

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

VOLUME XIX.

LOUP CITY, SHERMAN COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1902.

NUMBER 19.

FLED IN DISHONOR

A DICTATED REPORT OF THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

LORD METHUEN TO KITCHENER

The Blame Placed on Mounted Troops Who Were Seized with a Panic—All Going Well Until the Tide Changed.

LONDON, March 17.—The war office has received the following communication from Lord Kitchener at Pretoria:

"Lord Methuen has sent me a staff officer with a dictated dispatch, from which it appears that certain particulars previously given are inaccurate. The rear screen of mounted troops was rushed and overwhelmed at dawn. There was a gap of a mile between the ox and the mule convoys.

"The mounted supports to the rear of the screen, with General Methuen, immediately reinforced by all the available mounted troops and a section of the Thirty-eighth battery, maintained themselves for an hour, during which the convoys were closing up without disorder.

"In the meanwhile 200 infantry were being disposed by Lord Methuen to resist the Boer attack, which was outflanking the left of the rear guard. The Boers pressed that attack hard and the mounted troops, attempting to fall back on the infantry, got completely out of hand, carrying away with them in the route the bulk of the mounted troops.

"Two guns of the Thirty-eighth battery were thus left unprotected, but continued in action until every man, with the exception of Lieutenant Nesham, was killed or wounded. Lieutenant Nesham was called upon to surrender, and upon refusing to do so was killed.

"Lord Methuen, with 200 of the Northumberland fusiliers and two guns of the Fourth battery, then found himself isolated, but held on for three hours. During this period the remaining infantry, namely, 100 of the Lancashires with some forty mounted men, mostly Cape police, who had occupied the kraal near the wagons, also continued to hold out against the repeated attacks of the Boers. By this time Lord Methuen was wounded and the casualties were exceedingly heavy among his men. The ammunition was mostly expended and the surrender was made about 9:30 in the morning. The party in the kraal still held out and did not give in until two guns and a pom-pom were brought to bear upon them at about 10 o'clock, making their position untenable. It is confirmed that most of the Boers wore our uniform. Many also wore our badges. Even at close quarters they could not be distinguished from our own men.

"It is clear the infantry fought well and the artillery kept up the traditions of their regiment. In addition to the forty members of the Cape police already mentioned, a few parties of imperial yeomanry and Cape police continued to hold their ground after the panic had swept the bulk of the mounted troops off the field."

MRS. MCKINLEY MUCH BETTER.

Drives to Late President's Tomb and Places Flowers Thereupon.

CANTON, O., March 17.—Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, close friends to the late President McKinley, noted an improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition during their visit with her yesterday. Secretary Cortelyou came last night. Dr. and Mrs. Rixey came today. All left for Washington this evening. The visit of these old friends seemed to give Mrs. McKinley much pleasure. The visitors and Mrs. Barber accompanied Mrs. McKinley for a drive and a visit to the cemetery during the morning. Mrs. McKinley carried a bunch of flowers and herself entered the vault and placed them on the casket. Mrs. McKinley's condition changes little from day to day, but she shows gradual improvement. She now receives scarcely any medical attention.

Govera Assumes Command.

MANILA, March 17.—Govera, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation in the island of Samar declaring that he has succeeded General Lukban, who was captured by the Americans, and that consequently all orders now standing in the name of Lukban are void.

WEARY OF PENSION LAWYERS.

Senators and Congressmen Think They Are Well Rid of Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Senators and members of congress are very much interested in the fact that the pension appropriation bill soon will become a law, because they hope to obtain from it some relief from the pressure on them to secure private pension legislation. The bill contains provisions making it a criminal offense for attorneys, claim agents or other persons to receive compensation for services rendered in connection with the passage through congress of private pension bills. They say there are now many times as many bills before congress as possibly can receive attention during the session, and the number is increasing daily. They recognize that many of the bills represent just claims, but they also feel that claim attorneys have been more active than they were called upon to be. It is also declared that claimants have been imposed upon in many cases and persuaded to pay money for the introduction of the bills, which stand no show of becoming laws. The bill is now in the hands of the president.

PRINCE HENRY WILL RESIGN.

Will Cease to Be Admiral, but Will Go a Step Higher.

BERLIN, March 17.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, after completing the fleet maneuvers during the coming summer, will resign the command of the First squadron, which he has held for two years. Prince Henry has held all positions in the German navy up to that of admiral. The only possible higher command is that of the double squadron maneuvers which have hitherto been conducted under a general inspector of the navy. It is expected that Prince Henry will be in command of the double squadron maneuvers next year.

Emperor William has ordered the battleships Wurtemberg and Baden to appear before Cuxhaven next Tuesday to welcome Prince Henry on his return to Germany on board the Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland. While the official program of Prince Henry's reception has not yet been published, the newspapers say that Emperor William will receive his brother on shore at Cuxhaven.

TO WELCOME PRINCE HENRY.

Emperor William Orders Two Battleships to Participate.

BERLIN, March 17.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, after completing the fleet maneuvers during the coming summer, will resign the command of the first squadron, which he has held for two years. Prince Henry has held all positions in the German navy up to that of admiral. The only possible higher command is that of the double squadron maneuvers, which have hitherto been conducted under a general inspector of the navy. It is expected that Prince Henry will be in command of the double squadron maneuvers next year.

Emperor William has ordered the battleships Wurtemberg and Baden to appear before Cuxhaven next Tuesday to welcome Prince Henry on his return to Germany on board the Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland. While the official program of Prince Henry's reception has not yet been published, the newspapers say that Emperor William will receive his brother on shore at Cuxhaven.

HOUSE WILL UNSEAT RHEA.

Conclusion of Election Contest from Third Kentucky District.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house during the present week will pass the river and harbor bill, will decide the contested election case of Voss against Rhea from the Third Kentucky district and will consider the bill for the retirement of officers of the revenue cutter service. Such is the program of the house leaders. The report in the contested election case is against Mr. Rhea, the sitting member, who is a democrat, and it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that he will be unseated. The revenue cutter service bill was defeated in the last congress, but its friends claim to have hope that it will meet a better fate now.

Creditors Close a Store.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 17.—J. W. Rice Mercantile company, doing a general merchandise business, was closed by H. A. Huntley and the Huntley-Smith Dry Goods company, both of St. Joseph, who hold a mortgage on the stock.

MR. FRYE'S BILL

IT IS DECLARED BY SOME AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

FORAKER FAVORS THE MEASURE

Ohio Statesman Admits Preference for Discriminating Duties, but is Willing to Vote with the Majority—Other Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Throughout the session of the senate yesterday the ship subsidy bill was under consideration. The measure was discussed by Messrs. Foraker of Ohio, McLaurin of Mississippi and Harris of Kansas.

Mr. Foraker supported the bill, although he admitted that he would have preferred to build up the American merchant marine by the levying of discriminating duties. He was willing, however, to defer to the judgment of the majority that the pending measure embodied the better plan. Both Mr. McLaurin and Mr. Harris opposed the measure on the ground that, in their judgment, it was not constitutional. They maintained that it was class legislation, which amounted to little short of robbery of the people for the benefit of a few ship owners. Mr. Harris made the point that the United States now was paying more to the American line for the carrying of ocean mails than was paid to foreign ships for greater service.

Mr. Foraker said that while he had to vote for the bill, he was not entirely satisfied with it. Ever since he had studied the question he had been of the opinion that the most equitable and suitable way to rehabilitate the merchant marine of the United States would be to inaugurate the policy of discriminating duties under which the fathers of the country made our merchant marine the pride of the country.

The senator in charge of the bill (Mr. Frye) had stated clearly the objections to the adoption of the plan of discrimination duties, twenty-one treaties being an absolute bar to that policy.

Referring to the purported purchase of foreign steamship lines, Mr. Foraker said by some it had been mentioned as if it were a crime. The fact was that if any offense detrimental to the country had been committed it had been committed by the senate itself.

As to the relative cost of building and operating ships under the American flag, Mr. Foraker said the preponderance of the evidence was against the proposition that the vessels could be built or operated in this country as cheaply as abroad.

Mr. Foraker asserted that the American line had made no money by carrying the mails under the postal subsidy act and did not care for a renewal of its contract. The proposed legislation was such as would enable the United States to build ships and fly the flag of the merchant marine in every port of the world.

Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi followed Mr. Foraker. He was opposed, he said, not only to the bill, but to the principles it represents. Whatever is given by the government as a subsidy, Mr. McLaurin charged, would be simply a contribution to the dividends of those engaged in shipping, instead of for the purpose of encouraging ship building in this country. He said there had been no decadence in ship building in the United States, as reports tended to show that ship building was experiencing a boom it had not experienced in years.

ASKS FRENCH FOR WAR SHIPS.

Paris Press Advocates Cambon's Idea of Strong Representation.

PARIS, March 15.—The Echo de Paris, commenting on the adoption of the resolution by the United States congress inviting France to participate in the inauguration of the Rochambeau monument at Washington May 24, says:

"M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, has strongly urged the French government to send a war ship to represent France at the ceremony. We hope the ministers of war and of the navy also will be represented by high officials. There is no doubt that it is an excellent opportunity, on the morrow of Prince Henry's visit, to make the exercises, at the Franco-American manifestation of sympathy with Rochambeau, imposing in character and invest them with solemnity and grandeur."

BRYAN IN WASHINGTON.

Holds Informal Reception All Day at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—William J. Bryan arrived in Washington yesterday from New York, en route to Harrisburg, Pa. The fusion members of the Nebraska delegation in congress took breakfast with him, and later he visited the capitol.

At the capitol Mr. Bryan appeared in the members' corridor of the house of representatives and immediately was surrounded by a large crowd of representatives, who gave him hearty welcome. For most of the day quite a number of republicans were presented to him.

The informal reception to Mr. Bryan lasted some time and during its continuance Speaker Henderson came from his private office and Representative Littlefield of Maine temporarily vacated the chair of the house, in committee of the whole, in order to join in the greeting. When Representative Grosvenor of Ohio shook hands with the Nebraska man there was an exchange of good-natured badinage on presidential candidacies.

Representative Swanson of Virginia raised a laugh, when referring to the republican controversy on Cuban reciprocity, he said Mr. Grosvenor had been infused with 20 per cent of democracy. Mr. Bryan took lunch at the house wing.

HARRIMAN GETS GRAND ISLAND.

Union Pacific Instead of Burlington Gets the Road.

ST. JOSEPH, March 14.—The St. Joseph & Grand Island railway, the connecting link between this city and the Union Pacific overland route, has been absorbed by the latter road. There has been marked activity in the St. Joseph & Grand Island stocks in New York for the past month and at a late hour last night it was learned that a majority of the stock of the road had passed into the hands of the Harriman interests. The road was formerly a part of the Union Pacific, but upon the reorganization of the latter road the Grand Island became an independent system and has since remained so. The absorption of the Grand Island by the Harriman interests will give the Union Pacific a direct entrance into St. Joseph over its own tracks, thereby giving this city another direct route to the Pacific coast.

Up to a short time ago it was thought the Burlington had acquired possession of the road.

Dietrich Works a Canal Deal.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Post tomorrow will say that Senator Dietrich of Nebraska proposes a new plan in connection with the Panama offer whereby the \$40,000,000 offer shall be withheld until it is shown that the canal can be constructed for \$200,000,000, the estimated cost. If when completed it shall have cost the government \$160,000,000, the additional \$40,000,000 shall be paid to the Panama company. If, on the other hand, the canal costs \$250,000,000, then the company will forfeit the amount of consideration it asks from the United States.

Will Be Easy in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Ecuadorian minister, Senor Cardo, called at the state department today and had a long conversation with Dr. Hill, the acting secretary of state, respecting the several questions that have arisen of late connected with the development of American interests in Ecuador. It is understood that these are matters of small consequence and are likely to be easy of adjustment, though some time may be occupied in so doing. The United States government has been assured that there will be no denial of justice to Americans in Ecuador.

Appellate Court Bill.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 13.—The committee on judiciary of the house has reported favorably the Temple appellate court bill. This provides for the election of three judges, to be elected at the next general election after the taking effect of the act, one for a term of two years, one for four years and one for six years, and all subsequent terms to be for six years. The court would have jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount does not exceed \$3,000.

Rhodes Loses Strength.

CAPETOWN, March 14.—Cecil Rhodes passed a restless night, which has appreciably told on his strength.

HEPBURN'S BILL

SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

MILLARD OPPOSES THE ACTION

The Nebraskan, Hanna, Kittredge and Pritchard Form the Minority—Measure Retains House Character—Result of a Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The senate committee on isthmian canals has decided, by a vote of 7 to 4, to report the Hepburn bill, providing for the construction of an isthmian canal via the Nicaraguan route.

The action of the committee was taken at a called meeting in the afternoon and came after a brief report by Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee, detailing the result of a conference with Secretary Hay as to the status of diplomatic negotiations with the Central American republics concerning the canal. He stated that the secretary had told him that there are no negotiations in progress between the United States and Colombia concerning the Panama route, and that the new minister from Colombia had not even presented his credentials, but that on the other hand the representatives of this country and those of Nicaragua and Costa Rica had been in consultation and had agreed upon practically all the points to be covered in concession treaties, nothing really being left in that connection but to put the agreements in writing.

He said the governments of those two countries had manifested a disposition to make all the concessions the United States could ask to aid in the construction of a canal, and that among these concessions is one for perpetual right of way.

When the recitation of the report had been completed Senator Hanna suggested that probably the Colombian minister had been detained by untoward circumstances, and proposed that action by the committee should be delayed until an opportunity could be had to ascertain Colombia's position.

This suggestion brought a strong protest from the friends of the Nicaragua route, and Senator Mitchell moved to report the Hepburn bill as it passed the house. Mr. Kittredge moved to amend by postponing action to next Monday—voted down, 4 to 7. Senator Mitchell's motion was carried by the same vote reversed. Some of the members of the committee were absent, but as their positions were understood their votes were counted.

The vote for the Hepburn bill stood: Yeas—Morgan, Mitchell, Hawley, Platt of New York, Harris, Turner, Foster of Louisiana. Nays—Hanna, Pritchard, Millard, Kittredge.

The Hepburn bill authorizes the president to acquire territory for right of way for a canal from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, directs the construction of a canal of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest ships from Greytown on the Atlantic via Lake Nicaragua to Brito on the Pacific, under the supervision of the secretary of war, authorizes surveys of the harbors at the two ends of the route, guarantees the use of the canal to vessels of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and appropriates \$10,000,000 for beginning the work.

ALTGELD'S CAREER CLOSES.

Seized with Fatal Illness at Close of Address for Boers.

JOLIET, Ill., March 13.—Former Governor John P. Altgeld died in room 58, Hotel Munroe, yesterday at 7:09 o'clock. He had been unconscious since midnight.

Mr. Altgeld was the principal speaker at a pro-Boer mass meeting the previous night in the Joliet theater. Just at the close of his speech a sudden dizziness seized him and he was assisted from the stage. The meeting proceeded, the audience not realizing what had happened. Mr. Altgeld was taken to the door of the theater, where several vomiting spells seized him. This continued for nearly an hour and was so pronounced he could not be removed to the hotel.

Physicians were hastily summoned and Mr. Altgeld was carried to the hotel across the street. He retained consciousness and urged the newspaper men to keep the affair quiet for fear of alarming his wife. Shortly before midnight he became unconscious. He remained in this condition until death.

SAYS THE FINAL FAREWELL.

Return Calls Are Made to Prince Henry on Board Deutschland.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who went on board Deutschland about 1 o'clock this morning, after the gala performance in his honor in the Irving Place theater, spent a quiet morning. It was planned that the prince would make several farewell visits, but it was said this morning that the leave takings would take place on Deutschland. Those who were expected to call were German Ambassador von Holleben, Rear Admiral Evans, Adjutant General Corbin, Colonel Bingham, Commander Cowles, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Karl Bueuz, the German consul general at New York, and the mayor of New York.

The police of Hoboken made extra preparations to keep in order the large crowds which gathered in the hope of seeing the prince before Deutschland sailed. The time set for the steamer to leave its pier was 3:30 p. m.

ORDERS BANDITS PUNISHED.

Imperial Chinese Edict Sends Troops to Avenge Murder.

PEKIN, March 12.—An imperial edict just issued commands General Ma to proceed to Jehol, about 80 miles northeast of Pekin, and personally supervise the punishment of the bandits who recently murdered a Belgian priest. The Russian troops were sent across the border to avenge the murder on the theory that the Chinese were unable to repress the actions of the bandits, which menaced the Russians, and the government is anxious to remove all excuse for the presence of Russian troops in that part of China. The Russians are in the district east of Jehol, but the Chinese government statement that they were in Jehol probably was made for the purpose of influencing other governments to take notice of the invasion of the Chinese territory.

The court has sent an envoy to northwestern Russia, where Russian agents are fermenting trouble in conjunction with General Tung Fu Sing.

PRINTING OFFICE BURNS.

The Fremont Tribune Suffers Heavy Loss by Fire.

FREMONT, Neb., March 12.—The Tribune printing plant, owned by Hammond brothers, was gutted by fire yesterday, entailing a loss in the neighborhood of \$50,000, with but \$17,000 insurance.

During the noon hour an employe opened the door to the stock room in the basement and found the entire room ablaze. The fire department responded promptly, but as paper was stored on every floor, smoke was issuing in volumes from every part of the large building when they arrived. It took three hours to conquer the blaze.

The building is a two-story and basement brick, 44x132. The press room in the basement has about three feet of water in it. Loss on paper stock will be about \$10,000, on the machinery, type, etc., \$15,000, and on the building \$10,000.

GERMANS SORRY FOR METHUEN.

Declaration in Diet of Imperial Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, March 12.—In the Prussian Diet today the foreign secretary, Baron von Richthoff, after reading the answer of the British government permitting the delivery of German charitable gifts to the Boers in South African concentration camps, under the surveillance of the camp authorities, declared that the reply guaranteed a just distribution, and said: "The English and German nations are connected by ties of blood, race and friendship. They are cousins and you will find them side by side. Methuen deserves our complete sympathy. As the military attaché to the British embassy in Berlin he enjoyed the friendship of Emperors William and Frederick."

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balances, \$180,542,587; gold, \$92,543,602.

Conger Gives a Banquet.

PEKIN, March 12.—United States Minister Conger gave a banquet to-night to a large party of Chinese princes and officials, including all the prominent members of the foreign office.