

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## ANXIOUS TO QUIT

SENATE DESIRES TO BRING EXTRA SESSION TO A CLOSE.

## HOUSE MEMBERS UNCERTAIN

It is Expected, However, that Arrangements Will Be Made in a Few Days—Doubts as to a Quorum on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON—The senate will begin the week in a state of uncertainty as to whether the final adjournment of the extra session will be secured during the week or the regular daily sessions continued. A majority of the senators are anxious to bring the session to a close and to this end an agreement has been practically entered for a vote December 16 on the Cuban reciprocity bill. The acquiescence of the house of representatives in the program, however, has not been secured and until the two houses reach an agreement no definite announcement can be made. Leading senators on the whole are rather confident that an adjournment will be brought about and say it will be impossible to hold a quorum of either body after Thanksgiving.

The present understanding is that a proposition to fix a day for adjournment will be made by the senate on Monday or Tuesday, whereupon it will be formally conveyed to the house. This will form a basis for negotiation, as thus far there has been no conference between the members of the two houses on the adjournment question. The understanding in the senate is that the day for taking a vote on the Cuban bill will be fixed without the adjournment of the extra session.

The house will meet Tuesday. Having disposed of the Cuban bill, it has no business before it and unless an agreement is fixed by which the called session is to be brought to an early close, an adjournment probably will be taken until Friday and then an adjournment until Monday or Tuesday.

It is suggested that it is extremely doubtful if there will be a quorum Tuesday and that, if the point of no quorum should be raised, it would be impossible to act on a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment, even should one be brought over from the senate. Some of the house leaders have expressed their views in opposition to an adjournment before the Cuban bill shall have been disposed of, but what might be the result of a conference between the leaders of the senate and house on this proposition remains to be seen. It is possible that the speaker may be ready to announce the committee assignments by the end of the week. If this is done the house will be fully organized and prepared at the opening of the regular session next month to proceed to business.

### Fishing Season Is Bad.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—United States Senator Lodge's declaration respecting St. Pierre and Miquelon becoming a part of the American republic has excited great interest in St. Pierre. That colony has had the worst fishing season in its history. Trade there is depressed and the outlook is gloomy. The people are ready to welcome any settlement of the fishery dispute that will insure them prosperity and the feeling in favor of annexation to the United States finds much favor.

### Insurgents Besiege Turks.

SALONICA, European Turkey.—On the arrival of the battalion of troops which was dispatched Sunday from Seres, in Macedonia, to reinforce a Turkish command besieged for two days in the mountains near Spatovo by a band of 350 insurgents, the latter withdrew. The losses of the insurgents are unknown. Thirty of the Turkish soldiers and one officer were killed and forty-seven wounded.

### Must Keep Hogs at Home.

WASHINGTON—The acting secretary of the interior has rendered a decision prohibiting the running of hogs on public lands within the forest reserves. Complaints have been made that these animals running loosely damage the growing crops seriously.

### Internal Revenue Increases.

WASHINGTON—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows the total receipts for October, 1903, were \$21,021,584, an increase as compared with October, 1902, of \$381,125.

## THREE HUNDRED MOROS KILLED

Fighting in Vicinity of Jolo Is Most Sanguinary.

MANILA—Three hundred Moros are known to have been killed and many others were carried off dead and wounded as a result of fighting in Jolo between the American troops under General Leonard Wood and the insurgents.

Major H. L. Scott of the Fourteenth cavalry and five American privates were wounded.

General Wood landed near Siet lake, in Jolo, November 12. The Moros were soon located, and fighting began immediately, and continued until November 17. Major Scott was taking Panglima Hassen, the Moro leader, who had been taken prisoner, to Jolo. While en route Hassen asked to be allowed to see his family. His appeal was granted, and he thereupon led Major Scott into an ambush, where the American detachment was fired upon. Major Scott was shot in both hands. Hassen succeeded in escaping during this unexpected attack, but is supposed to have been killed the following day.

## TELEPHONES FOR USE AT SEA

Interesting Demonstration of Their Workings Made.

BERLIN—Naval Designer Zopke reported exhaustively on the uses of the telephone at sea before the Shipbuilding Technical society and exhibited a new stentorian microphone, whereby a commander is able to give audible commands to the crews of six guns simultaneously. The instrument at the same instant is susceptible to the faintest sounds, and experiments are being made in the detection of the approach of ships not yet visible by placing the instrument under water. Designer Zopke also gave a demonstration of fortification instruments, notably a call apparatus, which is as loud as a trumpet.

The audience displayed interest in explanations of Elisha Gray's telautograph and in the wireless telephone experiments of Prof. Simon of Göttingen.

## NEGOTIATING TREATY OF PEACE

Cessation of Hostilities in Santo Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO.—Negotiations of a treaty of peace between the rebels and the government of President Wey Gil have begun. There will be a suspension of hostilities for forty-eight hours under an amicable arrangement. It is expected that the rebels will demand that President Wey Gil announce a general election.

The United States gunboat Newport has arrived here to relieve the cruiser Baltimore, which leaves Saturday for coal.

### Utah Board Grants Pardons.

SALT LAKE CITY.—The state board of pardons has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death passed upon Nathan F. Haworth for the murder of Thomas Sandall in 1899. Haworth was to have been shot to death December 11.

The board also granted pardons to or commuted the sentences of a number of other prisoners who rendered material assistance to the penitentiary guards in preventing a wholesale delivery of prisoners during the recent outbreak.

### Thousands of Men Have Wages Cut.

BOSTON, Mass.—A majority of the cotton mills of New England will be operated Monday under a wage schedule approximately 10 per cent less than has been in force in two years. In the city of Fall River 30,000 operatives will be affected, and in the state of Rhode Island not less than 20,000. At other points in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire the aggregate of employees whose wages will be reduced will be several thousand. At other cotton mill centers a reduction will take effect a week later.

### Crotians Attack Hungarians.

VIENNA.—Croatian peasants of Nagylak near Nagyenyd, Transylvania, Friday last organized a murderous attack on their Hungarian neighbors. The Crotians assembled during the day and armed themselves with revolvers, sticks and hay forks and at nightfall stoned the Magyar houses and dragged the inmates into the streets. One farmer was beaten to death and most of the Hungarians were injured, many of them severely.

A day without a good deed leaves you in debt.

## CHARGES FILED

RATHBONE BRINGS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST WOOD.

## VIOLATING ARMY REGULATIONS

Says Wood Tried to Oust His Superior—Also Charges Him with Forcing the Auditor of Cuba to Violate the Law.

WASHINGTON—Major Estes C. Rathbone, formerly director of posts in Cuba, was given a hearing by the senate committee on military affairs, which is investigating the charges against General Wood, in opposition to his confirmation as major general. The committee was in session about one hour. Nearly the entire time was given to Major Rathbone, who reiterated the charges made several times before the secretary of war, the senate committee on relations with Cuba and in public statements, following his trial in connection with Cuban postal frauds.

Major Rathbone filed specific written charges with the committee, stating that General Wood, while military governor of Cuba, has accepted money from the Jalalal, which was, he said, a gambling concern, asserted that he had made a personal friend and boon companion of an ex-convict. He also charged him with giving instructions of an entirely unconstitutional and un-American character to the courts.

With reference to the charge that Governor General Wood had exceeded his authority in giving instructions to the court, Major Rathbone said that the general had pursued this course in the Cuban postal cases when he (Rathbone) was under prosecution. This was, he said, in violation of an article of the penal code of Cuba and in a manner prejudicial to the rights and interests of those under trial. He also charged General Wood with authorizing the use of ex-parte depositions in the postal case, a proceeding which, he asserted, is contrary to the principles of law and in this case contrary to instruction given by the secretary of war.

Major Rathbone charged that in accepting gifts from the organization commonly known as Jalalal, to which Major Rathbone said General Wood had granted a ten years' exclusive concession, General Wood violated the Foraker law, which prohibited the granting of franchises or concessions during the occupancy of the island by the American authorities. He also charged that the acceptance of these gifts constitutes a violation of an article of the penal code of Cuba.

## MORTENSEN SHOT TO DEATH.

Salt Lake Man Executed at State's Prison for Murder.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Peter Mortensen, the convicted murderer of James R. Hay, was shot to death in the yard of the state prison at 10:31 Friday morning.

Maintaining his innocence to the last, Mortensen walked to the chair placed against the heavy stone wall of the prison yard without weakening and bid the guards and deputy sheriffs good-bye with no tremor in his voice. Mortensen was killed instantly, four bullets from the rifles of the executing squad concealed behind a thick curtain in the door of the blacksmith shop twelve yards distant piercing the white target pinned over his heart. Mortensen refused to see ministers, either of his own belief—the Mormon—or of any other denomination, and also refused stimulants, saying he needed neither.

## TOM HORN EXECUTED.

Strong Guard Around Jail and No Attempt Made at Rescue.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Tom Horn, scout, Indian fighter and cattle detective, went smiling on Friday to the gallows, where he expiated the murder of Willie Nickell, aged 14, who was shot and killed on July 18, 1901, at Iron Mountain. The trap dropped at 11:08, Horn's neck was broken, and sixteen minutes later he was pronounced dead by the physicians.

With almost his last words, spoken to his intimate friend, Charles Irwin, a spectator at the execution, Horn declared that he had confessed to the murder for which he was to die. He made no speech on the gallows.

## PILLSBURY A CHESS MARVEL.

Recently Played, Blindfold, Twenty-two Simultaneous Games.

Henry N. Pillsbury, the champion chess player of America, and the greatest "blindfold" player on record, recently eclipsed all previous records by playing "blindfolded" twenty-two games simultaneously, during which time he did not see any of the boards.

In every instance the moves of his opponents were repeated to him and



HENRY N. PILLSBURY

he directed those of his own men, relying solely upon his memory for the positions of the pieces.

This was the young champion's third match of the kind in a week and the second in less than twenty-four hours.

Cigars played an important part in Pillsbury's performance. Puffing away with a nervous eagerness that in a few minutes reduced the weed to an inch butt he would draw a fresh one from his pocket, light it at the old one, and go on smoking and announcing moves. In this way he consumed at least a score of cigars before the end of the contest.

This expert of the ancient game won the championship of his own country not long ago, and that of the world is now his goal, which he is in fair way to achieve, as a match is now being arranged with Dr. Lasker, the present world's champion.

## SENATE GETS THE CUBAN BILL.

Referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON—The senate held its longest sitting of the session Friday, beginning at noon and concluding at 3:15 p. m. The entire time was consumed in debating a motion to refer the Cuban reciprocity bill to the committee on foreign relations. The political line was sharply drawn in the discussion, the republicans advocating such reference, and the democrats contending that the measure should go to the committee on finance. The motion prevailed without discussion.

The resolution served to bring out some incidental references to the merits of the bill. Mr. Teller took occasion to correct published reports that he has hope of defeating the bill, or that he intends unduly to obstruct its consideration.

Messrs. Allison and Aldrich announced their willingness to have the bill go to the foreign relations committee, but they united in an expression of opinion that such reference should form no precedent for the reference of revenue bills in the future. Mr. Allison also denied that there was any purpose of revising the traffic by reciprocity treaties.

When the senate met today the bill passed by the house yesterday to carry into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty was received and laid before the senate. After the disposition of the routine business the Cuban bill was taken up and a debate ensued on its reference to the committee.

Mr. Cullom stated that it had been the custom to refer such bills to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Bailey said he had no doubt the statement was correct, but declared that the practice was wrong. He said it should be referred to the committee on finances or relations with Cuba.

Mr. Teller thought that the bill should go to the committee on finance. He announced his intention to oppose the bill, but said he would not carry his opposition to the extent of seeking delay.

## Looking to Adjournment.

WASHINGTON—A suggestion has been made which seems to meet general approval that the senate fix a time for voting on the Cuban bill about the middle of December. In the regular session, and the extra session adjourn sine die before Thanksgiving. No proposition has been made openly in the senate, but efforts are made to bring about such an arrangement.

## PASSED IN HOUSE

RECIPROCITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA ENDORSED.

## TWENTY-ONE IN OPPOSITION

Party Lines Are Obliterated When 335 Members Vote for Measure.—Hepburn Approves With Reluctance.—He Says the United States Owes Nothing to Cuba.

WASHINGTON—The house Thursday, by a rising vote 335 to 21, passed the bill to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The dissenting votes were about equally divided between republicans and democrats, but there was no record vote, the minority having too few votes to order the yeas and nays. The democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Williams, sought to the last to secure amendments to the bill in accordance with the action of the caucus, but were defeated steadily. Mr. Williams made the final effort when he tried to have the bill recommitted to the ways and means committee with instructions to amend, but a point of order, under the special rule, providing for a vote on the bill without intervening motion, was sustained.

Mr. Cannon received the applause of the democratic side when he entertained the appeal from his ruling made by Mr. Williams, the speaker saying he preferred to err, if he erred at all, in giving the house the right to express its will. The appeal was tabled by a strict party vote.

The debate, begun Monday, was continued up to within a few minutes of 4 o'clock the time appointed to take a vote on the final passage of the bill. Mr. Williams closed the debate for his side and made an arraignment of the republican policy of protection. Mr. Call, rep. (Mass.), made the closing speech on the republican side, others speaking on that side being Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) and Mr. Watson (Ind.). Mr. Broussard, dem. (La.) opposed the bill and Mr. DeArmond, dem. (Mo.), supported it. The announcement of the passage of the bill caused only a slight demonstration.

Mr. McClellan, dem. (La.), opened the debate when the house resumed consideration of the Cuban bill today. He opposed the measure and said it was not in line with democratic tariff reform.

Mr. Hepburn, rep. (Ia.), followed, stating at the outset of his remarks that he would vote for the bill, but with reluctance. He said he was not one of those who believed we owe Cuba anything. This country had spent \$500,000,000 or \$400,000,000 and sacrificed many lives that Cuba might be relieved from oppression. Mr. Hepburn said he believed in republican reciprocity—the reciprocity of McKinley. In this connection he quoted from the speech made by the late president at Buffalo.

The Cuban bill was passed by the house at 4:32 p. m. by a rising vote of 335 to 21.

## RUSH MAY PROSECUTE CASE.

Dietrich Fears to Have Summers in Trial Against Him.

WASHINGTON—Senator Dietrich, accompanied by Senator Hanna and Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee, called on Attorney General Knox Tuesday and had a conference with him regarding the case of District Attorney Summers and the charge of conspiracy and bribery against the senator in connection with the appointment of Postmaster Fisher. The senator said he intended to go to Nebraska to stand trial, but felt his case would be prejudiced if District Attorney Summers has charge of the prosecution. As a result of the talk with the attorney general, the latter will have a consultation with the president about the question and it is probable that Mr. Summers will be relieved and that Assistant District Attorney Rush of Nebraska or some attorney from the department of justice at Washington will be detailed to manage the prosecution.

## Sues to Test the War Act.

SAN FRANCISCO—To thoroughly test the constitutionality of the act of congress entitled "To provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, the Western Sugar Refining company filed suit in the United States circuit court on Tuesday against John C. Lynch, United States collector of internal revenue, to recover \$34,000, with interest.

## SIGN THE TREATY.

The Canal Compact in Shape to Mean Business.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Hay and M. Philippe Banau-Varilla, the minister from the Republic of Panama, at 6:40 o'clock Wednesday evening signed the Hay-Banau-Varilla treaty providing for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States. The ceremony occurred in Secretary Hay's study. The Panama minister arrived at Mr. Hay's house promptly at 6 o'clock, having made an appointment for the conferences at that hour. He was surprised to find that the secretary had before him the treaty engrossed in duplicate. The secretary informed M. Banau-Varilla that he was ready to sign the treaty. The minister read the document carefully and then he and Secretary Hay attached their signatures to it.

Hearty congratulations were exchanged and it was agreed that the news of the signing of the treaty should be kept from the public for the present. President Roosevelt was immediately advised of the signing of the agreement and M. Banau-Varilla sent a confidential cablegram to his government stating that the treaty had been signed. This evening the minister refused to comment on the ceremony. The only official admission that can be had is that the terms of the treaty are practically settled.

The treaty in its text cannot be made public at this time for two reasons. First, because of the unwritten law which obliges the State department to await the pleasure of the senate in the matter of publicity, and second, because the president has not yet determined when the convention shall be submitted to the senate for ratification.

His purpose is to withhold it until there is reasonable assurance that its confirmation will not obstruct any of the legislation for which the present special session of congress has been called. But certain facts have been disclosed as to the provisions of the treaty which make it appear that in its general outlines the new Hay-Banau-Varilla convention is patterned upon the proposed Hay-Herran treaty, with the exception that the new convention follows not only the spirit, but the letter of the Spooner act. Thus, instead of the lease for a fixed period of the canal strip, this new treaty provides for a perpetual lease of the right-of-way to the United States, and instead of a complicated provision for courts of mixed composition—half American and half Colombian—to administer justice over the canal strip, the new treaty permits the United States government to exercise the most complete jurisdiction.

## NEBRASKA WOMAN IS BUNCOED.

Husband-to-Be Borrows Her Money and Then Skips Out.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Mrs. Lawrence Stephenson of Beatrice, Neb., was to have been married here November 18. Instead she was buncoed out of all her available cash, about \$500, and was left stranded by James Rodgers, Mrs. Stephenson is about 50 years old and has a son at O'Neill, Neb. She was left an estate by her husband, who died four years ago. She was introduced to Mr. Rodgers by a Mrs. Jones. He was 48, handsome and an alleged mine owner of California. She accompanied him to New Orleans, where he charmed her and she promised to marry him. He made a trip to New York and wrote to her at O'Neill to meet him at Pittsburg, where he had purchased mining machinery. He arrived a day late. Yesterday he told her he had to have some ready cash to pay on some machinery and she gave him her money. He disappeared. Mrs. Stephenson was permitted to lodge with the matron at Central police station, as Detective Ellmore, to whom she told her story, was too diffident to advise her to pawn her gold watch.

## In No Hurry to Give Recognition.

HAVANA—It has been decided by the cabinet that no recognition will be given by the Cuban government to the new republic of Panama until that republic has been recognized by some of the other Latin-American governments.

## To Investigate Humbert Affair.

PARIS—After an extended debate, the chamber of deputies adopted a resolution of M. Berry (conservative), creating a committee to investigate the alleged political conspiracy in connection with the Humbert affair.