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VERY HEAVY LOSS

PATERSON, N. J., VISITED BY A DISASTROUS FIRE.

BUSINESS SECTION IS IN RUINS

Desperate Fight with Flames from Midnight Till Afternoon—But Few Fatalities Are Thus Far Recorded.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 10.—A great fire swept through Paterson yesterday and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued in the preliminary estimate at \$10,000,000.

It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use as well as scores of houses.

There was but small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration, but hundreds were left homeless and thousands without employment.

A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has already been organized and Mayor John Hinchliffe said that Paterson would be able to care for her own without appealing to the charity of other communities and states. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe and the community, temporarily dazed by the calamity, has already begun the work of reorganization and restoration.

The fire came at midnight and was only checked after a desperate fight that lasted until late in the afternoon. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent firemen and apparatus to the relief of the threatened city and it took the united efforts of all to win the battle. A northeast gale gave the conflagration its impetus and carried its burning brands to kindle the blaze afresh at other points. The firemen made stand after stand before the fire, but were repeatedly driven back and when victory finally came to them they were grimed and exhausted.

An estimate from a general inspection of the smoldering ruins placed the number of dwellings and apartment houses destroyed at 500 and the number of families left without shelter at 1,000. A re-estimate when order succeeds confusion, may alter these figures.

The area of destruction foots up roughly twenty-five city blocks.

FILIPINO JUNTA IS BUSY.

Pamphlets Announcing Ultimate Independence of Natives.

MANILA, Feb. 10.—The provinces under civil rule, as well as Manila, have been flooded with a quantity of pamphlets printed in Hong Kong by the Filipino junta. These pamphlets are copies of a memorial by the junta, which has been forwarded to President Roosevelt. The memorial expresses sympathy at the death of Mr. McKinley and assures the American people that sooner or later the Filipinos are bound to have independence. The junta says it has reliable information that most of the pacified provinces are only held in check by superior military forces. The pamphlets say that the educated Filipinos appreciate American governmental ideas, but when the bread of national life is asked for it does not suffice to offer a stone, even though that stone be diamond.

Wireless Breaks Record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The steamship Philadelphia of the American line, broke the record for having the longest communication with the land by means of the Marconi wireless telegraph system.

On Saturday, February 5, the steamship was at 12:15 p. m. a few miles off the Lizard. Messages were then exchanged and the telegraphing was kept up until midnight of the following day. The last message was sent when the Philadelphia was 150 miles distant from the land. This last message was a communication from the American line officials in England to Captain A. R. Mills of the Philadelphia. This is the longest distance in which wireless communication has ever been had between a steamship and the land.

Highwayman is Slain.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—John, alias "Shorty," Councelle, was shot and killed early today by Patrolman Smyth while attempting to escape after holding up John W. Sollais, a conductor on a Springview avenue car.

THEODORE, JR., HOLDS HIS OWN.

Young Roosevelt's Condition Undergoes No Material Change.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The condition of Theodore Roosevelt, jr., shows no change of any importance and it is probable from the nature of the illness that it will be several days before the outcome will be apparent. The president is not likely to return to Washington until at least the end of the week. Last evening the White House made public the following message received from Groton:

"The president saw his son shortly after arrival here. Boy's condition is unchanged, but he is holding his own well."

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—President Roosevelt, upon his arrival at the Groton school this afternoon, did not find his son, Theodore, jr., alarmingly ill with pneumonia, but the boy's condition was not sufficiently reassuring to warrant the president's immediate return to the national capital.

Young Roosevelt, with two schoolmates, Horace B. Porter of New York and William Cammell of Providence, both having pneumonia, lie in large, airy rooms on the second floor of the college infirmary.

CHALLENGES GENERAL EAGAN.

Ex-Army Officer's Temper Gets Him Into More Trouble.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10.—Owing to a misunderstanding in Guaymas, Mexico, two Americans became involved in a quarrel that is said to have led to a challenge to meet upon the field of honor. One was General Charles P. Eagan of emblazoned beef prominence, the other Colonel Willis P. Harlow of Nogales, an attorney with a national reputation. Eagan, who has been representing W. C. Green in his legal contest regarding the Cobre Grande copper mines in Mexico, met Harlow at the hotel. The two, so the story goes, had a warm dispute. Later, it is alleged, Harlow penned a challenge that was handed to Eagan. Developments are awaited by the American colony upon the return of Harlow, who is reported in conference with Greene at Cananea.

Militia Detailed as Guard.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Quartermaster General Donnelly last night in response to an appeal from Mayor Hinchliffe sent to Paterson by special train a great quantity of tents, blankets and other camp equipments to relieve the citizens of that city.

Orders were issued from the adjacent general office calling out the Paterson battalion of the National guard to do patrol duty, and otherwise to assist in meeting emergency that might necessitate their assistance. The battalion was placed under command of Colonel Campbell of the First regiment.

Hawaiian Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision governing the exchange of public lands in Hawaii for private lands under the public land laws continued in force by congress. The department decided that where the lands in Hawaii are disposed of by exchange the title to the lands received in exchange should be taken in the name of the territory of Hawaii whenever they are acquired for a local public purpose, such as right-of-way for railroads or sites for parks or county court houses.

Passes Both Schley Bills.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—The house of delegates, under a suspension of rules, unanimously passed the senate bill appropriating \$3,000 to place a bronze bust of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley in the state building here. In like manner it accepted the joint resolution passed by the senate requesting congress to secure passage at an early date of a joint resolution thanking Admiral Schley for services in the battle off Santiago.

Civil Service for San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Dr. George W. Headley, representing the United States civil service, will leave here for San Juan March 1 for the purpose of establishing a local force of civil service examiners at San Juan and other places in Porto Rico.

Filipino Governor Flees.

MANILA, Feb. 10.—Senor Lema, the newly elected governor of Davao province, fled after his election, when he was called upon to account for \$4,000 in insurgent funds. He is still missing.

WORK IN SENATE

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL UP FOR DISCUSSION.

A DELUGE OF PENSION BILLS

The Measure Passed in the Upper House—Restrictions Placed Upon Pensions—Other Matters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Philippine tariff bill was taken up in the senate yesterday. The session was notably quiet. Mr. Turner of Washington delivered a carefully prepared speech on the general Philippine question and had not concluded when the bill was laid aside for the day. He discussed particularly the legal and constitutional questions involved in the government and control of the Philippine archipelago by the United States.

After the adoption of only minor notes the pension bill was passed early in the session.

The senate disagreed to the amendments of the house on the urgent deficiency bill, agreed to the conference asked and appointed Senators Hale, Allison and Teller as conferees on the part of the senate.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Patterson of Colorado made a personal explanation of what he had said concerning government affairs toward the treason and sedition laws enacted by the Philippine commission.

Governor Taft, he said, had made a statement before the Philippines commission in which he said that Mr. Patterson inadvertently, no doubt, had conveyed a wrong impression to the senate and to the country as to his attitude toward those laws.

Mr. Patterson's statement, Governor Taft said, had put him in the attitude of criticizing his colleagues on the committee. The particular statute was enacted while he was ill, but anything he may have said he did not intend to convey the impression that he was opposed to laws enacted. The responsibility for their enactment was as much his as of his colleagues.

Mr. Patterson said he had stated in his own way the impression government officials' original statements had made upon him. That impression, he said, was wrong.

"Taft does not agree with the law," he added, "but approves of it as peculiarly necessary." Mr. Patterson disclaimed any intention or desire to misrepresent Governor Taft.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, chairman of the pension committee, called up the pension appropriation bill and offered an amendment, which was adopted, prohibiting the collection of any fee to aid in the passage by congress of any pension bill. He said that the number of special pension bills introduced in congress at this session probably was larger than ever before, nearly 5,000 having been introduced in the house alone.

Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina offered an amendment, providing that a man who had served in the confederate army, but subsequently had served in the union army, should have a pensionable status. A point of order against the amendment by Mr. Gallinger was sustained.

Mr. Pritchard, evincing his disappointment at the loss of his amendment, gave notice that he would see that not many bills would go through hereafter until something is done in the direction of granting the relief desired. The pension appropriation bill was then passed.

A bill appropriating \$150,000 for a public building in Winston-Salem, was passed.

Protest Schley's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—E. S. Theall, representing Stayton & Campbell, counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, called at the White House and filed with the president a brief in the Schley case. The document is short, and while it has not been made public it can be stated that it is devoted entirely to one subject, a protest against the claim set up in Admiral Schley's appeal that he was in supreme command during the battle off Santiago.

Captain Batson Retired.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Matthew A. Batson, Fifteenth cavalry, who rendered such efficient service in the early days of the campaign in the Philippines, in command of the Macabebe scouts, has been retired in consequence of wounds received in action against the insurgents.

WEDDING IN CABINET CIRCLE.

Leading Social Event of the Washington Season.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Helen Hay, eldest daughter of Secretary of State John Hay, and Payne Whitney of New York, son of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, were married yesterday at noon at the Church of the Covenant. The wedding was the most notable social event of the season in Washington, being celebrated in the presence of the highest officials in the land, including the president and his cabinet, and of what is recognized as the best of New York and New England society. The Hay family has been in mourning since the death of Adelbert Hay, but for this one day the mourning was put aside and the wedding was celebrated with all the pomp and circumstance that would have characterized it otherwise.

VERDICT OF DEATH IMPOTENT.

Sultan of Turkey Sentences Brother-in-Law to Death.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.—The sultan's brother-in-law, Damad Mahmud Pasha, has been sentenced to death. Mahmud has long been prominent in the young Turk movement and was recently expelled from Greece at the behest of the sultan. Mahmud went to Rome and the sultan requested his expulsion from Italy. It was refused, but Mahmud proceeded to Paris, where he remains in safety. All the sultan's blandishments failed to induce him to return to Constantinople, so the criminal court was instructed to issue a warrant for Mahmud's arrest and to try the fugitive by default, with the result that he was condemned to death.

TO DEBATE IRRIGATION BILL.

Senate to Consider the Measure After Philippine Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota addressed the senate on his bill appropriating the receipts from the sale of public land in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands. He claimed that the proposition was not a sectional one and said it would provide homes for many now homeless.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hansbrough's speech the irrigation bill was ordered to be unfinished business when the Philippine tariff bill was disposed of.

Three Die from Burns.

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 7.—One of the most appalling accidents that ever occurred in Waterloo was the burning of Samuel Kushner's home. Mrs. Kushner and two children are dead and two other children are lying in the hospital at the point of death from burns they received. The fire was caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp upon a table about which Mrs. Kushner and her six children were gathered before retiring. The clothing of Mrs. Kushner and two of the children caught fire at once and when the first assistance arrived the woman and two elder children were so badly burned that they only lived a few hours.

Urges New Forest Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Pritchard, from the committee on forest reservations, today presented a written report on the bill, appropriating \$5,000,000 for a forest reserve in the South Appalachian region, as authorized by the committee several days ago. The report urges the establishment of the reserve for the protection of the timber and the conservation of the waters of the land embraced within its proposed area, placing the damage done by floods arising in that area in the year 1901 at \$15,000,000. It is claimed that the land needed can be purchased for from \$2 to \$3 per acre.

Oleo is on the Increase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The census bureau has issued an advance bulletin on the manufacture of oleomargarine in the United States. It shows that the number of establishments increased from twelve to twenty-four between 1890 and 1900, with a total capital invested of \$3,923,646, an increase of 376 per cent.

Wants the Old "Shinplasters."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Griffith of Indiana today introduced a bill to provide for coupon currency in order that small sums in multiples of 5 cents may be conveniently sent by mail.

CUBA ANNEX BILL

IT PROVIDES UNION FIRST AS TERRITORY, THEN AS STATE.

INTRODUCED BY MR. NEWLANDS

Author of Resolution Under Which Hawaii Was Annexed—The Measure Advocates Absolute Political Freedom.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representative Newlands of Nevada, of the ways and means committee, who was the author of the resolution annexing Hawaii, introduced a joint resolution, inviting the republic of Cuba to become a part of the United States, first as a territory and then as a state of the union, to be called the state of Cuba, also authorizing a 25 per cent reduction of duty on the present crop of Cuban sugar, in consideration of Cuba's granting preferential rates to the United States. The resolutions confine the 25 per cent reduction of duties to the period prior to January 1, 1901.

The provisions as to annexation are as follows:

"In the meantime the republic of Cuba is invited to become a part of the United States of America, and her people to become citizens of the United States, with the assurance that Cuba will be entitled at first to a territorial form of government under the constitution and laws of the United States, with a delegate in congress to represent her people, and that ultimate statehood will be granted, when, in the judgment of congress, it is advisable to admit Cuba, including such other West Indies belonging to the United States as may be deemed advisable, as a single state in the union, to be called the state of Cuba."

Mr. Newlands in explanation of his resolution, said:

"All those who have appeared to voice Cuba's needs and requirements have indicated that an invitation to Cuba of annexation would be accepted."

"Annexation by force would not be justified. It must be accomplished, if at all, by the free act of the Cuban people, by which the popular will can be tested, but the Cuban constitution has been adopted. The Cuban congress will meet in February, a Cuban government will be organized and the United States will then leave the government and control of the island to its people. Cuba will then be in a position to express her will, and it is only necessary to tide over the present emergency by a temporary measure, such as I have introduced, reducing the duty on Cuban sugar one-fourth for one year and inviting Cuba to become a part of the United States under a territorial form of government, under the constitution, her people to be citizens, not subjects, with the ultimate result of statehood."

"In coming into our political union, Cuba will secure immediately the highest degree of freedom and with it a large market for varied products. Those products will not threaten our sugar industry so seriously as they would under reciprocal trade relations, for the reason that the restricted labor laws of this country will apply and will raise the cost of production to such an extent as to prevent overstimulation of her industries, while her supplies will be bought in the high protected markets of this country, instead of the cheap markets of the world. I much prefer political union, for that involves the best kind of commercial union that can be established between the two countries. Such annexation is entirely in line with the traditional policy of the country."

Schley Appeals in Vain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Post tomorrow will say: It was stated last night that the president's response to the appeal of Admiral Schley would be made public next Saturday. It is understood that the response will be adverse to Schley. A visitor to the White House yesterday, with whom the president talked, quoted the president as saying that he thought the verdict of the majority of the court ought to be sustained.

Smallpox at Missouri Valley.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Feb. 6.—Eight families of this city are now under quarantine on account of smallpox. This is the first time in years that the city has been visited by the disease and every precaution is being taken to stamp it out.

TAFT GIVES CREDIT TO ARMY.

General Luna Was Assassinated by Direct Order of Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Governor Taft today continued his narrative before the senate committee on the Philippines concerning conditions in the Philippine archipelago.

Referring to his testimony of yesterday he said he feared that he had given a wrong impression concerning the part the army had played in bringing the insurrection to an end, but if so, this was due to the fact that he could not present a correct impression of the whole situation from one point of view. Then, in order to give the army its just dues, he took up and analyzed its work in the islands. He recalled that as soon as General Otis had received reinforcements sufficient for his purposes the Philippine army had broken up and scattered into guerrilla bands. On this point Aguinaldo and Luna had differed, Luna advocating the continuance of the war on the old lines. So sharp was this difference, he said, that Aguinaldo had directed and secured the assassination of Luna, thus leaving the way open for the carrying out of his own plans. He would not, he said, report the incident if it had not been positively reported to him by General Funston. Aguinaldo said that if he did not kill Luna, Luna would kill him. Indeed, the custom was to order a man's death in his absence and have him killed upon his return. The presence of these guerrilla bands rendered it necessary to place garrisons everywhere, there being at this time as many as 500 of them. This made the work before the army very arduous, and the activity, the skill and bravery of the American troops were such as to soon render the enemy tired of the warfare.

NATIVES ELECTED TO OFFICE.

Filipinos Succeed, in Most Cases, Over American Opponents.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—The returns so far received indicate the election, in most cases, of natives as governors of provinces. Captain Harry Bandholz of the Second Infantry defeated Major Cornelius Gardener of the Thirtieth Infantry, the present governor of Tayabas province. The military men claim that accepting elective office will necessitate resignation from the army.

At Balanga (capital of Bataan) there are only eighty-four voters, but eighty-nine were cast, and another election has been ordered.

A meeting held at the invitation of Acting Governor Wright of business men interested in tobacco and sugar to discuss the legislation desired by both industries urged a reduction of 75 per cent in the duties. Buenacmino said it would mean the instant pacification of Batangas, which is wholly devoted to sugar growing.

Fight to Death Over a Pie.

BUTLER, Pa., Feb. 5.—Word has been received from Slippery Rock, Pa., of the death last night of Ernest Morrow from injuries received in a brawl at the restaurant of Jonathan Sneathen. A dispute arose over the payment of a bill for pies and in the fight that followed Sneathen struck Morrow over the head, crushing his skull. Sneathen claims the killing was in self-defense and surrendered to the authorities.

Ten Firemen Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—At least ten men were killed and as many more injured at a fire which broke out in the five-story stone and brick building occupied by the American Tent and Awning company. The building suddenly collapsed, and, although the dozen men who were caught in the crash had not been reached by their hard-working companions two hours later, it is almost absolutely certain that they succumbed.

Former Ministers in Prison.

PUERTO CABELLA, Venezuela, Feb. 5.—The Venezuelan gunboat Zumbador arrived here, bringing as prisoners two of President Castro's former ministers, three generals and several leading merchants of Caracas.

New Governor of Panama.

PANAMA, Colon, Feb. 5.—General Salazar, who distinguished himself as the assistant of General Alban during the campaign of 1900, has been appointed governor of Panama.

Some Hope for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Representatives Babcock and Long, republican members of the ways and means committee, called on President Roosevelt today and discussed with him Cuban reciprocity.