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CUBANS MAKE REPORTS

Committee on Relations Before Constitutional Convention Divided.

MAJORITY'S ACTION SURPRISING

Makes Additions to Various Clauses Thought Acceptable—It Varies From the Platt Conception of the Intervention Clause.

HAVANA, May 20.—The committee on relations of the constitutional convention will submit majority and minority reports to the convention tomorrow. The majority report in an introduction quotes article 1 of the treaty of Paris, the joint resolution of the United States congress and the Platt amendment and then proceeds as follows:

"Inasmuch as Secretary Root, being authorized by President McKinley, says that the Platt law has for its object the guaranteeing of the independence of Cuba and does not mean interference with its government or the exercise of a protectorate or of sovereignty and also that intervention will only take place when independence is endangered by outside powers or grave interior disturbances, creating anarchy; and, inasmuch as Secretary Root has said that the naval stations will not be used for vantage points of intervention, but only to protect Cuba against foreign powers, we report as follows:

"That in virtue of the fact that the Platt law, in its preamble, says it is a fulfillment of the joint resolution and has been adopted by congress with the principal object of establishing independence we do propose to the convention to accept the following as an appendix to the constitution."

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth clauses are quoted in their entirety. The third clause has the following addition:

"It being understood that the United States have the right to intervene to prevent the action of a foreign power or disturbances causing a state of anarchy and that the intervention shall always be the act of the United States and not of isolated agents. The intervention shall suppose neither sovereignty nor a protectorate and shall only last sufficiently long to establish normal conditions. Said intervention, it is also understood, shall not have the right to interfere in the government, but only the right to preserve independence."

An addition to the sixth clause says that the ownership of the Isle of Pines shall be settled by a future treaty. An addition to the seventh clause says:

"It shall be understood that the naval stations do not give the United States the right to interfere with the interior government, but are established for the sole purpose of protecting American waters from foreign invasion directed against Cuba or the United States. Cuba will sell or lease the necessary lands at points to be agreed upon later."

An addition to the eighth clause says that the government of Cuba suggests at the same time a treaty of commerce based upon reciprocity.

The minority report says: "The explanations given to the commission in Washington show that the Platt law does not express the wishes of the United States. It was intended to protect the independence of Cuba, but the wording gives other interpretations."

"The United States are inconsistent in asking naval stations when the amendments provide that no concessions shall be given to foreign powers. Such a demand raised the question whether the United States do not consider Cuba a part of their possessions."

The report of the minority virtually accepts the first and second clauses. For the third clause the following is substituted:

"That the government of Cuba subscribes to the Monroe doctrine and will help the United States to enforce it against other nations trying to violate it."

For the fourth clause the following is substituted:

"Cuba does not recognize acts of intervention which are not in conformity with the Foraker resolution and the laws of the United States."

The seventh clause reads: "Cuba will maintain naval stations, handing them over to the United States in time of war."

GEN. GRANT SURPRISED

Marvels at Results Already Obtained in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, who returned from Manila on the Sheridan, speaking of the condition in the Philippines, said:

"Everything is settling down and we are getting at the real work of governing and teaching the people. Their peculiar national character makes them hard subjects for the present. You must remember that they were originally pirates, that their civilization is of the fourteenth, if not of the fifteenth century, and the tendency to brigandage is so decided among them that it amounts to a disease. In many districts the paying of tribute to robbers is considered the regular thing, no more out of the way than taxes. "Our task now is to give them good government in their municipalities, to protect them against themselves until they learn a taste for order, and then withdraw gradually from active interference, leaving the towns one at a time as we see that they can be trusted, but having our troops within striking distance for some time after we leave any district, so as to insure against a relapse. We must expect much robbery and brigandage and pillage and even murder for a long time.

"It is surprising to see the results that we have obtained in getting law and order into these people in the few months of comparative peace. My district included the provinces of Bulacan, Pampango and Bataan, with a population of 600,000, all Tagalo provinces, and considered the most lawless in the islands. Now there is not a robber band in the whole district."

IS ABLE TO SIT UP AWHILE.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition Shown to Be Much Improved.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Mrs. McKinley's condition was so far improved last evening that she was able to sit up for a while. This welcome news was given out shortly after 5 o'clock.

General Shafter called on President McKinley and while they were talking word came downstairs that Mrs. McKinley was sitting up. The president at once asked to be excused and hurried to the sick room. The anxiety caused by last night's bulletin, stating that Mrs. McKinley's temperature was higher, was dispelled at 10 o'clock this morning, when Secretary Cortelyou announced that she had passed a comfortable night and that the slight fever noted last night had been subsided. The president did not attend church, but remained at home nearly all day, only going out for a short walk just before noon. There were many callers at the Scott residence today. There was a general feeling that the crisis had been passed and that Mrs. McKinley would continue to gain strength. No definite date has yet been decided upon as to when the president will start for the national capital, but it is hoped that Mrs. McKinley will be able to go within a few days.

Secretary Long left for Colorado Springs to visit his daughter, who is ill.

At 9:10 p. m. Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following bulletin:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that she has had a very good day and progress made since morning is satisfactory."

BRITISH REFUSE TO GO ALONG.

German Expedition to Southern Chi-Li Meets Discouragement.

LONDON, May 20.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking yesterday, says:

"The British plan of a bond issue for the payment of the indemnity includes a proposal, in order to lighten the burden for China, that it should issue bonds at par for 300,000 taels now and the remainder five years hence.

"Great Britain and the United States alone oppose the joint guaranty project.

"The British authorities emphatically decline to co-operate with the German expedition to southern Chi Li, and it is now announced that the expedition is abandoned."

Turkey Excludes Typewriters. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—The customs authorities have prohibited the entry of typewriters into Turkey, and 200 machines now in the custom house have been ordered returned to the consignor.

DEATH OF MRS. GAGE

Wife of Secretary Succumbs After Illness of Nine Weeks.

MRS. M'KINLEY IS NOT INFORMED

Those at the Bedside of the Latter Fear that Such Information Would Be Severe as Both Women Were Near and Dear to Each Other.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, wife of the secretary of the treasury, died at her residence, 1715 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., at 9:30 o'clock tonight, after an illness of nine weeks' duration. With her when she died were her husband, her married daughter, Mrs. E. F. Pierce of Evanston, Ill., and Dr. W. W. Johnson, the attending physician.

For a time before her death Mrs. Gage suffered considerable pain, but she maintained her bright and cheerful demeanor and was conscious to the last. Heart trouble, the result of grip complications, was the immediate cause of death. Mrs. Gage was exposed to the inclement weather for about an hour on inauguration day, but at the time her health did not seem to have been affected. March 11 she left here for Evanston to visit her daughter. While there she experienced a chill and took to her bed, but soon recovered sufficiently to return to Washington, where she has been confined to her room ever since.

Mrs. Gage was a native of Albany, N. Y., and 58 years of age. She was married to Secretary Gage in Denver in 1857. There were no children from their union, Mrs. Pierce being a child by a former husband.

The remains will be interred in Rose Hill cemetery, near Chicago. Further than this the funeral services have not been arranged. It is probable, however, that religious services of a simple character will be held at her former residence in this city on Sunday morning, in which event the body will leave here by the morning train for Chicago.

Mrs. Gage was an Episcopalian in her religious belief, but during their residence here she and the secretary have had a pew in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, where the president attends.

Dr. Hillis of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, is an intimate friend of the family and it is possible that he may be asked to come to Washington to conduct the funeral services here.

During their residence in Washington, Secretary and Mrs. Gage have taken quite an active part in social life at the capital. Mrs. Gage was a woman of charming personality and, with her husband, delighted in extending the hospitality of their elegant home on Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. Gage was probably closer to Mrs. McKinley than any other of the ladies of the cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The news of the death of Mrs. Gage was received by the members of the president's official family in this city with expressions of regret. The Associated Press bulletin, which was transmitted to Secretary Cortelyou at the Scott residence, conveyed the news to President McKinley. Extra precautions were taken to keep news of Mrs. Gage's death from Mrs. McKinley.

THE BAD SIGNS RETURN.

Mrs. McKinley Grows Worse After a Day of Encouraging Symptoms.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—As the night wore on Mrs. McKinley became restless and the early morning hours are looked forward to with more apprehension.

She did not take nourishment freely, as she had done earlier in the day.

Powerful stimulants, including oxygen, have been administered during the afternoon and evening.

The bone felon on her hand has spread and has discharged pus from another place. The new wound has been lanced.

Troy Strike Is Settled.

TROY, N. Y., May 18.—A committee from the Troy division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees has waited upon Mayor Conway and informed him that the strike has been settled. The committee said that under the terms of the agreement the employes are to receive 20 cents per hour and that the company will treat with a committee of either union or non-union men. Headquarters were visited and members of the union informed.

MRS. M'KINLEY IS IMPROVED.

A Change that Indicates More Hope for President's Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Last night's instructions from the bedside of Mrs. McKinley gives more encouraging indications. Late yesterday afternoon she rallied a bit and called for nourishment. To the anxious watchers about her this was considered as a favorable sign. The symptoms were sufficiently improved during the late afternoon to permit the president to take a short walk in the open air, but his anxiety was so manifest that he speedily returned to his wife's bedside. The most powerful stimulants known to the medical profession have been resorted to, in the hope of effecting a rally, and they were so effective that towards midnight the physicians expressed much satisfaction and issued a decidedly encouraging statement.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—10 p. m.—Dr. Hirschfelder and H. T. Scott have just left the Scott residence. Dr. Hirschfelder has gone home for the night.

He said that he felt that Mrs. McKinley was decidedly improved. Mr. Scott was much pleased over her condition. Secretary Cortelyou announced that no further bulletins would be given out tonight unless unexpected developments should take place.

At this hour the lights in the building are out with the exception of one in the telegraph room.

WOULD SET UP NEW EMPIRE.

Seventy Thousand Rebels Becoming High-Banded.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 17.—According to Shanghai papers brought by the steamship Empress of India, Wang Lu Hsian, Chi Li province, where Miss Stonehouse was killed, has recently been the scene of bloody convicts with the converts. Twelve hundred boxers are said to have attacked the converts and slaughtered the native Christians by scores.

The Mercury says that peace reigns only within range of the rifles of the allies, foreign hatred being as strong as ever. There is a report from Tien Tsin that 70,000 insurgents have assembled at Yang Liu Tsing and that they are indulging in all kinds of excesses, assaulting women, robbing houses, plundering tax collectors and declaring their intention of setting up a new empire. These insurgents are said to include people who have lost their homes and possessions in the course of the military operations in Chi Li.

BERLIN, May 16.—The war office has received the following from the German headquarters at Peking: "General Li's troops attacked and scattered 1,000 boxers forty-five kilometers south of Pao Ting Fu."

Decides It Is a New Industry.

DES MOINES, May 17.—Judge McPherson, in federal court, decided that the manufacture of women's gloves is a new industry in the United States. The case was that against J. W. Morrison, a glove manufacturer of Grinnell, who was arrested for violation of the contract labor law by employing skilled glove-makers to come from Europe to make gloves. The court holds that there were no women's gloves made in the United States prior to 1887 and unless the prosecution can show that Morrison's business was established before the contract labor law was passed he will go free.

GOV. NASH POISONED.

Suffers So Severely that He Cannot Leave His Bed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The programs for the entertainment of Governor Nash and the Ohio visitors were declared off on account of the illness of Governor Nash. While attending the christening of one of the big trees in his honor, near Santa Cruz, Monday last, he was poisoned with poison oak. He was partially blinded and suffered much while addressing the Union League club. Today he has not been out of bed and is attended constantly by a physician and nurses. While his affliction is not serious it prevents him from participating in any of the functions that had been arranged in his honor.

Conger Chats With Hill.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mr. Conger, United States minister to China, paid a flying visit to Assistant Secretary Hill yesterday prior to his return to Iowa by way of New York. He will return to Washington to consult with the president before leaving for his post in China.

DOLE FORCES COMING

Complaining and Defending Factions Each have a Delegate on the Way.

ARE TO EXPLAIN THEIR TROUBLES

Petition Asking Hawaiian Governor's Removal Is to Be Postponed—Republicans Send an Endorsement Contradicting Home Ruler's Charges.

HONOLULU, May 8.—Via San Francisco, May 15.—By the steamer Mariposa today Home Rule Representative F. W. Beckley, Hon. Samuel Parker, Delegate R. W. Wilcox leave for San Francisco. Beckley goes to lay before President McKinley a home rule resolution passed in the house and senate asking for the removal of Governor Dole. Parker has a memorial unanimously indorsed by the republican members of both houses and by the territorial republican central committee replying to the home rule charges against Dole. Wilcox is on his way back to Washington and says he has nothing to do with the fight.

In the house this morning, Representative Emmeluth, home rule, made a sensational speech against the governor. The legislature had been called in special session for appropriation bills and had just completed its organization when Emmeluth introduced a resolution to provide for the sending of Berkeley to San Francisco. In support of it he declared that the conditions that had led to the revolt in 1893 had developed again, with Dole now the usurper of power instead of the ex-queen. It was intended by the home rulers to have the resolution to send Beckley concurrent, but the senate adjourned for the day too early, and, as the steamer was leaving this afternoon, the house passed it as a house resolution. Both houses organized for business and re-elected most of their former organizations.

The republican members of the legislature and the members of the central committee and the joint caucus have endorsed the action of Governor Dole in refusing to extend the session of the legislature, and after the adoption of the home rule resolution of last week making charges against the governor, asking for his removal and declaring that he was responsible for the failure of the legislature to do any considerable amount of business, the republicans prepared a statement in reply which Samuel Parker takes with him.

The reply states that the home rule party, having control of the legislature, blocked every effort at substantial legislation; that bills were so illegitimately put together that it was impossible to do anything with them; that the home rule party was constantly hampered with petty jealousies, and that these party bickerings caused the president of the senate, himself a member of the home rule party, to resign in disgust. The reply states further that one of the causes of the failure of the members of the home rule party to attain their objects, and which prevented the legislature from accomplishing more, was the insistence of the home rule members upon the use of the Hawaiian language in the legislative proceedings, notwithstanding the organic act provides that "All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language." They elected interpreters and required interpretation of all bills, resolutions, motions and debates.

Mrs. Nation Denies Insanity.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.—Mrs. Nation will appeal from the verdict rendered against her and declares she will argue her own case hereafter and demand women jurors. "I had two things to contend with," she said; "my lawyers bungled the case and there were anarchists on the jury. I am not insane and begged my lawyers not to enter such a plea."

First Payment Next Year.

BERLIN, May 16.—A dispatch received here from Peking says the note of the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries, accepting the amount of indemnity demanded by the powers, propose to pay the first of the thirty annual installments of 15,000,000 taels in July, 1902.

Has Not Sold Northern Pacific.

BERLIN, May 16.—It is authoritatively confirmed that the Deutsche bank has not sold its holdings of Northern Pacific to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

ROOT MAKES HIS REPORT.

Sovereign Commander, Woodmen of the World, Gives Year's Resume.

COLUMBUS, O., May 15.—The fourth annual encampment of the Sovereign camp Woodmen of the World, convened here today, with Sovereign Commander Root of Omaha presiding. Delegates representing twenty-one states are present. The sessions will continue for a week.

After the delegates had been called to order addresses of welcome were made by Secretary of State Laylin, who represented Governor Nash, now in California; Mayor Hinkle and Secretary of Board of Trade Bassell. Responses were made by Sovereign Banker Sheppard of Texarkana, Tex., and Sov. Advocate T. A. Fallenkirk of Denver. Following the open session secret work was taken up.

The report of Sov. Commander J. C. Root of Omaha showed that the order now has a membership of about 250,000 in nearly 4,500 camps in the United States and Canada. The recommendations in the report will not be made public until it goes to the committee on officers' reports and has been acted upon.

The supreme forest, Woodmen Circle, an auxiliary organization, also convened here today, Mrs. Emma B. Manchester of Omaha, supreme guardian, presiding. The report of the supreme clerk, J. G. Kuhn of Omaha, showed the membership of the Circle had increased from 5,260 to nearly 15,000 in two years.

NO CHANCE FOR NEBRASKA.

This State Has Complete Representation at West Point.

OMAHA, May 16.—A number of applications have been filed with Senator Millard by young Nebraskans who have an ambition to become officers in the regular army. The West Point cadets are filled, however, with no chance of immediate vacancy and Senator Millard can give the aspirants no encouragement. The cadets appointed by Senators Thurston and Allen will not graduate until 1904 and 1905 and until these years no other appointment can be made. From present reports the Nebraska cadets are doing good work and there is little prospect that they will fall in their examination or for any other reason leave the military school before the completion of their course.

In a recent letter on the subject Adjutant General Corbin said: "There will be no vacancies for the admission of senatorial candidates from Nebraska until the cadets now representing that state at large shall have left the military academy. One of these will not graduate until June, 1904, and the other in June, 1905."

CATCH AMERICAN BRIGANDS.

Manila Police Take Leaders of Band of Cunning Murderers.

MANILA, May 15.—Detectives and the police have broken up a band of American brigands who have been operating in the province of Pampango, north of and not far from Manila. George Raymond, Ulrich Rogers and Oscar Mushmillier have been captured, and Andrew Martin, Peter Heise, George Muhu and two others are still being pursued.

The band committed murders and other outrages at Baolor, Pampango province, and in that vicinity on Sunday last they killed Henry Dow, an American. The band sometimes represented themselves as American deserters and at others as American soldiers. George Raymond wore the uniform of a captain. Raymond and Martin were formerly policemen at Manila.

Labor Troubles at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—A thousand National Guardsmen and 100 mounted men will occupy Albany streets today and attempt to force a riotous crowd to let the cars of the United Traction company run with non-union men. The Twenty-third regiment of Brooklyn, the Tenth battalion of Albany and the Third Signal corps will make up the complement of men. They will be reinforced by 200 special deputies, 300 policemen and over 100 Pinkerton detectives.

Mrs. Nation Found Guilty.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 15.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Carrie Nation, charged with joint smashing, this evening returned a verdict of guilty. The trial was before the district court and sentenced will be pronounced tomorrow morning. It is the general impression that she will be released on the payment of a fine and costs.