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SIGN PROTOCOLS

AS TO METHOD OF VENEZUELAN SETTLEMENT.

BLOCKADE IS TO BE RAISED

Representatives of Powers and Empire Named by Roosevelt Settle All but Preferential Treatment—What the Protocols Provide.

WASHINGTON—Mr. Bowen Friday signed with each the three protocols providing for the immediate raising of the Venezuelan blockade and for the reference of the question of preferential treatment to The Hague arbitration tribunal.

At 11:30 Herbert Dering, first secretary of the British embassy, announced that the British protocol had just been signed and that the signatures of the Italian and German protocols would follow in the order named.

The British protocol was in English, the Italian in Italian, and the German in German and English.

Mr. Bowen signed in duplicate for Venezuela, Sir Michael Herbert for Great Britain, Signor Mayor Des Planches for Italy and Baron Von Sternberg for Germany.

Immediately after the signing of the last protocol cables were dispatched to London, Berlin and Rome announcing the fact. It is expected that the commanders of the blockading fleet will receive orders within the next twenty-four hours to withdraw their vessels.

The protocols also provide for the return of all Venezuelan vessels, war and merchant, which have been captured by the allied fleet.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy received advance payments of £5,500 each, Great Britain receiving its payment on the signature and Germany and Italy within thirty and sixty days from date. Germany, in addition, will receive five monthly payments until the amount paid in advance aggregates \$340,000.

As a guaranty for the satisfaction of their claims, Mr. Bowen pledges the allies a share with the other creditor nations in 30 per cent of the customs receipts of the two ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. This percentage will be set aside beginning March 1 and retained in the Venezuelan treasury until The Hague tribunal decides whether it will be distributed without preference between the claimant nations, or whether Great Britain, Germany and Italy shall receive preferential payments.

Italy gains immediate payment of its first class claims without further adjudication as soon as the joint commission at Caracas has passed on the remainder of its claims.

In round figures the adjudicated Italian claims amount to \$560,000, from which will be subtracted the \$27,500 to be paid sixty days from the signature of the protocol. The Italian ambassador also has secured for his government the insertion of an agreement that Venezuela will insert in its treaty with Italy the favored nation clause possessed by the other nations.

CUBA TO BORROW MILLIONS.

Will Issue Bonds to Pay Soldiers and Aid Insular Agriculture.

HAVANA—The joint committee of the senate and house has prepared its report on the soldiers' pay bill. It provides for a 5 per cent bond issue of \$35,000,000, \$4,000,000 of which will be expended in the aid of agriculture, and the balance in paying the soldiers.

The loan is guaranteed by stamp acts, and duties on liquors, matches and tobacco, but the committee does not propose to levy the duty on tobacco until ten years hence, when a portion of the principal loan becomes due.

Powers Will Sue Together.

LONDON—Mr. Bowen's formal acceptance of the British protocol is not believed here to be likely to hasten to any great extent the conclusion of the Venezuelan negotiations. The allies' ambassadors have been strictly enjoined not to sign any of the protocols until all three powers are satisfied with the terms, when the signatures will be simultaneous. When the question of separate treatment of the allies is brought before The Hague court of arbitration the triple alliance will appear as one power, their interests being regarded as identical.

DEMAND FOR CASH.

Germany Wants \$340,000 Before Arbitration.

WASHINGTON—Germany has ignored its previous engagement, made with Mr. Bowen by Count A. von Quadt-Wykradt-Izzy and insisted on a cash payment of \$340,000, or a lien on the customs receipts of one of the Venezuelan ports until this is paid. This information was conveyed to Mr. Bowen Wednesday by Baron von Sternberg.

Mr. Bowen immediately refused to yield the receipts of any port prior to The Hague decision, but left the matter of a cash payment to the German minister to determine.

"If Germany can afford to confess that it does not stand by agreements signed by its duly accredited diplomats," replied Mr. Bowen, "I am willing to guarantee payment on the day the protocol is signed of the total amount asked in the original ultimatum."

That response has been cabled to the German foreign office.

Great Britain and Italy have renounced any responsibility for the action of Germany and have informed Mr. Bowen that they will stand by all agreements made with him and will not be influenced by the action of Germany.

With the exception of the demand for an increased cash payment the German protocol, in all essential respects, conforms to that of Great Britain, but is more concise. All three protocols provide for the immediate return of all vessels seized by the blockading ships.

It is stated that the action of Germany in asking for \$340,000 instead of contenting itself with £5,500, is due to a misunderstanding of certain steps in the negotiation which had been passed on by Count von Quadt before the arrival of Baron von Sternberg.

In the original ultimatum addressed to Venezuela by the three governments 15,300 bolivars was demanded by Great Britain and Germany and 2,500,000 bolivars by Italy.

A paper was signed at the British embassy by the three representatives of the allies, the British and Italian ambassadors and the German charge, Count Quadt, and by Mr. Bowen, by which the allied powers agreed to accept a cash payment, or an adequate guaranty for the eventual satisfaction of their claims, as a condition precedent to the raising of the blockade.

Mr. Bowen offered 30 per cent of the customs receipts of Puerto Cabello and La Guayra as a guaranty for the payment "of all claims." Later he consented to give the British government £5,500 cash in view of their contention that they desired immediate satisfaction for outrages committed on British subjects. No objection was made at the time by the Italian ambassador or the German charge. The three powers accepted the guaranty offered as entirely satisfactory.

MOUNTED MEN ROB A TRAIN.

Burlington Express Held Up Soon After Midnight Near Butte.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Burlington express, No. 6, eastbound, was held up shortly after midnight on the Northern Pacific tracks, eight miles east of here, near Homestead, by five mounted men.

They covered the sides of the train with their guns, uncoupled the engine, mail and express cars, and ran them ahead of the train about two miles.

The trainmen of the passenger train, after the robbers had left with the engine and cars, hastened back toward Butte and met an incoming freight train, the engine of which was uncoupled and run to Butte and the alarm given. A sheriff and posse and force of police have left for the scene on a special train. The railway officials have asked the penitentiary officials for their bloodhounds.

MELVILLE ABOUT TO RESIGN.

Naval Engineer-in-Chief is to be Succeeded by Captain Rae.

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral George W. Melville will relinquish his post as engineer-in-chief of the United States navy within the next few weeks and will be succeeded by Captain Charles W. Rae, now on duty as a member of the examining board in this city.

It had been expected that Rear Admiral Melville would remain in his present position until August, at least, and his friends anticipated that he would not withdraw from active service before January, 1904, when the term of office for which he was appointed will expire.

BALKAN OUTLOOK

GROWS MORE SERIOUS WITH EACH PASSING DAY.

TURKEY CALLS BATTALIONS

Porte Increases Men in the Disturbed District by Many Thousands—Austria Stops Soldiers' Leave and Gets Transports Ready.

LONDON.—A special from Rome says: Italy has fully consulted in the court of the Lamesdorff-Goluchowski conference on Macedonia and promised to support the proposed action. The scheme for reforms includes a demand for the assembling of an international congress to adjust the details. This will be supported by a demonstration of European war ships off Salonica, where they will remain while the congress is in session.

Orders have been given to the Austrian Lloyds at Trieste to be prepared, at short notice, to furnish sufficient transports to convey a large army to Dalmatia. Leaves of absence have been canceled, the reserves have been warned and the railroads notified to be ready to deal with large bodies of men and supplies.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Fourteen battalions of redifs (emergency militia) of the Third army corps, whose headquarters are at Salonica, have been ordered to join the colors.

According to official statements these troops are intended to replace the reserve battalions called out to quell the Macedonian outbreak last autumn.

The latter are still under arms and it is generally believed that they will be kept with the colors.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi, one of the sons of the great patriot, who raised a force of Italian volunteers for Greece during the Graeco-Turkish war, is organizing a volunteer expedition to assist the Macedonians in the rising against Turkish rule, which is believed to be impending.

ST. PETERSBURG.—M. Bakmetkief, the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia, Bulgaria, who came here to see the czar and the foreign minister, Count Lamsdorff, is said to have described the situation in Macedonia as leaving little hope of a pacific solution.

The government, therefore, is more desirous of localizing the outbreak than of securing the success of the Austro-Hungarian scheme of reform. In pursuance of this object Russia has advised Bulgaria to declare a state of siege in the agitated districts.

VALUABLE MAIL PACKAGE LOST.

Letters Containing \$50,000 in Commercial Paper Missing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A package of letters containing upwards of \$50,000 in commercial paper was lost by the postal authorities from a pouch on the Pennsylvania train leaving Louisville at midnight January 31 and running to Chicago via Indianapolis.

The postal authorities have failed to produce the missing package. The loss was first made known by complaints coming to the Indianapolis postoffice from towns along the line. Twenty-one complaints have been made and nearly all speak of letters lost with commercial paper in them. The theory at present at the postoffice is that the package was left in a pouch through the carelessness of an employe after it was thought to have been emptied. No suspicion rests on any one of wrong doing, and no attempt has been made to cash any of the missing checks.

SHIRKS HIS PERSONAL TAX.

John D. Rockefeller Pleads Poverty to Commissioners.

NEW YORK.—John D. Rockefeller, jr., is supposed to be about the richest young man in America, but he owes \$400,000 and has only \$30,000 worth of personal property, according to the statement filed with the department of taxes and assessments.

Mr. Rockefeller was assessed at \$500,000. From what could be learned at the tax office he called there and stated that he had \$400,000 in debts and that his personal property above his debts was worth only \$30,000.

ROOT NOT READY TO RESIGN.

Will Continue in the Cabinet for an Indefinite Period.

WASHINGTON.—"There is no foundation for the story," declared Secretary Root, referring to the publication of a rumor in New York that he will resign his position in the cabinet after the adjournment of congress March 4, and resume his law practice in New York.

He said that the report undoubtedly originated from chance conversations he frequently had with friends whenever he visited New York. He was asked if he did not expect to resume his law practice there and he invariably replied that he did, and when asked when he was likely to do so he usually gave the non-committal reply that he would take up his law business in New York "when his job in Washington was done."

CATTLE AGAIN DISEASED.

Foot and Mouth Epidemic Takes Fresh Start in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON.—The foot and mouth disease has become serious again in Massachusetts and Dr. Salmon will return to Boston in a few days to investigate the situation.

BOSTON, Mass.—The recrudescence of the cattle disease in Massachusetts reported by the bureau of animal industry at Washington is in the towns of Needham and Medfield in Norfolk county, some twenty miles southwest of Boston.

The cases were reported to the state cattle bureau last week and a herd of thirty-nine pure bred Jerseys was slaughtered on Monday after condemnation, by Drs. Thompson and Durfee, representing the federal authorities, and Dr. Austin Peters, of the state cattle commission.

HOUSE WELL ADVANCED.

The Appropriation Bills are Nearly All Through.

WASHINGTON.—The appropriation bills are well advanced in the house for this stage of the session. With nearly three weeks remaining only three supply bills remain to be acted on.

Two of these, the naval and fortification bills, are on the calendar and will be passed this week. Delays of these bills in the senate, however, now promise to crowd things during the final hours.

The Fowler currency bill, which has been postponed from time to time, is to have a special rule making it a continuing order at the first opportunity this week. But if it reaches the stage of consideration it will be side tracked whenever an appropriation bill or conference report is ready.

SLOW PROGRESS IN HOUSE.

Sharp Criticism Made on the Cost of Keeping White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The house made slow progress with the sundry civil bill Thursday, covering forty twenty-seven pages and leaving forty pages still to be disposed of. The delays were occasioned by a rather protracted discussion of the item in the bill for the maintenance of the White House, and considerable debate on the item appropriating \$3,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Philippines.

Mr. Gainese (dem., Tenn.) and Mr. Fitzgerald (dem., N. Y.) criticized the greatly increased cost of maintaining the White House. An amendment to cut in half the appropriation for the relief of distress in the Philippines was defeated, but the language of the paragraph was modified to require annual reports of the expenditure of the money.

Is Bad for Sea Rioters.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Thursday introduced a bill providing fines of \$1,000 for persons engaged in riots at sea. A bill providing for postal checks in place of all bills of less than \$5 was introduced by Senator Penrose.

SEES SALVATION IN TRUSTS.

Holds Combines Alone Able to Meet American Competition.

BERLIN.—Minister O. Comerie Meller, in the course of an address in the chamber of commerce, said:

"The United States will be Germany's chief competitor in the world's markets in the future. We must therefore learn from the Americans to adopt their business methods, the salient feature of which is the concentration of capital and trade into trusts."

THE TRUST BILLS

WHAT ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX HAS TO SAY.

ADMINISTRATION IS SATISFIED

The Legislation Will Give Opportunity to Test Many Points and Obtain Useful Court Decisions Without Harming Country's Industry.

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Knox, who is known to have proposed many clauses of the anti-trust bills recently passed, being asked the administration's opinion on the legislation, said:

"The legislation affecting the trusts passed at this session of congress is satisfactory to the administration and the prompt response to the president's requests is highly gratifying. A long stride in advance has been accomplished and the promises of last fall have been made good."

The giving and taking of railroad rebates is now prohibited by a law capable of effective enforcement against corporations as well as individuals, and the courts of the United States are clothed with jurisdiction to restrain and punish violations.

The act creating the department of commerce vests in that department complete authority to investigate the organization and business methods of corporations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and, to that end, to compel the testimony of persons having the desired knowledge.

The legislation is concise in its terms, but comprehensive in its scope. Under its provisions a fair opportunity will be afforded to test the effect upon the tendency toward industrial monopoly of its guarantees of no favors for the great producer as against the small one.

Discretion is lodged in the president as to the publication of facts useful to the public and a wise administration of the law promises much that is helpful and nothing that is harmful.

The law to expedite the hearing of cases and giving an appeal directly to the supreme court from the court of first instance assures, within a reasonable time, authoritative decisions upon important questions on the knowledge of which future legislation, if necessary, can be confidently framed.

Upon the whole, the situation is eminently satisfactory and is the result of concessions, modifications of views and forms of expression upon the part of many earnest and thoughtful men who have endeavored, within a brief session, to meet a rational public demand in a rational and effective way.

The Child Saving Institute of Omaha.

The child saving institute of Omaha is distinguished from other organizations in that this institution in some cases allows parents and relatives to know where the children are placed. Some years ago an appeal was made to another society to take charge of a little girl nine years of age, whose mother had died in Omaha. The grandmother of the child, who was 70 years of age and very feeble, was anxious to know where the little girl would be placed. This society said "No, you can never know her location." The grandmother was anxious to receive occasionally little letters that her granddaughter might write. Being refused, an appeal was then made to the Child Saving Institute of Omaha and the little girl was placed in a home near Fullerton, Neb., since which time she has written many comforting letters to the old lady in her declining years. It does not appear to this institution that any harm was done to the child nor any one else, in allowing her grandmother to know her whereabouts. There are many similar cases.

New Greek Letter Fraternity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new secret letter fraternity named the Sigma Nu Phi, designed to embrace chapters in all the law schools of the United States, has filed articles of incorporation here. Members of other fraternities will not be admitted. The membership will be confined entirely to undergraduates of law schools and alumni associations and their faculties. It is proposed ultimately to own a fraternity house in Washington and to publish a paper here. The incorporators are members of the faculty and under graduates of the National University School of Law.

WAS NOT LOOKING FOR WAR.

Uncle Sam Will Have Vessel on the Scene.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although it was recognized here that the feeling between several of the Central American republics was at high tension because of the political conditions existing there, yet the officials were not prepared for reports that war had been declared. No later than Saturday last Senator Lopez, the Salvadorean minister, had reassuring advices from his government which indicated that the people were for peace. Secretary Hay has been exerting his influences, merely in the capacity, however, of a good friend, to prevent the outbreak or hostilities in Central America.

The United States will soon have naval representation on the Pacific coast, as Admiral Glass is about to leave for Amalapa island, off Honduras.

CONFESSES TO THE HOLD UP.

Two Men Arrested at Butte for the Burlington Job.

BUTTE, Mont.—George Cole, under arrest here, has made a confession of the Burlington hold-up of Wednesday and implicates George Howard, alias Joe Kirby. He says they sent a boy to hire a rig at Morrow's livery stable on South Main street about 9:30 Tuesday night. They drove to the scene of the hold-up and held up the train. Kirby had two guns, but was too drunk to use them. Kirby is the man who jumped on to the engine as the train was nearing Homestead and compelled the engineer to stop and made the fireman get down. But for Kirby's drunken condition, Cole says, they would have met with better success. Cole and his companion were arrested because they had just come to town and answered the general description of the two hold-ups.

HIS ANSWER IS EVASIVE.

Cleveland Does Not Say that He is Not Candidate for President.

CINCINNATI—in response to a direct inquiry as to whether he was a candidate or will accept another nomination for the presidency the following has been received from former President Grover Cleveland:

"PRINCETON, N. J.—To the Editor of the Times-Star, Cincinnati: Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., asking on behalf of the Times-Star for an expression regarding my intentions as related to the next democratic nomination for the presidency. I cannot possibly bring my mind to the belief that a condition or sentiment exists that makes any expression from me on the subject of the least importance. Yours very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

HE RETURNS TO MISSOURI.

Cole Younger Goes to the Scenes of His Earlier Life.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Cole Younger, the pardoned bandit, left St. Paul and Minnesota Saturday for his old home in Missouri, which he has not seen in twenty-seven years, when he left it to participate in the memorable Northfield bank raid, which resulted in his arrest and imprisonment.

Younger had planned to leave St. Paul Monday, but he received a telegram Saturday afternoon stating that his sister was seriously ill at Lee's Summit, Mo., and he decided to leave at once. He cannot, under the conditions of the pardon, return to Minnesota. He said he intended to locate in Dallas, Texas, and would probably go into the stockraising business.

Monster Aerolite Falls.

SALT LAKE, Utah.—A special to the Tribune from Bingham, Utah,

"A large meteor struck the earth in the vicinity of this place at 4:04 o'clock Saturday morning. The falling body, when it collided with the earth, caused windows to rattle and the house to tremble, while a sound like a mighty clap of thunder awakened the inhabitants from their sleep. The people thought there had been an earthquake and much alarm was felt until the true nature of the shock was learned."

To Help the Old Soldier.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Aplin of Michigan introduced a bill Monday granting a pension of \$12 a month to all soldiers and sailors who served at least one year in the civil war. A bill introduced by Representative Marshall of North Dakota permits the free transmission through the mails of pension papers mailed by pensioners to pension agents.