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TROUBLES OF SETTLERS

Disorder and Distress Are Feared After Oklahoma Opening.

THE DROUTH CAUSING SUFFERING

Thousands of Campers Have but Scanty Rations—More Than One Hundred Thousand People Are Sure to Be Disappointed.

FORT SILL, July 22.—Disorder and distress will, it is feared, follow the actual opening of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation August 6. It is estimated that fully 150,000 persons will have registered for a chance to secure one of the 13,000 claims to be awarded by lottery when the registration booths close July 26.

Thousands of persons now on the reservation, who are neither mechanics nor artisans and who have little or no money, announce their intention of settling around Lawton if they fail to win a claim. Campers who came in prairie schooners by the thousands generally brought with them provisions sufficient only to last from five to ten days. Continued drouth has caused the water to be restricted and for days a hot wind has blown over the prairies and the temperature has averaged over the 100 mark.

With these conditions before them many are already beginning to grumble and when this is followed by disappointment over failure to draw a lucky number the hope that bore many up will doubtless give way to more serious conditions.

KANSAS CITY SEES NO HOPE.

Normal Precipitation Would Not Save Parched Fields.

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—The heat yesterday broke all records, the temperature at 4 p. m. being 104. Thermometers on the street at 11 o'clock at night recorded 93. This is the thirty-second day of the hot spell and there is no indication of a change. In Kansas City, Kan., four deaths due to heat were reported today.

Prayers for rain were offered in nearly all churches in Kansas City and generally throughout Kansas.

So far as heard from no rain of any consequence has fallen in any portion of the drouth belt in the past twenty-four hours, and conditions everywhere have been discouraging.

In normal years the rainfall between July 21 and August 15 is light and a return to normal precipitation would not save the parched fields.

MINISTERIALISTS SHOW GAINS

Conservatives and Radicals Lose in French Elections Councils.

PARIS, July 22.—The election for the French councils general took place yesterday throughout the provinces, there being 1,455 of these departmental legislators to be chosen in as many cantons.

The importance of the elections lies in the fact that they serve as a weathercock to show the drift of public opinion regarding the policy of the central government. Although the issues involved are purely local, the voting is invariably conducted on strict party lines. Moreover, many councillors are also members of the senate or of the chamber of deputies; and their re-election or defeat is indicative of the view their constituents take of their parliamentary acts.

POWERS MUST BE FIRM.

Only Way to Prevent New Outburst of Trouble in China.

TIENTSIN, July 22.—Europeans here consider that the prevention of a speedy recrudescence of the trouble depends entirely upon the firmness displayed by the powers. It is thought that this fact should be recognized in Europe and the United States. The general feeling in Tientsin is that China is in no wise overawed or repentant.

Li Hung Chang is reported to have adopted an offhand tone toward a member of the provisional government and to have talked confidently of ousting the provisional government soon.

The Chinese here recommended cutting telegraph wires.

Uneasiness at Tien Tsin.

TIENTSIN, July 22.—Considerable uneasiness is felt here following the resumption by the Chinese of the partial control of the city. The natives are cutting the telegraph lines outside of Tien Tsin and fears of further violence are entertained.

DEATH OF KRUGER'S WIFE.

Former President of South Africa Loses a Worthy Helpmeet.

PRETORIA, July 22.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of former President Kruger of the South African republic, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, after an illness to three days. She was 67 years old.

Mrs. Kruger's long separation from her husband and combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit.

Mrs. Eloff and many other members of the Kruger family were at her bedside when she passed away.

LONDON, July 22.—"Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boeschoten. Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from Hilversum church, burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He exclaimed: 'She was a good wife. We quarreled only once, and that was six months after we were married.' He prayed for a long time and is now calmly sleeping, his bible beside his bed.

"The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white villa were draped and half-masted. Shortly before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folksong outside the villa."

TELLS THE SAME HARD STORY.

Weather Bureau Reports Heat Over Entire Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The weather bureau last night issued the following bulletin:

Practically the entire country was covered by the hot wave today, except the immediate Pacific coast and in the states of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois; nearly all high previous records were exceeded. The maximum high temperature line of 100 degrees encircles the entire great corn belt. At Davenport and Dubuque, Ia., and at Springfield, Ill., the maximum of 106 degrees has been equalled but once before, on August 12, 1881. At Chicago the maximum of 102 degrees equals the previous high record of July 10 of the present year. In the states of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas the duration of the present heated term is without precedent, there having been practically no interruption to temperatures of 90 degrees or over since June 18, a period of thirty-four days. On eighteen days of this period the maximum temperature at Kansas City was 100 degrees or more.

There are as yet no indications of any relief from the abnormal heat. No rain has fallen in the corn belt for the past three days and none is in sight. It is of course probable that scattered local thunder storms, which are always accompanied by protracted periods of heat, may fall at times, but no hope can be entertained at this time of any general rains or permanent relief.

H. C. FRANKENFELD, Forecast Official.

PRAYERS RISE, PEOPLE FAST.

All Missouri Appeals to the Almighty for Rain.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Yesterday, the day that Governor Dockery designated for fasting and prayer to God that the present drouth might be broken in Missouri, all records for hot weather in St. Louis were equalled, the weather bureau thermometer on the custom house registering 106 degrees in the shade. On the streets and in exposed places, the mercury went many degrees higher. The record broken was that of 106 made in the early '80s. As early as 7 a. m., the day gave promise of being unusually warm. At that time the thermometer registered ninety degrees and from then on until 3:30 p. m., the mercury steadily climbed upward under the impulse of a sun shining from a cloudless sky.

General Cushing Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Brigadier General Samuel T. Cushing, U. S. A., retired, formerly commissary general of subsistence, died here.

Senator Clark in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—United States Senator W. A. Clark, according to Novoe Vremya has joined with Kieff capitalists in establishing a copper company having a capital of 15,000,000 roubles. Mr. Clark supplying 12,000,000 roubles. With M. Gargelin, one of the directors, Mr. Clark is going to the government of Semipalatinsk to examine the mines there.

IS SEVERE ON SCHLEY

Maclay's History Not to Be Used at Annapolis Academy.

AUTHOR WILL REVISE SOME PARTS

He Admits that His Language is Too Abusive and Says Proof Sheets Were Not All Shown Too United States Officials as They Should Have Been.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The secretary of the navy has decided that the third volume of Maclay's history of the Spanish-American war shall not be used as a textbook at the naval academy unless the obnoxious language it contains in characterizing the action of Rear Admiral Schley is eliminated. The secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language as a textbook for the cadets. He will inform both Commander Wainwright, who is in command of the naval academy, and Mr. Maclay, the author of the history, of his decision. In this connection the secretary says the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him by the historian. He received only the proofs of the third chapter, that relating to the mobilization of the fleets, which contained a summary of the orders which he, as secretary of the navy, had issued in making the naval preparations for war. That chapter was satisfactory and he returned it to Mr. Maclay with his approval. He says he never saw the accounts of the battle of Santiago and the criticism of Rear Admiral Schley until after the book was published. Mr. Maclay was appointed to his present position in the New York navy yard August 23, 1900, having been transferred from the lighthouse service.

Acuses Naval Clique.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—General Felix Agnus, publisher of the Baltimore American, has telegraphed the following to President McKinley:

William McKinley, President, Canton, Ohio.—"Maclay's History of the Navy" is the standard in use at the naval academy. In the third volume, just issued, the historian charges Rear Admiral Schley with being a coward, a liar, a caltiff, an incompetent and insubordinate. In an interview in the American this morning, Maclay, the historian, who is a navy department clerk, classed as a laborer, and attached to the Brooklyn navy yard, says that proofs of this third volume, which should have told the most glorious story in all our naval annals, were submitted to Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson and approved by them in advance of publication, also that Long put him in his present position after he had read and approved this scurrilous attack upon Admiral Schley. These proofs were also submitted to Admiral Dewey, who refused to read them.

If aught were needed to convince any fair-minded man that a clique in the navy department has conspired to traduce the hero of Santiago and that the conspiracy was carried into execution while this brave and gallant officer was suffering expatriation on the fever-infested coasts of South America, this should furnish it. Will you, Mr. President, in view of all this, sit quietly by and permit these conspirators to continue their diabolical work? Every justice-loving American appeals to you to intervene in the name and for the sake of fair play. Next to being right all the time, which no man ever was, the best thing is to find out as soon as possible that you are wrong and right yourself immediately.

FELIX AGNUS, Publisher Baltimore American.

Graders in Bloody Battle.

DENVER, Colo., July 20.—A special to the News from Sidney, Neb., says: Greek and Austrian graders met here in deadly combat. Six Greeks were wounded and one Austrian was killed. After a drunken row the Austrians attacked the Greeks with knives, revolvers and clubs and completely routed them, after severely wounding six of their number. Rade Lubovic, an Austrian, was killed.

Robbed and Drops Dead.

WICHITA, Kan., July 20.—After being robbed on a Choctaw train, returning from El Reno, F. R. Smith, an aged man from Bonham, Texas, dropped dead in a crowded coach. The body was placed in a seat and taken to Oklahoma City. His wife and daughter were with him.

WHEAT IN RUSSIA AND INDIA.

United States Consul General Reports the Yield.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The state department is in receipt of interesting reports concerning the wheat crops of Russia and India. According to a report from Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg there are good reasons to hope that the wheat harvest of 1901 will exceed that of 1900. The spring wheat is more promising than the winter crop, the latter having suffered heavily from various causes. However, it is stated that the loss in the winter crop will be balanced by the amount of spring wheat sown.

Consul General Patterson of Calcutta states that the wheat yield of India, as a whole, is estimated at 5,580,000 tons, 8 1/2 per cent more than the decennial average, and this under adverse conditions, such as cold weather, hail, insects and rust. The export of wheat from India this year, the consul general says, probably will be greatly increased.

Consul Fee at Bombay estimates India's harvest for this year at 6,690,000 tons, or 1,700,000 tons more than last year. The estimated area of growing wheat for the year is 22,500,000 acres, being about 5,000,000 more than the previous year.

PROHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK.

Argentine Active Against Introduction of Throat and Mouth Disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The United States minister at Buenos Ayres has forwarded to the state department a decree, issued by the Argentine government, prohibiting the importation of live stock coming from foreign countries, of the ovine, bovine or any other species that, in the opinion of technical authorities, might carry infection of foot and mouth disease. There is a provision in the decree, however, that such stock coming from foreign countries whose official representations certify that such disease does not exist in their country, and that the necessary precautions have been taken to avoid infection, are excepted from the application of the decree. The decree says that all animals which are shipped before the decree was issued will be submitted to forty days quarantine after their arrival.

SCRAMBLE FOR BROOM CORN.

Drouth Causes Shortage Estimated at Fifteen Thousand Tons.

MATTOON, Ill., July 18.—The scramble between the Union Supply company, or trust, and the agent of the big eastern manufacturers not in the combination for possession of the broom corn yet in growers' hands reached a climax today, when \$125 a ton was offered. The Kansas crop is a failure and it is estimated that there will be a shortage of 15,000 tons.

Fifteen thousand dollars worth of brush was bought in this vicinity Sunday at almost any price demanded. Broom corn men of experience say the brush will rise to \$50 a ton.

To Avenge Killing.

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—Confirmation was received of the report that the Radcliffe hotel, cabins and other buildings belonging to the proprietor of the Grand Mesa lakes were burned yesterday. A mob of seventy-five men, all residents of Delta county, set fire to the property. The incendiarism was intended to avenge the killing of W. A. Womack by Game Warden McHaney last Monday.

Electrical Workers Strike.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—To enforce a demand for an increase of pay to \$3.50 per day all the men employed by the electrical contractors in the city failed to report for work today. They number about 125. Two contractors, non-members of the Contractors' union, signed the agreement today, the Contractors' union last night deciding to refuse the demand.

Bubonic Plague Abroad.

GIBRALTAR, July 19.—The orient liner Ormuz, Captain Coad, from Sidney, N. S. W., for London, which left Colombo, June 28, arrived off Gibraltar with two cases of the bubonic plague on board. She was refused admittance to the harbor and proceeded toward Plymouth.

Shoot Their Own Wounded.

JOHANNESBURG, July 20.—In the course of an inquiry conducted under oath here, various non-commissioned officers and men of the British army confirmed the statement that the Boers shot the Boer wounded at Viakfontein.

CORN BELT IS SOAKED

Generous Rains Fall Over Major Portion of the Southwest.

LATE CROPS AND PASTURES REVIVE

Good Cannot Be Estimated, but Will Prove Immense—Insures at Least Half a Harvest—Four Begins in Western Kansas and Sweeps to Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Generous rains fell this afternoon over the bigger part of the corn belt of the southwest. They came just in the nick of time. The good that will result to late corn and to pastures cannot be estimated, but it will undoubtedly prove immense. Scattering showers fell over the southwest last night and this morning, but in most places up to noon continued accounts of intense heat were reported. The rains began in western Kansas about 1 o'clock this afternoon and traveling east had reached the Missouri line by 4 o'clock. Reports from many counties assert that today's rains, following what little had fallen within the past forty-eight hours, will insure at least half a crop of corn and make pasturage sure. The storm began in Kansas City shortly before 5 o'clock this evening. The fall continued for over half an hour and caused a decided drop in the temperature, the weather bureau recording 83 at 5 o'clock, against 100 at 3 o'clock.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—The rains that have fallen in Kansas last night and today have practically assured a corn yield of at least 50,000,000 bushels, and the yield may be even better. The state is under the influence of a low barometric condition and more rain is expected tonight. Correspondents from numerous Kansas towns in reporting rain say the sky is overcast with clouds tonight and more rain within a few hours is certain. The drouth in Kansas has been broken and with it has gone the excessive hot spell. It is the opinion among those who have been watching the weather conditions that the season will be more favorable to crops from now on.

Good rains are reported tonight over portions of eastern and central Kansas, and in each case is mentioned the fact that the rain is not through. Emporia, Hiawatha, Clay Center, Ellsworth, Salina, Atchison, Sylvan Grove, Great Bend, Concordia, Quenemo, Ottawa, Fredonia and Osage City are among the places favored with rains, which ranged from one-half to two inches.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture is enthusiastic over the result of the rain. He is sure that the corn yield will reach at least half a crop if the present very favorable weather conditions continue.

The manner in which corn has held its own during the drouth was something remarkable and is a source of wonder to the farmers. In some places it has had no moisture for over two months. It has made almost no growth, but the leaves have been kept green and the tassels kept off. Weeds could not flourish in the dry spell any more than the corn and they were easily eradicated. The fields are therefore clean and have a new lease of life since the rain.

TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISM.

That is What John Burns Expects in America.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steel strike in America is attracting much attention in England generally, and while long articles are being printed in the newspapers on the subject, no comment is made in the editorial columns, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune. John Burns has been less reticent, for he forecasts an American Armageddon with the revival of the old anti-slavery feeling and the transformation of trusts into state organizations by the political power of the hordes of workmen. Financiers watch the quotations from Wall street, and are unmoved by socialist trades. Combinations are felt to be on trial in America, and if they survive the great conflict with organized labor concentration of capital will be promoted in England.

Last Furnace Closed.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The last furnace in Lindsay & McCutcheon's mill was closed down at noon. As soon as all the men had let the mill, seven deputy sheriffs were stationed about the plant. The open hearth and billet mills of the Clark plant were running today.

KANSAS GETS SOME SHOWERS.

Freshens Vegetation Even Where Not Enough to Do Permanent Good.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Rain fell over an area of eighty miles around Kansas City early yesterday morning and reports from different parts of the southwest indicate thunder storms and lower temperatures during the day. At Lawrence, Kan., enough rain fell to effectively lay the dust, clear the atmosphere and freshen vegetation, but not enough to do any permanent good. It is the first fall in that vicinity for twenty-six days. At Ottawa and Wellsville, in the next county west from Lawrence, about half an inch of rain fell. At Wellsville there has been no rain for more than three months, and coming now it will do late corn great good if followed by more, otherwise the corn crop in that county will prove an utter failure. Some fields are now too far gone to be revived by any amount of rain. Over one inch of rain is reported at Toronto, Kan., two counties further west. There was a fairly good shower in Kansas City in the morning, but at 11 o'clock the sky was cloudless and the weather bureau reported a temperature of 93. A good rain fell at Camden Point, Mo., three counties east of Kansas City, and it will result in much good to corn, which in that vicinity is still a dark green.

Miami county, Kansas, two counties south from Kansas City on the Missouri line experienced a good rain, the first since April 1. It came too late and early crops in that county are reported a total failure.

CONDITION OF NEBRASKA CORN.

Weather Unfavorable and Early Corn Damaged to Some Extent.

United States Department of Agriculture, Nebraska Section, Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, July 17:

The past week has been hot and dry. The daily mean temperature has averaged 11 degrees above the normal.

The rainfall of the past week has been very light, no amount sufficient to aid crops having been reported.

The hot, dry weather has been very unfavorable for all growing crops. Threshing of winter wheat has made good progress, and the yield is good and the quality fine. Spring wheat and oats have ripened too rapidly in northern counties, and the yield will be somewhat reduced. Early planted corn is beginning to tassel in southern counties and has been considerably damaged by the drouth; later planted corn is standing the drouth well, but corn generally has deteriorated in condition during the past week. Corn is small and late, and most of it has not tasseled, and with rain soon would recover largely from the effects of the dry weather. However, with the rain the crop would generally be decidedly below the average. Apples and fruit generally have been injured, and the hay crop will be less than expected earlier in the season. Potatoes are a very poor crop.

G. A. LOVELAND, Station Director, Lincoln, Neb.

HAVE FAITH IN SETTLEMENT.

Nothing Definite But the General Talk is All Along the Line.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—There were no new developments in the strike during the early hours of the second day. All the plants closed yesterday were shut down tight and matters about the Painter mill, Lindsay & McCutcheon, Clark's Solar Iron works, the Monongahela and Starling plants were quiet. It was stated that Painter's mill was in partial operation, but the only men at work were a few Hungarians who were cleaning up about the yards. Replying to the report that the company had brought a strike breaker from Alabama, Assistant General Manager Parker said: "We can break our own strikes."

Superintendent Albrecht, encountered a few moments later, said the plant would be running in full within a few days. Speculation as to the probable settlement of the strike is general, and among business managers the consensus of opinion is that the combine officials and Amalgamated officials will get together before long and adjust the differences.

Legislature Every Four Years.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 17.—The constitutional convention today provided for quadrennial instead of biennial sessions of the legislature and fixed November instead of August for holding state elections.