THE NORTHWESTERN.

BENSCHOTER & GIBSON, Eds and Pubs.

LOUP CITY, - - NEB.

NEBRASKA.

Bloomfield has caught the prevailing creamery fever.

Ladies of Geneva gave a "burnt Cork" entertainment.

J. C. Hayes of Ord lost his barn and horses by fire.

There is some talk of putting up a $2,500 opera house at Kenesaw.

The Kenesaw creamery is in operation and is turning out a fine grade of butter.

Allen people have raised the money and contracted for the erection of a creamery.

Lieutenant Hugh J. Gallagher, Sixth United States cavalry, has accepted the offer of Governor Holcomb to act as instructor for the Nebraska national guard.

The farmers in the vicinity of Milford have been able to hold the largest amount of corn in the cribs that has ever been known to be on hand at this time of the year.

The B. & M. is making ready to raise about four feet of the road bed of the old A. & N. railroad from Ruto to Sterling, which will furnish employment to quite a large force of extra men.

The bondsmen of Henry Bolin, against whom Omaha recovered judgment for $56,000 and interest, amounting to about $71,000, are anxious to pay the city $25,000 or $30,000 and quit laying.

Michael Quinn, a bartender who has been confined in the county jail at Ord on account of insanity, set fire to the bedding and nearly succeeded in smothering himself and two other inmates.

The Union Pacific company through its agent, I. A. Fox, is leasing much of its land in Lincoln county at an average of $10 per quarter section per year. The greater part of this land is only fit for grazing purposes.

A prairie fire in Howard county did considerable damage south of the Loup river. The full extent of the damage has not yet been received, but great quantities of hay have been burned, besides at least two or three barns.

A man giving his name as John Franklin was run over by freight train No. 40 at Beaver Crossing cutting off his left foot at the ankle and his left hand at the wrist. He was stealing a ride when he met with the accident.

Sheriff Losey of Madison county has secured the pair of Siberian bloodhounds for which he has been negotiating. One is an old animal that has been well trained and is said to be one of the best and highest priced dogs of his kind in the state. The other is a pup.

Johnson county will send a carload of flour to the starving Cubans. Organization has been perfected and the county is now being solicited by precincts. Grain and cash contributions are being made in generous quantities and the same will be exchanged for the flour.

Max Vollertz, a 16-year-old lad living near Humphrey, was brought to Columbus and placed in jail. The boy placed obstructions on the railroad track—wedged an iron coupling pin into the frog of a switch. He admits that he did it and says that he wants to go to the reform school.

Word was received at Grothenburg that a reward of $250 is offered for the arrest of any of the persons who have been burning the barns of prominent farmers on the south side of the Platte. Three large barns have been burned within four weeks and the community is greatly worked up.

Citizens of Hildreth have followed the example set by people of Shubert and other towns by asking the board of transportation to require the railroad company to give better passenger service. The complaint from Hildreth is signed by Postmaster Robert A. Glen and other citizens.

A good many cattle will be shipped into Keith county this spring. Thirty-five carloads, about 1,500 head, have already been received and sold to small stockmen in bunches of 20 to 100 head, prices ranging about $25 for yearlings and $30 to $32 for cows. Principally Colorado cattle are coming.

Agents of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company are circulating among their patrons petitions to congress doing away with ticket brokers and scalpers and requesting signatures. Many business men are refusing to sign, although quite a number of signatures were obtained.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Burley, living near Shirley, started home with an infant child in their arms apparently well and hearty. It cried occasionally and the mother finally succeeded in soothing it. Thinking the child asleep, they paid but little attention to it for some time. When next noticed it was dead. The cause of its death is a mystery.

Charles Davis of Wissert committed suicide at Broken Bow by shooting himself with a rifle. The ball entered the mouth and came out at the back part of the head. He was at home at the time and took the gun from the house and went out, placing the muzzle of the gun in his mouth. He was an old soldier and the father of fifteen children.

The preliminary hearing at Fullerton of James Deboard, charged with shooting with intent to kill and murder Don Choptaw, resulted in the defender being bound over to the district court. His bond was fixed at $700.

James Deboard, a young man who has been for some time past working on the stock ranch of George Andrews, in the western part of Nance county, was arrested for practicing with a double-barreled shot gun on the person of one Dan Chaplan, who was also a hired man of Andrews. Chaplan is badly wounded, but will recover.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR TIME

Party Leaders are Disposed to Wait Awhile Yet in Hope of Settling Difficulties.

MEMBERS ARE BECOMING RESTLESS

It is Now Belived that the Limit for Action Cannot be Extended Over Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The opinion almost universally held in Washington at this writing by leading public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax this week and that the question of war or peace will be determined within the next seven days.

Senators and representatives met and conferred yesterday about the gravity of the situation and at the White House the president consulted with several members of his cabinet and other confidential advisers regarding the mesage which he is preparing to send to congress.

At the state, war and navy building active work was going on and altogether it was a day of supressed feeling. Nothing has been announced as to the day the message is to be sent to congress and it is believed it will not go in today. It is believed that more probably Wednesday or Thursday will be the day selected.

Besides the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document upon which the president expects to rest his case with the world, there are other reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will welcome every hour's delay. War material which we have ordered abroad is not yet shipped and the factories in this country will work day and night making powder and projectiles and are anxious for delay. Some of the factories in Connecticut with contracts heve telegraphed Representative Hill urging all delay possible. They say every day is now precious.

There is still a difference of opinion as to what the president will recommend in his message. Indeed there seems to be a question as to whether the president will make any specific recommendations. Some of his most intimate friends, however, assert emphatically that his recommendations will be specific and vigorous and such that his party and the country could willingly follow when he points the way.

One on these said that the president in his strong desire for peace and earnest hope that war might possibly be avoided, was yielding somewhat to the sentiment of the leaders of his party and the country. He has not given up hope yet that hostilities may be averted. There are those who believe the president has not yet made up his mind as to the exact course he will pursue, and there seeme to be a question as to whether the consular reports and the diplomatic correspondence is to be transmitted with the message.

The suspense caused by the necessary delay in the preparation of the message is very trying upon members of both houses, and the most universally discussed question in Washington is whether congress can be restrained until the message is transmitted. All recognize the task of preparing our case for the world's inspection and the care which must be exercised, and there seems to be no disposition to unduly hasten the president.

The party leaders are extremely anxious to avoid a breach with the executive, such as would occur if congress were to take the initiative. After a careful canvass of the situation today they believe the radical republicans can be held in line a few days longer, until Wednesday, at least.

The conference of republicans of the house who have been insisting upon prompt action hold another meeting tonight. While many of them are now in favor of giving the president more leeway than they were last week, it is realized that twenty-five republican votes in the house would, with the democratic and populist votes, be sufficient to act.

It can be pretty confidentially asserted that all the republicans of the house, with possible exceptions, which could be counted on the fingers of one hand, can be controlled until Wednesday. After that what might happen if the president asks for further delay is problematical. Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, for instance, who says he hopes he will not be obliged to part company with the president, says he will vote with the democrats if necessary to overrule the speaker after Wednesday. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin has made a similar statement.

The republicans of the house committee on foreign affairs have held informal meetings today, and have practically agreed to report a resolution of a tenor similar to that agreed upon by the foreign relations committee tomorrow, but will not be reported until the president sends his message to congress, although there is at least one of the republicans of the committee who is in favor of formally reporting them tomorrow.

Mr. Adams, the acting chairman of the committee in the absence of Mr. Hitt, saw the president and informed him of the probable action of the committee. All the republicans called upon Mr. Hitt at his residence during the day. Mr. Grout said that while some of the republicans of the house were very impatient, he thought they would restrain themselves if the president desired a few days additional. Mr. Grout has prepared a resolution which he will introduce appropriating $1,000,000 to raise the hull of the Maine.

"If it was blown up," said he, "we can well afford to spend $1,000,000 to demonstrate that fact. Its hull could be raised by building coffer dams. If it was blown up the truth will be known. Murder will out."

Mines in Havana Harbor.

HAVANA, April 4.—(New York World Cablegram.)—Three nights ago the Spanish government secretly placed two lines of twenty mines each under water between Morra and Punta at the narrowest part of the channel. This information comes from official sources and is absolutely correct. The mines are spherical and float about twenty-four feet under the surface. Each is attached by an anchor chain to a heavy anchored cable on the bottom. Detonating wires run up the chains. There is sufficient force there to paralyze the biggest ship afloat, but if the entering fleet uses counter mines or bow torpedoes when approaching the narrowest portion of the entrance the mines can be exploded.

In Havana there is tremendous supressed excitement. War is regarded as sure. It has been expected at the palace for a week. The Mascotte is crowded with refugees of the more timid sort. English, French and German business houses have cabled their representatives to prepare for war.

WORKING ON THE MESSAGE.

President is Preparing the Document With Great Care.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—On Saturday a cabinet officer said there was no change from that shown by previous developments, and that he expected events would move along the present lines until the president's message was sent to congress, probably Monday. The preparation of the momentous message was begun by President McKinley at a comparatively early hour Saturday, after long conference with his cabinet advisers and public men on the lines it should take in order that the position of America in this crisis may stand forth in a clear, intelligent and justifiable way before the present and future generations. The advice proffered most urgently upon the president has been recognition of the independence of Cuba and intervention at once to end the horrors of the situation. This course has been urged especially by senators and members of the house. The president has listened to all these views, but has not expressed his own so freely.

Appreciating the wish of congress that the message be transmitted to that body at the earliest practicable moment and the fact that a document of its grave significance and its historical character requires the utmost deliberation and consultation with his official advisers, he has decided to put aside all but the most important matters until the message has been put in shape for transmission to the national legislature. With this end in view, he denied himself a long line of callers, but saw quite a number of persons whose knowledge and experience might be of service to him in his task.

Throughout Saturday there were rumors of all kinds in circulation, and there was much subdued excitement among those who formed the throng of visitors. Reports were even in circulation that a special session of the cabinet had been hastily called and held during the early morning hours, but its falsity was proven quickly. At 11 o'clock there were no indications of a cabinet meeting, but it was intimated that it might be decided to call the cabinet in session during the afternoon.

Assistant Secretary Day was a privileged visitor at the White House and was with the president by 9 o'clock. He had a long, close conference with the president and made a number of suggestions as to the treatment of the discussion of the matter to be incorporated in the forthcoming message. He was the first person to see the president, and soon after his arrival, Major Easton, the president's military aide, slipped in for a brief interview. Abner McKinley came in from New York on an early train and stopped at the White House for a few minutes' chat with the family. Shortly after his departure, Mrs. McKinley, with a large party of young women she is entertaining, went off in two of the White House broughams for a drive. Secretary Gage came over from the treasury about 10 o'clock, and for considerably over an hour remained in important consultation with the president. Meanwhile a large party of congressional callers had assembled. Among them were representatives Lacey of Iowa, Pitney of New Jersey and Low of New York, who, however, refrained from interrupting the president.

Senator Frye of Maine, however, had a personal interview that lasted a few minutes.

Secretary Gage was one of the first callers at the White House. Senator Frye of the senate committee on foreign relations immediately followed. It is believed that Senator Frye called to ascertain when the message of the president might be expected so as to guide the senate committee on foreign relations in its work. It is known that Senator Frye is for vigorous action and would like to see the coming message take strong grounds, which will unite congress and the administration in a firm policy to secure the independence of Cuba by intervention at once to that end.

AS TO CUBAN RESPONSIBILITY.

Papers Made Public by Spanish Minister in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Spanish minister here, Senor Polo, has given publicity to the following:

On Friday, the 25th ultimo, after the Spanish court of inquiry had made its report, the Spanish consul general in New York filed officially with the United States district attorney in New York an affidavit made by a man named John D. Bennett of 207 Forty-fourth street, New York city. This man announced himself as an inventor of explosives, and tells how he was called upon by Gonzalo de Quesada, Heratio S. Rubens and others of the Cuban junta in New York, who were greatly interested in the explosives, which, he says, "Emit light and flame and have four times the strength of gunpowder."

He does not say that he sold any explosives to the Cubans. The Spanish consul general in New York took occasion to investigate the character of the men who makes the affidavit and not only filed a copy of the document in the district attorney's office, but sent a copy to the Spanish minister here.

The affidavit, it is said, will be laid before the senate committee on foreign affairs, which meets today, and is forming a line of investigation regarding the Maine, in the belief that Spain's official responsibility can be fixed.

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Committee Decides Upon the Policy to Be Pursued.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The full senate committee on foreign relations has practically agreed to accept the recommendations of the sub-committee for a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and recommending intervention if necessary to secure it. This conclusion was reached after a sesion that did not continue for more than an hour, and so far as can be learned there was no division of opinion expressed in the committee as to the propriety of this course. Senators Gray, Daniels and Turpie were absent, but the expression was made that none of them would be heard from until the reporting of the resolutions. The general lines of the Foraker resolution will be followed out. The full committee Saturday gave most of its attention to the text of the report which will be made to accompany the resolution and which has been prepared by Senator Davis.

After the committee had been sitting for a brief time, Mr. Davis called a carriage and made a hurried trip to the White House for the purpose of comparing views with the president on some of the points to be made. The committee also had Admiral Irwin before them for some time examining him as a torpedo expert on the Maine disaster and also on the strength of the Spanish torpedo flotilla and the best course for the country to pursue in meeting it.

There is reason to believe from what can be learned that there is a disposition to make direct reference in the resolution to the Maine disaster as a cause for our resentment. Whatever the phraseology of the resolution itself, the report accompanying it will dwell largely upon the incident. Some of the members of the committee are disposed to regard as positive the proof of Spanish duplicity in the Maine affair and to resent it as an act of war, and there is good reason for believing that there has been more or less discussion in the committee on the advisability of a declaration of war on account of the explosion, rather than a recognition of Cuban independence merely. At any rate, the Maine incident will be thoroughly exploited and made the basis of much that may be said. The committee feels this the safe course, in view of Spain's recent action concerning the reconcentradoes.

Senator Frye saw the president on behalf of the committee before the meeting and gave the members the benefit of the views of the chief executive.

A Statement From Woodford.

MADRID, April 4.—In answer to a request from the Associated Press General Woodford, the United States minister, has made the following statement:

The obligations of my diplomatic position absolutely forbid my granting an interview or giving the slightest intimation as to the present condition of the diplomatic negotiations entrusted to my care. I came to Spain under instructions from President McKinley to secure peace in Cuba, with a permanent peace between the United States and Spain, a peace that should be built upon bed-rock conditions; conditions of justice to Cuba, with assured protection to the great American interests in that island.

I have labored steadily to obtain this result. I have never lost my faith and, doubtful as conditions may seem today, I still believe this great and good purpose of my president may yet be secured. I shall not desist from my labors for a just and honorable peace until the guns actually open fire, and my faith is still strong that war, with all its horrors, can be averted.

Enough blood has been shed in Cuba already, and I cannot believe the closing hours of the nineteenth century will be reddened by a conflict between Spain and the United States. My country asks for conditions that will make peace permanent and I have faith that Spain will do what is necessary to assure justice in Cuba and with justice peace is certain.

Program of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—There is little in the way of a program for the house this week. Everything awaits upon the president's message in the momentous events that are to follow its presentation. Tomorrow the bill for the reorganization of the army is to be called up. Chairman Hull of the military committee, believes it will be passed without opposition. It is considered a part of the war preparations and as such its urgency would preclude the opposition which it might encounter in ordinary times. The senate District of Columbia naval batallion bill is on the speaker's table, and it too, may be passed. Tuesday and Friday are private bill days. The deficiency appropriation bill is almost ready and could be considered any time after Wednesday if the message does not come in on that day.

Asking for an Armistice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The Spanish minister has received a cabdegram from Havana stating that the autonomists' cabinet there has addressed an appeal to the insurgents, asking them to adjust an armitice to ex terms of peace.

The full text of the message could not be secured last night, as its translation was not made at the legation.

The insurgents are appealed to on the ground that they are all Cubans and should unite for peace and liberty, which all want. The appeal also states that Spain is willing to enlarge the present scope of autonomy and will suggest such a plan to the cortes, which is soon to meet.

Prayer for Spanish Army.

MADRID, April 4.—From all the pulpits in Madrid yesterday the priests read a letter from the bishop of the diocese announcing that he considered war to be imminent and ordering prayers for the success of the Spanish army.

Those who can lean upon their dignity are in need of a better support.

CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Administration Simply Awaiting Orders From Madrid.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representatives Kirkpatrick and Butler of Pennsylvania called together at the White House and went over the situation with the president. President McKinley stated the situation to the members of congress substantially as follows:

The administration is simply waiting definite responses from Madrid. Negotiations are in progress and all will depend upon the effect of these. The administration desires to avoid anything tending to precipitation and undue haste in a matter so fraught with the gravest consequences. It is struggling for peace so far as national honor and dignity will permit. It is hoped that the issue will come to a definite, early adjustment. If it can be settled peaceably it will be gratifying, and if satisfactory conclusions cannot be reached within a day the administration will still hope for it to be effected before the week closes. Meantime he advised them that in his opinion there should be no rabid and excited talk; cool judgment should dictate action in all matters which involve national honor and which will either bring the country out of the crisis peaceably with credit or plunge it into war. The president further expressed gratification that the sentiment of congress favored giving a little longer time for the administration to act, and he cited the necessity for awaiting the final effect of the dispatches in process of communication between the two governments.

Representative Hopkins of Illinois, one of the committee appointed at the republican conference last night, had an early interview with the president. His call, however, was independent of the committee's mission, that body not calling until later in the day. Mr. Hopkins said he felt that the republican party would stand together in the present crisis. The administration had indicated its intention to act as speedily as possible and he believed those who favored Cuban intervention would wait a proper time before acting in advance of the president.

The committee of eleven appointed by the conference of the republicans of the house who are insistent upon prompt and aggressive action for the complete independence of Cuba will call upon the president and place before him their views.

Representative Hopkins added that he believed that the house, although by an immense majority in favor of intervention and Cuban independence, would wait the action of the president for a proper time. His early visit had no connection with the pending situation and he explained that the committee appointed for the purpose would call in a body in the afternoon to manifest to the president the general desire and almost unanimous judgment of the republican representatives that there should be a quick, decisive step to secure the immediate independence of the Cuban republic.

Congressman Beach Warlike.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative C. B. Beach of Ohio, has sent the following telegram to President Palma of the Cuban junta: "Having maintained the war for three years by their own bravery, resources and sacrifices unprecedented in all history, will the Cubans accept a compromise when they can overhear in the throat of their brutal enemy a death rattle? God forbid! Will it undefile your daughters? Will it revive the mother who urged them on with the last breath which starvation allowed? Fight it out. Uncle Sam is dusting off his uniform."

Money for the Spanish Navy.

MADRID, April 1.—The rush for seats for the performance at the Royal theater in behalf of the Spanish navy increases. The queen paid 50,000 pesetas for a box, the Spanish ministry paid 5,000 pesetas for boxes, several capitalists are taking stalls at 150,000 pesetas, the Countess Bernos paid 100,000 pesetas, the Marquis Laguna paid 25,000 pesetas. The Bank of Spain paid 500,000 pesetas and other organizations and individuals paid enormous sums.

On the wall of a house uncovered in Pompeii, this sentiment, evidently scratched by a diner out, was found: "The man at whose house I do not dine is a barbarian."

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery separator	18	19	20
Butter—Choice fancy country	14	15	16
Eggs—Fresh	8	8½	8½
Game—Mallards $1.50@2.75; teal, $1.00@1.25; brant, $2.0 @2.00.			
Chickens—Per lb	6½	6	7
Lemons—Choice Messinas	2 75	3	3 50
Honey—Choice, per lb	10	13	13
Onions—per bu	75	85	85
Cranberries, Jerseys, per bbl	8 00	9	10 00
Beans—Handpicked Navy	1 25	1 30	1 50
Potatoes—per bu	50	55	55
Oranges—Per box	2 75	3	3 00
Apples—Winter stock, per bbl	3 00	3	3 50
Hay—Upland per ton	4 50	5	5 50

SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.

Hogs—Choice light	3 60	3	3 70
Hogs—Heavy weights	3 60	3	3 65
Beef steers	4 25	4	4 90
Bulls	3 45	3	3 90
Stags	3 50	3	3 75
Calves	4 00	5	6 50
Western Feeders	3 90	4	4 95
Cows	3 25	3	3 50
Heifers	3 45		4
Stockers and Feeders	4 20	4	4 50
Sheep—Western Lambs	4 30	4	5 30
Sheep—Native Mixed	3 80	4	4 35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	70	71	70½
Corn—per bu	28	28	28
Oats—per bu	23	23	23½
Barley—No. 2	33	34	36
Rye—No. 2	47	48	50½
Timothy seed—Prime per bu	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Pork	8 47	8	8 50
Lard—per 100 lbs	4 15	4	4 17½
Cattle—Prime Feeding steers	4	4	4 [illegible]
Cattle—Canning Cows	2 25	2	2 [illegible]
Hogs—Mixed	3 [illegible]	3	3 [illegible]
Sheep—Native Lambs	4 50	4	5 50

NEW YORK MARKET.

Wheat—No. 2, red Winter	1 [illegible]	1	1 [illegible]
Corn—No. 2	36	36	36½
Oats—No. 2	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	3[illegible]
Pork	9 [illegible]	9	9 [illegible]
Lard	5 [illegible]	5	5 [illegible]

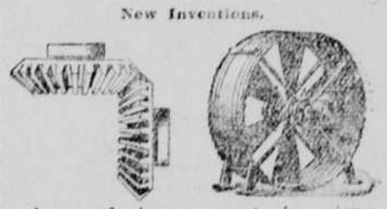
KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2, spring	64	65	65
Corn—No. 2	30½	30	30½
Oats—No. 2	22	23	23½
Hogs—Mixed	3 45	3	3 [illegible]
Sheep—Muttons	3 [illegible]	3	4 [illegible]
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	4 00	4	4 [illegible]

"Don't say good-bye forever," she pleaded. There was reason in her request. He had been nearly half an hour at it already, so that her suspicions that the process might project into the boundless regions of eternity were well founded.—Indianapolis Journal.

Professor Knowall: "Miss Vernon, what would you say if I were to tell you that vanity is but the looking-glass that reflects imaginary virtues and conceals real faults?" Miss Vernon (simply): "I should say, you ought to know."—Brooklyn Life.

New Inventions.



A novel improvement in piano stools, has been just secured to a South Dakota inventor. It comprises a seat top which may be folded to accomodate one, two or three performers as desired.

Inventors desiring a free hand book in relation to patents may obtain the same by addressing Sues & Co., Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

First College Girl: "What is to be the title of your graduation essay?" Second College Girl: "Beyond the Alps lies Italy.' What's the title of yours?" First College Girl: "Beyond the altar lies the washtub."—Judge.

Fuddy: "What's the matter? Where have you been? You look as though you had been rolled in an ashpit." "So I have. I slipped and fell on the ice a little while ago. I wouldn't have minded that, but, confound it, I fell onto the ashes that some ninnyhammer had spread there to prevent persons from falling."—Boston Transcript.

Married in haste we repent at leisure—Congreve.

Some idea of the attention that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now paying to its passenger traffic may be gained from the fact that during the past eighteen months nearly 800 passenger cars received thorough and ordinary repairs, 636 being repainted. Nearly all of the equipment is now royal blue and most of it is equipped with Pintsch gas, the Pintsch light being used on local as well as through trains.