

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## USE STRIKE AS TEXT

Priests and Preachers in Anthracite Region Counsel With Parishioners.

## PULPIT IS DIVIDED IN SYMPATHIES

How Sunday Was Spent by the Men Interested in the Labor Struggle—The Day Passes Quietly, but Trouble is Looked for Some Day This Week.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 21.—There is absolutely no change in the coal strike situation in the Lehigh valley today and the customary Sunday quietude prevailed. This afternoon the employes of the Calvin Fardeco mine met at Lattimer and the United Mine Workers held mass meetings at Epley and Beaver Meadows. Tonight the presidents of the three anthracite districts, comprising the entire hard coal fields of Pennsylvania, had a conference with President Mitchell for the purpose of discussing the situation as it now prevails in the anthracite region.

During normal times a colliery here and there works on Sunday, but today not a pound of coal was mined in the Hazleton region. Today the twenty-five or more towns in this region were quiet.

Many miners, accompanied by their families, visited neighboring villages to see relatives or friends, as is their custom on Sunday, while most others remained indoors at their homes.

All the mining towns had their full quota at the churches and it was a subject of remark by strangers now in the region that an unusually large proportion of the population attended church. The women and children, however, were in a vast majority. The Catholic faith is the dominating denomination in the coal region.

Three of the deputies who were sworn in by Sheriff Harvey of Luzerne county and who are sons of prominent Wilkesbarre families were arrested last night at Freeland on the charge of highway robbery. They are Hamilton Farnam, VanBuren B. Howard and A. R. Shoemaker, Jr. The men are accused of robbing a Polish liquor dealer of \$167 in cash. There are two sides to the story. The Polisher says he was delivering beer at Freeland and that the deputies asked him and he consented to let them ride in his wagon to Freeland. At the outskirts of that place, he claims, the men assaulted him and took the money from his pocket.

The other story is to the effect that the Polisher demanded a fee for bringing the deputies to Freeland and not getting it he set up the cry that he had been robbed. A crowd soon gathered and the deputies were taken into custody and given a hearing before a justice of the peace, which lasted until 2 o'clock this morning. The justice committed the three men, but instead of locking them up at Freeland the accused were driven thirty miles over the mountains to Wilkesbarre, where they arrived at daylight this morning. This was done in order to prevent the possibility of the men being taken from the local lockup by a crowd which was still waiting to see what disposition was to be made of the deputies. There is an exceedingly strong feeling against deputies in this region, but they are accused of crime or not, three men were released on bail after their arrival at Wilkesbarre.

The United Mine Workers' organizers spent the day in various parts of this district looking after the interests of their organization. They consulted the leaders of local unions and urged mine workers who have not yet struck to leave their work.

Benjamin James of the national executive board said today that he expected the number of strikers will be greatly increased tomorrow. He predicts that a number of mines which have been running pretty full during the last week will be tied up completely tomorrow.

## ROSSON DEEPLY GRIEVED.

Naval Constructor Says that Remarks on Dewey Were Misquoted.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—Lieutenant Hobson arrived in this city this evening. He was shown the answer made by Admiral Dewey to the interview with the lieutenant sent out from Vancouver. He said he was deeply grieved that Admiral Dewey had taken the matter up in the way reported. He declared that he was not responsible for the statement made in the Vancouver interview. He had been approached by a reporter and in the course of a conversation had stated that the Spanish ships had been sunk because the plugs were drawn by the Spanish. He explained that it was impossible to sink a ship by hitting it above the water line. Admiral Dewey, had, however, compelled the Spaniards to sink their ships and that was just as effective as sinking them with shells. Personally he had the highest possible respect for Admiral Dewey and his great achievement and he was greatly regretted that anything had been attributed to him which might tend to destroy the glory of the admiral's deeds.

## Annexation of Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—An article in a Los Angeles paper advocating the annexation of Mexico to the United States causes the Mexico Herald to say that Americans in this country are conspiring against the political integrity of Mexico.

## AMERICAN REPLY IN LONDON.

English Papers Think the United States Values China's Good Will Too Highly.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The morning papers are too fully occupied with the general election campaign to bestow much attention on the Chinese problem. The Standard, which discusses editorially the replies of the United States government, says:

"The policy thus laid down implies the existence at Washington of a very exaggerated estimate of the good will of the Chinese rulers. It is to be feared that the action of the United States will tend to weaken the influence of the allies, and for this reason it is greatly to be regretted."

According to the Pekin correspondent of the Daily News, writing September 16, the Chinese declare most positively that the emperor dowager and the emperor will in no case return to the imperial palace in Pekin, as they hold that it has been desecrated by the intrusion of barbarians. This irreconcilable attitude receives confirmation in many reports emanating from Shanghai. One of these is that as a reply to the denunciation of Prince Tuan and others by the viceroys an imperial edict, dated September 17, deals more leniently with the Boxer movement and reminds the people that both the Boxers and Chinese Christians are Chinamen, who shall receive imperial protection if they quietly disperse to their homes. The edict points out that it is impossible for the imperial government to distinguish between good and bad Boxers. It says that if the rebel Boxers still continue to assemble they will be dealt with summarily.

Another report says that the edict frankly declares that no executions can be sanctioned until an adequate inquiry has been made.

Further indications that Prince Tuan has resumed his former ascendancy are found in the Shanghai reports of his promotion and in the statement from the same quarter that General Tung Fuh Siang has been appointed generalissimo of the northern Chinese armies and Prince Chang, general commander-in-chief of the Boxers, has been made a grand councillor. It is also reported that Loh, former governor of Kiang Su province, a Manchurian and bitterly anti-foreign, has been appointed to succeed Li Hung Chang at Canton.

According to various accounts of the Pei Tang affair the Chinese had anticipated that the allies would attack in force. The Britishers and others who left Tien Tsin with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the Pei Tang garrison, arrived too late. They were only half way to their destination when the forts were captured.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard explains that the Russians refused to provide trains for this force, but gave the Germans and Austrians ample notice and railway accommodations.

Advices to the Standard from Shanghai place the losses of the allies before Pei Tang at 300, principally due to the explosion of mines, one of which, 200 yards long, exploded like an earthquake, killing and wounding large numbers and literally blowing two mounted officers to pieces.

## Porto Rico Wants Pay.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Porto Rico's demand on Cuba for the repayment of more than \$2,500,000 advanced to Spain to conduct military operations against Cuba, has been the source of considerable amusement. Cubans are asking why they should repay these funds lent to the enemy for the express purpose of subduing them.

General Wood will return the document forwarded from Washington to Governor Alien of Porto Rico, together with a memorandum, couched in diplomatic language, pointing out that he is unable to take any action in the matter.

## In Quest of Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 22.—Three Russians, named Marie Gurcho-witch, Jel Fieldman and Robert Schoub, have reached this city in search of a phantom fortune of \$35,000,000. Eight years ago they saw in the War-saw Courier a statement that one Yeakob Massek Harowitz, whose heirs they claim to be, had died in America, leaving the sum mentioned. Later the story was repeated by a drying millionaire in Chentchn, and search is being made for the treasure.

## Soldiers Sick in China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Acting Surgeon General Bahe of the army received today the following cablegram from Surgeon Perley at Nagasaki:

"Will send forty-one, including three officers, to the United States; eighty-four remaining. One hundred and forty-one sick in hospital at Pekin; 125 at Tien Tsin, many of them mild."

## Terrible Storm on the Fishing Banks.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 24.—An unknown American fishing vessel foundered on the Grand Banks last week and all of her crew, about twenty in number, perished. The French "banker" Thorny foundered and fourteen of her crew were drowned, while six escaped. The schooner Eddie lost three men.

## British Reason for Staying.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It was explained today at the British foreign office that "it was found inexpedient for the powers to accept the Russian withdrawal proposition," as they had reliable information that "the Boxers were ready to reconquer Pekin as soon as the allies retired."

## A BUNCH OF ANSWERS

Several Powers in Receipt of Notes from United States Anent China.

## DEPARTMENT HAS A BUSY DAY

French, German and Russian Inquiry Each Gets Its Proper Reply—President and State Department Hedge Whole Matter with Great Secrecy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The United States government has made full and complete answers to the various inquiries that have been addressed to it by the powers relative to the Chinese troubles. Moreover, it has gone farther and has made a disclosure of all its purposes and as a member of the administration puts it, it has thrown its hand open on the table. The action was taken after the cabinet meeting today and a luncheon at the White House that followed served to reduce the decision to an ultimate form.

At 3:30 o'clock Minister Wu called by appointment upon Acting Secretary Hill and was handed a memorandum embodying the response of the United States government to the request of Prince Ching that Mr. Conger or some other person be immediately empowered to begin negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a final settlement. The minister came away with a dissatisfied expression on his face.

Next came M. Thiebaut, the French charge. A few minutes' conversation sufficed to impart to him orally an answer to his own verbal inquiry.

Then Baron Sternberg, the German charge, who had been notified of the readiness of the State department to make answer to the German note, called and was given that answer. He hastened away to cable it to his government.

The department then sent the answer to the Russian inquiry forwarded by messenger and wired cablegrams containing the substance of the answers to its diplomatic representatives abroad. Thus closed one of the most interesting and important phases of the Chinese entanglement.

The State department absolutely refused to make any statement as to the nature of the answers, taking the ground that to do so would be a violation of the diplomatic proprieties. However, as it was calculated that all of these answers will have reached their destination abroad by tomorrow it was promised that the text of the communications should be given to the press tomorrow forenoon. The ministers and charges who received the messages here adopted the same secretive attitude. The president himself, it seems, had given instructions that every effort should be made to maintain secrecy in this matter until the official disclosure.

With all this it is known that the German proposal that negotiations with China be deferred until the Chinese responsible for the Pekin outrages have been surrendered to the allies has failed of approval by our government. The declaration has been conveyed in a manner that cannot give offense, but it is believed that the United States government cannot recognize the principle that a country may be called upon to surrender its own citizens to a foreign power or powers for punishment. The government does not relinquish the idea of the ultimate punishment of the offenders when they are properly identified, but it does not believe that the pursuit of this object should put a stop to all negotiations.

## CREDIT FOR GALVESTON.

Scheme to Help Out the Merchants of the Stricken City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The New York Credit Men's association has passed a resolution recommending the advisability of the extension of credits to customers at Galveston who suffered loss or whose property has been destroyed and suggested the granting of new credit and further concessions as may be helpful and necessary to enable the victims of the Galveston disaster to re-establish themselves once more.

## Li Hung Chang at Tien Tsin.

TIEN Tsin, Sept. 20, via Shanghai, Sept. 22.—Li Hung Chang has arrived here and is domiciled in his own yamen, under a Cossack guard. His reception here was a repetition of his reception at Ton Tiu, only the Russians and Japanese calling on him, those of the other nations not taking part in it.

## Glass Men May Resume.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—The vote on the proposition of the glass chimney manufacturers' conceding an advance of 6 per cent in wages was received today and is favorable to all acceptance of the increase and all the factories in the country will resume operations at once. The resumption will give employment to 2,700 skilled workmen and 12,000 unskilled men.

## Montana Towns Burned.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Sept. 20.—The town of Belgrade was nearly wiped out by fire today, and one man, West Riley, was burned to death. The fire originated in the hotel owned by Riley. The property loss is \$15,000. Nearly all the business houses were destroyed, there being no fire department or apparatus.

## MARTIAL LAW HAS CEASED.

Civil Authorities Assume Charge of Municipal Affairs at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 21.—This evening Mayor Jones proclaimed that martial law would cease at noon tomorrow and the civil authorities would assume charge of municipal affairs. This was done at the suggestion of General Scurry, who expressed the belief that conditions had reached such a stage that the civil authorities were able to cope with the situation. This, however, does not mean the immediate withdrawal of the militia. They are to co-operate with the city officials in the enforcement of order and will continue on duty as a part of the government. Since martial law has prevailed in Galveston good order has resulted. It was feared in some quarters that when it became known that the militia had given way to civil authority the looting and robbery which began after the storm and continued until the declaration of martial law might recommence. The military forces will be used as a check on this character of crime, however, and will in all probability remain here for the next twenty days.

The shooting of negroes by military men for looting has had a most salutary effect and has in a measure terrorized the offenders; still there are cases of robbery reported daily, which are being dealt with severely.

The stench arising from the Lodges beneath the ruins is becoming unbearable. Today orders were issued to impress every able-bodied man for street cleaning service. Over 500 men were secured today and under this order are fully 2,000 men engaged in the work. Still this force is not sufficient and more men must be secured. Men for this service are to be imported from the interior of the state.

The work of removing the dead from the debris still continues. The present method of disposition is cremation and as each corpse is taken out it is thoroughly saturated with coal oil and thrown into a blazing fire. This plan of incineration has been entirely successful and the bodies are quickly destroyed. Funeral pyres are blazing throughout the city and in this way Galveston is ridding itself of the dead.

## STORY OF AWFUL MASSACRE.

Russians Compel Thousands of Chinese to Wade into the Amur.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—"Authentic accounts have been received here," says the Moscow correspondent of the Standard, "of a horrible massacre at Blagovestchensk, which was undoubtedly carried out under direct orders from the Russian authorities, which then let loose the tide of slaughter throughout Amur."

"The entire Chinese population of 5,000 souls was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amur, and then being led in batches of a few hundred to the river bank, were ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided and the river is a mile wide. The Chinese were flung alive into the stream and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian volunteers, who lined the bank, clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. No one escaped alive. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses."

## EDICT AGAINST BOXERS.

Emperor Orders Viceroys to Exterminate Rebellious Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The state department has received the following telegram, dated the 18th inst., from the consul at Cre Foo, China:

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Eighteenth. Yesterday again beseeching governor ascertain facts Pao Ting Fu; also fate missionaries unaccounted for in Chi Li; also condition mission property west Shan Tung. Now replies no foreigners Pao Ting Fu. Others escaped, hiding places unknown. Impossible ascertain whereabouts. Imperial edict ordering civil and military officials exterminate Boxers now issued. Property intact excepting Lincing mission, which is destroyed. Governor arrived, rioters dismissed, head official. From other sources today learn governor issued orders throughout province exterminate Boxers. FOWLER.

## Poverty to Fortune.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—A baronial estate in the English aristocracy has fallen to the lot of a man who last week was unloading vegetables in South Water street. The man's name is William L. D. Cary and the estate, which includes an old castle on the Isle of Man, is said to be worth \$500,000. Confirmation of the first news of his good luck was received by Mr. Cary today. It came in the shape of letters and money to pay his passage to England. The estate falls to him by the death, without direct heir, of Colonel Henry Cary, a veteran of the Crimean war.

## For a "Hello" Trust.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—In its forthcoming issue, the Electrical Review will editorially publish this: "There have been numerous rumors of late concerning the probable amalgamation of all telephone and telegraph lines in the United States. The Electrical Review was recently informed that rapid progress was being made in this direction by the financial interests controlling the four leading companies."

## THE POLICY IN CHINA

President and His Advisors Compelled to Face Trying Situation.

## GERMANY'S CIRCULAR CONSIDERED

Government at Berlin Asks for and Will Get Immediate Reply—Both Russia and France Signify Their Intention to Begin Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with China until the persons responsible for the Pekin outrages are punished and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those governments to begin such negotiations at once, awaiting him, the president found much matter of importance to dispose of on his arrival in Washington from Canton this morning. He lost no time in notifying the officials he desired to consult on his return and the day was largely given up to private discussion. Although it was announced that no answers to the German note would be ready today, it appeared that the president, after talking over the situation with Attorney General Griggs, acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Ade, had arrived at a conclusion as to the nature of the response that should be made. Mr. Ade spent the afternoon consulting Acting Secretary Hill and in drafting the note of response, but all information as to its nature was refused at the state department. It was said that the note is to be gone over carefully at a further meeting between the president and such of his cabinet as are in the city.

The German government apparently is anxious for a speedy answer, as Baron Sternberg paid two visits to the state department after the German note was delivered. The Chinese minister also was twice at the state department today seeking to influence the government not to agree to the joint action proposed in the German note. The conclusion reached from the day's developments is that the powers are divided as to China and that at present Germany and Great Britain stand aligned against France and Russia, while both sides are ardently seeking the adherence of the United States government. The issue appears to be made up in such shape as to dismiss further hope of obtaining that harmony of action respecting China that the president has been seeking so far and the point apparently has been reached where the United States must take sides or at once proceed to act entirely independent of other powers government is urging the latter course upon the state department, but thus far there has been a restraining force in the desire to avoid making the United States the first of the powers to change front in the dealings with China.

Attention was directed in some quarters to the fact that in the very beginning, in the note of July 3, Secretary Hay had notified the Chinese government that he expected that the guilty parties in connection with the outrages would be punished. However, his demand was not made a condition precedent to negotiations. Now the belief is growing that if the United States government is forced to a speedy decision as to the German proposition it may resort to direct negotiations with the Chinese government and, having settled its scores with that government, withdraw from China, giving notice to the allied powers there as to the arrangement made, in order that that arrangement should remain in full force and unaffected by any settlement that the allies may make thereafter as to China.

## DIE BY FILIPINO BULLETS.

Twelve American Soldiers Slain and Twenty Six Wounded.

MANILA, Sept. 20.—During the last seven days there has been a distinct increase in insurgent aggression, particularly near Manila, along the railroad and in the provinces of Laguna, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga, culminating on Monday in an engagement near Sinalon, near the east end of Laguna de Bay, in which detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh regiments, ninety men all told, met 1,000 insurgents, armed with rifles and entrenched. The American loss was twelve killed, including Captain David D. Mitchell and Second Lieutenant George A. Cooper, both of the Fifteenth infantry; twenty-six wounded and five missing, who are probably dead. The enemy had been pursued for several days.

There are rumors in Manila of attacks on the railroad. Refugees are arriving here from various provinces. The natives of Manila are restless and many are leaving the city. The hostile demonstrations are particularly marked along the railroad and on the shores of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents have attacked garrisons and out posts. In some cases they have charged towns, fleeing when pursued. Guiguinto, Polo, Malolos and Calocan have been subjected to this treatment.

## Congress Wants Army to Stay.

PERKIN, Sept. 20.—Mr. Conger, the United States minister, says that Felix must be occupied by foreign troops until some settlement is effected, as otherwise all the value of the expedition will be lost. General Chaffee has issued orders prohibiting the American troops from shooting from boats, looting or foraging.

## MORE MEN JOIN THE STRIKE.

Mines Which Worked the First Day Shut Down or Seriously Crippled.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—If, as President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers claimed last night, 112,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields were idle yesterday, it is certain that this number has been considerably augmented today by additions to the strikers' ranks. Reports from the four big districts embracing the hard coal region are to the effect that fewer men are at work today than were working yesterday and that colliers that worked full-handed yesterday are badly crippled or shut down today.

The weather has grown much colder since yesterday and this change is greeted with joy by the mine workers, who believe it will greatly increase the demand for coal and thus force an early adjustment of the difficulties between them and their employers. Talk of arbitration is so persistent that the hope is growing that this method of settling the strike will finally be adopted, although the mine owners declare they will deal only with their employes as individuals, and the strike leaders say they will insist upon formal recognition of the union. This difference would appear sufficiently strong to keep employer and employe apart forever if persisted in.

One little band of miners in the Wyoming valley, those of the West End Coal company, at Moccasin, numbering a few hundred men, stand out prominently as the only men at work out of nearly 90,000 in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions. Efforts to have them join the strikers have failed. They say they have always been treated kindly, they have no grievance, and they will, therefore, remain loyal to their employers.

## THE DEAD WILL REACH 6,000.

The Property Loss of \$22,000,000 Not Considered Too High.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 19.—Reluctantly one is forced to the opinion that the number of dead, which had been placed at 5,000, is too low and that the number will go as high as 6,000, and perhaps even above that number. The list will reach the total of 4,437 with additions sent out today. In addition to all this, it must be remembered that only a comparatively small number of the negroes who perished in the storm have been reported. After considering all these facts one can hardly do anything else but conclude that the total to be finally reported will be above 6,000. Everyone has tried to be as conservative as possible in making estimates, both as to the losses of life and property, but it is not possible to reiterate the former estimate of 5,000. Judge Mann stated today that in his opinion the list would go as high as 7,000. The exact number, of course, will never be definitely known. One can only hope that these larger estimates will prove too high, and that at least a part of the horror of the work of the storm will not be so strongly in evidence.

There is no development which would lead to the belief that an estimate of a property loss of \$22,500,000 is too high. While one occasionally finds a business man whose property has not suffered greatly, it must be stated that this class is hopelessly in the minority and that large losses are the rule.

## St. Louis Helps the Texans.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Almost \$70,000 in money has been raised in St. Louis by the Merchants' exchange, the Interstate Merchants' association and other similar bodies for the relief of Galveston sufferers, and the work continues unabated. A considerable quantity of supplies had been sent to Galveston, but this has been discontinued on receipt of the following: "Yours advising generous donations of food-stuffs received, for which heartfelt thanks are tendered. Future donations should be in money."

W. A. M'VITTIE,  
Chairman Relief Committee."

## Fighting on the Frontier.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Sept. 19.—Fighting is proceeding at Komatiport. All the available men have been sent to the frontier. It is expected that Komati bridge will be destroyed. There is great uneasiness here. Komatiport is a town on the Transvaal frontier and on the railroad leading from Pretoria to Portuguese territory. It is situated about fifty miles from Lourenzo Marquez.

## Convicts Captured.

SIoux CITY, Sept. 17.—W. P. Campbell, a half-breed for whom the officers of the South Dakota penitentiary at Sioux Falls have been searching for more than two months, was captured in this city. He escaped from the Sioux Falls prison July 3. He had yet to serve seventeen months of his sentence of two and a half years, which he received on being found guilty of receiving stolen property. Campbell has been in Sioux City a month.

## Cheyenne County Lands.

SIDNEY, Neb., Sept. 19.—Eight thousand acres of choice grazing land was sold by the Union Pacific Land company through their local agent, Otis D. Lyon, to the Atlantic Realty company of Omaha, represented by G. H. Payne investment company. The land is eight miles west of Sidney. The demand for Cheyenne county lands is daily becoming greater. Large bunches of cattle and sheep will eventually utilize the every quarter section in the county.