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HOES FOR PUPILS

SECRETARY WILSON PUTS PLAN IN OPERATION.

TO POPULARIZE AGRICULTURE

Children in Public Schools to Be Taught How to Plant, Raise, Harvest and Marakot Crops and to Understand Plant Life.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture has conceived the idea of instructing the pupils of the schools of Washington along the lines laid down by a very great naturalist to a thorough understanding of plant life and the uses to be derived therefrom. The secretary ever since he came to Washington has been trying to elevate and develop the department over which he presides. There has never been a time when he failed to get the best results from his department, and his forcefulness and practicability have shown themselves throughout the department in the new propositions he has originated. As a result of his new thought he has now a class of forty girl pupils from the Washington normal school receiving instructions under several of the experts of the department as to the planting and reaping of seeds. The secretary believes that every school teacher should have some elementary knowledge of agriculture and horticulture and hopes that when the class that he has selected graduates it will be thoroughly well acquainted with all the essential elements of practical agriculture and horticulture, and to be able to diffuse knowledge to the pupils under them.

"What we most need just now is teachers who are competent to teach the great lessons of plant life to the classes in the elementary grades," said Secretary Wilson. "To inculcate in the minds of our boys a love and knowledge of growing things will tend to lead more young men to complete the elementary studies thus begun in the greatest agricultural colleges which now nearly every state in the union maintains. The tendency has been too alarmingly marked of our young men and women in the rural districts to forsake their homes and seek pursuits in our cities. The backbone of our prosperity is in reality in agriculture. Upon the farmer we depend for our food products and should not drift into a purely commercial nation dependent upon others for our breadstuffs, as is the case with England, for instance. I am thoroughly convinced that the only plan lies through teaching the young in our elementary schools in a practical manner the use of the hoe, to use an expression which covers the point I am endeavoring to make. Take my own state, Iowa, how could it, one of the great agricultural states of the union, better expend money than in diffusing practical knowledge in the minds of the boys and girls on agricultural and horticultural matters. At the great normal school at Cedar Falls, for example, the teachers there could be taught upon agricultural subjects and they in turn when they go forth to teach could diffuse their knowledge among the very young pupils. I know of no money that Iowa or any other state for that matter could possibly expend which would produce such returns as to train all teachers in a practical way the elements of agriculture and horticulture. They would thus be equipped in an important branch of knowledge. The agricultural colleges of the country could supply competent instructors to the normal schools and it would also be well to have such instructors in the secondary schools.

Aerography Proves Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wireless telegraphy tests between Washington and Annapolis with an experimental apparatus have resulted so satisfactorily that Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, has ordered twenty more sets of instruments, with which vessels and shore stations will be equipped.

Laying Cable to Manila.

LONDON.—The cable steamers Anglam and Colonia sailed Wednesday to lay the remaining sections of the commercial Pacific cable from San Francisco to Manila. It is expected that the cable from Honolulu to Manila by way of Midway island and the island of Guam, will be completed by July 4.

Buys Metal for Coin.

MANILA.—The United States Philippine commission has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the purchase of silver bullion and copper to make the new subsidiary coins.

BECK GIVES UP HIS POST.

Resigns Appointment as Assistant Attorney General.

WASHINGTON.—Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt before the president's departure for the west. At the same time Mr. Beck took occasion to express his pride and gratification at having been privileged to serve under the president's administration and that of his predecessor. In accepting the resignation the president wrote:

"WHITE HOUSE, March 31 1903.—My Dear Mr. Beck: I regret to receive your resignation as assistant attorney general, which is accepted, to take effect on April 30 next, as indicated.

"I appreciate your expression of the satisfaction you have taken in your public service. It is a pleasure to me to say that you have performed your duties with marked ability and I hereby extend my best wishes for your continued success in your professional work and for your health and prosperity. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

PACKERS PAY THE PENALTY.

Settle with State for Violation of the Anti-Trust Law.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The five Missouri packing companies which were fined \$5,000 each on March 20 for violation of the anti-trust law, through their attorney, Frank Hagerman of this city, have yielded to the state supreme court a draft for \$27,136, in payment of fines and costs incident to the action against them. The firms fined are the Armour Packing company, Cudahy Packing company, Hammond Packing company, Swift & Co., and Schwarzchild & Sulzberger. The payment was made before it was due, as the offenders had thirty days from March 20 in which to satisfy the judgment.

LOOK FOR NEW CUBAN TREATY.

Havana Citizens Are Overjoyed at Reciprocity.

HAVANA.—Instructions were cabled to Minister Quesada at Washington Monday to sign the amended reciprocity treaty in behalf of President Palma.

The utmost satisfaction is expressed at the completion of the treaty and the opinion is general that the United States congress will not fail to approve it. Those here who recently declared Cuba had no use for deferred reciprocity are now pleased at the outlook and the time is regarded as opportune for closing a prominent treaty, covering political relations here. This, it is expected, will be soon accomplished.

PLOT DEATH TO SERVIAN KING.

Dissatisfied Subjects Plan to Slay a Monarch.

VIENNA.—The rumors of a plot against the life of King Alexander of Serbia received apparent confirmation in private dispatches received at Buda Pest, according to which an attack on the king's life was planned for Sunday. The plot was discovered and fifty persons suspected of complicity were arrested.

Semi-official reports from Belgrade declare that these rumors are false, but it is thought here that King Alexander's recent coup d'etat was hastened by the discovery of the alleged plot.

PRAY BEFORE THEY SHOOT.

With Religious Exhortations Moor Insurgents Make an Attack.

MADRID.—A dispatch from Melilla, Morocco, gives details of the fighting at Frajana. It says that the insurgents made a desperate attack on the fortress of Frajana April 8. After the customary prayers the tribesmen advanced with a wild rush, to the accompaniment of religious exhortations.

Twice they attempted to carry the fortress by assault, but were repulsed by well directed fusillades, which killed numbers of the insurgents. During the attack the powder supply of the tribesmen exploded, killing many of them.

Schwab Not to Be Dropped.

NEW YORK.—The Evening Post of Saturday quotes a director of the United States Steel corporation to the effect that Charles M. Schwab will be re-elected president at the annual meeting this month. According to the directors, there never was any idea of supplanting Mr. Schwab. Continuing, the paper says there is a well defined idea in Wall street that Mr. Schwab's work will be considerably lightened.

SEIZED PROPERTY

COLOMBIANS FORCIBLY APPROPRIATE OUR MULES.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

Property Taken with Receipts Given for Very Small Proportion of the Same—What Assistant Secretary Hill Has to Say on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The diplomatic exchanges between the United States legation at Bogota and the department of state in Washington, which will appear in the forthcoming volume of foreign relations of the United States, discloses that numerous complaints were made by American citizens during the revolution in Colombia of the action of the military authorities of that government in appropriating their mules and other property. Mr. Beaupre, the American charge at Bogota, in the absence of Minister Hart, writing to the state department concerning the rights of citizens of the United States as to expropriation of property, cited a case that came under his personal observation. An American citizen, who had dined with him, found, upon going to look after two animals which he had purchased, that the saddles and bridles had been taken by a government official, who had left a receipt fixing the value of the articles taken at 1,000 pesos, where it was estimated the American citizen would be obliged to pay 5,000 to duplicate his lost articles. Speaking of this, Mr. Beaupre said:

"There are a dozen stores in Bogota selling the saddles, and hundreds of saddles are for sale," and then asked, "Whence the urgent, immediate and pressing emergency that would justify the forcible expropriation of the saddles, etc., from the Americans?" Continuing, he observed: "Certainly under the system of arbitrarily fixing the value of such property it is much cheaper to get it this way and the day of payment is indefinitely postponed, but I cannot believe it consistent with the guarantees of public treaties nor the laws of nations. It is altogether probable that in the majority of cases the reasons for expropriation are no more valid nor just than these in the case just cited. Necessarily, with the financial distress of the government, it is almost impossible to collect claims, large or small, and the government has announced to many, and to one American at least, whom I know, and who has had a large amount of property seized, that no payments would be made until the close of the war."

Assistant Secretary Hill, in a communication to the United States legation at Bogota, said:

"The declaration of the minister of war that all foreigners should be deemed public enemies cannot but be regarded as gratuitously offensive, and this government must remonstrate against such characterization of its citizens, availing themselves of the conventional rights of visit and sojourn in Colombia. It should have been made the occasion of instant and vigorous protest."

The attitude of this government toward the seizure by Colombia of property of Americans for military purposes is shown by the following instructions sent by Dr. Hill, as acting secretary of state, to the American legation at Bogota:

"You will notify the Colombian government that this government will hold it responsible for any proven cases of seizure of American property for military purposes without due compensation."

PRESIDENT ENTERS PARK.

Retires to Nature's Solitude for Sixteen Days' Holiday.

CINNABAR, Mont.—President Roosevelt is in the fastnesses of Yellowstone Park and for the next sixteen days expects to enjoy complete rest and cessation from public duties.

He will be in almost daily communication with Secretary Loeb at Cinncabar, but nothing except of the utmost importance will be referred to him. In company with John Burroughs, the naturalist, who accompanied him from Washington, he will closely study the nature of the various animals that inhabit the park.

The president has looked forward to this outing some time and was in a particularly happy frame of mind when he led the cavalcade into the park. Every trail leading into the preserve is closely guarded and no one will be allowed to disturb his solitude. His headquarters will be at the home of Major Pitcher, the superintendent of the park.

THE BLIND CHAPLAIN DEAD.

Rev. William Henry Milburn Passes Away in California.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Rev. William Henry Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain of the United States senate, died in Santa Barbara, Cal. Word to this effect was received here Friday by Coloe' D. A. Ransdell, the sergeant at arms of the senate.

Mr. Milburn, accompanied by his two nieces the Misses Timley, left Washington for the Pacific coast about a year ago. The chaplain was in broken health. The change brought no great improvement in his condition and when congress met in December he forwarded his resignation to Washington, but it was never acted upon. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1823.

When he was 5 years of age a play-fellow accidentally struck him in the left eye with a piece of glass. For two years he was confined to a dark room under medical treatment, and when he came out one of his eyes was entirely blind and little sight was left in the other. He, however, pursued his studies at school and college for about twenty years, the light growing dimmer, until gradually he became totally blind.

PASS A NEW LIBEL LAW.

Certain Things Now Required of Pennsylvania Newspapers.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The senate passed finally the new libel law introduced by Senator Graddler. The bill requires that all newspapers published in Pennsylvania shall print in every issue on its editorial page the names of its owner, publisher and managing editor, and if owned by a corporation, the names of the officers thereof. In all civil actions which may hereafter be brought against a newspaper, if it shall be shown that the publication complained of resulted from negligence on the part of such owner, proprietors, manager or editor in the ascertainment of the facts, or in the publication thereof, compensatory damages may be recovered for injuries to business and reputation resulting from such publication as well as damages for the physical and mental suffering endured by the injured party or parties.

Failure to carry out the provision requiring the publication of the names of those responsible for its publication is punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000.

QUARANTINE AGAINST KANSAS.

Action to Be Taken Against Hoof and Mouth Disease.

LINCOLN.—The statements in the morning papers that the live stock sanitary commission of Kansas was considering means of suppressing the foot and mouth disease near Concordia has created activity here. Governor Mickey Friday, at the suggestion of State Veterinarian Thomas, telegraphed Governor Bailey of Kansas for a statement regarding the prevalence of the disease.

If Kansas is infected with the disease Nebraska will immediately quarantine against the state.

"The hoof and mouth disease," said a prominent veterinarian, "is not as dangerous as many people imagine. It is, however, very contagious. It affects the mouth and hoofs of stock and usually runs its course in two weeks. However, everything possible should be done to keep it out of Nebraska."

PASS PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

Provides for Direct Vote on All Nominations.

LANSING, Mich.—By a vote of 79 to 130 the lower house of the Michigan legislature passed the Colby-Stone-Powell primary election bill providing for a direct vote on all nominations, including state officials.

An interesting incident of the debate occurred when Representative Wade of Allegan, in declaring that Congressman William Alden Smith favors the passage of the Colby bill, announced that Smith is a candidate for United States senator. The announcement was heartily applauded.

Adopt Canadian Customs.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Peter Veregin, the leader of the Dukhobours, arrived Tuesday evening to purchase horses for his countrymen in the Swan river colony. The Dukhobours, according to his story are losing all their old-time aversion to animals and machinery and are desirous of adopting Canadian customs. Another important reform he reports is that the Dukhobours are entering homesteads.

ARMED CONFLICT

WATERSON FEARS IT BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

"PEACE BETWEEN SECTIONS"

Southern Editor Urges South and North to Heal Sores—He Points to the Negro Problem, Claiming that Suffrage Has Proved a Failure.

CHICAGO.—At the annual dinner of the Hamilton club at the Auditorium hotel Thursday night, Henry Waterson responded to the toast, "Peace Between the Sections," and took occasion to decry the attempts some northerners are, in his opinion, making to turn the negro into a white man. At the same time he struck a note of warning, expressing fears of another civil war between labor and capital:

After analyzing the war of secession and its causes, as he saw them, he said:

"I grew up to regard the institution of African slavery as a monstrous evil. With a gray jacket on my back I abated no part of my abhorrence of it. The war over, I fully realized that the negro could not be suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, in the air; that he must be made a freeman in fact, as he was in name; that he must be habituated to his new belongings. But after thirty years of observation, experience and reflection, I am forced to agree with the Secretary of War that negro suffrage is a failure. It is a failure because the southern blacks are not equal to it. It is a failure because the southern whites will not have it.

"The negro can never become in any beneficial, or genuine sense, an integral and recognized part of the body politic except through the forces of evolution except through the forces at work, but which in the nature of the case must needs go exceedingly slow. Where there is one negro fit for citizenship, they are myriads wholly unfit. Remove every white democrat in the south today and replace him with a northern republican, and twelve months hence the conditions will be the same, may be worse, since the northern republican would not be likely to have either the patience, or the personal sympathy and knowledge, possessed by the native southerner."

Then he struck a note of warning. It was customary he said, to regard the ill feeling incident to the war as dead and done with, but the present attitude of the north was such as might, if not actually stirring up renewed trouble, serve to so far estrange the two sections that the conservative forces of the north and south would not be able to coalesce when, if ever, the threatened war of labor and capital broke out between the east and west. In this connection he noted that the same ambitious clause was still retained in the constitution which gave color to the civil war, and which would still allow any state to claim independence without its citizens being guilty of treason.

TROUBLE CONFRONTS CHINA.

France Likely to Seize a Slice of the Territory.

VICTORIA, B. C.—A new crisis has threatened the Chinese government as a result of the continued rebel successes in South China, for, according to mail advices received here, the French are pouring troops into Kwangsi from Assam.

It seems that the governor of Kwangsi, Wang Chi Hun, requested the French officers in Assam to send troops to his assistance, and although the Peking government has countermanded the request, the French have gone into the South China province and it is feared that the European powers will, like Russia, in the north, seize the territory into which her troops have gone.

GRAIN BOYCOTT CONDEMNED.

Illinois State Commission Orders Railroad to Give Cars.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The State Board of Railroad and Warehouse commissioners has ordered the Illinois Central to equitably distribute grain cars in future.

In passing on the case brought by D. H. Curry against the railroad, the commission says it is led to believe that an understanding existed between the Curry company and the Illinois Grain Dealers' association not to handle the grain of the Farmers' Elevator company at Mason City, and that Curry was willing to agree to anything to prevent the competing companies at Mason City from marketing their grain.

MEETS THE SIOUX.

The President Talks to the Dakota Indians.

BISMARCK, N. D.—Standing in the private office of Governor White at the state capitol Tuesday afternoon, President Roosevelt received the assurance of the friendship and support of the great Sioux Indian tribe and similar assurances from the chiefs of the Mandans and Grosventres. Twenty of the most distinguished chieftains of the tribes had come from their agencies to see the "Great Father," and assure him of their support and good will.

There were many famous Indians in the assemblage. John Grass, the orator and chief justice of the Sioux, made the presentation of the tribes' good will, in a translation of the address which had been agreed upon in council of the chiefs.

At the same time Grass presented the president with a peace pipe of beautifully carved pipestone, in token of the good will and friendship of the Indians. Among the chiefs were: Red Tomahawk, the Indian who killed Sitting Bull at the time of the uprising in the early '90's; Red Fish, one of the hereditary leaders of the Sioux Black Bull, Standing Bear, Crow Ghost, Cross Bear and other Sioux chiefs.

"We have been treated well by the good great father," said Grass, "and we hope he will again be great father when his time is over." Water, chief of the Mandan Indians, also presented written assurance of the good will of his people.

"Tell him," said President Roosevelt, through the interpreter, "that I am glad to see them. The Mandan Indians have always done well."

Then the wrinkled old chieftains grasped the president's hand and solemnly granted their approval.

The president's train reached the capital city of the state on schedule time and the president and party were immediately taken through lavishly decorated streets to the capitol. Three immense portraits of the president were ranged on three sides of the depot, representing the president at the ranch, at San Juan and at the White house.

At the capitol a brief reception was held in the private office of Governor White, where the president met and shook hands with many of the friends of his western days. Following the reception he delivered a brief address from the balcony of the capitol to a crowd of several thousand people, assembled from all parts of the Missouri slope. "I am an old settler of this state," said the president, "I lived here twenty years ago and feel that I am an old timer."

Continuing, he expressed his gratification at seeing so many of the friends of his western days and said he expected to see more of his old friends as he continued westward. He paid a special compliment to the veterans of the civil and of the Philippine wars who were present to greet him. He expressed his great interest in the growth and welfare of the state of North Dakota.

"I know the people of the west," he said. "There are two ways to know a man—by working with him or by fighting with him; and on the range there are men with whom I have worked and with whom I have fought."

MRS. FAIR LIVED THE LONGER.

Her Husband Was Dead While She Showed Signs of Life.

NEW YORK.—Evidence was given Tuesday by a witness who says he saw the automobile accident near Paris last August which resulted in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair, before a referee in a suit instituted by Mrs. Fair's mother, Anna Nelson, and other relatives to recover from Mrs. Theresa Alice Oelrichs and Mrs. Virginia Vanderbilt, sisters of Mr. Fair, a large portion of the Fair estate.

It is contended that Mrs. Fair lived after her husband. The suit is expected to determine also whether an agreement to settle the estate by the payment of \$250,000 shall be canceled. Lucian Mass of Paris testified that he witnessed the accident and when he reached the scene Mr. Fair "was absolutely lifeless," but Mrs. Fair was breathing. He noticed a nervous contraction of her face and hands.

Admiral Belknap is Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch was received at the navy department Tuesday from Key West announcing the death of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. N., retired. Death occurred of apoplexy. The deceased was detailed for duty in the execution of certain plans proposed by the board for establishing a naval base. He will be buried at Brooklyn, Mass.