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A VOTE THURSDAY

HOUSE BEGINS CONSIDERATION OF CUBAN BILL.

FOUR DAYS FOR DISCUSSION

At Conclusion of that Term Bill Undoubtedly Will Be Passed—Senate to Get Measure on Friday—Has No Work but Treaty Confirmation.

WASHINGTON—The bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity convention, reported by the ways and means committee, will be taken up in the house Monday and disposed of Thursday. It probably will be sent to the senate Friday.

Mr. Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, in accordance with the notice he gave on Friday, will ask the house as soon as it convenes Monday to begin its consideration. A rule will be reported by the committee on rules providing for a vote at 4 p. m. Thursday without intervening motion. On the adoption of the rule the house will go into committee of the whole and discussion of the Cuban bill will be begun.

The program of the minority is well defined by the resolution adopted at the democratic caucus. A rule cutting off amendments will be opposed in order that an amendment may be offered striking out the differential on refined sugar and eliminating the five-year clause. The resolution made it the sense of the caucus that democratic members should vote for the bill either "upon the adoption or rejection of the amendment."

With the house in the committee of the whole Speaker Cannon will be given an opportunity to consider further the makeup of the house committees for the present congress.

It is the intention of the senate leaders to confine as closely as possible the legislation of the present extra session to the bill to carry into effect the Cuban treaty, and with that end in view the daily sessions of the senate during the present week will be brief and another adjournment will be taken on Thursday or Friday until the following Monday. The work of introducing bills and of presenting petitions will go forward, but with the exception of the Cuban bill, neither bills nor petitions will be taken up in committee nor discussed in the senate during the week. It is quite well understood that Senator Morgan is prepared for a prolonged discussion of the situation on the isthmus of Panama, but while he seems not to have taken any one into his confidence, the general supposition is that he will defer his speeches until the new canal treaty shall be sent to the senate. There is an understanding on the part of senators that even though the negotiations of the new convention be forthwith completed, it will not be transmitted to the senate until the beginning of the regular session of congress in December. It is expected that the Cuban bill will be received from the house on Friday and it is probable that a session will be held on that day in order that the bill may be referred to the committee on foreign relations, which will begin its consideration at once.

Cabinet Discusses Panama.

WASHINGTON—At Friday's cabinet meeting practically the only subject under discussion was the Panama situation. The whole Panama question was discussed briefly, particular attention being devoted to prospective developments in congress. Both the president and members of the cabinet have taken up the matter with the senate and the house, with a view to a reconciliation of any difficulties that may exist and to the securing of harmonious action, if possible, on the isthmian canal question. It can be stated authoritatively that the situation, as it now presents itself, is reasonably satisfactory to the president and his advisers.

POWELL CONFIRMS REPORT.

WASHINGTON—Confirmatory information of the attack on San Domingo by the revolutionists reached the state department in a dispatch from Minister Powell. He reported that the revolutionists were attacking the city on three sides. There were not other details in Minister Powell's cablegram. The cruiser Baltimore, which was ordered to San Domingo, is there to protect American interests.

WITH MUCH FELICITATION.

Reception of Consul General Gudger. PANAMA—United States Consul General Gudger arrived here Sunday evening and was met at the railway station by a great number of persons, including the members of the provision government, army officers and other prominent persons. General Obaldia was also among those present. As Consul General Gudger alighted from the train a military band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Gudger was welcomed by a committee composed of Senors Arias and Esprietta, representing the junta, and by Senor Brid, representing the municipality of Panama. Senor Arias delivered a speech, in which he expressed the gratitude of Panama for the recognition accorded it by President Roosevelt and also the pleasure of the people of Panama at Mr. Gudger's return.

Consul General Gudger returned thanks for his reception and said that he and Rear Admiral Walker would call upon the members of the junta officially.

The United States cruiser Boston has returned from her cruise to the south, which was without incident.

PROTESTS AGAINST SMOOT.

Hundreds of Petitions Filed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON—Several hundred petitions protesting against Reed Smoot retaining his seat as junior senator from Utah were filed in the senate. Most of these were offered by Senator Burrows, chairman of the elections committee, through petitions filed by their senators. Churches, religious organizations of all kinds, universities, colleges and other educational institutions are among the organizations which have filed protests. Some of these petitions charge that Senator Smoot practiced polygamy, while others rest their objections on the charge that he is a member of an organization which countenances the practice of plural marriage.

Senator Burrows said no action will be taken by the elections committee until the one vacancy on the committee has been filled, and that it is not likely the changes will be considered until the last week of the extra or the first week of the regular session.

DOWIE SEES THE PRESIDENT

Conference With Chief Executive Last Nearly an Hour.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Alexander Dowie, head of the restoration host, arrived at Washington Monday from New York. He passed most of the day in viewing the sights of the capitol.

Early in the afternoon, accompanied by several members of his host, Dowie called by appointment at the executive office to see the president. He was in conference with President Roosevelt for nearly an hour. At the conclusion of his interview Dowie said he had no statement to make concerning it. The call, he said, was purely a social one, and no significance was to be attached to it. He had a pleasant chat with the president, for whom he entertained a high regard.

Dowie left for Zion City, via Chicago, traveling in his private car.

PROVOKE WAR WITH TURKEY.

Bulgarian and Servian Officers in a Conspiracy.

SORIA—Previous reports of a conspiracy of Bulgarian and Servian officers to provoke war with Turkey have been officially confirmed. According to these reports, Turkey was to be attacked by the combined armies of the two countries. A search of officers' quarters at Philopolis, Tirnova and other places in Bulgaria, it was said, revealed compromising letters and revolutionary documents directed against Prince Ferdinand.

This latter part of the rumor, however, proves to be untrue. However, it is said that a number of young officers of Macedonian nationality planned to create a casus belli by forcing a conflict on the frontier. The minister of war has ordered the removal of 140 officers.

PUTS BOUQUET ON MCKINLEY'S CASKET.

CANTON, O.—"This is my humble tribute to a very great and good man," said Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, as tenderly and with tears in his eyes he placed a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums upon the casket of the late President William McKinley in West Lawn cemetery. Mr. Jefferson and the late president were warm friends for many years.

PANAMA RECEIVED

THE PRESIDENT FORMALLY RECEIVES BUNAU-VARILLA.

CEREMONY OF THE RECEPTION

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Formally Presented by Secretary Hay.—Exchange of Addresses Impressive.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt on Friday formally received M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the duly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama to the United States. The reception of the minister marked the birth of the new Republic of Panama into the family of nations and paves the way for negotiations between the United States and the infant republic, precisely as they may be conducted between any two foreign nations.

The ceremony incident to the reception of Minister Bunau-Varilla and the presentation of his credentials occurred in the Blue room of the White House at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. At a few minutes before that hour Minister Bunau-Varilla, accompanied by Secretary of State Hay, in the latter's state carriage, arrived at the White House. The secretary's carriage was followed by a landau, the only occupant of which was Minister Bunau-Varilla's young son. Secretary Hay and the new minister, both attired in conventional morning dress, entered the White House, accompanied by the minister's son, and were shown into the Blue room. They were joined almost immediately by the president and Secretary Loeb.

Secretary Hay formally presented M. Bunau-Varilla to President Roosevelt as the accredited minister of the Republic of Panama. Minister Bunau-Varilla in turn presented his credentials and delivered an address, to which the president feelingly responded. The exchange of addresses was impressive by reason of the circumstances and the addresses themselves are regarded as felicitous and patriotic. Minister Bunau-Varilla spoke, in part, as follows:

"Mr. President: In accordance to the minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama the honor of presenting to you his letters of credence you admit into the family of nations the weakest and last-born of the republics of the new world.

"It owes its existence to the outburst of indignant grief which stirred the hearts of the citizens of the isthmus on beholding the despotic nation which sought to forbid their country from fulfilling the destinies vouchsafed to it by Providence. In consecrating its right to exist, Mr. President, you put an end to what appeared to be the interminable controversy as to the rival water ways and you definitely inaugurate the era of the achievement of the Panama canal."

President Roosevelt made suitable reply.

BENNETT WILL CASE GOES UP.

Bryan Authorizes His Attorney to Seek Higher Judgment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It was announced Tuesday that William J. Bryan had given his counsel power of attorney to perfect an appeal to the superior court from the decision of Judge Cleaveland of the probate court, declaring that the sealed letter referred to in the will of Philo S. Bennett, which provided for a gift of \$50,000 to Mr. Bryan was not a part of the will.

At a hearing of the probate judge prior to this announcement, by agreement of counsel and Mr. Bryan as executor the widow's allowance was fixed at \$7,500 a year.

PANAMANS ARE PLEASED.

Receive News of Varilla's Reception With Satisfaction.

PANAMA—The Associated Press' correspondent on Friday communicated to Jose Arango, president of the junta, the first news of President Roosevelt's reception of M. Philippe Varilla as minister of the republic of Panama. Senor Arango expressed intense gratification, saying that this act of President Roosevelt made possible the negotiation of a canal treaty and that such negotiation would probably be completed before the Panamans held a convention to elect a legislature and adopt a constitution.

THE LAND LEASING BILL.

The Proposition Makes Its Appearance in Congress.

WASHINGTON—The land leasing proposition made its appearance in congress Friday, when Representative Lacey introduced a bill which primarily gives to homesteaders and settlers in the arid and semi-arid regions the right to improve and protect the grass upon the public domain in the vicinity of the lands so as to prevent further deterioration and monopolization of the range by the owners of large herds of live stock. Such parts of the arid and semi-arid region as are not necessary for irrigating purposes may, under the Lacey bill, be leased for stock grazing purposes subject to the right of homestead and other entry at all times. The leases are to be regulated by the secretary of the interior, to run for five years, with the right of renewal, each lease to be limited to 3,200 acres to each person. The leases are non-transferable and are to be granted only to actual settlers. Corporations are denied the right to make leases. The lands subject to lease are to be classified and shall be rented at rates varying from 1 to 6 cents an acre per annum. Persons leasing land under the above provisions will be permitted to fence the land at their own expense.

LAMBASTS ANTI-SMOOT PEOPLE.

Filing of Petitions Practically a Contempt of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON—The house was in session only five minutes Wednesday and no business was transacted.

The senate began business in earnest by receiving a number of petitions, and also many bills.

In presenting a numerous signed petition asking the senate to expedite the consideration of the charges against Mr. Smoot, Mr. Hoar took occasion to remind the senders of petitions bearing upon Mr. Smoot's case that the proceeding is out of order and is improper. He based his remarks upon the fact that the determination of Mr. Smoot's rights will be purely a judicial proceeding, to be determined by the laws and the constitution of the United States.

"With all due respect to the signers of the petitions of this character," he said, "I want to say to them that their petitions are as much out of place when addressed to this court as similar petitions would be if addressed to the supreme court of the United States in any case pending before that tribunal."

JERUSALEM AT THE FAIR.

Permission to Bring in Animals Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON—Alexander Konta, the projector of the Jerusalem exhibition at the St. Louis exposition, secured permission from Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department for the importation, free of duty, of certain ruminating animals from Palestine for exhibition purposes, including twenty-five camels, fifty goats and twenty sheep.

Mr. Konta has secured from Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister to the United States, who has been designated by the sultan as a special commissioner to the exposition, letters of introduction to prominent officials in Constantinople, and purposes to arrange for the exhibition of Turkish relics, old arms, books and the flags of the old crusaders. He will sail for Europe next week.

MRS. LENA M. LILLIE SUES.

Wants Insurance on Life of Husband She Murdered.

LINCOLN, Neb.—A special from David City says: Mrs. Lena M. Lillie, convicted last spring for murdering her husband, a wealthy man, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, is again in court, this time as plaintiff in trivial actions.

At the time Harvey Lillie was murdered he carried fraternal insurance aggregating the sum of \$8,000. Seven hundred and fifty dollars of this was made to the 12-year-old daughter, Edna, who has been paid. For the balance, \$7,250, Mrs. Lillie was named as the beneficiary, and suit is brought by Mrs. Lillie to recover. Three fraternal companies are defendants.

SUBSISTENCE FOR RURAL CARRIERS.

WASHINGTON—Mr. Jones of Washington introduced a bill providing a subsistence allowance of \$250 annually for rural free delivery carriers.

CUBAN TREATY

PAYNE INTRODUCES THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

FULL TEXT OF THE MEASURE

Fixes Twenty Per Cent Sugar Limit—Requires that No Greater Reduction of Duty Than This Be Made While Convention is in Force.

WASHINGTON—Mr. Payne on Thursday introduced in the house a bill making effective the new Cuban reciprocity treaty. The measure was referred to the ways and means committee. It is, in part, as follows:

That whenever the president of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the republic of Cuba, signed on the 11th day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon on the 10th day after the exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the republic of Cuba and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per centum of the rates as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries.

Provided—That while said convention is in force, no sugar imported from the republic of Cuba and being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, and

Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the house of representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by act of congress, originating in said house.

Section 2. That so long as said convention shall remain in force, the laws and regulations adopted or that may be adopted by the United States to protect the revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the republic of Cuba, shall not impose any additional charge or fee thereon on the articles imported, except the consular fees established, or which may be established by the United States for issuing shipping documents.

BRYAN IS OFF FOR EUROPE

Sails on the Steamer Majestic, to be Absent Several Weeks.

NEW YORK—William J. Bryan will sail for Europe Thursday afternoon with his 13-year-old son, William J., Jr., on the steamer Majestic. He is going to Europe for the first time, partly on business and partly for pleasure, and will take in the most of England and a good part of the continent before returning. He will be gone several weeks.

Before he sailed William J. Bryan was asked by an interviewer:

"Will the democrats go to the polls next year a united party?"

"I think all democrats will be united at the polls, but not of course those who are not democrats. Those who are not democrats will not be with the democrats."

ENGLISH AUTHOR'S POOR TASTE.

Henry Watson Expresses Dislike for American Women. Henry Brereton Marriott Watson, who has called American women archaists and degenerates of a dangerous and abnormal type, is an English



HENRY BRERETON MARRIOTT WATSON writer and novelist. He was born in Australia, was educated in New Zealand, and went to England in 1885. He has been assistant editor of Black and White and of the Pall Mall Gazette, and with J. M. Barrie is the joint author of the play, "Richard Savage," "The Princess Xenia," "Diogenes of London" and "The Heart of Miranda" are Mr. Watson's principal novels. He is the son of a minister and is 40 years of age.

WAS UNDER FIRE.

American Minister Narrowly Escapes Death.

SAN DOMINGO—The city is closely besieged by the revolutionists and commerce is paralyzed. Firing around San Domingo continues. The political situation is unchanged. The German warships Panther and Gazelle are here.

The revolutionists have addressed a letter to Minister Powell, informing him that agreements entered into with the United States by the government presided over by General Wos y Gil will not be recognized by them. The letter requests that Minister Powell recognize the revolutionists, but the minister has refused to hold communication with them. The political situation is unchanged.

NEW YORK—A dispatch from San Domingo, dated November 9, to a newspaper here, says the attack on the city by the revolutionists which began last Friday was still in force Monday.

During all of Saturday night, the dispatch continues, the insurgents attacked the outposts with small arms and also delivered a rather heavy shell fire. The government, however, succeeded in repelling the attack, although with considerable loss. The losses of the revolutionists were slight. Some foreign noncombatants were killed.

During an attack Sunday afternoon an insurgent shell passed within a few feet of Mr. Powell, the American minister, at the legation.

A sortie was made by 140 government troops, but they were ambushed and compelled to retire within the walls, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Early Sunday night there was another heavy attack, but the rebels were again repulsed. The losses are unknown. Several shells exploded in the city this morning.

The German cruiser Gazelle arrived Monday and landed marines. The German cruiser Panther arrived the preceding day. No other foreign war vessels are here.

Previous to the beginning of the bombardment of San Domingo, the revolutionists notified the diplomatic corps and the consular officers that they had previously served notice on the Dominican government that the forces of the revolution intended to adopt all means, including a bombardment, in their efforts to capture the city.

Redmond Will Not Resign.

LONDON.—When questioned as to the train of reports in the Irish newspapers that he would resign the leadership of the Irish party and join William O'Brien in retirement, John Redmond telegraphed to the Associated Press from Dublin: "The report is quite untrue. The party remains united."

San Domingo Has Capitulated.

CAPE HAYTIEN—A dispatch from Monte Cristo says it is reported there that San Domingo has capitulated to the revolutionists, and that General Jimenez has been proclaimed president.