

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## HOLD RECEPTION

INDIANAPOLIS DOES HONOR TO PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

## THE FOURTEENTH CONVENTION

Of United Mine Workers of America Met Monday—President Mitchell Thanks the Citizen of Indianapolis or Their Cordial Welcome.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The fourteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America opened here at 10 o'clock. Every train brought delegates from every part of the United States. President Mitchell arrived shortly after 4 o'clock, and was taken immediately to his hotel. The delegates from the western and southern states have arrived. Other delegations which arrived were one from Pittsburg, headed by Pat Dolan and Uriah Bellingham, with seventy delegates; the anthracite delegates numbered over 100 men, the Ohio delegation, headed by the officers of that state and 200 delegates. The Tennessee delegation has also arrived with many delegates, headed by the officers of that district.

President Mitchell was met at Greenfield by a reception committee, representing the Central Labor union of Indianapolis, John J. Appel, August Kuhn and Mortimer Levering, representing the citizens, and Eli Hirschburg and Gus W. Kevers of the Elks. At the time the committee boarded the train President Mitchell was at luncheon, but left the table long enough to meet the committee. He was met at the depot by carriages and, with the committee, was taken to his hotel, where he held an informal reception for a number of his personal friends.

The crowd which assembled at the depot to welcome him was very large. The evening was raw and cold and the train was nearly an hour late, but notwithstanding these drawbacks the people waited. When Mr. Mitchell appeared he was greeted with cheers, which continued until he had left his carriage and entered the hotel. It was expected by the persons who assembled that he would be accompanied by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers did not arrive, however, and probably will not find it possible to attend the convention at all. Those who accompanied Mr. Mitchell were Prof. Frank Warne, instructor of political economy of the University of Pennsylvania, and Harry S. Keffington of the Boot and Shoe Makers' union. Others who arrived on the same train and traveled with Mr. Mitchell the greater part of the journey were John Fahey, president of district No. 9 of the anthracite workers; President W. H. Haskins, Vice President D. H. Sullivan and Secretary-Treasurer G. W. Savage of the Ohio Mine Workers' union.

After the arrival of the president at the hotel many of the delegates, organizers and officers called to welcome him and to extend their greetings. At 6 o'clock a dinner was served in the "ordinary" at the hotel for Mr. Mitchell and the reception committee. After dinner, John Feltman, who acted as toastmaster, called upon President Levering of the Columbia National bank to welcome President Mitchell.

John L. Feltman, president of the Central Labor union, called upon Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell said in part: "To live up to the measure that has been set for me by the people of the United States is indeed a difficult one. The greater number are prone to believe that a man whose name has appeared in the press daily for the past few months and whose picture has been printed in the newspapers from one coast to the other is a great orator. To be a great orator and to be able to make eloquent utterances has always been my wish. I am just a plain talker."

"I have perhaps been honored by organizations of labor as much or more than any one of its many leaders today. Whether I deserve these honors or not I cannot say. I have tried to do my duty toward the men who have chosen me as their leader and I have striven hard for them.

"I heartily thank the people of Indianapolis for the cordial welcome they have extended me. I believe that they have the right conception of the purpose of organized labor. The majority of them believe differ-

ently than they did five years ago, when the unions of the country were blamed wholly for the many strikes and lockouts in factories and in the coal fields.

"I am not here to speak of the merits of the controversy between the operators and miners in the anthracite fields. Strikes and lockouts, however, are foreign to the purposes of organized labor. I do not believe in strikes. I regard them as horrible and the creators of suffering. But I do believe that the laboring men of the country should never surrender the right to strike and to protect themselves against organized capital."

## VENEZUELAN FORT IS SHELLED.

New German Minister Considers Difficulty Practically Over.

PUERTO CABELLO.—The German cruiser Vineta at sunset Thursday night fired a shell at La Vigia, the fort crowning the hills behind this port. The shell, which was fired because men were believed to be in the fort, exploded without causing damage.

The people of Puerto Cabello were at a loss Thursday night to understand the action of the German cruiser. Early in the morning, however, Commodore Scheder sent the following communication to the Venezuelan authorities:

"Referring to my letter of the 9th inst., I have to inform you that I fired a shell yesterday at Fort La Vigia because, against my explicit prohibition, the presence has been observed there of unauthorized persons. Judging from reports, those persons were soldiers."

This statement is denied by the authorities here.

## ABRAM HEWITT DEAD.

Passes Away at His Home in New York.

NEW YORK.—Abram S. Hewitt, former mayor of New York and for many years representative in congress, died at 6 o'clock Monday morning in his 81st year, having been critically ill for ten days. With him at the moment of his death were his wife, his three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Hewitt, who has been in feeble health for some months, was attacked with obstructive jaundice on January 8, and from the first it was realized by his attending physicians, Drs. E. L. Keyes and E. L. Keyes, jr., that there was practically no hope of the aged patient's recovery. On the following Sunday it was thought that Mr. Hewitt could not survive the night, and the members of his family were summoned to his bedside, but his wonderful vitality kept him alive for a week longer. On Thursday Mr. Hewitt rallied so strongly that some hope was entertained that he might recover, but on the following night a collapse occurred and it was then evident that the end was not far off. A slight improvement was noted on Saturday morning, but late that night the physicians notified Mr. Hewitt's son, Peter Cooper Hewitt, that death was imminent, and that the other children, Edward R. Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Mrs. J. O. Green, Miss Sarah Hewitt and Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, were summoned and, with their mother, remained by the bed side until the end.

The funeral services, which will be conducted by Bishop Potter, will be held in Calvary church, of which Mr. Hewitt was a member, on Wednesday.

## Preparing the Indictments.

CHICAGO, Ill.—When the grand jury especially convened to investigate the coal famine in Chicago shall make its report it is expected that there will be thirty-nine true bills returned against coal dealers. The indictments, it is said, will charge the coal dealers with violations of the anti-trust laws and with blacklisting. For several hours stenographers were at work writing up the indictments, which will be submitted when the grand jury shall convene.

It is asserted that there are one or two indictments which at least three of the jurors are in favor of withdrawing, and there will be a vote taken on these bills before the report of the jury is made to the court.

The charges made against the coal dealers, it is said, are of two kinds, conspiracy to fix prices, this charge being made against operators, and blacklisting. The charge of blacklisting is made against retailers and especially, it is said, against the Retail Dealers' association of Illinois and Wisconsin.

## FREE COAL GIVEN

BILL GRANTING REBATE OF DUTY PASSES THE HOUSE.

## HARD COAL TARIFF OFF FOR GOOD

Senate Sends Measure Back with Single Amendment, Which is Adopted—Cushman, Jones, Gaines, Mondell and Patterson Vote Against It.

WASHINGTON.—The bills reported from the ways and means committee Wednesday providing a rebate on coal for one year was passed in short order by the house by 253 to 5, those voting against being Messrs. Cushman and Jones (Wash.), Gaines (W. Va.), Mondell (Wyo.), and Patterson (Penn.), all republicans.

The only opposition came from members representing coal states, who expressed the fear that the admission of Chinese-mined Canadian coal would injure the industry of their states. Both Mr. Dalzell (Penn.) and Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the republican leaders, expressed the opinion that the bill would not relieve the existing distress, but admitted that it would satisfy the public demand for action and show the disposition of congress to do what it could.

The democrats, although they all supported the bill, took the view that it did not go far enough, saying coal should go on the free list, and when the bill came back from the senate with a provision which practically conceded this point they applauded vigorously. The senate amendment was adopted without division.

Rapid progress was made with the army appropriation bill, the most important amendments being an increase in the number of officers in the signal corps by twenty-three, namely, one colonel, two lieutenants, four majors, two captains and eight first lieutenants, and another to prevent the discontinuance of the army transport service without action of congress.

The chairman of the judiciary committee introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be and is hereby directed to investigate and report to this house, with all convenient speed, the opinion of that committee as to the power of congress to declare that a necessity has arisen for taking possession of all coal, coal beds, and coal mines in the United States, and all lines of transportation, agencies, instruments and vehicles of commerce necessary for the transportation of coal; and that if in the opinion of that committee, the power exists and the necessity for the exercise of such power has arisen, that the committee forthwith report to this house a bill declaring the necessity, providing fully and in detail the occasions, modes, conditions and agencies for said appropriation, that will fully and completely exhaust the power of congress in that regard.

## COAL ON FREE LIST.

Ways and Means Committee Will Provide for Rebate.

WASHINGTON.—The ways and means committee of the house decided to report a bill providing for a rebate, equal to the duty now imposed, on all kinds of coal coming from all countries for a period of one year.

This bill is a substitute for the one introduced by Representative Hill of Connecticut, which provided for a rebate until June 30 next. It is expected the bill will be called up in the house at noon.

The bill adopted provides: "That the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby authorized and required to make full rebate of duties imposed by law on coal of every form and description imported into the United States from foreign countries for the period of one year from and after the passage of this act."

Representative Richardson (Tenn.) proposed an amendment striking out the words "for a period of one year," which was voted down. He then proposed an amendment placing all coals on the free list, which was likewise voted down.

The final vote on the adoption of the bill was unanimous.

Representatives Payne, Dalzell and Grosvenor held a conference with the president relative to the action which had been taken by the committee.

The committee reported the bill, but will not call it up in the house for consideration today, as originally contemplated, the decision having been

reported to bring it up under a rule Wednesday.

The report of the committee, submitted to the house by chairman Payne, after recommending the passage of the bill, says:

This is an emergency measure demanded because of the scarcity and high price of coal resulting from the recent prolonged strike in the anthracite coal mines.

Precedents for such action are found in the Chicago fire and the fire at Eatsport, Me., in which cases congress gave rebates on the duties on lumber used in rebuilding the burned districts. Whether the legislation will increase the importance or reduce the price of coal is a question on which men differ, but it is all congress can do in the premises and will satisfy the demand of many of our citizens. While there is a threatened coal famine in any part of the country, we cannot turn a deaf ear to the cries of the people.

The committee did not consider it best to make any changes in the tariff on coal after the period of one year had expired, preferring to bring in this as a purely emergency measure and not desiring to go into the question of tariff revision, even upon this one article. If any relief can come to the people from such legislation it will be amply secured in the period provided for in the bill.

## ISSUE CIRCULAR.

Mitchell Urges Miners to Increase the Output.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America issued the following circular letter to all local unions in the anthracite district:

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of the United Mine Workers of America in the Anthracite Region.—Gentlemen: You are no doubt aware that a serious coal famine exists in inland and seaboard cities, due to the shortage of the anthracite coal supply. The situation has reached an acute stage and has resulted in great suffering and hardship to the poor, whose earnings are insufficient to enable them to pay the excessive prices now being charged for fuel, and it is subjecting the general public to great inconvenience.

To relieve the situation and alleviate as far as possible the situation now being endured, it is the duty of everyone connected with the production of coal. With this end in view, we are prompted to address this communication to all members of our union and request that they co-operate with the management of the mines in an effort to increase the production of coal. The gravity of the situation is such as to require that every mine worker shall exert himself and use every effort at his command to this end.

Upon reading this communication in the columns of the daily papers local unions should hold meetings and devise means by which the daily output of the mines may be increased. These efforts should be continued until the weather moderates and the great necessity for fuel shall have passed.

JOHN MITCHELL,  
President United Mine Workers of America.

T. D. NICHOLLS,  
THOMAS DUFFY,  
JOHN FAHY,  
President Anthracite Districts.

## No Crime to Steal Coal.

TOLEDO, O.—The work house board has issued an order setting at liberty all prisoners held for stealing coal from the railway yards and tracks. The order includes directions to the superintendent to receive no more prisoners from any court sending them in for petty coal thefts. It is said that no prosecutions for coal thefts will be recognized by the board during the coal famine.

## Hello Girls Go on Strike.

TOPEKA, Kan.—National officers of the Telephone Workers' union are here looking after a strike that has been begun by the Missouri and Kansas employes in this city.

In a statement issued the officers say they will call a strike of all the union telephone workers on the Bell lines in both Missouri and Kansas unless the demands are complied with.

## Perkins Must Resign Post.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—The absence without leave of Lieutenant Edward O. Perkins, Fourth cavalry, United States army, has been reported to the war department. In case of his return to the post his resignation will be asked for.

## ENDS IN TRAGEDY

LIEUT. GOV. TILLMAN SHOOTING EDITOR GONZALES.

## WILD EXCITEMENT IN COLUMBIA

Wounded Man is Said to Be on the Verge of Death and His Friends Threaten to Mete Out Vengeance Upon His Slayer.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In the shadow of the South Carolina state house the lieutenant governor, James H. Tillman, shot and probably mortally wounded Narciso Gonzales, founder and editor of the Columbia State, a newspaper which has since its inception bitterly opposed the Tillman faction in South Carolina politics.

The two men have been sworn enemies for some years and Tillman's animosity was accentuated by Gonzales' pronounced editorial opposition to him as a candidate for the nomination during last fall's primary. In that connection Gonzales made an editorial reference to Tillman as a liar, scoundrel and a debauchee. A challenge to a duel followed, but Gonzales ignored it.

It is rumored that the immediate cause of the attack was a message sent by Gonzales to Tillman. At the Columbia hotel Tillman said to a group of his friends:

"Gonzales has sent me word that when we meet again we shall settle our difficulty with pistols."

Gonzales' friends deny that he sent a message of any character to Tillman. Statements of eye-witnesses to the tragedy are somewhat conflicting and it cannot be stated positively whether or not any words passed between the men before the shot was fired.

The condition of the wounded man is regarded by the surgeons as critical. Tillman was arrested and is confined in the county jail pending the outcome. The affair caused great excitement in the city, which is filled with politicians who are here to participate in the inauguration of the new state governor. Lieutenant Governor Tillman's term will expire within a few days.

Editor Gonzales was on his way to dinner from his office when he met Mr. Tillman. Mr. Tillman was accompanied by two state senators.

It is said not a word was spoken as the editor and the lieutenant governor met face to face. Tillman instantly drew a revolver, it is said by eye witnesses, and placing it close to the body of Gonzales, fired without a word being spoken.

Gonzales staggered and then, catching his balance, turned toward the man who had shot him. Tillman had the smoking revolver in his hand with the muzzle pointed at the wounded man.

"Coward!" shouted Gonzales, as he was caught by parties who had rushed to his assistance.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman was immediately placed under arrest and Mr. Gonzales was hurriedly carried to the office of the Columbia State, where medical aid was summoned.

In the city the wildest excitement prevailed and thousands congregated at the scene of the shooting and at the newspaper offices.

Mr. Gonzales declares he has given no recent offense for the shooting.

## Dies of Yellow Fever.

PANAMA, Colombia.—Lieutenant Mitchell, a graduate of Annapolis, who was an officer on board the Colombian government gunboat, died Saturday night of yellow fever. Several of Bogota's officers left here for the United States about two weeks ago. Lieutenant Mitchell then was prevented from accompanying them by illness.

## Steam Packet and Crew Lost.

LONDON.—The steam packet Upupa from Cardiff for Cork has been missing since last Friday. Wreckage which has been washed up on the coast near Cork leaves no doubt that the vessel foundered during the gale. She had a crew of twenty men and some steerage passengers on board. She was owned in Cork.

## Don't Try to Get Cars.

RANA, Ill.—Although many were on hand, 300 miners employed by the Pana Coal company quit work. The miners said the operators did not try to get cars.

## LEPER COLONY IN HAWAII.

Senate Committee Recommends Federal Control of Settlement.

WASHINGTON.—The senate committee on Porto Rico and the Pacific coast met to receive the report of the sub-committee appointed at the last session of congress to investigate conditions in the Hawaiian islands.

The sub-committee consisted of Senators Mitchell of Oregon, Burton of Kansas, Foster of Washington, Cockrell of Missouri and Blackburn of Kentucky. The last two named did not visit the islands, but Senator Blackburn joined in the recommendations, numbering twenty-six.

The visit to the islands was made last September and covered twenty-five days, during which time forty-three meetings were held and 176 witnesses were interrogated.

The investigation was general and covered all questions with which the government could possibly be concerned, including the laws, local and federal, and their execution; the public lands, labor, the plantations, the harbors, taxation, the leprosy settlement, Queen Liliuokalani's claims and other subjects.

The condition of affairs in the leper settlement on the island of Molokai excited the liveliest interest.

## PRUSSIA RUNS FAR BEHIND.

Big Deficits for Years of 1901 and 1902 and Must Borrow for 1903.

BERLIN.—The Prussian diet was reopened Tuesday. The chancellor, Count von Buelow, read the speech from the throne. No mention was made of foreign matters nor of the canal bill. The speech took a gloomy view of the finances of Prussia. It said the accounts for 1901 closed with a deficit of 9,375,000 marks, and added that it was not anticipated that the accounts for 1902 would be appreciably more satisfactory. As for 1903, a demand would have to be made on public credit for a considerable loan, in order to establish equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure, as in consequence of the depression in agriculture, trade and industry a further depreciation in the receipts of several of the administrative departments would result.

Bills were announced for furthering the Germanization of the Polish provinces of Prussia, for their economic development and for increasing the salaries of officials and teachers there. Measures to improve the administration of the railroads and for the extension of the state railroad system also were proposed.

## Accuses Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the senate on Thursday Mr. Tillman continued his arraignment of trusts and monopolies, and again charged that the attorney general was responsible primarily for lack of action against trusts.

The statehood bill was under discussion for a short time. Mr. Foraker urging the right of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to be admitted into the union.

Mr. McLaurin (Miss.) called attention to charges that the people of Indianola, Miss., had been guilty of threats and intimidation against the postmaster, and declared them to be untrue, remarking that his object in bringing the matter to the attention of the senate was in order that his denial might go into the Congressional Record as an answer to those who made the charge.

The senate at 5 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

## Hold Coal and People Die.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The charges that there is enough anthracite coal in local yards to relieve the famine, temporarily, has been substantiated by a committee of the common council.

While thousands of people in the city have been begging for coal at any price and have been turned away daily from the coal offices, and while untold suffering and illness have been caused in the last few weeks, all for the lack of fuel, 10,000 tons more than was needed to end all this misery has been lying idle in storage at the yards of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, Sixth and Canal streets. This, in brief, was the discovery made by the aldermen Wednesday. Whether the coal was held for high prices is not known, as the agents decline to make a statement.

## Crown Prince in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The German crown prince, Frederick William, has arrived here on a visit to the czar.