

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## A COMPANY WIPED OUT

Infantrymen of Ninth Regiment Surprised While at Breakfast.

### NEARLY FIFTY MEN ARE KILLED

Besides This Many Are Wounded—A Force of Seventy-Two Men Overcome by Greater Number—Insurgents Secure a Rich Prize.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company was at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled retreats.

Of the survivors, who have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded.

According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Captain Thomas W. Connelly, First Lieutenant Edward A. Bumpus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon.

Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth infantry reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents.

The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except twenty-six.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—News of the disastrous fight between troops of the Ninth infantry and the insurgents in the island of Samar yesterday was sent promptly by General Hughes, commanding in that island, to General Chaffee, at Manila, and by him transmitted to the War department. It reached the department during the early hours today and Adjutant General Corbin, realizing the importance, at once made it public, after sending a copy to the White House. General Chaffee's dispatch, which agrees with the Associated Press, is as follows:

"MANILA, Sept. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes reports following from Basey, Southern Samar:

"Twenty-four men Ninth regiment, United States infantry, many wounded, have just arrived from Balangiga; remainder company killed. Insurgents secured all company supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked during breakfast, morning September 28; company, seventy-two strong. Officers, Thomas W. Connelly, captain; Edward A. Bumpus, first lieutenant; Dr. R. S. Griswold, major, surgeon, escaped."

The news created a sensation in official circles. It was the first severe reverse that has occurred for a long time. Still the officials were not unprepared for news of just this character from Samar, in which the revolution started by Aguinaldo still continues. Samar is a country about as large as the state of Ohio and the American forces of occupation number in all between 2,000 and 2,500 men. These are distributed among various posts in the island, a large number being located at the more important centers. Spain never made any efforts to occupy Samar and it only has been for probably three months past that the United States has undertaken that work. The latest report made by General Hughes to the War department was that the number of insurgent rifles in the island aggregated about 300. The Filipinos carried on a guerrilla warfare and operations against them were difficult. The disaster to Company C of the Ninth infantry occurred, it is believed, while it was engaged in an expedition to clear the country of roving bands of these insurgents. The fact that the Americans were attacked while at breakfast indicates the daring and pluck of the insurgents.

Mrs. McKinley Drives Out.  
CANTON, O., Sept. 30.—Mrs. McKinley had two drives again yesterday. On account of dismal weather and the rain of yesterday and last night, the outing was confined to the streets in the city. It was said at the McKinley home last night that there had been no material change in her condition and that she continues to bear up remarkably well.

## STAB MCKINLEY GUARD

Ghouls or Grave Dynamiters Reported to Have Made an Attack.

CANTON, O., Sept. 30.—A strange story comes tonight from West Lawn cemetery, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., is guarding the vault in which the body of President McKinley lies.

It is to the effect that the guard on duty on top of the vault fired a shot at one man who refused to heed his challenge and that the shot was diverted by another man who appeared from another direction. Also that an effort was made to stab the guard.

Military regulations prevent either the officers or the men of the past from being quoted on any matter connected with their service, and for this reason Captain Biddle, who is in command, was obliged to decline to be quoted at the camp tonight. He will make a full report to his superiors at once.

Reliable authorities made the following statement: Private Deprend was on guard duty on top of the vault at a point commanding the entrance below and the approach from the rear. Shortly before 7:30 he saw what he took to be the face of a man peering from behind a tree about forty feet from his post. He watched it for twenty minutes, he says, and at 7:45 saw the man hurry to a tree ten feet nearer. He challenged the man to halt, but this was not heeded and the fellow approached nearer. Deprend leveled his gun and aimed to shoot for effect, but just at that instant another man who came toward him from the opposite side caught the gun, threw it up and the bullet was spent in the air.

## PRELIMINARY TO MESSAGE

President Requests Cabinet Members to prepare Their Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—At the cabinet meeting yesterday only routine matters were discussed. The meeting was attended by Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Knox, the only cabinet member in the city.

It was determined that the cabinet officials should begin at once the preparations of their annual reports. In order that the president might have at an early date such information regarding the executive department as would enable him to prepare his first message to congress.

Regarding the action of the Hawaiian legislature in providing for an additional district court in Hawaii, the president and attorney general are in some doubt. The question of the validity of the act has been raised. Nothing about it will be done at present, but Attorney General Knox will examine it and prepare an opinion upon it for the guidance of the president.

## Columbia Takes First Prize.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In the closest and most soul-stirring race ever sailed for the old America's cup, the white flyer Columbia Saturday beat the British challenger over a windward and leeward course of over thirty nautical miles by the narrow, heart-breaking margin of 39 seconds. As Lipton's latest aspirant for cup honors must allow the defender forty-three seconds on account of the extra 833 square feet of canvas in her sail area, gives Columbia the victory by one minute and twenty-two seconds.

## Labor Riot in France.

RHEIMS, France, Sept. 30.—The gen d'armes have been called out to suppress an outbreak of the grape pickers, who are dissatisfied with the pay they are receiving, and overrunning the Ay district, in the department of Marne, waving red flags, singing the Carmagnole and attacking travelers. The strikers seized one employer whom they wished to hang, but he was rescued by the gen d'armes. Many arrests have been made.

## Kitchener Wants More Horses.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Daily Express publishes a report that Lord Kitchener has asked for 25,000 more seasoned mounted men and for power to hang rebels, traitors and murderers without reference to the home government.

## Will Soon Have Protectorate.

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.—The Bombay Gazette says it believes a British protectorate will soon be proclaimed over Koweyt, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad railroad on the Persian gulf as a result of the Anglo-Turkish dispute.

## MCKINLEY WILL IS READ

Widow Hears the Last Testament of Her Devoted Husband.

### RECEIVES ALL HIS REAL ESTATE

Also An Income on Personal Property During Her Life—Next Care is for Mother and Sister—Document Signed in 1897.

CANTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary Cortelyou came here yesterday to assist Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late president's estate. He arrived at 10 in the morning and was at once driven to the McKinley home. After meeting Mrs. McKinley the question of filing the will was taken up. The trying task of reading it to her was undertaken by the faithful secretary, Mrs. McKinley made a heroic effort to bear up and succeeded in doing so although the ordeal was hard for her.

Last night she rested well. All legal formalities necessary for her to subscribe to were disposed of. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou went to the office of the probate judge and offered the will of President McKinley for probate. They carried with them the following:

"I, Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, deceased, hereby decline the administration of his estate and recommend the appointment of William R. Day and George B. Cortelyou as administrators, with the will annexed."

The recommendation bears the date of September 27, 1901. Following is the text of President McKinley's will:

### TEXT OF THE WILL.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—I publish the following as my latest will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills:

"To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of any personal property of which I may be possessed at death during her natural life.

"I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and personal: To pay my mother during her life one thousand (\$1,000) dollars a year, and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley. If the income from the property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife I give to my brothers and sisters, share and share alike. My chief concern is that my wife from my estate shall have all she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

"Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the city of Washington, District of Columbia. (Seal.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"The foregoing will was witnessed by us, this, the 22d day of October, 1897, at the request of the testator, and his name signed thereto in our presence and our signatures hereunto in his presence.

"G. R. CORTELYOU.

"CHARLES LOEFFLER."

It is given out on authority that the McKinley estate will total \$225,000 to \$250,000, including life insurance of \$67,000. Aside from the \$67,000 mentioned, the estate consists of real estate here and in contiguous towns and deposits in Washington banks. Monday morning has been fixed by the probate court for a hearing prior to probating the will. Then it is expected Secretary Cortelyou and Judge Day will be finally appointed administrators of the estate, with will annexed, and will give bond.

### War Declared on Colombia.

WILLEMSTADT (Via Haytien Cable), Sept. 28.—It is again asserted in well informed cables at Caracas that President Castro will declare war on Colombia at the end of the month. The Venezuelan government is without financial resources and will shortly use the method of South American dictatorships and proceed to raise funds by force. Lack of confidence in the government is manifested everywhere in Venezuela.

## PASSING SENTENCE ON CZOLGOSZ

Words of Judge Titus in Passing Sentence Upon the Assassin.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—Czolgosz, before sentence was pronounced, was permitted to speak as follows:

"There was no one else but me. No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it."

Judge Titus repeated it as follows, owing to the prisoner's feeble voice: "He says no one had anything to do with the commission of his crime but himself; that his father and brother and no one else had anything to do with it and knew nothing about it."

The prisoner continued: "I was not told anything about the crime and I never thought anything about murder until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Judge Titus again repeated as follows: "He never told any one about the crime and never intended to commit it until a couple of days before its commission."

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows:

"In taking the life of our beloved president you committed a crime which has shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilized world. You have confessed that guilt and after learning all that at this time can be learned from the facts and circumstances of the case twelve good jurors have pronounced you guilty and have found you guilty of murder in the first degree.

"You have said, according to the testimony of credible witnesses and yourself, that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it may be so. The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by this statute and it now becomes my duty to pronounce this judgment against you: The sentence of the court is that in the week beginning October 28, 1901, at the place, in the manner and means prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

"Remove the prisoner."

The crowd filed slowly out of the room and court adjourned at 2:26.

## SAMOANS ARE NOT PLEASED

Think Our Government is Not Treating Them as It Should.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—A letter received today from Tutula, Samoa, calls attention to the discontent among the natives over the manner in which the United States governs the islands under its protection. The letter says:

"The opinion here is that the authorities at Washington must either treat this place simply as a protectorate of the United States, allowing the people the right to govern themselves under that protection, or they must lay down settled regulations for the government of the islands and make ample financial provision for carrying out those regulations.

"The inhabitants want to know their real status concerning the United States. Nominally the islands belong to the United States, but the States do nothing, and natives and whites live in a quandry, not knowing which way to move or turn for fear of getting into trouble.

"There has been delay in the payment for lands taken by the United States government for public purposes and also for arms and ammunition turned in by the natives. The Samoans contrast the alleged neglect with the liberality of the Germans at Apia, who are opening up the country, building roads and making other public improvements."

## FORMAL WELCOME FOR KING.

Edward to Be Received With All Court Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Discussing the return of King Edward, the London representative of the Tribune says: Some formalities are required respecting Parliament, but there are no arrears of public business and the king will not be detained more than two days. The rumor mongers give various accounts of his health, but there is nothing authoritative. The king and queen will arrive at Balmoral on Saturday with Princess Victoria and remain at least three weeks. Formalities will not be dispensed with, as it has been erroneously rumored. There will be a guard of honor at Ballater when the king arrives and departs and Balmoral will witness court functions as well as family reunions. Late as the season is, royalty is the magnet that draws wealth and fashion to Scotland. The smart sets are already moving northward and country houses, castles and shooting boxes will be filled with guests and sportsmen during October.

## TROOPS AWAIT ORDERS

Venezuela Has 11,000 and Colombia 8,000 at Frontier Ready to Fight.

### TROUBLE MAY COME ANY TIME

Some Unexpected Incident May Occur to Start a Bloody Conflict—Official Says Venezuela Declined Mediation of Uncle Sam of Necessity.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Monday, Sept. 23.—(Via Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Sept. 26.)—The correspondent here of the Associated Press, in conversation today with a cabinet minister, who requested that his name be withheld, discussed the present situation and was informed authoritatively for publication that Venezuela had no intention whatever of taking aggressive measures against the isthmus or of interfering there in any way, especially as the United States is so directly interested.

"Venezuela's differences," added the correspondent's informant, "are entirely with the Colombian liberals and the Colombian government and in no way with the Colombian people generally. If the Colombian liberals were to triumph tomorrow and the conservatives to fall in consequence, the Venezuelan-Colombian imbroglio would immediately cease to exist. The Venezuelan government earnestly desires the downfall of the present Colombian government, which menaces Venezuela. If war comes, one decisive Venezuelan victory on the frontier over the Colombian regulars probably will effect the downfall of this government and so terminate the war.

"President Castro absolutely does not consider the organization of a grand Colombian republic, composed of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador. This experiment was tried under Bolivar and failed. General Uribe-Uribe, by his recent decree, is alone responsible for this idea, which is credited to President Castro and which the latter repudiates. Venezuela and Colombia could never live under the same government. President Castro knows too much to make the experiment.

"As to the actions of our gunboats before La Hacha during the past month, we were only watching the Colombians' movements. We have not purposely crossed the Colombian frontier. Possibly during the recent engagement at Guajira our soldiers inadvertently passed the indefinite mountain boundary, but that is all, while Colombia has continually crossed our frontier. A fortnight ago the Colombian generals, Valencia and Verti, and the Venezuelan general, Rangel Caracas, decided to invade Venezuela from Cucutota. We are still awaiting the invasion.

"Eleven thousand Venezuelans and 8,000 Colombian troops are drawn up on the frontier awaiting orders. Some unexpected incident may start a bloody conflict. When the Colombians invaded at San Cristobal in July we requested Senor Rico then and there to explain his country's action. He said he must first communicate with Bogota. The minister then proceeded to Colombia and we are yet waiting Colombia's explanation of this invasion.

### Quiet Year at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Cortelyou announced that President Roosevelt would not hold any official functions at the white house until the public reception on New Year's day. After that they will take place at formerly. Formal calls of organizations and officials in a body will be deferred until thirty days from the date of the late president's death. The flag on the executive mansion will fly at half-staff.

### Another Steel Strike.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—Another strike of steel workers that may extend to the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel company is a probability. Within three days of the settlement of the Amalgamated association strike the Bayview steel workers at Milwaukee have declared their intention to again abandon work because of a radical reduction of their wage scale by the company.

### Seth Low Will Accept.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Seth Low announced that he would accept the nomination for mayor by the anti-Tammany forces and added that he would resign the presidency of Columbia university.

## ROOSEVELT FOR RECIPROCITY

Indicates that He is a Strong Believer in the Principle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Smith were the only members of the cabinet present at yesterday's meeting. Like the first meeting last Friday, the time was largely devoted to the explanation of the scope and character of the work of the various departments. The president is anxious to familiarize himself with the general working of the executive departments, and all the members of the cabinet present took the opportunity to give him information.

Secretary Gage talked of the financial situation generally and gave the president a general idea of the present condition of the treasury. He also explained his reason for purchasing bonds for the sinking fund and quoted figures to show that the saving to the government by these purchases would be large. Other members followed in the same general line.

The status of the reciprocity treaty now pending before congress was discussed briefly and the president plainly indicated by his remarks that he believed strongly in reciprocity. After an exchange of views on the subject it was decided that the appointments made by the late president, where no commissions were issued should date from the time President Roosevelt signed the commissions.

## DISCOVER DETAILS OF PLOT

Ed Sastig at St. Louis Confesses to Being Accomplice of Czolgosz.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—Ed Sastig, who was arrested this morning at one of the dry goods stores here on the charge of petty larceny, is believed to be an accomplice of Czolgosz. When taken before Chief of Detectives Desmond he made a confession in which he is said to have given all the details of the plot to assassinate President McKinley. The details of this confession have not yet been made public.

In the confession Sastig, it is stated, implicates Frank Harrigan of the Dewey hotel, Philadelphia, in the plot. Sastig says that on Monday previous to the assassination of President McKinley, Harrigan met him and Emma Goldman in the Michelobe saloon in this city and arranged the details of the murder. The confession is now being made behind closed doors.

Sastig, Chief Desmond says, declares he was present in Buffalo at the time of President McKinley's assassination and tied a handkerchief around the hand in which Czolgosz carried the revolver.

## EMMA GOLDMAN IS NOW FREE

Announces that She Has Promised to Write for Several Magazines.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer, was liberated today after two weeks' incarceration, following the assassination of the president. Attorney Owens for the city informed Magistrate Prindiville that the upper court had freed the men named as Miss Goldman's co-conspirators and that there was no evidence against her.

"Dismissed for want of prosecution; call the next case," said the justice briefly, and in a moment Miss Goldman was shaking hands with her anarchist friends who were in court.

"I have practically no plans for the future at present," she said. "I have promised to write articles for three magazines and journals, but otherwise my path is unmarked."

In company with Mrs. Abraham Isaak, wife of the anarchist editor, Miss Goldman entered a carriage and was driven to the Isaak home. A curious crowd watched her departure, but there was no demonstration.

### Woman Accidentally Shot.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Sept. 25.—Mrs. John Osterson was shot in the side and badly wounded by a 22-calibre rifle in the hands of Harley Nelson. Mrs. Osterson was with a picnic party in the woods and was sitting near some bushes when the boy, not seeing her, fired at a rabbit. The bullet struck Mrs. Osterson in the right side, inflicting a severe wound.

### Germany's Losses in China.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The total losses of the German force during the campaign in China were as follows: Army—Killed in action, 16; died from wounds, 132; died from accidents, 49; died from disease, 184. Navy—Killed in action, 49; died from wounds, 138; died from accidents, 21; died from disease, 89. Total, 658.