

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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A CALL FOR EMPEROR

The Japanese Formally Ask for Kwang Su's Return to Peking.

CHING AND CHANG BOTH URGED

Are Instructed to Have Their Ruler Promise Something Definite—Had Better Bring All Soldiers so as to Quell Disorders in Russia.

PEKIN, April 15.—Komurs Yutaro, the Japanese minister, accompanied by General Yamaguchi, the Japanese commander, recently called upon Prince Ching and notified him that the return of Emperor Kwang Su to Peking was urgently desired. Prince Ching was informed that the emperor's wishes would be respected by the foreign troops and that every courtesy would be shown him.

It was pointed out to the Chinese plenipotentiary that the emperor's return was of the highest possible importance, as affecting the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese empire, and that he should come, accompanied by every available soldier—by at least 20,000 men if possible. These troops, it was further contended by the Japanese minister, must be sent into Manchuria, as the Russians reported great disturbances there and it was not right that the task of quelling the trouble should be thrown upon the shoulders of one nation.

Finally Prince Ching was assured that if the 20,000 Chinese troops could not suppress the disorders in Manchuria other powers would send an international force to co-operate with China, which the powers regarded as a friendly power.

No reply having been received to this communication Li Hung Chang was today notified to the same effect and told that Emperor Kwang must give an immediate answer.

The preparations which the Japanese here are making for an early start indicate that they expect war between Russia and Japan. Vessels arriving at Taku from Nagasaki report the mobilization of the Japanese fleet and the continuance of preparations on board ship for the anticipated struggle.

Prince Ching says all his reports go to show that the missionary statements regarding a rebellion in Mongolia are not supported by the facts. Neither does he believe that the rebellion of General Tung Fu Sian amounts to much.

"It is the object of certain elements," he asserts, "to make it seem that China is in a condition of constant broil, rendering it unsafe for the foreign troops to be withdrawn. Those who have this in view will magnify a village riot into a big rebellion. The Chinese ministers, naturally timid, take these reports in good faith."

BEHEAD HIM FOR TREASON.

Corean Government Disposes of Kim Yang Chun.

TACOMA, Wash., April 15.—A sensational political crisis exists in Seoul, capital of Corea. The news is brought tonight by the steamship Duke of Fife that the government has beheaded Kim Yang Chun for planning to make the son of the emperor's favorite mistress, Lady Om, heir to the throne, displacing the prince imperial, son of the murdered queen.

The decapitated official was the leader of the Kim faction, which has been engaged for months in deadly rivalry with the Min faction, led by Min Kong-sik, for the domination of Corean politics. The Min faction learned of the plot against the prince imperial and a street fight between the factions resulted.

MRS. NATION AGAIN ARRESTED.

Kaw Town Crowd Gathers About the Hatchers.

KANSAS CITY, April 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested in this city tonight on the charge of obstructing the street and hauled to the police station in a patrol wagon. She was released on a cash bond of \$6, and will be tried in the police court tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Nation lectured in Kansas City Kan., last night and came on to the Missouri side this morning on a tour of investigation of the downtown saloons. A her, eets, cor-the the street. She roun loon men whom

ADMITS THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Victor Vaughn Reports on Case of Charles B. Hare.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Ann Arbor, Mich., says Dr. Victor Vaughn, director of the medical department, appeared before the state board of health yesterday and practically acknowledged that the case of Student Charles Benjamin Hare of Pawnee City is one of bubonic plague. He assured the board there would be no spread of the disease, as all precautions had been taken to prevent it, and that the student would recover.

Dr. Novy, who attends Hare, wears a germproof rubber garment that covers him from head to foot, with two little eyeholes for sight, whenever he goes into the contagious ward, and he also injects preventative doses of serum into himself.

Dr. Vaughn told the board that Hare contracted the disease by an accident almost identical with that which occurred in Vienna in 1898. Prof. Nothnagle and his assistant, Barisch, were conducting bacteriological experiments on bubonic plague bacilli. Barisch caught the disease and died, as did also Dr. Muller, who attended him.

ATTEMPTS LIFE OF KRUGER.

Reported That Someone Tried to Stab the Aged President.

PARIS, April 15.—L'Estafette publishes a report that an attempt was made to stab Mr. Kruger.

LONDON, April 15.—According to a dispatch to the London Daily Express from Amsterdam, cabled to the Associated Press Saturday last, the Dutch police recently got wind of contemplated attempts upon the life of Mr. Kruger. It is quite likely that the report to which L'Estafette gives currency is traceable to a similar source.

Not Dangerously Insane.

DENVER, April 15.—Albert S. Cowan who was arrested on February 25 last on a charge of murder, which was subsequently dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence to justify his indictment, has been released from custody, a jury before which he was tried on a charge of insanity having decided that he was not so distracted in his mind as to endanger his own life and property or the lives and property of others. It was believed for a time that Cowan was the thug who knocked down many women on Capital hill during the fall and winter. Several of the assailant's victims died.

Border Ruffian Slain.

SILVER CITY, N. M., April 15.—Red Weaver, a well known border character and a reputed member of the famous "Black Jack" gang of bandits, has been killed at Alma, a little mining camp seventy two miles northwest of here.

Weaver had threatened to kill Tod Holliman, who had previously called him to account for certain remarks against a young woman's character. Later, they met again and fired at each other simultaneously. Weaver fell dead with a bullet through his heart. Holliman was exonerated.

Farmers Fight the Combine.

SALINA, Kan., April 15.—Farmers of Saline county have completed the preliminary organization of their association to fight the grain combine by building or leasing their own elevators, and a charter will be applied for at once.

The board of directors chosen is made up of J. A. Reser, W. A. Murphy, C. L. Stone, J. E. Runquist, William Muir, A. C. Hillman and John S. Bean, all of whom are prominent farmers.

Fourteen States Represented.

CINCINNATI, O., April 15.—Fourteen states were represented here today at the meeting of the Keaher Shel Barzel, a Jewish beneficiary organization. The annual message of the president and the reports of the other officers were submitted and discussed today. The society will be in session several days.

Steyn's Health Broken.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 15.—It is reported that the health of former President Steyn has broken down. It is also said he has advised all the Boers on commandoes to surrender immediately.

Emilia Kempin Dead.

BERLIN, April 15.—Emilia Kempin, doctor of laws, and one of the foremost leaders of the woman's movement in Germany, has just died in an insane asylum at Basle, Switzerland.

ADVERSE CUBAN VOTE

Constitutional Convention Goes on Record Against Platt Amendment.

EIGHTEEN OPPOSED, TEN IN FAVOR

Conservatives Consider Result Injurious—By Binding on Commission—Neely May Dispose of Havana Holdings, but the Money Will Be Withheld.

HAVANA, April 13.—The Cuban constitutional convention placed itself on record today against the Platt amendment by a vote of 18 to 10, on a resolution that the convention should declare itself opposed to the amendment "on account of the terms of some of the clauses and the way in which they are drawn, and also on account of the contents of others, especially clauses 3, 6 and 7."

The conservatives assert that this action is embarrassing, inasmuch as it practically ties the hands of any commission that might be sent to Washington.

The legal authorities have granted permission to Charles F. Neely to sell the brickyard and land in Havana standing in his name. The money realized will be turned over to the court and kept in trust until a decision is reached regarding his alleged embezzlement of postal funds.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 13.—Recent advices from the United States indicate that there is an organized effort, based in part on special press dispatches of April 9 from Santiago to New York, to spread the impression that conditions of friction and discontent exist in eastern Cuba.

So far as the province of Santiago is concerned, nothing could be more remote from the facts. There have been and are differences of opinion regarding the Platt amendment (particularly its conditions as to coaling and naval stations, and these have led to some discussion, but there are absolutely no indications of serious trouble.

Last Sunday's demonstration relative to municipal politics consisted of a procession of from 400 to 600 men, with the usual following of small boys. Mayor Pedro gave the promoters a permit, despite the fact that they were his political opponents. Some one cried, "Down with the Platt amendment!" and he crowd laughed good-naturedly, but there was no symptom of disorder.

People here are working contentedly and becoming prosperous. There have been no strikes of late. Few tramps are in evidence. War talk is never heard. The successful harvesting of the large sugar crop has greatly improved business conditions.

Yesterday General Whitside and Senor Castillo, the civil engineer of the province, visited El Cobre for an inspection of the new public works there. El Cobre was formerly considered a dangerous district, but they found everything quiet and the people at work.

DICTATE TO ENGLAND.

United States Investors Almost Ready to Drain British Gold.

LONDON, April 13.—In an elaborate discussion of the relation of British exports and imports the Statist will say tomorrow:

"Expansion of imports means that the United States are acquiring from England immense quantities of securities and that—as British capital in the United States as well as in the aggregate abroad is decreasing—the United States are now repaying the capital which we placed in that country in earlier days, when it needed our capital for railway, industries and lands at the rate of £40,000,000 per annum. The importance of the matter is increased in view of the high prices to which American railroad securities have now risen. There is a diminishing desire on the part of the Americans to purchase securities of us, and in the autumn we may be asked to pay gold for a part of our immense purchases of produce, instead of securities."

A Big Mormon Emigration.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 13.—Officials who have charge of the leasing of state lands to settlers and others state that during the coming spring there will be another big movement of Mormons from Utah to the Big Horn basin. Two thousand persons are said to be getting ready to trek over the mountains to the promised land, where they will settle under the big irrigating canal now being built from the Shoshone river.

JONES ON REORGANIZATION.

Democratic Leader Says No Radical Change is Probable.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 12.—Chairman James K. Jones of the national democratic committee, in an interview today, speaking upon democratic politics in general, said he thought absurd the talk of some formerly recognized leaders of the party about the necessity for reorganization. What the policies of the party at the next national convention may be, he said, no one can say and it would be manifestly impossible for any man or set of men to formulate a new policy for the party in the interim. He thought it quite within reason to believe that there will be modifications of the platforms of Chicago and Kansas City, but that these modifications may be no one can say, although it is not probable such modifications will be radical in character. In speaking of the Philippines and Cuban relations, Senator Jones said he was gratified at the more peaceful turn in the Philippines and hoped it would result in a settled government with large independent powers. He hopes the government will soon "redeem its pledges to the Cubans and leave them to govern their island domain as it pleases them."

STILL INDEMNITY QUESTION.

No Appreciable Change in Negotiations of Foreign Ministers.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—There were no developments over night in the situation at Peking so far as the state department is informed. The troublesome subject of indemnities is still engaging the attention of the ministers here and not much progress is being made toward a final settlement. Incidentally, exchanges are going on between the various foreign officers in a rather irregular manner and it is possible that they will eventuate in the arrangement of a basis of settlement. Some such course as this was found necessary to secure the original agreement upon which the ministers are now in negotiation with the Chinese envoys, the ministers themselves having failed to arrange a base for the negotiations.

First Spanish War Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The first claim presented to the Spanish war claims commission was filed today. The claimant is Maria Soler E. Martinez and the amount is \$216,666, the stated value of personal and other property connected with a sugar plantation in Cuba which was destroyed during the late insurrection in the island. Mrs. Martinez makes the claim by virtue of the naturalization of her husband as a citizen of the United States.

George Q. Cannon Still Lives.

MONTEREY, Cal., April 12.—George Q. Cannon slept several hours today and is resting easy tonight. Dr. Cliff stated tonight that Mr. Cannon's condition was truly perplexing, although most critical. In view of the extreme age of the patient, his demise could be hourly expected, but he did not care to say that his condition was absolutely hopeless.

Harrison Monument Fund Grows.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The movement toward erecting a monument to the memory of General Harrison in this city has been revived by Senator Fairbanks, who will lead the subscription list with a contribution of \$1,000.

Gonisen Will Visit America.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—The well known actor, Emil Goulsen, is arranging to tour the United States during the coming summer. He proposes to read his most notable plays in New York, San Francisco and other large cities.

Successor's Thunder.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., April 12.—The Winnebago Indians will tomorrow elect Striking Tree (John Little Soldier) as successor to President John Thunder, deceased.

The demand for tin and terne plates is unusually heavy and next week will find every plant of the American Tin Plate company in full operation.

Funds for Perry Monument.

DES MOINES, April 13.—Governor Shaw received a letter from Baron Kentare Kaneko of Tokio, Japan, president of the American society of Japan, soliciting subscriptions to a monument to Commodore Perry, to be unveiled at Kurihama, Japan, July 14, the forty-eighth anniversary of the landing of Perry at that point.

CUBANS GAIN NOTHING

Administration Will Not Recede from Its Present Attitude to End Delay.

THE AMENDMENT OR NO CHANGE

If the Proposed Conditions Are Rejected Military Authority Will Continue—The President Will Be Pleased to Make Clear the Points Not Understood.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Information was received at the War department to the effect that the Cuban constitutional convention is contemplating sending a commission here to consult the president and secretary of war regarding the Platt amendment and the relations of the United States with Cuba.

While it is known that the administration would much prefer to have the constitutional convention accept the Platt amendment instead of sending such a commission, it would rather the commission should visit this country and discuss the subject than that the Platt legislation should be rejected. Flat rejection would leave matters in a strained condition. The commission will visit this country upon its own responsibility, as an invitation to come might imply a disposition upon the part of this government to make concessions. It has been suggested that some of the most radical opponents of United States control be members of the commission, in order that they might ascertain definitely what the situation is in the United States.

There has been some discussion as to what such a commission can accomplish by coming to Washington. It is said for one thing that it can obtain definitely from the president and secretary of war a construction of the Platt amendment. The third section, relating to intervention, is the one which meets with the greatest objection from the Cubans, and it is believed that the administration can convince the delegation that there is nothing but the best of intention on the part of this government toward Cuba. The requirement that the Cubans shall adopt "substantially" the terms of the Platt amendment also can be construed.

The delegation, it is said, will learn that the Cubans can hope for no modification of the law by congress, and that nothing can be accomplished by waiting until another session. It will also be made plain that the present administration does not wish any modification, and that the spirit of the Platt amendment must be accepted. The delegates will be informed that they can tell the members of the convention upon their return that until the conditions of the Platt amendment are complied with the United States will continue to exercise authority in the islands under its military power.

There is a desire upon the part of the Cubans to have some information as to what may be meant by coaling stations. It is understood that the delegates have been given an intimation that the selections are not likely to be made within any of the cities of Cuba, but at points which the United States regards as convenient for warships. Probably the delegation may desire additional assurances from the president upon this point when it comes to the United States.

As to the time for the visit of the commission, there is no definite information. The president leaves here for the west the last of the month, and it is expected that he will not see any delegation of this character until after his return.

GEN. BOTHA WANTS PEACE.

Boer Commander-in-Chief Renews Negotiations With Kitchener.

CAPETOWN, April 11.—General Botha has reopened negotiations with the British for peace.

It is understood here that, although General Dewet at his recent interview with General Botha refused to surrender, General Botha, regarding him as irresponsible, undertakes to negotiate in behalf of the entire Boer forces.

The British authorities here consider that if General Botha surrenders Dewet's following can be easily taken. As explained here, this action was determined in part by General Botha's discovery at a recent meeting that General Dewet's intellect had weakened and that his influence was diminishing and that a continuance of the campaign, in view of General Dewet's irresponsibility, rested with General Botha alone.

Fire destroyed twenty-five houses in Andover, Hampshire, England, rendering 170 persons homeless.

STATUE STANDS UNVEILED.

Tribute to Memory of John A. Logan, Warrior and Statesman.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The magnificent equestrian statue of General John A. Logan, erected in Iowa Circle in memory of the distinguished warrior and statesman by his comrades in arms and by the people whom he served so well, was unveiled yesterday. The ceremony occurred in the presence of an immense assemblage, including President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, the surviving members of General Logan's family and many persons eminent in the military and civil life of the nation. A grandson of the famous leader, Master George Tucker, drew the silken cord which released the fluttering flags that draped the statue and disclosed to view the heroic bronze figure.

At 1:30 p. m. an imposing military parade, of which Colonel Francis L. Guenther of the Fourth artillery was grand marshal, was formed on Pennsylvania avenue, in front of the White House, and thence escorted the president and other distinguished participants in the ceremony to Iowa Circle. Many veteran organizations of both the civil and Spanish wars marched by separate routes to the scene of the unveiling. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Fourth artillery band.

General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presided at the ceremony in Iowa Circle. After the invocation had been pronounced by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, the president's pastor, General Dodge presented the sculptor, Franklin Simmons, Young Master Tucker then released the clinging draperies of the statue and the splendid work was disclosed. President McKinley made an address.

RUSSIA TURNS A DEAF EAR.

Refusal to Listen, However, Merely Relates to Manchurian Dispute.

PEKIN, April 10.—The Russian minister to China, M. de Giers, responding to the letter from Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang regarding Manchuria, merely refuses to hold further communication with them upon the subject.

The Mongolian Prince Olaskan, father-in-law of Prince Tuan, proves to be an important factor in the rebellion now in progress. He urges the rebellious troops to march on Sian Fu.

Chinese knowing General Tung Fuh Siang say the emperor brought the rebellion upon his own head when he published the edict threatening the general with future punishment. On account of his present power and influence, General Tung Fuh Siang would not permit this naturally desired to prove that power. He has the entire Mohammedan population with him. Prince Tuan also has a large following, while Prince Olaskan controls the entire province of Mongolia.

TO BUY INDIAN LANDS.

Inspector McLaughlin to Conduct Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Inspector McLaughlin has been selected to conduct negotiations with the Rosebud Indians for the cession to the United States of several thousand acres of Indian lands in Gregory and Lyman counties, South Dakota. The negotiations are authorized under a provision of the last Indian appropriation act, which empowers the secretary to treat with the Indians for the purchase of Indian lands. There are two townships belonging to the Lower Brule Indians of South Dakota, which the government also desires to purchase with a view to opening them to settlement. Inspector McLaughlin has been selected for this assignment on account of his intimate acquaintance with the knowledge of the Sioux.

FOR ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT.

Two Trust Companies File Papers for Obligation of \$10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—An agreement between the Standard Trust company of New York and the Baltimore & Ohio Trust company providing for equipment obligations to cover \$10,000,000 of additional equipment was filed with the recorder of deeds today. The obligations are for \$10,000 each, with 4 per cent interest from January 1, 1901, payable semi-annually, and are to be in ten series, each of \$1,000,000 in principal. The series mature respectively on December 31 of each year during the continuance of the lease. The obligations are named "the railroad equipment obligations, car trust of 1901."

The additional equipment contemplated 100 locomotives, 2,500 box cars, 2,000 steel hopper cars and 500 flat cars.