitants."

In anticipation of a partial concentration of the troops in the islands next year General Chaffee submits estimates of cost for the construction of quarters and barracks. He recommends that a permanent post be constructed at once in the vicinity of Manila for a garrison of two squadrons of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and two full regiments of infantry, together with a hospital and store house, the whole to be under the command of a brigadier general. He gives \$500,000 as a rough estimate of cost for this project, and says that \$200,000 should be available immediately, in order to take full advantage of the dry season. For the construction of permanent quarters at other places which may be determined upon he estimates that \$2,000,000 is required.

General Chaffee devotes a good portion to the terrible disaster which befell Company C, Ninth infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, and which, he says, was "largely due to overconfidence in the assumed pacified conditions and in a people who to a great extent as yet are strangers to and unappreciative of our humane and personal liberty beliefs and actions."

MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK

Bill Providing a Reservation Tract in Appalachian Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Brownlow introduced in the house a bill of the last congress for the creation of a park in the southern Appalachian mountains. The bill provides that the park shall be called the McKinley National park and shall contain 4,000,000 acres.

"President McKinley when alive was an ardent advocate of this park," said Mr. Brownlow, discussing the bill. "The south loves and reveres his memory because he did more than any other man to unite this cause. That is why they want me to introduce this bill, creating the McKinley National park, in grateful remembrance of the man."

DEPORTATION OF ANARCHISTS

Burrows Introduces a Bill for the Examination of Suspected Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Burrows has introduced a bill "to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists." The first section of the bill is as follows:

"That no alien anarchists shall hereafter be permitted to land at any port of the United States or be permitted into the United States, but this prohibition shall not be construed as to apply to political refugees or political offenders other than such anarchists."

The second section directs the special board of inquiry authorized by the immigration laws to make diligent investigation concerning the antecedents of any alien seeking admission into the United States who is suspected of being an anarchist, authorizing the board to even go to the extent of examining the person of suspected aliens indicative of membership in anarchistic societies. Section three provides for the return of persons to their native countries who have secured admission to the United States contrary to law and who have afterward been found to be anarchists.

The fourth section provides that when any alien is convicted of crime in the United States court and it shall appear from the evidence that he is an anarchist the presiding judge shall direct a further hearing and if the judge is satisfied that the convicted alien is an anarchist or that his remaining in this country will be a menace to the government or society in general, he may direct that in addition to other punishments adjudged the convicted alien after undergoing such punishments shall be deported at the expense of the United States to the country from which he came, and if he returns to the United States shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding five years, and afterward again deported.

OPPOSE THE SENATE'S ACTION

Is an Invasion of the Prerogative of the Lower Body.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Members of the house of representatives are showing some opposition to the origination of Philippine revenue legislation in the senate, and in particular to Senator Lodge's bill, which deals with this subject. Representative Tawney of Minnesota holds that the constitutional provision that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives," applies to Philippine measures, and the Minnesota member will oppose any senate bill on the subject as an invasion of the prerogatives of the house.

Mr. Overstreet of Indiana and quite a number of other influential members maintain that the senate Philippine bill involves no invasion of house rights, as it extends an existing law to the Philippines, and is not a revenue measure within the meaning of the constitution. In any event the question of the right of the house over the subject is likely to be discussed on the floor of the house.

PRICES REACH HIGH LEVEL,

Necessaries of Life Surpass the Record of Many Years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Dun's index number, to be issued December 7, will say:

"If a man purchased his supplies for one year on December 1 they would have cost \$101.37, while the same quantity of the same articles would have aggregated only \$72.45 on July 1, 1897, the lowest point on record, and \$121.75 on January 1, 1860. These price records are compiled by multiplying the quotations of all the necessaries of life by the per capita consumption. Prices are now at the highest point in many years, and in fact surpass all records since present improved methods of manufacture and distribution have been in use, and agricultural operations were first begun on the present extensive scale with labor saving machinery."

Two Years of Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Tracewell, the comptroller of the currency has decided that the act of May 12, 1900, prohibits the allowance of any claim for the redemption of documentary internal revenue stamps unless presented within two years after the purchase of the stamps from the government.

The question raised was whether the two years should run from the time the stamps were purchased by the person applying for their redemption, or from the time they were originally purchased from the government.

SENATE BEGINS GRIND

The Upper House of Congress Hard at Work on Proposed Laws.

DRASTIC MEASURES ON ANARCHISM

Several Bills Are Introduced Providing for the Death Penalty—The Immigration Measure of Senator Hansborough—Miscellaneous Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Practically the entire time of the senate yesterday was devoted to the introduction of bills and resolutions. Two of these measures, relating to the suppression of anarchy and the dealing with anarchists were allowed to lie on the table so that their authors, Mr. McComas of Maryland and Mr. Vest of Missouri, may bring them to the early attention of the senate. The isthmian canal report was transmitted to the senate by the president and several bills providing for the construction of the waterway, one of them by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who has led the movement for the canal in the past, were presented.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill for the protection of the president, which provides as follows:

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, willfully kill or cause the death of the president of the United States, or any officer thereof, ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death."

"That any person who shall, within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, make an attempt on the life of the president of the United States or any officer thereof, or who shall make an attempt on the life of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death."

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, advise the killing of the president of the United States or any officer thereof, or shall conspire to accomplish the same; or who shall advise or counsel the killing of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, or shall conspire to accomplish the same, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years."

"That any person who has conspired as aforesaid may be indicted and convicted separately, although the other party, or parties, to the conspiracy are not indicted or convicted."

"That any person who shall willfully and knowingly aid in the escape from punishment of any person guilty of either of the acts mentioned in the foregoing sections shall be deemed an accomplice after the fact, and shall be punished as a principal, although the other party, or parties, to said offense shall not be indicted or convicted."

Senator Hansborough reintroduced his irrigation bill of last session with various amendments. It provides for the setting aside of the money derived from the sale of public lands in the arid and semi-arid regions of the United States and the collection of these moneys in a fund to be used for the reclamation of the arid lands. The secretary of the interior is given charge of this fund and of all the details of its collection and expenditure. He is authorized to make surveys and construct reservoirs where necessary and to condemn the lands necessary to do so.

Senator Fairbanks introduced a bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a state and providing that the capital shall be located at a town to be called McKinley, in honor of the late president.

Message Was Printed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president's annual message to congress went in print this year for the first time in print. Two copies for the two houses were printed on paper of the same size as that which was used heretofore for the written copies. The paper is a heavy white instead of a blue tint, which has been in use. The copy was bound in brown morocco, with stiff covers, with simple gold border and lettering, the words on the front being:

"Message of the President of the United States, 1901."

Sends in Recess Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president sent a number of recess appointments to the senate with that of Geo. Lieberth of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle—There was a very light run of cattle, and as the demand on the part of packers was liberal the market ruled active and higher all around on anything at all good. The limited offerings of cow-fed steers brought buyers out early and there was lively competition, particularly for the better grades. The general market could safely be quoted strong to a dime higher, and in a good many cases sales were made that looked a good deal higher. Although the bulk of the offerings consisted of butcher stock, the cow market was active and higher. The better grades were easily strong to a dime higher. The medium grades and canners did not show much change, but still they moved more freely than they have for the last several days. Bulls also sold at good, strong prices where the quality was at all good. Veal calves and stags could be quoted strong. There were only a few stockers and feeders on the market, so that sellers had no difficulty in getting good, steady prices for anything at all desirable. The common kinds, though, were neglected, the same as usual. There were very few westerns in the yards, but it is safe to quote beef steers of good quality strong and active.

Hogs—There was not a very heavy run of hogs, and as other markets were quoted higher prices improved at this point. The market opened 10¢ higher with the prime heavyweights selling from \$5.15 to \$5.20. The medium weights sold largely from \$5.05 to \$5.10, butcher weights from \$5.00 to \$5.05, and the light hogs from \$5.00 down. It was not an active market, however, as buyers and sellers were far apart in their views. The bulk of the sales went from \$5.00 to \$5.05.

Sheep—There were only a few cars of sheep and lambs on sale and a good proportion of what did arrive were feeders. Anything in the way of mutton grades sold freely at steady to strong prices, as the demand on the part of packers was active. The limited offerings soon brought the market to a close. The feeder situation did not show much change from yesterday. The choicer bunches moved fairly well, but common stuff was neglected the same as has been the case for some time past.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Market strong to 15¢ higher; choice dressed beef and export steers, \$5.80-7.00; fair to good, \$4.75-6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.85-4.50; western feeders, \$2.90-6.25; western range steers, \$3.80-4.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.25-4.85; Texas cows, \$2.50-5.00; native cow- \$2.75-4.75; heifers, \$3.00-5.40; cows, \$1.50-2.60; bulls, \$2.35-4.15; calves, \$3.25-6.00.
Hogs—Market 10¢ higher; top, \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.00-6.50; heavy, \$5.25-6.55; mixed packers, \$5.00-6.50; light, \$5.50-6.20; pigs, \$4.00-6.25.
Sheep and Lambs—Market steady; native lambs, \$4.50-4.75; western lambs, \$4.00-6.45; native wethers, \$2.25-3.75; ewes, \$3.00-3.40; culls and feeders, \$2.00-3.25.

CATTLE CONVENTION CLOSES

Last Session of the Fifth Annual Meeting of Stockmen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The last session of the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock association was held at the Studebaker theater yesterday. The attendance was better than for any previous day of the meeting, owing to the fact that the place for the next convention was to be selected. Pittsburg, Portland, Ore., Denver and Kansas City were among the candidates for entertaining the cattlemen next year. The new executive committee, with F. J. Hagerbarth as chairman, reported the renomination of the old officers as follows: President, John W. Springer; vice president, F. J. Hagerbarth; second vice president, John W. Holt; secretary, C. F. Martin; treasurer, George W. Goulding.

COMPLETING THE NEW BIBLE

Episcopal Committee About Through With Completion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A new bible authorized by the late general convention in San Francisco, to be read in all Episcopal churches in the United States, has been in process of completion by the committee on marginal readings, which has sat at the Episcopal general seminary in this city since last Tuesday and will conclude its work Saturday, says the Times.

It was stated that an English firm has promised to undertake the publication of this bible without expense to the committee. This new bible is to consist of the text and renderings of the King James version, the renderings of the English revision and the renderings of the recent American revision.

Jenks Sentenced to Five Years.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 7.—E. S. Jenks, a contractor, pleaded guilty to the charge of forging a relative's name at Mt. Pleasant and was sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Madison for five years.

Suspected of Postoffice Robbery.

STIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 7.—The police arrested Joe Budd and S. F. Bradley on suspicion of being the burglars who robbed the Kronstadt (S. D.) postoffice recently. Over \$200 in stamps was in their room.