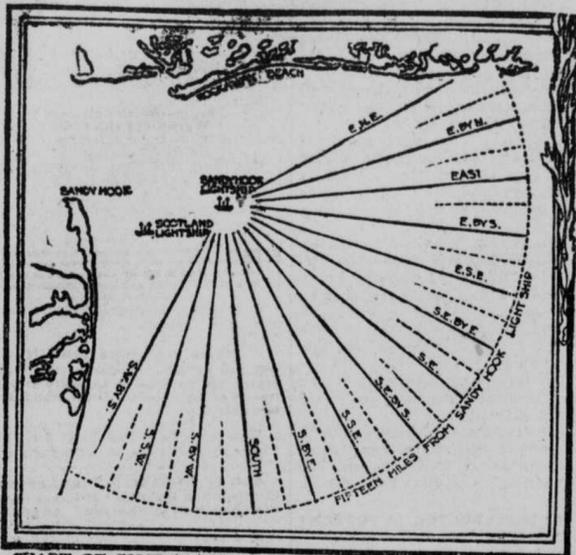


LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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BLACK IS CHOSEN

SELECTED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

NEBRASKA HAS A NOMINATION

The Arizona Candidate, However, Wins Out on the Second Ballot. Boston Selected as the Place of Meeting for 1904.

Commander-in-Chief—General John C. Black of Illinois.
Senior Vice Commander—Colonel C. Mason Keene of California.
Junior Vice Commander—Colonel Harry C. Kessler of Montana.
Surgeon-in-Chief—George A. Harmon of Ohio.
Chaplain-in-Chief—Winfield Scott, Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Grand Army of the Republic Thursday selected Boston as the place in which the encampment of 1904 will be held, and elected officers.

The only contest was over chaplain, for which two ballots were taken. On the first ballot Bross of Nebraska received 288 votes, Scott of Arizona, 306, and Bradford of Washington, 35. Bradford withdrew and Scott was elected on the second ballot.

Boston and Denver were the only places named for the next place of meeting. Before the ballot had proceeded far it became apparent that Denver had no chance and it was withdrawn. Boston was selected by acclamation.

The remaining officers will be chosen Friday and the committee on resolutions will report. It is expected that the encampment will be adjourned at noon Friday.

During the afternoon a reception under the auspices of the Press club was held at Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. In the evening there was a reunion and dog watch by the naval reserve which during the day had paid a visit to the Mare Island navy yard. The commander-in-chief was received by the Ladies of the Grand Army in Union Square hall and the Woman's Relief Corps, department of Massachusetts, held a reunion in Golden Gate hall. All the social functions were well attended.

The trip across the continent proved too much for one of the veterans, and the convention heard the sad news Thursday that Samuel Birch, a member of Boser Post, No. 379, Arcanum, O., was dying at a local hospital.

The medical department reports the health of the veterans as good as ever since their arrival only sixty-five cases being under treatment, all of a trivial character.

Crosses Arctic Circle in an Auto.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster General Payne has received a cablegram from Charles J. Gliddon, who is making an extensive automobile tour of Europe, saying that he had so far covered 3,500 miles, and that he had crossed the Arctic circle in his machine. He also stated that he had officially deposited with the Swedish government an American flag which he had carried across the Arctic circle.

Death of John Ellsler.
NEW YORK.—John Ellsler, father of Effie Ellsler, the actress, and himself a veteran actor and theatrical manager, died of heart disease at his home here, aged 82.

BARNES NAMED FOR LEADER.

Nominations by Nebraska Republicans in State Convention.

For Supreme Judge.....
.....JOHN B. BARNES, Madison
For University Regents—
W. G. WHITMORE, Douglas.
C. S. Allen, Lancaster.
State Chairman.....
.....HARRY C. LINDSAY, Pawnee

LINCOLN.—The republican state convention here Tuesday nominated this ticket with practical unanimity, adopted a declaration of principles, and by resolution launched the boom of John L. Webster of Omaha for vice presidential place on the presidential ticket.

The convention was marked by a spirit of harmony and absence of contentious struggles more pronounced than in any state convention of recent years. Considering the fact that there were no issues to be fought out, or conflicting candidates to champion, the attendance was better than was expected. On the roll call 1,028 votes were recorded out of a total of 1,051, the eleven counties which were unrepresented being those most sparsely settled and remote while of the delegations present most of them were fairly represented.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT TALK.

Is Disappointed at the Action of Colombia.

OYSTER BAY N. Y.—Upon the return of the president to Sagamore Hill Monday evening from reviewing the fleet, he found awaiting him news of the rejection of the Colombian canal treaty. While he naturally was disappointed at the action of the congress, he does not desire at this time to make any comment upon it.

When it was learned recently that the Colombian congress intended to amend the treaty, it was understood that an intimation was conveyed to the Colombian government that such amendments as were proposed would be unsatisfactory to this government. The rejection of the treaty followed. It is quite certain that the action of Colombia will induce some consultations of importance in the near future and possibly some action by congress at the extraordinary session.

OYSTER BAY THEIR MECCA

President Has Many Callers During Day at Summer Home.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Financial legislation and New York state politics were the principal topics of discussion Friday between the president and his guests.

Early in the day Representative Hill of Connecticut talked with the president of the prospect of enacting remedial financial legislation at the approaching session of congress.

William D. Murphy of New York, a long-time friend of the president, also discussed financial legislation with Mr. Roosevelt.

In the evening Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor and Representative Babcock of Wisconsin were dinner guests of the president. Secretary Cortelyou spent the night at Sagamore Hill.

Governor Odell of New York also had a three hours' conference with the president.

A novel writer doesn't necessarily write something novel

GREAT MAN CONE

DEATH WINS THE STRUGGLE AT HATFIELD HOUSE.

LORD SALISBURY IS NO MORE

End Comes Peacefully to Former British Premier—Unconscious to the Last—Members of Family Gathered at Hatfield House.

LONDON.—Lord Salisbury died peacefully at 9:05 Saturday night. During the past forty-eight hours the end was seen to be inevitable, the great frame of England's ex-premier being sustained only by the constant use of oxygen, which at last became ineffectual.

The village of Hatfield, which still retains many features of the feudal period, was filled with anxious residents awaiting the news of his lordship's demise. The great Hatfield house, hidden behind the screen of pine trees, was lighted at every window, and gave no sign of the approaching fatality. Groups of watchers clustered under the Elizabethan arch and of the lodge gates anxiously questioning each latest passer from Hatfield house.

Finally the news came, when a hatless servant rushed down the gravelled roadway saying as he passed, "He has gone," and then disappeared in the church. Soon thereafter the bell from the tower above tolled slowly and the villagers at the street corners uncovered in acknowledgement of the passing of their neighbor and friend, England's great statesman.

Viscount Cranborne, who now assumes the title of marquis of Salisbury, immediately notified King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and others, including Lord Edward Cecil, the soldier son of Lord Salisbury, who is now in Egypt, and whose was the only child of the marquis absent from the deathbed. Soon messages of condolence began coming in and the little telegraph office at Hatfield was swamped with unprecedented business.

The death of Lord Salisbury occurred on the fifteenth anniversary of his entry into a public life as a member of the house of commons for Stamford.

When death became imminent the attending physician summoned the waiting members of the family, who gathered at the bedside and took farewell of the dying man, who, however, was unconscious of their presence.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury recently expressed a wish to be buried beside his wife at Hatfield. A proposal will undoubtedly be made to bury him at Westminster abbey but this will be declined by the relatives in accordance with his lordship's wishes.

THE BEST BOAT WINS.

First Blood for Americar, Reliance in International Contest.

NEW YORK.—In a splendid twelve to fifteen knot breeze, over a windward and leeward course of thirty miles, the gallant sloop Reliance Saturday beat Shamrock III in commanding style by exactly nine minutes actual time, or seven minutes and three seconds, after deducting the one minute and fifty-seven seconds which the defender concedes to Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenger on account of Reliance's larger sailing plan as at present measured.

It was a royal water fight for the ancient trophy which carries with it the yachting supremacy of the world, and by a strange coincidence the first victory in the cup series of 1903 occurred on the fifty-second anniversary of the day on which the old schooner America captured it in her famous race around the Isle of Wight. Reliance beat the British boat three minutes and twenty-four seconds in the thrash to windward and five minutes and thirty-six seconds in the run down the wind.

Prize Sugar Beet Exhibit.

OGDEN, Utah.—H. O. Havemeyer of New York, on behalf of the American Sugar Refining company, has offered a cup valued at \$500 for the best exhibit of sugar beets raised in the arid or semi-arid regions, to be shown at the irrigation congress in Ogden next month. Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army will appear before the congress and speak on "Colonization."

YACHTS SAIL IN VAIN.

Reliance Gains Many Minutes in Drifting Match for America's Cup.

NEW YORK.—One of the biggest crowds of sightseers and yachtsmen that ever sailed down Sandy Hook to witness a battle for the yachting supremacy of the world, returned to New York Thursday night disappointed because the wind failed, leaving the yachts disabled. Nevertheless the crowd was jubilant in the conviction that Sir Thomas' latest challenger, like the two which had preceded it, was doomed to return to England empty-handed.

The first race for America's cup was declared off at the turn when Reliance was sixteen minutes in the lead, having gained that much in a fifteen-mile drift. Of course the race was not absolutely conclusive owing to the light and shifting character of the air, but in a fifteen mile beat to windward, a portion of which was sailed in a driving rain, Reliance showed its heels to Shamrock III in commanding style, and that, too, under weather conditions supposed to be to the particular liking of the challenger. Five's latest creation has been heralded as a wonder in light breezes in windward work, especially with a jumpy sea on, while Reliance, in its trials, had done its best reaching and running in a whole sail wind. Yet today, with a breeze varying from one to twelve knots and against a long ground swell, the defender outfooted and outpointed Shamrock III.

ROOT LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

Declares He Will Leave Cabinet During the Winter.

NEW YORK.—Secretary Root sailed for Liverpool Friday on Celtic, of the White Star line. He goes to England to act with Senator Lodge and former Senator Turner of Washington as the United States representatives in the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Before sailing he declared he would, according to his present plans, get out of the cabinet about the middle of the winter. He would not discuss his future plans, except to deny that he was going to actively enter politics in this state.

With the secretary went Mrs. Root and Miss Ethel Root, while on the same steamer sailed Judge John M. Dickinson of Chicago, J. W. Foster of Indiana, former secretary of state, and Hannis Taylor of Tennessee, former minister to Spain, who, as counsellors for the United States, will present its side of the dispute before the commission.

TURKS DEFEATED IN BATTLE.

Three Battalions of Troops Make Attack on Insurgent Band.

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A fierce battle is reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Monastir.

Three Turkish battalions attacked 1,000 insurgents and after the fight had raged for six hours the Turks were repulsed with the loss of 210 men killed and wounded.

The insurgent loss is not given.

Reports received here from Constantinople and believed to be authentic confirm the previous statements to the effect that when the Turkish troops recaptured Krushevo they slaughtered the entire Christian population without exception, and it is pointed out that among those killed were the employees of the government tobacco establishments, which were under European control, as the proceeds from these establishments were assigned to the payment of the Turkish debt.

STRENGTHENS CHAMBERLAIN.

Death of Salisbury Contributes to Tariff Policy.

PARIS.—The death of Lord Salisbury made considerable impression here. Although the late statesman had retired from politics, the feeling prevails here that his disappearance will contribute to strengthen the position of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which circumstance is not thought likely to promote friendship between the two countries. The ability, prudence and moderation of the former premier are frankly recognized, though some of his sarcastic utterances are recalled. It is acknowledged that while he firmly upheld Great Britain's interests, at the same time he always strove to prevent a rupture with France, and it is admitted that the Fashoda incident would have been far more dangerous had any other statesman been in power.

SESSION IS OVER

ATTENDANTS AT G. A. R. MEETING STRIKE CAMP.

GEN. BLACK APPOINTS OFFICERS

Traynor Is the Nebraska Member of Council of Administration—Reports of Officers—Resolutions Eulogizing General Miles.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic closed its thirty-seventh annual session Friday afternoon, after a protracted morning meeting. The newly elected officers, with the exception of Junior Vice Commander Kessler, who is now on his way from the Philippines, were installed.

The following appointments were announced by Commander-in-Chief Black:

Adjutant General—C. W. Partridge of Illinois.

Quartermaster—Major Charles Burrows of New Jersey, reappointed.

Judge Advocate General—James Tanner of New York.

Inspector General—E. B. Wessen of Iowa.

Council of Administration—Nebraska, Andrew Traynor; Alabama, M. D. Wickersham; Arizona, George Atkinson; Arkansas, A. A. Whissan; California and Nevada, A. V. Barrett; Colorado and Wyoming, U. S. Hollister; Connecticut, A. C. Hendricks; Delaware, Samuel Worrell; Florida, Chas. Donovan; Georgia, G. A. Sumerford; Idaho, George M. Parsons; Illinois, T. B. Scott; Indiana, H. A. Root; Indian Territory, James Redfield; Kansas, T. H. Coney; Kentucky, Jacob Selbert; Louisiana and Mississippi, C. C. Shute; Maine, Louis Welbinz; Maryland, R. S. Sunstrom; Massachusetts, J. W. S. Harey; Michigan, E. B. Fenton; Minnesota, L. W. Collins; Missouri, J. T. ew; Montana, S. H. Hansell; New Hampshire, I. H. Foster; New Mexico, John R. McFie; New York, James Owens; North Dakota, S. K. McGlinis; Ohio, A. A. Taylor; Oklahoma, A. W. Taylor; Oregon, W. M. Ingram; Pennsylvania, Thomas C. Sample; Potomac, B. F. Entreen; Rhode Island, J. T. Lenyon; South Dakota, A. B. Nelson; Tennessee, N. Hacker; Texas, R. M. Moores; Utah, W. W. Bostaph; Vermont, A. C. Brown; Virginia and Indiana and Alaska, S. W. Clark; West Virginia, G. B. Woodcock; Wisconsin, Philip Cheek; Iowa, S. C. James.

The reports of the various retiring officers were adopted and a vote of thanks given each for efficient service. It was resolved to telegraph President North Carolina, E. W. Fuller; Washington, Roosevelt the resolution favoring the pensioning of veterans of 62 years of age, which was adopted yesterday.

The encampment unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by Captain P. H. Coney of Topeka, Kan.:
Resolved, That we congratulate that splendid soldier, exemplary commander and patriotic citizen, General Nelson a Miles, upon his attainment of a distinguished and honorable retirement after a matchless record as a soldier of over forty-two years of service, without just criticism of his official conduct, which began as lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, progressing by the brightest grade of heroic patriotism from Manasses to Appomatox, during the greatest of all civil wars, from 1861 to 1865 and illuminating this record by his great military achievements as a successful Indian fighter, and again as a great military disciplinarian and organizer.

FEARS OF MORE MASSACRES.

Powers Very Anxious Over the Situation in Salonica.
CONSTANTINOPLE.—The ambassadors of the powers have again drawn the attention of the porte to the fears of massacres at Salonica, and have demanded the adoption of immediate and effective measures for the protection of the foreign consulates and the subjects of the various powers.
Letters received here from Uskub say there is evidence there of a great feeling of unrest. The mosques are guarded by troops, and it is feared they may be attacked.
Serbian refugees are arriving at Uskub from Dibra, having fled from that place owing to the fear of a massacre. The Albanians in that district have burned a number of Bulgarian villages.

THAT CANAL PACT.

It Is Rejected by the Senate of Colombia.

WASHINGTON.—A cable dated August 12 has been received at the State department from Minister Beupre, at Bogota, saying the Panama canal treaty has been rejected by the Colombian senate.

President Roosevelt was immediately advised of the news, Mr. Beaupre's telegram being forwarded to Oyster Bay.

Little additional information concerning the action of the Colombian senate could be obtained at the State department and Mr. Ade, acting secretary, would not indicate what course the government was likely to pursue.

It will be impossible for President Marroquin to again submit the treaty to the Colombian congress in its present form, as the senate, having rejected it, cannot again come before that body except by its own vote. President Marroquin, however, can re-submit the treaty with slight amendments to the senate and thus reopen the canal debate. It is believed at the Colombian legation that President Marroquin will adopt some such course.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, has received an official cable from the Colombian secretary of state dated August 13, containing the brief announcement of the senate's rejection of the treaty on the day previous.

The reason given for the rejection of the treaty was the alleged encroachment on Colombia's sovereignty which it was contended would result from the treaty. This information was contained in a dispatch received by Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, from Foreign Minister Ricos at Bogota.

The view taken by the senate was at variance to that held by the government of Colombia, which felt satisfied when it submitted the treaty that there would be no loss of Colombia's sovereignty if the treaty was ratified.

Incidental to the general question of sovereignty was that of the lease of the strip of land through which the canal was to be constructed and the debate in the senate indicated that this was regarded as paramount to a sale of the land and therefore objectionable. When the treaty was submitted to the senate by the committee to which it had been referred, seven of the senators favored it with certain amendments.

COLON, Colombia.—The rejection of the canal treaty by the Colombian senate has produced a tremendous sensation on the isthmus. It was generally believed the treaty would pass with some modifications. There is reason to suppose the majority of the members of the senate regard the Spooner amendment to build a canal by the Nicaraguan route if the Panama route was rejected as a mere threat on the part of the United States. They are convinced that the Nicaraguan project is impossible and that the United States will again deal with Colombia.

Russian Demands Presented.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Russian demands on Turkey, growing out of the recent murder of the Russian consul at Monastir, M. Rostkovski, were formally presented at the Yildiz palace yesterday. Notwithstanding the warning which Russia addressed to the Bulgarian government it is generally believed here that the Russian naval demonstration in Turkish waters will dangerously encourage the Macedonians, who, it is asserted, will interpret Russia's action as being the first step towards intervention in their behalf.

More Rioting in Croatia.

VIENNA.—A fresh outbreak of rioting has occurred in Croatia. At Zacro, upon the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph today, 1,000 peasants gathered in the town and destroyed a Hungarian banner. The rioters were resisted by the gendarmes, who shot three men and wounded many others. At Komesina the peasants pillaged stores and killed two persons.

Longest Fence in the World.

Helena, Mont.—The fence about the Fort Belknap reservation, which is forty miles long and sixty miles wide, has been finished. It probably is the longest fence in the world and has taken years in building. The plan is to protect the flocks and herds of the Groventres and Assiniboines from intrusion, as well as to keep them from straying.