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MURDER MINERS

MARSHALS FIRE ON DEFENSELESS CITIZENS.

SHOT WITHOUT PROVOCATION

What Investigation of West Virginia Killing Shows—Union Attorney Throws More Light on the Sanguinary Conflict.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The official report of Chris Evans, who was sent to the West Virginia coal fields to investigate the killing of colored miners at Atkinville on February 25, has been received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

The report says General St. Clair, who is the attorney for the coal companies, created an agitation to have the men arrested and taken to Charleston and that immediately afterward arrangements were made with the United States marshal by the Mine Workers' officials to give bond for all who were arrested, but that later, on account of the agitation created by Deputy Marshal Cunningham, the agreement entered into with the marshal was broken and Cunningham was sent to arrest the men.

According to the report there was great feeling against Cunningham and the men decided not to allow him to arrest them and he was driven away. Mr. Evans says he sent a telegram to the men to submit quietly, but the coal companies, who own all the telegraph and telephone lines connected with the town, refused to deliver it and before he could get any message to the men Cunningham and his deputies, who, he says, were the worst characters he could collect, went to the town a second time and killed the miners in the night-time in their beds.

Mr. Evans says he went to the scene of the trouble the next morning, when forty-eight men had been arrested for conspiracy to kill Cunningham, and found, in a house occupied by a colored man called "Stonewall" Jackson, the dead bodies of William Dodson, William Clark and Richard Clayton, all colored. The report continues:

On inquiry we find that the wife of Jackson, with four children, together with eight colored men, were in the house, and that about daybreak all were awakened by shots being fired into the house from the outside. This shooting took place without anything being said, and the three colored men I have mentioned were found dead on the floor. Two were in their night-clothes and the other one partly dressed, with one shoe on, partly laced, and the other foot bare. We visited another house where Joseph Hizer lay mortally wounded, having been shot through the window as he was stooping to put his trousers on after getting out of bed. Hizer lived with his sister and she made the statement at the inquest that she pleaded with those shooting not to kill her children and in reply Cunningham said:

"Women and children must take care of themselves."

In no instance do we find where the persons were asked to surrender until after the deputies had commenced to shoot at the occupants of the houses named.

RESUME PROTOCOL SIGNING.

Minister Bowen Resumes Negotiations for Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert W. Bowen, the representative of the Venezuelan government, who, with Mrs. Bowen, went to Brooklyn to attend the funeral of Mr. Bowen's mother, returned to Washington Friday night. He will resume immediately the negotiations for the signing of the protocols for the settlement of the claims of foreign government against Venezuela.

The protocol with Belgium is now ready for signature and will be signed by Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, and Mr. Bowen Saturday. It will follow mainly the lines of the protocol of the United States. When Belgium's agreement has been signed, five of the eight protocols with the peace powers will have been completed.

The protocols with the blocking powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, for the reference to The Hague arbitration tribunal of the question of preferential treatment in the payment of the claims of the citizens of those countries, also will be taken up im-

WHERE THE MONEY GOES TO.

Distribution of the \$1,564,103,514 Appropriated by Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appropriations made during the session of congress which closed Wednesday aggregated \$753,484,018, as against \$800,624,496 for the last session. The total for the entire congress footed \$1,564,103,514, or something more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the total appropriations of the Fifty-sixth congress, the total for that congress being \$1,440,428.

These figures were embodied in a statement presented to the senate by Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations.

The statement also contained an itemized statement showing the expenditures by the past session by bills as follows:

Agriculture, \$5,978,160; army, \$78,138,752; diplomatic and consular, \$1,968,250; District of Columbia, \$8,647,497; fortifications, \$7,188,416; Indian, \$8,512,950; legislative, executive and judicial, \$27,595,953; military academy, \$653,248; navy, \$81,877,291; pensions, \$139,847,600; postoffice, \$153,401,549; sundry civil, \$82,272,955; deficiencies, \$21,561,572; permanent annual appropriations, \$132,589,820; miscellaneous, \$3,250,000.

GERMAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

Exports to the United States Show a Large Increase.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reviewing German's commercial record for the past year, Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Berlin, in a report to the state department, declares that while a few branches of manufacture and trade experienced a partial recovery the year as a whole belonged to the period of over-production, collapse and panic, which began in the summer of 1900, and has caused the condition still prevalent, wherein prices of food and raw materials are above all logical relation to the market values of finished products.

Referring to German trade with the United States, the consul general calls attention to the notable increase in German exports to this country, amounting to \$14,778,770, distributed through twenty-five consular districts.

PENSIONS FOR PROFESSORS.

Cornell Will Retire Teachers at the Age of Seventy.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Announcement was made Friday of a scheme for the pensioning of Cornell university professors who, under the rule adopted by the board of trustees last fall, will be retired after attaining the age of 70 years. A fund of \$150,000 has been given the university for this purpose, and this amount will be placed at compound interest until 1914, when it will amount to \$250,000. Each professor retired will receive an annual pension of \$1,500, three-fourths of which will be paid from the pension fund and one-fourth of which will be contributed by the professors.

It is expected, however that professors who reach the age limit before 1914 will also receive the benefits of the pension scheme.

THE PRESIDENT WILL ATTEND.

Convention of the Railway Christian Association.

TOPEKA, Kan.—President Roosevelt will be present at the international convention of the Railway Young Men's Christian association, which will be held in this city from April 30 to May 3. He has not designated the date of his visit. An effort will be made to have him officiate at the laying of the corner stone of the new Railway Young Men's Christian association building, the money for which was largely furnished by President Ripley of the Santa Fe.

Miss Helen Gould of New York and other well known people will attend the conference. Delegates will be present from all parts of the world.

Riot Ends College Debate.

ATCHISON, Kan.—The regular oratorical contest of the Kansas Intercollegiate association ended in a disgraceful riot Friday night. The trouble arose over the eligibility of Malcolm Garrard of Kansas university to compete as one of the orators. He attempted to speak, but was hissed down by the audience. The police were finally called in to expel the unruly Kansas university students.

THE MINERS WIN

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION FINDINGS ARE FORETOLD.

A TEN PER CENT WAGE RAISE

Payment by Weight When Practicable Will Also Increase Pay—The Per Diem Men Are to Receive Same Salary for Less Work.

NEW YORK.—The Herald prints the following as a summary of the findings of the coal strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt, which, it is expected, will be handed to the president within a week.

There will undoubtedly be at least a 10 per cent advance in the pay for mining, to take effect from the time the miners returned to work last October. The per diem employes will not have their wages increased, but will be recommended for the same pay of a day of nine hours.

The system of pay will be regulated. Wherever practicable the operators will be required to pay by weight, instead of by the car, and elsewhere by the hial yard. The miners will have checking representatives at their own expense. This will practically amount to a second increase in wages.

There will be indirect recognition of the union, which will come when the findings are submitted by President Roosevelt to John Mitchell, as president of the miners' union.

The causes of the strike as found by the commission will not be comforting to the coal mining companies.

The boycott will be condemned and the principle will be laid down that a miner has a right to work without molestation, even though he does not belong to the union.

The terms of the verdict are to hold good for three years, and recommendations are to be made for settlements of other questions at the end of that period.

In local disputes the operators will be advised to treat with committees of the miners and there may be a suggestion of a local board of arbitration.

MORGAN DOES NOT BUY CUBA.

Denies Reports of Hotel and Railroad Purchases.

TAMPA, Fla.—J. P. Morgan arrived at Port Tampa Sunday afternoon from Havana. Immediately after disembarking his party boarded a special train for New York.

A rumor that the Flagler system of hotels in Florida and the Florida East Coast railroad had been turned over to Morgan, presumably for the Southern railway, and that the Atlantic Coast Line and Southern were to own the property jointly and that he intended to build a large tourist business in Florida and establish a modern line of steamers between this state and Cuba, was mentioned to him.

"I know nothing whatever of such a deal," he said, making the statement with considerable emphasis.

HE DESCRIBES LA SOUFFREIRE.

American Geologist Examines the Volcano.

KINGSTON, St. Vincent.—Ernest Howe of the United States geological survey, after a personal inspection of La Souffreire, gives this description of the slight eruptions now frequently occurring:

"Without warning big puffs of steam rise constantly and countless rockets of black mud and stones are shot up from the crater and spread outward. Then the mud and stones fall back into the lake with a loud roar. Other clouds of steam, charged with dust, rise and drift over the country. Another interesting feature of the region is the deposit of ashes. The Wallibou river is still hot enough to cause the water in the stream to evaporate in huge columns, laden with dust."

Mexicans Pray in Streets.

COLIMA, Mex.—At 10 o'clock Friday forenoon the volcano was again in action, the eruption being the most violent yet. The people of Tuxpam are in consternation. According to advices from that point the eruption was accompanied by showers of ashes and dense clouds, darkening the sky. Some of the people have fled to neighboring hills and the people have in their fright melted in the streets to pray. Many houses and stores have been closed.

THEIR WORK OVER.

Fifty-Seventh Congress Passes Into History.

WASHINGTON.—The fifty-seventh congress expired at noon Wednesday by limitation. There has not been in many years a demonstration in the house as occurred Wednesday, owing to the fact that Speaker Henderson was retiring not only as presiding officer, but from the house as a member.

The bitter partisan feeling that has sprung up in the house of representatives during the past week reached a pitch which prevented the unanimous approval of the house for the usual resolution of thanks and courtesy which was offered. More than this, the resolution had to come from the republican side, and while this has occurred before, it is not the usual custom.

The usual resolution of thanks to President Pro Tem Frye was unanimously adopted in the senate.

Two years ago, when the Fifty-sixth congress expired, it was remarkable, not only for the inauguration of McKinley, but for the fact that Senator Carter of Montana talked the river and harbor bill to death, occupying the time of the senate up to within a few minutes of the end.

Senator Mason, whose term expired, also talked an unimportant bill to death, but in his valedictory he lectured the senate for its unlimited debate, which allows bills to be killed in that manner, and he also made a final plea for the freedom of the Filipinos.

As all the important supply bills had passed before the two houses took a recess, no legislation was necessary, and none was attempted. The bills which had passed and reached the stage of enrollment were all signed by President Roosevelt, who, with members of his cabinet, entered the president's room in the senate wing of the capitol. This biennial visit of the president to the capitol is one of the features of a closing congress.

FOUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Naval Appropriation Bill Provides for Building.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill.

The most important amendment recommended by the committee relates to the increase of the navy. The entire house provision is stricken out and in its stead provision is made for four first class battleships of the general type of the Oregon and two first class armored cruisers of the type of the Brooklyn. The battleships are to cost not exceeding \$3,200,000 each and the cruisers \$2,750,000.

The battleships are to be of 12,000 tons displacement, and the cruisers of 9,500 tons. There is a provision that not more than two of these vessels shall be built by one establishment, and for the building of any or all of them in the government yards in case of a combination to deprive the government of the benefit of fair competition.

LARGEST NUMBER OF BILLS

Introduced During Session 17,500 and Passed 2,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The number of bills introduced during the Fifty-seventh congress aggregated 17,500, of which 3,918 were reported and more than 2,000 passed. The house calendar is clearer at the close of this congress than it ever has been before, only seventy-eight bills remaining undisposed of. In the Fifty-fifth congress 2,214 bills were reported and 1,473 passed; in the Fifty-sixth congress 2,787 were reported and 2,204 passed. The nearest approach to the number of bills introduced in the Fifty-seventh was in the Fifty-sixth congress, when 14,399 were brought in, and the greatest number reported were in the Forty-ninth congress, the aggregate being 4,181.

The number of private bills passed by this congress have been exceedingly large.

Fifty members of the house died during the congress just closed, an unusually large number.

Plague Record at Mazatlan.

MAZATLAN, Mexico.—The number of deaths here in February was 107, of which fifty were from bubonic plague. From January 1 to March 1 there were burned by the sanitary authorities 291 houses of a cheap class, for which the owners were paid \$73,000.

A SPECIAL SENATE

OPENS IN OBEDIENCE TO PROCLAMATION.

AN IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT

Cannon's Speech in the House the Subject of Some Fervid Remarks—Senator Smoot of Utah Subscribes to the Oath.

WASHINGTON.—In obedience to the president's proclamation the senate of the Fifty-eighth congress convened in extraordinary session at noon Thursday. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony. Echoes of the Fifty-seventh congress has not died away when the senators who were re-elected and those who were to take their seats for the first time, marched to the desk and took the oath. Friends and admirers of the senators loaded down their desks with beautiful floral tributes.

Mr. Cannon's speech in the house of representatives early Wednesday formed the subject of some fervid remarks by Mr. Tillman and by the senate conferees, Messrs. Hale, Allison and Teller.

After the invocation Mr. Bennett, the secretary of the senate, read the proclamation from the president convening the session.

Mr. Hoar, speaking for Mr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, referred to the constitutional procedure of administering oaths to new senators, and said if there were any other procedure the result would be that a third of the senate might be kept out of their seats for an indefinite time. The result of that might be that a change in the political power of the government might be indefinitely postponed.

Questions of qualification should be postponed and acted upon by the senate later.

The names of the newly elected senators were called alphabetically and each was escorted to the desk by his colleague.

As some of the names were called there was applause from the galleries, that given to Mr. Gorman being especially noticeable.

Messrs. Spooner and Allison received generous applause as they were escorted to the desk.

Mr. Smoot of Utah subscribed to the oath with an emphatic "I do." No objection was made to his taking the oath. When Mr. Ankeney's name was called his colleague, Mr. Foster (Wash.), announced that he was under the doctor's care. Three other newly elected senators did not respond—Messrs. Clarke (Ark.), Gallinger (N. H.) and Stone (Mo.).

There were seventy-four senators present. Messrs. Hoar and Cockrell were appointed a committee to wait upon the president and inform him that the senate was ready to proceed to business.

HAS HOPES FOR THE TREATY.

Governor of Newfoundland Reports Progress in Matter.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The legislature opened Thursday afternoon. The governor announced a surplus in the treasury and also that the Bond-Hay treaty negotiations were still progressing. He intimated that measures would be introduced for the enlargement of the naval reserve movement, the extension of the telegraph system to Labrador on the expiration of the Anglo-American Telegraph company's monopoly next year, the establishment of a cold storage plant and the encouragement of local iron smelting industry.

The French shore modus vivendi bill was introduced and given its first reading.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Decrease During Month of February \$5,969,665.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business February 28, 1903, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$937,972,898, which is a decrease as compared with January 31 of \$5,969,665. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$914,541,420; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,230,510; debt bearing no interest, \$396,744,438; total, \$1,312,516,368.

THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Republicans Will Make a United Effort to Secure Action Thereon.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The republican senators will make a united effort to secure action on the Panama canal treaty and the Cuban reciprocity treaty as speedily as possible. A meeting of the republican steering committee of the senate was held after adjournment Thursday and this course was decided on. The situation was discussed at some length and the conclusion reached that business might be greatly facilitated by keeping as many senators as possible in the city and in their seats, and the individual members of the steering committee agreed to devote their energies to this end.

No one in the committee had any definite information as to the time that may be consumed in debating the treaties, but it was stated as a rumor that Senator Morgan had said that as there were a number of new members of the senate he would feel it incumbent on himself to go over the ground quite completely and even to review much that he has already said.

The evident purpose of the republicans is to avoid, if possible, calls on account of the absence of a quorum and to keep the senate running as steadily as possible.

Emperor on the Bible Lore.

BERLIN.—Emperor William has presented all the chaplains of the German navy, both Catholic and Protestants, with copies of his letter to Admiral Hollman, counselor of the German oriental society, on the subject of the Babylonians.

It is officially announced that Emperor William's famous letter on the bible controversy was composed and written by himself alone. Several statements to the contrary have been published, hence the present precise notifications that from the first to the last word, it was written by the emperor's own hand without outside aid. In publishing the announcement the North German Gazette says:

"The letter indeed bears in every sentence the impress of the emperor's own personality."

ACCUSES CONSUL OF NEGLECT.

Did Not Help Shipwrecked Americans in Bermuda.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaint has been made to the state department of the conduct of the United States Consul W. Maxwell Greene at Hamilton, Bermuda, in connection with the casting away of the steamer Madiana. It is alleged that the consul showed absolute indifference toward the shipwrecked passengers and took no part in their rescue. The local papers in Bermuda commented on this matter and the papers have been sent to the state department, which will institute a prompt investigation of the consul's conduct.

Mr. Greene was appointed to his post from Rhode Island in 1898.

Western Lumbermen Cut Loose.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association withdrew from affiliation with the National Association of Lumber Dealers.

The Western Retailers announced their relations with the wholesalers would continue to be friendly, but the retailers were unable to live up to the agreement signed at Boston in 1892. It was pointed out that courts in the west have decided that such an agreement is in restraint of trade and therefore unlawful.

Soldiers Will Return Home.

MANILA.—The United States transport Thomas will sail for home Thursday, taking two batteries and four companies of the artillery, the first long-service troops returning. Sixty of the artillerymen expressed their desire to remain in the island. Seven hundred men out of five cavalry and infantry regiments ordered home have applied for transfers to commands remaining here, but General Davis is unable to comply with their requests, as the authorized strength of the regiments which remain here is already exceeded.

John Reese for Receiver.

WASHINGTON.—The president on Monday sent the following nominations to the senate:

George C. Holt, United States district judge, Southern district of New York; John Reese, receiver of public moneys at Broken Bow, Neb.; John F. Vivian, surveyor general of Colorado.