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EARLY CONGRESS

PRESIDENT DETERMINED ON A SPECIAL SESSION.

CUBAN TREATY LEGISLATION

President Believes the Treaty Should Be Put into Effect Before Marketing of the Sugar Crop—Session Probably Be Called in October.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt is fully determined to call congress together in extra session on or before October 1. All sorts of pressure has been brought to bear upon him in the hope of inducing him to abandon this project. But the president has decided that it is essential that legislation must be enacted to put the Cuban treaty into effect before the marketing of the sugar crop of the island for this year. The president has told those who have called upon him to protest that, in his opinion, the necessary work can be accomplished within two or three weeks and that nothing need prevent an adjournment in ample time to allow senators and members to take part in the fall campaigns in their respective states.

There is no doubt that if the president's plan should be carried into effect with the leaders in both houses in harmony with him the desired joint resolution could be disposed of within a week. But congress is not in the habit of acquiescing in the wishes of the president in matters of this kind. Within an hour after the formal election of Mr. Cannon as speaker the bill box will contain several hundred bills, the authors of which will push their favorite measures with their utmost vigor. The so-called Aldrich financial bill is one which will cause prompt discussion. It was not because they opposed the principles laid down in the bill that the democratic members of the house refused to allow it to be discussed during the last few days of the last session, but they argued with a great deal of force that so radical a departure from existing law should not be forced through the house under whip and spur during the last hours of a dying congress, especially as the bill had not been printed more than twenty-four hours when the attempt was made to pass it.

The fact that under the Panama canal treaty something like \$150,000,000 in 2 per cent bonds will be put upon the market within the next few years, may have an important bearing upon the fate of the Aldrich bill. Heretofore United States bonds, even when bearing the lowest rate of interest, have always commanded a premium. This is due in part to the fact that such bonds are the basis of national bank circulation, and are also required as a guaranty that United States funds deposited in banks will be repaid when needed. The Aldrich bill, as it is well known, provides for the substitution of state, municipal and other bonds for such purposes, and it is believed that should that bill become a law and the outstanding indebtedness of the United States be increased, as it must be, as soon as active work begins on the canal, the result will be the depreciation in value of government bonds. But that the Aldrich bill, or some similar measure, will be put through congress at the next session is a foregone conclusion, and that an attempt will be made to have it enacted into law just as soon as congress reassembles, whether it be in August or December, is equally certain.

MISS ROOSEVELT WELCOMED.

Daughter of the President is Given Hearty Reception.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Miss Alice Roosevelt landed here at 8:30 a. m. from the steamer Coamo, from New York, March 14. She was met by Governor Hunt and his family and was driven to the palace, where she afterward held an informal reception.

Miss Roosevelt will receive the citizens' committee in public and will attend the citizens' reception at the theater in the evening, when there will be a display of fireworks and a demonstration in her honor. Many invitations have been issued by the governor for an entertainment on Saturday.

Ministerial Crisis Imminent.

MADRID—Dissensions within the cabinet over the budget still threaten to cause a ministerial crisis. The war minister demands an increase of \$3,000,000 in the next budget, of which \$1,000,000 is for the army.

DETTREY SAYS IT IS GOOD.

Points to a Bright Future for the Mine Workers.

HAZELTON, Pa.—President William Dettrey of district No. 7, United Mine Workers of America, made the following statement regarding the award of the strike commission: "The award of the commission as based on the demands of the United Mine Workers is very good. The recommendation for settling the troubles will, in my opinion, in the near future, bring an additional increase of wages to the class of workmen who are entitled to better financial conditions. Judging it as a whole I think the report of the commission points to a bright future for the United Mine Workers."

AMERICAN WAY TOO RAPID.

Financiers Anticipate Panic, Due to Absorption of Capital.

BERLIN—Apprehensions regarding the financial situation in New York are still pronounced. The American demand for German money continues. The impression prevails among Berlin financial men that speculation in the United States has been overdone and that credits have been unduly expanded. It is pointed out, as a sign of too rapid capital absorption, that it is now difficult for American houses to dispose of first class bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. The same difficulty is experienced by German banks in handling American bonds.

SAYS MISS ASTOR IS TO WED.

Vienna Paper Reports Engagement to Bavarian Statesman.

VIENNA—A dispatch from Bucharest, Roumania, to the Die Zeitung says: Miss Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, is engaged to marry Jonet Bratiano, the Roumanian foreign minister.

Miss Astor is now visiting the Roumanian crown prince's family. Bratiano has a fascinating personality. He is not a wealthy man and is a son of the late Jean Bratiano, the distinguished statesman whose monument will shortly be unveiled at Bucharest.

La Soufriere in Eruption.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent.—The eruption of La Soufriere, which began Sunday, continues and increased in activity during the night until it became most violent at 7 o'clock Monday morning. At 8:30 its violence was unabated and the spectacle was awe-inspiring. The crater is belching forth dense black clouds, which rise heavenward, accompanied by loud roaring and flashes which rend the spreading pall of smoke which now envelops the entire island in darkness. Electrical discharges occurred at intervals during the night, while stupendous volcanic clouds produced exceedingly beautiful effects.

Makes a Serious Charge.

MANILA—General Allan, chief of the Philippine constabulary, has written to President Gomez of the national party, charging that the party is assisting the ladrones in Rizal and Bulacan provinces and requesting Gomez to produce the records of the organization and explain the collection and use of the dues. Gomez reported that the party was not guilty. He admitted that individual members assisted the ladrones, but said the party expelled them for so doing. General Allan placed evidence in the hands of the prosecuting attorney and it is expected that the government will prosecute a number of the nationalists.

Thing it is a Mere Feint.

LONDON—The morning papers hardly discuss President Castro's resignation, probably because they regard it as a mere feint. This is the view expressed by one or two papers which comment on it. The Daily Chronicle gives as its opinion that the apparent unwillingness of the powers to submit the question of preferential treatment to The Hague arbitration tribunal induced President Castro to endeavor to show the world that Venezuela is behind him.

President Rejects Escort.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Senator Warren wired the committee at Laramie that President Roosevelt desired to make his horseback ride over Sherman mountain practically alone.

Senator Warren, Otto Cramm of Laramie and perhaps two others will accompany him, but he wants no bodyguard either of troops or cowboys.

The saddest experience of life is the awakening to find our idols—clay.

THE CUBA TREATY

IMPERFECTIONS TEND TO MEASURE'S INJURY.

MAY KILL THE ENACTMENT

Authorities Have Doubts About Being Able to Do Anything.—Senate Amendments So Bunglingly Made as to Invalidate the Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis and Mr. Queenan, the Cuban minister, after discussing the prospects of the ratification of the Cuban treaty within the time limit on Friday, decided to cable President Palma requesting him to call the Cuban congress into extraordinary session immediately for this purpose, as that body otherwise would not meet until April 7, seven days after the expiration of the legal time limit for the exchange of ratifications.

From such imperfect readings of the treaty as can be had at this stage the state department officials have some doubt as to their ability to do anything whatever with the convention. The amendments made by the senate, particularly that added to the ratifying article, though probably not so intended, may result in the complete loss of the treaty. There are conflicting clauses which it may not be possible to reconcile. Article 11 provided originally that "the present convention shall be ratified by the authorities of the respective countries and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, D. C., as soon as may be before January 31, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the tenth day after the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force for the term of five years from the date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day, when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same."

Usually it is provided that a treaty shall go into effect as soon as the ratifications are exchanged, and with the slight change in this respect the original ratifying clause of the Cuban treaty was in the usual form and would not have led to complications. The date of January 31 was changed by both governments before the United States senate acted to March 31, and that is how the article stood when the senate added this sentence: "This treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the congress."

This led to complications which are now vexing the departments here, where two different dates are fixed in the same article for the taking effect of the treaty. The weight of opinion inclines to the belief that following the common law principle the last stipulation should govern, which would defer the operation of the treaty until after the congress acted. But a more serious difficulty is pointed out, as follows: It is hardly regarded as feasible, and is certainly in violation of precedent, to exchange ratifications of a document which is not a treaty, as this Cuban convention will not be, in the opinion of some of the state department people, until "the congress" has set its approval upon it. If this view is correct, then the exchange of ratifications will have to be deferred until next winter at the earliest, and this delay, it is thought, would cause the failure of the treaty in its present form, because of the inability of the negotiators to meet the requirement of article 11, which demands that the exchange take place before March 31.

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

Decrease in Wheat and Corn Since Last Report.

NEW YORK—Special cablegrams and telegraphic communication received by Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supplies since the last report: Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decreased 2,222,000 bushels; afloat and in Europe, decreased 600,000 bushels; world's available, decreased 2,822,000 bushels. Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increased 408,000 bushels.

Among the most important decreases this week were those of 800,000 bushels at Manitoba elevators, 300,000 bushels at northwestern interior elevators, 111,000 bushels at St. Joseph, 81,000 bushels at Omaha, 80,000 bushels at Portland, Me., 35,000 bushels at Nashville and 68,000 bushels at Chicago private elevators.

ARBOR DAY IN NEBRASKA.

The Governor of the State Issues a Proclamation.

Governor Mickey has issued the following Arbor day proclamation:

The recurring spring season is again at hand, bringing with it that holiday which is distinctively of Nebraska origin and which has here received its most complete recognition.

The observance of nearly all public festivals is actuated by motives of sentiment, but Arbor day is commemorated because of the practical value and utility of the acts which emanate from it. Through its beneficent influence Nebraska's treeless plains have been dotted over with beautiful groves, affording grateful shade during the heat of summer, protection from the blasts of winter, fuel for home consumption and which have also had a marked effect in making the climatic conditions more favorable for agricultural pursuits. The denuding of the natural forests for lumbering purposes has occasioned physical disturbances, a study of the effects of which are more or less agitating the scientific world, but it is certain that any resultant injury can be neutralized by the systematic conservation of remaining forests and the planting of trees in harmony with that progressive spirit of the times which takes into consideration the needs of the future as well as of the present.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I do hereby proclaim and designate Wednesday, April 22, 1903, as Arbor day, and I earnestly urge every citizen of the state, and especially the pupils of public and private schools, to observe the day by the general planting of trees and the beautifying of lawns and premises. The occasion, to observe the day by the planting of a tree since last Arbor day of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the originator of the day and one of Nebraska's most honored citizens. I suggest that an extra tree be planted in memory of him who did so much for the state and whose practical ideas concerning forestry are proving of especial value.

BLIZZARD KILLS LIVE STOCK.

Wyoming Temperature Drops, and Live Stock Suffers.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The blizzard has passed, but the temperature has dropped below zero, and as a result live stock will suffer severely. Ralph Friend, a prominent Uinta stock man, who arrived in Cheyenne Thursday, says that the winter has been the severest since 1890. He estimated that throughout Southern and Central Wyoming stockmen who fed lost from 4 to 6 per cent and those who did not feed lost from 15 to 30 per cent of their herds.

State Veterinarian Seabury returned last night from Pine Bluffs and confirms reports of heavy loss to live stock in that section. Cattle and sheep were terribly weakened by preceding storms and perished in large numbers.

Colored Man Commissioned.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieutenant David G. Gilmer, a colored soldier of this city, has been commissioned by the president as second lieutenant in the Philippine scouts. The president recently promised Senator Prichard of North Carolina that Lieutenant Gilmer should have the first vacancy in the Philippine scouts.

HIGH OFFICIAL IS INVOLVED.

Assistant Postmaster General Goes to Investigate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is expected to reach St. Louis shortly to inspect a certain \$5,000 receipt now said to be in the possession of an attorney and which it is said involves a high official at Washington in complicity with a "get-rich-quick" scheme. When the safe of E. J. Arnold & Co. was opened recently it is said this receipt was discovered. It is alleged it was signed by a former attaché of the attorney general's office. It is said the other receipts, similar in character, are in existence.

Award of \$70,000 for a Life.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A verdict for \$70,000 damages against the New York Central railway was awarded by a jury in the supreme court Tuesday for the death of Ernest F. Walton of New Rochelle, who was a victim of the Park avenue tunnel accident. Mr. Walton was a member of the New York stock exchange.

TREATY RATIFIED

SENATE GRANTS RECIPROCALITY AND THE SESSION ENDS.

ONLY SIXTEEN VOTES AGAINST

Committee Amendments Are All Adopted, Though Others Fail to Obtain Sufficient Support to Proposed Changes in the Treaty.

WASHINGTON—After ratifying the Cuban reciprocity treaty the senate adjourned sine die at 5:15 on Thursday.

Practically the entire day was spent behind closed doors in executive session. Most of the time was devoted to consideration of the Cuban treaty. Several speeches were made in opposition and one in favor, and then, promptly at the agreed hour, 3 o'clock, voting began.

Roll calls were taken on a number of amendments and the treaty itself was made the subject of a vote, the motion to ratify being adopted by 50 to 16 somewhat more than a three-fourths vote.

Immediately after the doors were closed, at a few minutes past 11, Senator Foster (La.) took the floor in opposition to the treaty. In the main his speech was an appeal for the protection of American sugar. He spoke especially for the cane sugar interests of Louisiana, but said the beet sugar interests had grown to such proportions that many other states were coming to have a pronounced interest in the making of sugar.

He drew a graphic picture of present conditions in Louisiana and said the ratification of the treaty would be liable to be disastrous to many of his constituents. He appealed to senators from north and south alike to refrain from inflicting this hardship on his people.

He raised the point that there was nothing to prevent the introduction of Chinese labor into Cuba, with which American labor could not compete.

Senator Berry based his opposition on the amendment providing against any further reduction by treaty of the duty on sugar while the treaty remains in force.

Senator Carmack opposed on general principles, declaring it was contrary to the American theory of government.

Senator Simmons was the only democrat who advocated ratification. He said he spoke for the United States and not for Cuba, refusing to accept the theory that the United States was under any obligations to Cuba. But he believed the treaty would add to Cuba's prosperity and American exports to the island, which now amount to about \$28,000,000 annually would soon be doubled. He refused to accept the theory that American sugar would be injured and contended that the only advantage Cuba would have over the United States would be in its soil.

Even after the reduction proposed the duty on Cuban sugar would amount to 64 per cent ad valorem, which would be quite sufficient to maintain the industry in the United States.

When Mr. Simmons concluded voting began.

The committee on foreign relations announced through Senator Cullom the acceptance of two amendments already recommended by the committee. The first was the amendment increasing the rate of reduction on flour, corn meal and corn imported into Cuba. It provides for a reduction of 40 per cent, but the committee modified the amendment so as to provide for a reduction of 30 per cent.

The other fixed a uniform reduction of 30 per cent on American cotton goods.

The only aye and nay vote taken on the committee amendments was on that inserted at the instance of the beet sugar republican senators providing against further reduction of the duty on sugar for five years, or while the treaty remains in force. The vote to ratify the treaty was 50 to 16.

Named by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The president on Thursday sent to the senate the following nominations:

Consuls—Albert W. Swain, now consul at Montevideo, at Southampton, England; John E. Hopley, now consul at Southampton, at Montevideo; Clarence Rice Slocum of New York, at Warsaw, Russia.

Postmasters—Nebraska—Edward G. Hall, David City.

Captains to be rear admirals in the navy—Francis A. Cook, Purnell E. Darrington.

WORK OF SENATE.

The Race Question Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON—The race question was discussed in the senate Wednesday, Mr. Money bringing the matter up in speaking on the president's action in closing the Indianola post-office. In the course of his remarks he declared that Mr. Roosevelt was not the president of the United States, but the president of the "black belt."

"The department has made the people of the south hate the administration," he said. "The people of the south hoped Mr. Roosevelt would be an American president, but instead he is president of the black belt.

"His appointments had caused general disgust. He had raised the question of social equality of the negro."

Mr. Money said recent appointments have revived the race question. The south has tolerated negro officials, but does not want any more of them. "This is a white man's country and government." There was a feeling in the south, he said, that no colored man should hold office.

It was the inherent and constitutional right of a great community, he declared, to have its mail handled regularly. Letters which were addressed to important county officers residing at Indianola had been sent to Greenville, and thus an unwarrantable interference with the liberty and rights of the people had been perpetrated.

If it was intended to punish the people of Indianola the punishment had gone far enough. The department had shown to the world its authority and nobody had disputed it. Now it was time for the postmaster general to do all he could to heal the breach.

He declared that of all the appointments made in Mississippi none had given such general dissatisfaction as those made by the present administration, which had raised the question of social equality of the negro, but there could never be any social equality between the two races.

"There is a race prejudice in the south," he said, "and I thank God that there is."

The prejudice against the negro, he asserted, was not local, but prompted by a universal, world-wide sentiment.

Answering Mr. Foraker, he said that these recent appointments had revived the race question, and that the people of the south had heretofore tolerated negro office holders. "This white man's country," said he, "has been carved out of the wilderness and conquered from the Indian, not for the African, but for the white man."

Mr. Foraker asked if his objection to colored people holding office extended to all offices, and whether it would include the enlistment of colored men in the army. In reply Senator Money disclaimed any virulent objection to black soldiers, but declared it would be better if no colored man held any official position whatever.

"Would you disfranchise the negro?" asked Mr. Foraker, "and if so, should that be taken into account in fixing the representation in congress?"

"That is another question," said Mr. Money, "but the participation of the negro in the affairs of government is dangerous."

"Is the demand of the south," inquired Mr. Spooner, "that the president shall in no case appoint a colored man in federal offices in the south?"

Mr. Money replied that there had been no demand, but it was the feeling in the south that no colored man, no matter what his quality, should hold a federal office.

"The whole trend of history," he said, "shows the utter incompetency of the colored race for self-government."

Warned to Keep Sober.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Members of the Federated Trades union have been warned to stay sober.

Frank J. Weber, business agent of that organization, at its meeting Wednesday night, served notice on all its members that hereafter he would refuse to consider grievances presented by men who are under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Mercer Not Appointed.

WASHINGTON—The president has tendered the position of director of the census to S. N. D. North, formerly chief statistician of manufactures of the census bureau, to succeed Director Merriam, resigned. Mr. North has accepted and will enter upon his duties some time in May.