

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## IRRIGATION OUT WEST

Department of Agriculture Reviews the Condition in Wyoming.

## CANADIAN METHODS ARE STUDIED

Guiding Principle is Security of Title and Use of Available Water for Lasting Benefits to Greatest Number—Progress of Work.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Department of Agriculture has issued as bulletin No. 96 a paper entitled "Irrigation Laws of the Northwest Territories of Canada and Wyoming," with discussions by J. S. Dennis, deputy commissioner of public works of Canada; Fred Bond, state engineer, of Wyoming; and J. M. Wilson, agent and expert in the office of irrigation investigations at Cheyenne, Wyo.

The bulletin was prepared under the direction of Prof. Ellwood Mead, irrigation expert in charge of the office of irrigation investigations, who, in submitting the subject matter of the publications to the Department of Agriculture, stated:

"This publication has been prepared because of a demand for information regarding the Wyoming law and the Canadian northwest irrigation act, both of which were partially described in bulletins numbered 58 and 60 of the office of experiment stations. Several of the western states are now earnestly seeking for some way to put an end to the litigation and controversy and to provide some simpler, cheaper and more effective method of establishing titles to streams than is possible through a resort to the courts. The success which has attended the operation of the two laws therein given makes them worthy of study and the six principles noted as having served as a guide in the framing of the interpretation of the northwest irrigation act are believed to be so sound and fundamental as to be worthy of general adoption. I believe the publication of the bulletin will be of service in pointing the way to much-needed reforms in many of the arid states."

The six principles upon which the Canadian northwest irrigation law is based are as follows:

"First—That the water in all streams, lakes, ponds, springs or other sources is the property of the crown.

"Second—That this water may be obtained by companies or individuals for certain described uses upon compliance with the provisions of the law.

"Third—That the uses for which water may be so acquired are 'domestic,' 'irrigation' and 'other' purposes, domestic purposes being limited to household and sanitary purposes, the watering of stock, the operation of railways and factories by steam, but not the sale of water for barter for such purposes.

"Fourth—That the company or individual acquiring water for irrigation or other purposes shall be given a clear and indisputable title to such water.

"Fifth—That holders of water rights shall have the protection and assistance of permanent government officials in the exercise of such rights.

"Sixth—That disputes or complaints regarding the use or diversion of water shall be referred to and settled by the officials of the government charged with the administration of the act and that decisions so given shall be final and without appeal."

Deputy Commissioner Dennis in his review of the operation of the Canadian northwest irrigation act based upon these principles, gives briefly but comprehensively an interesting account of the operation of the law, which is in the main successful. He concludes "that while the Canadian laws relating to irrigation are in their infancy or formative stage and possibly weak in many respects, the guiding principle and aim of these laws is security of title and the use of the available water in such manner as to bring the greatest and most lasting benefit to the greatest number."

## LI HUNG CHANG ILL AGAIN.

Physician Says His Life Hangs by a Thread.

PEKIN, March 11.—Li Hung Chang is again seriously ill, and his physician says his life hangs by a thread.

Prince Ching and Earl Li seem to think that by spreading rumors of the court's unwillingness to return to Pekin, unless this or that thing is done, they can influence the deliberations of the ministers of the powers. As a matter of fact, according to reports from Sian Fu, the imperial court is extremely uneasy where they govern.

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position. ch 9.—Former Carter of Montana by the p. commissioner of the St. position pays \$5,000 a year.

## RUSSIA ASSERTS IGNORANCE.

Denies Upon Every Opportunity that it Has Designs Upon Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The official correspondence that has passed between the State department and the several powers interested in the Chinese question discloses the fact that Russia, suspected as she is by England and perhaps by some other powers of planning to seize and hold Manchuria as her own, has upon every occasion, when opportunity served to draw forth a statement of her motives, declared emphatically that she had no such purpose.

On February 16 the United States addressed strong representations to China through Mr. Conger and Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang. China was told that the United States could not approve any secret negotiations between China and any individual power looking to the concession of territory to such power. And, it was further insisted, that, to be valid, any such concession of territory should be given only with the assent of all other powers. To still further emphasize the warning against the beginning of a division of China it was significantly stated that the United States did not regard the present as an opportune time for making any concessions of territory or even for conducting negotiations for such concessions.

On March 1 the State department took steps to acquaint every one of the powers interested in China with the instructions it had given Mr. Conger. The result was to elicit from nearly all of them expressions of approval of the doctrine laid down by the United States, and foremost among the powers which accepted it was Russia.

The United States government has not entered into any secret or open agreement with Great Britain or with any individual power, however strong it may sympathize with the British desire to insure Manchuria against seizure. On the contrary, our government has from the beginning discouraged such special alliances as to China and has adopted the practice of informing every one of the powers of the contents of any statement it has addressed to any one of them.

## THIRTY THOUSAND RESIST.

General Fu Hsiang and Prince Tuan Prepare to Oppose Arrest.

SHANGHAI, March 11.—Dispatches from Lau Chau assert that General Tung Fu Hsiang, with 20,000 men, and Prince Tuan, with 10,000 men, are at Ning Hsu prepared to resist arrest.

The China Gazette announces that Sheng, the taitai, has memorialized the throne in favor of the abolition of the likin duties and that all the viceroys and governors support him.

LONDON, March 10.—"The Japanese battleship Hatsuse, just completed in England, has been ordered to proceed hither with all possible speed," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail. Other orders given to the Japanese navy indicate the seriousness with which the Japanese government views the situation in the far east.

Well informed Japanese regard Russia's action in Manchuria as a gigantic bluff, inspired by the notion that England's hands are tied in South Africa, but as Germany is only half-hearted in the maintenance of Chinese integrity a coalition with Japan is improbable and Japan is too much embarrassed in her finances to do more than protest and endeavor to secure compensating advantages in Korea.

"China's signature of the Manchurian convention is practically assured," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "because Russia last August sent to the empress dowager 7,500 pounds of bar silver."

## HARRISON SLIGHTLY WORSE.

Left Lung Inflamed and General Not So Well as Formerly.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The condition of former President Harrison is serious. Dr. Jameson stated today that the upper part of General Harrison's left lung was inflamed. There is some danger of the congestion extending to the rest of the lung and to the right lung. Until 3 o'clock this afternoon General Harrison was resting easily, but at that time he became slightly worse and Dr. Jameson was called. He said that he was certain nothing was to be apprehended for the next forty-eight hours, but the age of the patient renders all calculations uncertain. At 8 o'clock this evening General Harrison was suffering some pain, but was resting comparatively easy.

## DEWET IS SAFE ONCE MORE.

Escapes Into His Own Country and Cannot Be Operated Against.

LONDON, March 11.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Aasvogelkop, March 9:

"General Dewet has escaped northward by a forced march with 400 men. His objective is believed to be the vicinity of Kroonstad.

"Four other Boer leaders are still in the southwestern part of Orange River colony.

"Now that General Dewet is back in his own country it will be almost impossible to operate against him. Just as soon as he is pressed his commando dissolves, to meet again a few days later.

"Only a few bands of Boers are now left in Cape Colony."

## NATIONS ARE ALARMED

Russia's Course in Manchuria Rouses United States and England.

## BOTH DECIDE TO ACT AT ONCE

Ambassadors Are Instructed to Ascertain the Sentiment of Others—Propose to Startle the Czar with a United and Menacing Front.

LONDON, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in far eastern affairs, which in the opinion of the British government is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world to the Orient. In this crisis, secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaragua canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaraguan controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation." What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf, and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Almost simultaneously, the United States government instructed the various ambassadors to take similar steps.

The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guaranty that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

Japan is relied upon to act in line with Great Britain and the United States. Germany, despite the compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be apprehended by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British government hitherto regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What, a week or two ago, was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is now termed a "grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line in order to present Russia such a menacing front that without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

What prompts the British Foreign office to take such an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the ministers of the powers to the Chinese government, and having put herself on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down. That she must do so, Lord Lansdowne considers vital, both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert powers.

Count Lamsdorf's reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory.

"If such excuses are accepted by the powers," said a British official last evening to a representative of the Associated Press, "there will be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for with almost exactly the same verbiage any European power could justify the occupation of other provinces."

## WILL BUILD THE NEBRASKA.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Payson, representing the Moran Bros. of Seattle, Wash., today signed at the navy department the contract for the construction by that firm of the battleship Nebraska.

## HARRISON A VERY SICK MAN.

Closest Friends Much Alarmed on Account of His Advanced Age.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—Ev-President Benjamin Harrison is a very sick man and his closest friends are alarmed. His condition is more serious than is generally believed.

However, Dr. Henry Jameson, the family physician, said tonight that there was no immediate danger, and, in fact, he was not at all alarmed, he said, as to the outcome. Asked if the age of General Harrison would not weigh very much against his recovery, the doctor said such would naturally be the case to a certain extent, but he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he was not at all alarmed over the condition of the patient.

General Harrison is troubled with a complication of grip and intercostal neuralgia, and there is some fear that this will develop into pneumonia.

## CUBAN CRISIS IS PASSED

Nothing in the Nature of an Uprising is Feared Any Longer.

HAVANA, March 8.—The Cuban constitutional convention met in secret session this afternoon for a formal discussion of the Platt amendment. The conservative element scored a victory. It was decided to continue the sessions of the convention and to refer the amendment to the special committee on relations, with instructions to bring in a report.

Twenty-nine delegates were present. Senator Llorete and General Rivera being the only absentees. General Sangulilly favored dissolving the convention and returning the amendment without discussion. The other delegates were unanimously in favor of continuing the sessions and of sending some answer to the executive department.

The argument turned on the question whether the convention had power to adopt a scheme of relations that would be binding upon the future republic. Last week a majority of the delegates opposed this view. Today Senator Nunez, representing the conservatives, argued that the delegates were empowered to call for the convention to establish permanent relations with the United States, and ought not to attempt to shirk this duty. General Sangulilly contended that the intention of the original call was annulled by Governor General Wood's instructions at the opening of the convention, when delegates were asked to give only an opinion. The radical element did not flock to General Sangulilly, as had been expected, and the convention's action in referring the question to the special committee on relations shows a willingness to recede from the former attitude.

It is evident that many of the delegates still hope the amendment will be changed, but there is no bitter feeling now apparent. It is doubtful whether the convention will ever agree to accept the amendment, but the conservatives maintain that the willingness of the radicals to discuss and, if necessary, to send a committee to Washington, gives a more hopeful aspect to conditions which were growing strained.

## BENJAMIN HARRISON IS ILL

Physician Declines to Say Whether Grip is the Only Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A special to the Times-Herald from Indianapolis, Ind., says: General Benjamin Harrison is very sick at his residence on North Delaware street. His physician refuses to discuss his case without permission from the family and this was refused by Mrs. Harrison this evening. She said the general is suffering from the grip, but his condition was not considered alarming. When asked if the patient was suffering from any complication of his disease, and particularly as to bronchial affection, Dr. Henry Jameson, who was with General Harrison for more than an hour this evening, refused to answer.

## Judge Tedford Will Not Resign.

CRESTON, March 9.—Judge W. H. Tedford in a letter to the Advertiser asks the editor to deny the report circulated by a Des Moines paper that he intended to resign. Judge Tedford says he has had no thought of resigning and that the state of his health is not so critical that he considers his retirement necessary. In Union county Judge Tedford is very popular and the news that he will not resign is received with satisfaction.

## Rockhill Ordered to Buy.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The enactment of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill has placed at the disposal of the State department a sum of money for the acquisition by purchase of legation premises for the United States legation at Pekin. Therefore, Secretary Hay has instructed Special Commissioner Rockhill that he is permitted to proceed immediately to consummate the purchase of a suitable tract of land.

## Wins Against Mrs. Nation.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 7.—Several months ago Mrs. Carrie Nation, in a street speech at Medicine Lodge, stated that Samuel Griffin, county attorney of Barber county, was granting the saloon keepers of Kiowa immunity from prosecution for money consideration.

"They are giving \$15 a month," she is quoted as saying, "and I have witnesses to prove it."

## Question Allen's Presence.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Allen's name is still carried on the rolls as a senator from Nebraska and it is understood that it will be until the Nebraska legislature elects or adjourns. There is some contention that his appointment expired on March 4, but the authorities hold otherwise.

## Death for Kidnaping.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 7.—The house tonight passed the senate bill punishing kidnaping for ransom at death or not less than five years in the penitentiary. The bill was amended in the house and goes back to the senate for concurrence before going to the governor to become a law.

## The Population of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The total population of Alaska in 1900, as shown by the returns of the twelfth census, is 63,592, as against 32,052 for 1890. This is an increase in ten years of 31,540, or 98.4 per cent.

## A BELGIAN HARE SHOW

It Proved Successful Beyond All Expectations.

## BIG AND LITTLE HARES IN PLENTY

The Hare Proposition as Viewed by a Well Informed Farmer—A Murderer Gets Nineteen Years' Imprisonment—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

OMAHA, March 11.—The Belgian hare show in this city was so well attended and created such interest that it was prolonged beyond the date first set.

Just how many hares were on exhibition is not known, though not on account of them running around so fast, for all were in cages or in the rabbitry language, in hutches. But there were hundreds of them and then more hundreds, not only from Nebraska, but from all adjoining and several far-away states.

There were big hares and little hares, brown, golden, red, black and spotted hares, and a number of interesting hare families. As a rule they are gentle, but they have teeth like knife blades and some of the boy hares are great fighters of other boy hares.

A number of farmers were in attendance and bought quite heavily. One of these farmers in discussing the hare proposition said:

"I am of the opinion that the hare is going to be raised extensively by the farmers in the near future. They will not breed for points, but instead, will pay most of their attention to meat stock. I have investigated this question thoroughly and have reached the conclusion that on a farm I can raise a hare to maturity for not to exceed 10 cents. Such a hare will sell for at least 12½ pounds on foot, thus yielding a net profit of \$1.15 on each animal. If I care to do my own killing, I can sell the meat at 18 to 20 cents per pound and as a hare of ten pounds will dress seven pounds, I have from \$1.26 to \$1.40 to say nothing of the pelt, which is worth something like 50 cents. You may raise chickens, hogs, sheep or cattle, but you can't get any such returns for your money."

"Just now the small hare, weighing eight pounds is more in demand, but inside of a year, when the hare gets down to a strictly meat proposition, as it must, the big fellows will be the high priced ones and will be the ones sought after."

Of the hares now at the show, Professor Crabtree, who is recognized as an authority, says that they are as fine a lot as he ever saw on exhibition. Along this line he said:

"I realize that Nebraska was one of the last states to take up the Belgian hare industry, but it has made some rapid strides. In this show the animals average as good as those in Colorado, Kansas and California, where breeders have been in the business for years. There must be something about the Nebraska climate that does it, for it is not all in the breeding and care that the animals are given."

## Sidney Pleased with the Honor.

SIDNEY, Neb., March 11.—News was received here that President McKinley had sent to the senate the name of James L. McIntosh for receiver of the Sidney land office in place of Matt Daugherty, resigned. The appointment is received here with universal satisfaction as Mr. McIntosh has resided here since childhood and is a practicing attorney of excellent ability. He is a member of the state central committee and chairman of the republican county committee.

## Immigrant Loses His Money.

MCCOOK, Neb., March 11.—W. H. Chambers, an immigrant from Anderson, Ia., who arrived in McCook, is poorer by \$55 in cash. He had the money in a wallet and does not know anything about the money after he left Indianola. He was with a car of goods on the way to Culbertson.

## Receiver at Sidney.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The appointment of J. L. McIntosh, Jr., to be receiver of the land office at Sidney, Neb., was sent to the senate today and it is expected he will be promptly confirmed, as it is the desire of the leading republican senators to get away from Washington Saturday.

## Three Veterans Pass Away.

FALLS CITY, Neb., March 11.—John Schuler died at his residence in this city Tuesday morning, after a long illness, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Schuler was a pioneer of Richardson county, and was well and favorably known. He served through the civil war. Mr. Schuler is the third member of the Falls City G. A. R. to pass away within the past ten days, J. D. McCann and Elias Minshall preceding him.

## Nineteen Years for Murder.

COLUMBUS, Neb., March 11.—At the special session of the district court here, Judge Hollenbeck on the bench, a motion for a new trial for N. J. Gentleman, convicted of murder in the second degree two weeks ago, was argued and overruled and Gentleman was sentenced to the penitentiary for nineteen years.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.  
Cattle—There was another light run of cattle and the demand being quite liberal the market ruled active and steady to strong all around. Beef steers of good quality were picked up early this morning at prices that looked strong as compared with yesterday. Where the cattle just suited them they paid perhaps a little higher price, but as a rule the situation could best be described by calling it a strong, active market. As high as \$5.40 was paid for a bunch of steers, which is the highest price paid in some time. The cow market was also active and fully steady with yesterday. Medium weight heifers or cows of good quality were ready sellers and in some cases brought a little stronger price today. The ordinary run of cow stuff sold fully steady, particularly early in the morning. Bulls were in good demand if they were of good quality and prices could safely be quoted as steady to stronger. Calves also brought good firm prices and the same is true of stags. Stockers and feeders did not show much of any change. There were only a few on sale and anything at all desirable met with ready sale at fully yesterday's quotations.

Hogs—There was not a heavy run of hogs today and the market started out about 2½¢ higher than yesterday morning. The first hogs sold largely at \$5.75 to \$6.00, and some prime heavyweights sold as high as \$5.45, or 5¢ better than yesterday's top. The hogs began moving toward the scales quite rapidly, but before there was time to sell more than half the receipts the market weakened and packers were only offering \$5.32 to \$5.35. The last end of the market was very slow, as the best hogs were sold first and packers were not particularly anxious for what was left.

Sheep—There was a fair run of sheep here today and the demand was in good shape, so that the market ruled active and steady to strong all around. Quotations: Choice few wethers, \$4.90 to \$4.95; fair to good wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.40; choice lightweight yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.10; fair to good yearlings, \$3.60 to \$3.75; choice lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.15; fair to good lambs, \$3.50 to \$3.65; feeder ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.35; feeder wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; feeder lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.10.

## KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Native beef steers, steady to 10¢ lower; Texans, steady to strong; others steady; native beef steers, \$4.70 to \$5.05; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.15, including heavy feeders at \$4.25 to \$4.50; fed weaners, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Texans and Indians, \$5.75 to \$6.00; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.25, including canners at \$2.25 to \$3.00; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.25; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Market steady; top, \$5.47½; bulk of sales, \$5.30 to \$5.45; heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.45; mixed packers, \$5.25 to \$5.45; light, \$5.20 to \$5.35; pigs, \$4.65 to \$5.15.

Sheep and Lambs—Market for sheep steady to 10¢ higher; lambs steady; western lambs, \$4.80 to \$5.05; western wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.55; western yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.00; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25; culls, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

## MEANS EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Senators Not to Reorganize Committees at Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The republican senatorial conference decided to not reorganize the committees at this session. This means an early adjournment of the senate—probably today.

The conference was without exciting incident, although many speeches were made. Two resolutions were considered and both were voted down. The first was offered by Senator Mason and provided for the immediate reorganization of the committees.

Senator Foraker presented the second and it provided for the appointment of a committee to consider the basis of a reorganization, to report at the beginning of the session of congress commencing next December. The majority against both propositions was large. The effect of these two negative votes is to defer all action on reorganization until the December session.

The speeches against organization at this time were all based upon the plea that it meant indefinite prolongation of the present special session. To this argument the reply was made that it was better to take the time for this necessary work now, when only one house is in session and no legislation is pending.

The new senators said very little, generally taking the position that they were willing to be guided by the experienced senate leaders.

## Requisition for Bralley.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—Lieutenant Governor Savage issued a requisition on Governor Van Sant of Minnesota for the return of Fred Bralley to Boyd county, Nebraska. Bralley is under arrest at Marshall, Minn. He is wanted on the charge of criminal assault on the person of a young woman in Boyd county, alleged to have been committed last July. Sheriff Herman Stamer has been commissioned to bring the prisoner back.

## Opposition to Sanger.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There is growing opposition to the appointment of Colonel Sanger as assistant secretary of war. Senator Platt of New York called on both the president and Secretary Root in relation to the matter. Secretary Root said it was his personal appointment and should therefore not be interfered with. Whether Senators Platt and Dewey will take the same view of the matter is problematical.

## Gang Attempts Blackmail.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., March 9.—A gang of seven toughs has written several letters to Henry Gallup, a citizen of Shenandoah, to the effect that they would burn his property if he did not leave town or pay it \$280. Mr. Gallup has placed the letter in the hands of the postal authorities and an investigation will be made. There is no sending the letters is usually in believes Mr. Gallup, he eats.—Washington against them as g.