

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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TO PUNISH THEM

PROMISES MADE TO AMBASSADOR BY SULTAN.

ABOUT THE BALKAN SITUATION

Sultan Said to Be Firmly Resolved to Avoid a War—Expresses Regret at Excesses Committed by Turkish Troops.

LONDON—The Balkan situation presents few new features. The German emperor's influence at Vienna is said to have been thrown in favor of allowing the sultan the utmost freedom in suppression of the insurrection. Both Turks and Macedonians claim the victories in the daily encounters. A report from Sofia states that Bulgarian military preparations are reaching the state of perfection that will enable the concentration of 200,000 men on the frontier within a week and that the stocks of provisions, weapons and ammunition are rapidly becoming efficient.

According to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph the sultan is so firmly resolved to avoid a war that on the report that France was sending a fleet to Turkish waters and again when it was stated that Bulgaria was mobilizing, he drafted a decree forbidding massacres in Macedonia and conforming more extensive local administrative pledges than had been demanded by the insurgents themselves, but on each occasion, finding the rumors unfounded, the decree was rescinded. It is believed, however, that should any power threaten a demonstration in Turkish waters the decree will be signed.

The Serbian newspapers are discussing the probability of a reconciliation with Bulgaria on the basis of free trade between Serbia and Bulgaria and a defensive alliance against the Turks.

A dispatch from the monastery of Rila, adds the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, says the Greeks are joining the revolutionists in the district of Menlik.

CONSTANTINOPLE—In an audience with M. Zienoff, the Russian ambassador, Friday, the sultan expressed his regret at the excesses committed by the Turkish troops in the vilayets of Monastir and Adrianople. He said that orders had been sent to the authorities concerned to prevent their repetition and he gave the Russian ambassador to understand that the guilty parties would be punished.

The German ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, also had an audience with the sultan, who showed himself most optimistic. The latter declared that the insurrection was drawing to a close; in fact, it had already been suppressed in some districts and the porte would, therefore, immediately issue proclamations announcing the resumption of the application of the reform scheme.

Heroic Work of Hospital Nurses.

SALT LAKE, Utah.—Heroic work on the part of the nurses and attendants prevented a serious loss of life in a fire that started from a defective flue in the Keough-Wright hospital in this city shortly after noon Tuesday. The loss will not exceed \$10,000. Two patients, William Dalton and George Black, were so badly shocked by the excitement that their recovery is doubtful.

Grant Favors Army Canteen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual report of General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of Texas, which was prematurely published some weeks ago, was made public at the war department Friday. General Grant favors the canteen and discusses the question of maintaining strong military stations along the Mexican border.

Plague Condition is Serious.

MARSEILLES.—The unofficial reports make the plague situation serious. The dead, it appears, includes four women and one man whose bodies were covered with bubos, leaving little doubt as to the nature of the disease.

Insurgents Annihilated.

SALONICA.—An insurgent band of 450 men was annihilated by the Turks September 14, between Istib and Kratova. Another band, which attacked the railroad near Demirhisar, was repulsed with loss.

MISS RUTH BRYAN ENGAGED.

Announcement Made That She is to Wed W. K. Leavitt.

LINCOLN.—The engagement of Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of W. J. Bryan, to Mr. W. H. Leavitt of Newport, R. I., was announced Wednesday evening. The announcement was made at a party given by Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald. After the party Mr. Leavitt and Miss Bryan attended the theater.

Mr. Leavitt is an artist and among other things, he painted a portrait of Mr. Bryan, and it was while engaged in this work that he became acquainted with Miss Bryan. He has been in Lincoln for the last three months, a portion of the time a guest at the Bryan home.

This announcement disposes of two recent stories concerning the future of Miss Bryan—one that she was engaged to Captain Richard Hobson, formerly of the navy, and the other that she was intending to devote her life to the work of Hull house in Chicago.

KILLS TEN THOUSAND.

Massacre at Kastoria by Turks Indescribably Terrible.

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—Further reports from Kastoria say the city is burning and that the massacre of its population, estimated to have numbered 10,000 persons, was indescribably terrible.

The Turks slaughtered indiscriminately Bulgarians and Greeks, men, women and children.

A Turkish war balloons is reported to have been seen hovering for the last three days close to the Bulgarian frontier in the vicinity of Has-kovo.

A severe fight has occurred at Ulivitz, in the mountains of Kratovo, between 2,000 Turks and eighty insurgents. It continued for eight hours. The insurgents used bombs with deadly effect. About 100 Turks are reported to have been killed and many wounded. The insurgents had two men wounded.

MILITARY ATTACHES ABROAD.

One Group of General Staff to Visit Other Countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement has been made at the war department that one group of general staff officers has been designated for duty as attaches abroad and will be given special instructions in the military information divisions prior to their departure. The following are designated as attaches:

Captains Sydney A. Cloman, Twenty-third infantry; William G. Haan, artillery corps; Horace M. Reeve, Third infantry; Dennis E. Nolan, Thirteenth infantry.

The present scheme is to utilize one-half the general staff in Washington and to distribute the other half among the various department headquarters and on special duty elsewhere.

THREE HUNDRED ARE KILLED

Bulgarian Insurgents Worsteds in Battle With Turks.

SALONICA.—Three hundred Bulgarians have been killed in a fight between insurgents and Turkish troops between Okrida and Dibra. The Bulgarian dead include many officers, one of whom wore a Russian decoration.

A battalion of Redifs attacked the Christian gendarmes at Mitrovitza September 16 and several of the latter were killed and wounded. The rest of the gendarmes took refuge at the Russian consulate, where they are besieged. The situation at Mitrovitza is extremely critical.

The Bulgarian villagers, who are opposing the Turkish forces in the neighborhood of Melnik, are estimated to number 1,000.

Battleship Maine All Right Now.

PHILADELPHIA.—The new battleship Maine, which has been undergoing repairs at Cramps' ship yards for structural weakness which developed under tests of her heavy guns, left the works of her builders Friday and proceeded to the League Island navy yard. The Maine, which is in command of Captain H. G. Leutze, will stand only long enough to take on a supply of provisions and coal and have her magazines stored with ammunition. She will then sail for Culebra, West Indies, where she will participate in the fall maneuvers of the Atlantic coast squadron. The Maine will also undergo an official speed test.

CABINET BROKEN

THREE MEMBERS OF BRITISH MINISTRY RESIGN.

THEY ARE PROMPTLY ACCEPTED

Mr. Chamberlain's Letter Setting Forth Reasons for His Resignation—Official Announcement as Made by the Associated Press.

LONDON.—The official announcement of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and two other members of the cabinet is made, as follows:

"Three prime ministers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the king. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies; Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India."

Here follows Mr. Chamberlain's letter, dated Birmingham, September 9 in which he sets forth his reasons for his resignation:

"For the present, at any rate, a preferential agreement with our colonies involving any new duty, however small, on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction of taxation on other articles of food equally universal in their consumption, would be unacceptable to the majority of the constituencies."

"However much we may regret the decision, however mistaken we may think it, no good government in a democratic country can ignore it. I feel therefore that as an immediate practical policy the question of preference to the colonies cannot be pressed with any hope of success at the present time, although there is a very strong feeling in favor of the other branch of the fiscal reform which would give further discretion to the government in negotiating with foreign countries for commodities, and would enable our country to retaliate if opposition was made to our just demands."

"If, as I believe, you share these views, it seems to me that you will be absolutely justified in adopting them as the policy of your government, although it will necessarily involve some changes in its constitution."

"As secretary for the colonies during the last eight years, I have been in a special sense the representative of the policy of a closer union which I firmly believe to be equally necessary in the interest of the colonies and ourselves. I believe it is possible today and may be impossible tomorrow to make arrangements for such a union. I have had unexampled opportunities of watching events and appreciating the feelings of our kinsmen beyond the seas. I stand, therefore, in a different position than any of my colleagues and I think that I should justly be blamed if I remained in office, and thus formally accepted the exclusion from my political program of so great a part thereof."

"I think that, with absolute loyalty to your government and no fear of embarrassing it in any way, I can best promote the cause I have at heart from the outside, and I cannot but hope that in a perfectly independent position my arguments will be received with less prejudice than will attach to those of a party leader. Accordingly, I would suggest that you limit the present policy of the government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all commercial relations with all foreign countries and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to his majesty, and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing these principles of imperial union which experience has convinced me are essential to our welfare and prosperity. Yours very sincerely, "JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN."

New Panama Canal Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following bulletin was posted at the state department:

"Under date of the 14th instant, Mr. Beaupre telegraphs the department of state that the report of the canal commission passed the senate unanimously."

Mellen Refuses to Talk.

NEW YORK.—President Mellen of the Northern Pacific railroad, declined to discuss the statement that he is to resign from the Northern Pacific to succeed President Hill of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, that the report is correct.

REPORTS ARE EXAGGERATED.

Crops Are Not as Badly Damaged as at First Reported.

NEW YORK.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Business has made moderate progress during the past week, despite unusual opposition from the elements. When all other industries are to a considerable degree dependent upon agricultural conditions, reports of serious injury to crops by cold and wet weather are not calculated to stimulate confidence. Subsequent correspondence indicated that the amount of damage has been exaggerated as usual and prospects brightened.

The car shortage is beginning to be felt, especially in the Pittsburgh district, where sufficient labor cannot be secured for handling freight. Manufacturing plants are well occupied as a rule, even the textile mills reporting less idle machinery, and at Chicago there is notable pressure for implements and hardware. Lumber is in better demand as structural activity revives. Payments are seasonably prompt, except where late crops delay settlement, and the outlook for fall and winter business contains much that is encouraging. Railway earnings thus far reported for September show an average gain of 10.36 over last year. In the iron and steel industry quotations have been declining for some months and a large tonnage of business is held back in the expectation that still better terms may be offered. Uneasiness over the labor situation aggravates the difficulty, although late developments in the building trades are most encouraging in this respect.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Condition of Corn in Nebraska and Other States.

NEW YORK.—The weather bureau's weekly crop bulletin says in part:

Except in Iowa, northern Missouri and eastern Nebraska, where excessive moisture has prevented rapid ripening, the corn crop has made satisfactory progress, the bulk of early planting over the southern portion of the belt being practically safe from frost. In Iowa, northern Missouri and eastern Nebraska the advance has been very slow, and the bulk of the crop over the northwest portion of the corn belt will require from two to three weeks of ripening weather.

The northwest portion of the corn belt has been threatened with damage from the recent cold, the freezing temperatures occurring in the northern Rocky mountain districts having extended as far eastward as the western portions of Dakota and northwest Nebraska on the 14th and 15th, but with the exception of the Dakotas no serious injury has resulted.

BRAINED WHILE SOUND ASLEEP.

Triple Murder Committed Near Red Cloud by Unknown Fiend.

RED CLOUD.—Mrs. Elsa Payne, her daughter, Mrs. Ada Williamson, and her granddaughter were murdered Tuesday night at their home, fourteen miles south of this city, in Kansas. The bodies of the old lady and the child were found in bed. Mrs. Williamson had been dragged from the house through a wire fence, which tore off some of her night clothes. Her body was found in a draw, with indications of an attempted outrage; Her head was beaten almost beyond recognition.

Indications are that the murderer used the beam of a corn cultivator to kill his victims. A beam that had been broken had been in the barn several weeks. It was found in the ravine near the body of Mrs. Williamson, covered with blood. A close examination of this beam disclosed that mixed in with the blood were gray, brown and black hairs.

SEARCHING FOR A MURDERER.

Sheriff of Webster County Out on the Trail.

INAVAL, Neb.—The sheriff of Webster county is here with a posse of thirteen men searching for the murderer of Mrs. Payne, her daughter and granddaughter, at their home near Red Cloud last night. A man resembling Thomas Madison was seen here just before the arrival of the sheriff. He went to a corn field south of town and has not been seen since.

While there is no proof that Madison killed the women, if found he will be held, pending an investigation, or at least until after the inquest is held by the coroner.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

No one better than President Roosevelt realizes how near he was to death at the hands of a crazed would-be assassin when, attracted by the noise of a disturbance in the grounds surrounding Sagamore Hill, Mr. Roose-

velt stepped out to the porch. Less than one hundred feet away in a buggy stood Henry Weillbrenner, a young farmer of Syosset, L. I., with a revolver aimed directly at the president as he stood silhouetted by the light from his library. Within a fraction of a second a bullet would have been sped on its way had not the maniac's revolver been knocked from his hands by a secret service agent.

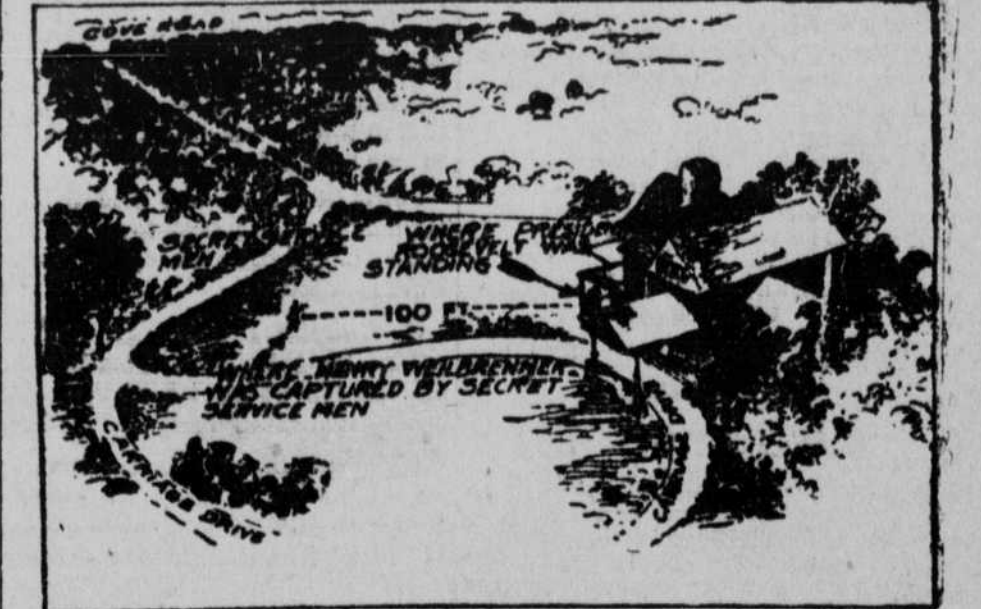


Diagram Showing How Close the Would-Be Assassin Got to President Roosevelt.

At the same time two men, who have not yet been captured or identified, were prowling about the grounds, while the president was left entirely unguarded in his house, all the secret service men having hurried to the spot where Weillbrenner was overpowered. Apparently these strangers were scared away. The diagram shows the road by which Weillbrenner drove to the president's house, the spot where Mr. Roosevelt was standing, and the position of Weillbrenner when seized by the secret service agent.

THEIR WORK DONE

IRRIGATION CONGRESS IS NOW OF THE PAST.

CHANGE OF CERTAIN LAND LAWS

The Great Fight of the Session Comes Upon Report of the Committee on Resolutions—Delegates Finally Get Together.

OGDEN, Utah.—The eleventh National Irrigation congress came to an end Friday afternoon. It re-elected Senator W. A. Clark of Montana president and decided to hold the congress of 1904 in El Paso. It adopted a platform which requested congress to make needed modifications of the existing land laws in order that speculation and monopoly of public domain be prevented. The great fight of the congress came up when the report of the committee on resolutions was made. Over the adoption or rejection of the clauses the majority report requesting that congress repeal the desert land act, and timber and stone act and the commutation clause of the homestead act occurred a debate of four hours' duration, exceedingly bitter at times and participated in by some of the most prominent men in the work of irrigation.

The opposition to the National Irrigation congress committing itself in any such manner was led by former Senator Carey of Wyoming, Congressman Mondell of Wyoming and former Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, and when a substitute for these provisions of the majority report was offered by the Congressman Needham of California, simply requesting congress to modify the land laws, the whole strength of the opposition was thrown in its favor.

The result is regarded by them as a decided victory, in that the national body of irrigationists did not come out in direct opposition to the laws they so strongly defended. The debate was prolonged until evening, and although a number of interesting papers were to have been presented by bureau chiefs of the department of agriculture, the congress, tired out by the long, and at times acrimonious, discussion, adjourned without listening to them.

El Paso won its picturesque fight for next year's congress on the first ballot. A desperate effort was made by the northern states to bring the honor to Boise, but it was unsuccessful. It was apparent that the desire to go to Portland, Ore., in 1905 had much to do with the action in giving the honor for 1904 to the southwest.

Many delegates left for their homes Friday. Several hundred will go on an excursion through Cache Valley, viewing the state agricultural school at Logan and the great irrigation works of the Bear river valley.

Fully half our earthly trouble is the result of calling things by another name.

OUR ARID ACRES.

Irrigation Congress Considers Colonization Scheme.

OGDEN, Utah.—It developed Wednesday that the fight over the proposition to commit the national irrigation congress in favor of a repeal of several of the extinguished land laws, including the desert land act, the timber and the commutation clause of the homestead act, will be a very close one. Champions both for and against such action were heard at the session of the congress. George H. Maxwell of the executive committee and Senator Paris Gibson of Montana favoring such action, while Congressman Mondell, in a lengthy speech, took strong grounds against such repeal.

It was evident from the feeling displayed that if the congress does recommend the repeal of these laws, and it is the belief that the committee on resolutions will report favorably, that it will only be after a hard fight. Interest in the possible action of the congress on this point, in fact, overshadows everything else that has come before it.

Wednesday was a day of hard work for the delegates. Besides listening to half a dozen interesting speeches, numerous resolutions were introduced and referred to the resolutions committee, of which Senator Smoot of Utah has been elected chairman. Action on the long considered consolidation with the Trans-Mississippi congress was also taken.

The committee, through its chairman, Senator Carey of Wyoming, reported against such action on the ground that the time had now come for such action and the irrigation congress would best preserve its individuality in the work it set out to do. The report was adopted.

The morning session of the congress was devoted to colonization and the opinions of railroad men and socialists on the best methods of settling the arid region with a desirable class of farmers and small stockmen were listened to with much interest. The feature of the morning session was the speech of Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army, who gave a very complete description of the methods pursued by the Salvation army colonies of California and Colorado in settling them with people from the tenement districts of the east.

The commander made a plea for government aid for the great colonization projects of the Salvation army to be under the control of the secretary of agriculture. All of the speakers urged more complete co-operation between states, land owners and railroads in the general scheme of colonization, without which, they claimed, the scheme of irrigation would be of no value.

Aerography on Battleship.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rear Admiral Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, has recommended the equipment of all the battleships and large cruisers of the navy with wireless telegraph apparatus.