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SETTLE WITH BRITAIN

United States Has Old Controversies Needing Adjustment.

EFFORTS FOR A TREATY SOON

Many Perplexing Matters Are Brought Up Through the Canadian Border—Warships on the Great Lakes, Alaskan Boundary Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It is expected that efforts will be renewed before long for the settlement of the controversies, which have long existed between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of the relations along the Canadian border, the Atlantic fisheries, war ships on the Great Lakes, the Alaskan boundary and other questions. Heretofore, the negotiations designed to secure a settlement of the matters recited have not proved effective, largely because of the cumbersome machinery of negotiations, and this has led to a belief that much more could be accomplished by direct negotiations between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote on the main points, and the subsequent assembling of a commission representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada, to give form to the basis of the agreement rendered.

The British authorities have expected for some time that when the isthmian canal treaty was once disposed of, there would be a renewal of efforts to adjust the Alaskan boundary and other pending questions, the canal treaty being regarded as one of the many pending issues. Now, that the British government has yielded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and other points in the isthmian negotiation, it desires to take up some of the other questions, in which important interests are involved. Lord Pauncefote desires to clear up all pending differences and have "a clean slate" before his present term as ambassador comes to a close.

When he came to Washington there were four great issues between the two governments. The first of these was the Bering sea controversy, which had reached an acute stage. Diplomacy disposed of this issue. The second issue was over Venezuela, which, like the seal question, at one time threatened war. But the efforts of diplomacy were again successful in averting trouble and bringing about a settlement. The third important issue was on the isthmian canal, which has been satisfactorily disposed of by the recent Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This leaves only one issue remaining in order to bring about the "clean slate," namely, the border controversy, both as to Canada and Alaska.

The British officials usually link these various boundary controversies together, as they are more or less connected. A present, a *modus vivendi* exists as to the Alaskan boundary, chiefly for the purpose of avoiding a clash along the border and holding each side in check until a final boundary is determined upon. It seems to be conceded on both sides that the *modus* cannot be carried on indefinitely and that sooner or later the main question of establishing a permanent boundary must be settled.

Lord Lansdowne's desire to take up the question was expressed clearly in his note to Secretary Hay last spring, when the British government declined to accept the senate amendment to the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Dr. John Bell Dead.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Dec. 30.—Dr. John Bell, the highest ranking Knight of Pithias in the world and one of the best known physicians in southwestern Michigan, died here. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity throughout the state and was elected major general of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, of the world in 1898. He was once mayor of Benton Harbor.

Report of Bank of Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ending December 28 shows the following: Gold in hand, increased 111,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increased 2,350,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 7,449,000 pesetas.

Seaman's is Very Low.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The condition of Adjutant General Seaman of California, who has been ill here for over two weeks, is very critical. He fails to respond to the medicines given him.

FOUR DEAD IN WRECK

George Rudie and Wife of Omaha, Killed on Northwestern.

MALTA, Ill., Dec. 30.—A terrible wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad resulted in the death of four persons and the injury of a score of more of others. The first section of a through passenger train from Omaha, while running sixty miles an hour, dashed into a freight train, demolishing two engines, five Pullman sleepers and eight freight cars. An instant after the crash the air was filled with cries of the injured. Fire soon added horror to the scene. In a short time all the cars were consumed and nothing remained to tell the story but the charred embers and the steel frames of the vestibules, the wheels and the battered remains of the engines.

DEAD.

GEORGE RUDIO, 137 North Thirty-second avenue, Omaha; died at hotel from injuries.

MRS. GEORGE RUDIO, Omaha; terribly scalded and died in hospital.

B. O. NICHOLS, Council Bluffs; died of burns and other injuries.

ELLIS DUNCAN, Chicago, Pullman porter; killed instantly.

Duncan, the sleeping car porter, was the only person killed outright.

Mrs. Rudie and B. O. Nichols of Council Bluffs succumbed to their injuries at St. Luke's hospital. Miss Grace Stewart of Council Bluffs, whom Nichols was to marry, started for DeKalb, but reached there after the relief train had passed through. She did not see Mr. Nichols alive. Many Nebraskans were injured in the wreck.

PRESIDENT'S NOTE TO SHAW

Regards as Final Governor's Acceptance to Allison.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 30.—Governor Shad received the expected letter from President Roosevelt. The letter is not exactly a formal tender of the position of secretary of the treasury to the governor, but rather assumes that the tender was formally made on behalf of the President by Senator Allison. This had not been the understanding of the governor, but is satisfactory, as it is clear to Governor Shaw that the president intended the offer by Allison to be final if accepted, and it was accepted by the governor at the time.

President Roosevelt expressed to the governor his regard for him in pleasant language, makes the wish that their official relations may be cordial, and invites him to Washington for a conference at the convenience of the governor. He will therefore go to Washington, starting New Year's day, to be gone probably ten days. He can do this and be back in time to present his biennial message to the legislature. He will complete the message in the next few days and be ready to take up his new duties as soon as he can get settled in Washington.

DENMARK SLOW TO CLOSE DEAL

Government Shows Inability to Reach Determination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—There have been no recent developments of importance in the matter of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to this government, negotiations for which at various times have been carried on between the United States and Denmark. The United States has defined its position very clearly as to the terms under which it will purchase the islands, but apparently through the inability of the Danish government to reach a determination to close the deal, the negotiations so far have failed of conclusion. If any request looking to an arrangement for a plebiscite is in contemplation by the Copenhagen government its wishes in this respect have not yet been communicated to the state department.

EXPECTS PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Chilean Charge in Washington Looks for No War With Argentine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Advice received by Senator Infante, the Chilean charge, today confirmed the news already published that the Argentine minister at Santiago had informed the Chilean minister of foreign affairs that Argentine could not accept all the terms of the protocol heretofore signed for the settlement of the dispute, and that some changes would be necessary in the instrument. Senator Infante's information from his government is that there is no truth whatever in the statement that a change was made in the protocol by the Chilean minister.

HAS A WARLIKE LOOK

German Warships Cast Anchors in Waters Near Venezuela.

IMMINENT DANGER OF A CLASH

Internal Condition Not Promising of Great Results—Supposed Plan of Germans is Blockade—Object is to Prevent Introduction of Foreign Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The gathering of German warships in the vicinity of Venezuela and the presence in the same locality of many American, British, French and other foreign warships, is directing attention to the imminence of the naval demonstration Germany is about to make against Venezuela.

Thus far, the German government has not made known the exact details of its proposed move, the official communications to the United States being confined to an inquiry as to the attitude of this government on the question of a demonstration in view of the purpose on the part of Germany not to acquire any permanent foothold in Venezuela. The answer of this government was entirely satisfactory to the German authorities, who since have proceeded with the execution of their plans for coercing Venezuela. It is said to be probable that the first move of Germany will be to establish a blockade of Venezuelan ports, so as to prevent the introduction of food products into Venezuela and thus starve the besieged into submission.

Venezuela, it is said, is entirely dependent on the outside world for its supply of corn, which is staple among the Venezuelans.

The Germans are expected to occupy one or more of the main ports of Venezuela, probably La Guayra and Maracaibo. In this connection most positive assurances have been given to the United States government that the occupation is to be temporary and only for such length of time as to enable the collection of the debt due to the Germans, thus disposing of the report that there is any intention of establishing a German coaling station on Venezuelan soil.

On the part of Venezuela it is semi-officially stated that President Castro has made known that he is prepared for any eventuality. There is complete silence, however, as to the defensive measures Venezuela is adopting, but there is no indication that she is laying mines or preparing in any way to resist the occupation of La Guayra or Maracaibo, which are such open ports and practically defenseless against the armament of Germany.

REDUCING RATES TO COAST

Northern Pacific and Great Northern Preparing New Tariff Sheet.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 28.—The Northern Pacific will announce a revision of its principal tariffs, covering the territory between St. Paul and the Pacific coast and establish lower through rates. Similar tariffs will be announced at the same time by the Great Northern.

Northern Pacific rate clerks have been at work on the revision for more than two months. It is stated semi-officially that the feature of the new tariffs will be the removal of discriminations that have gradually grown for several years, and radical changes, especially in local rates, that will adjust many subjects of complaint from shippers. The new Great Northern tariffs will be constructed on similar lines. Both roads, it is asserted, will make voluntary reductions in rates based on the increased earning capacity of their lines and the growth of revenue.

President Shows Interest.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Baron Couberlin, president of the Olympic games, has just received a personal letter from President Roosevelt in reply to the invitation sent to the latter asking him to become president of the Olympic games to be held in Chicago during the year 1904. President Roosevelt says he will lay the whole matter before the cabinet and that, so far as he himself is concerned, he takes the keenest interest in the undertaking.

Car Passes Over His Head.

ARLINGTON, Neb., Dec. 28.—While trying to show the other boys how easy it was to jump on and off a freight train, John Hurlinger, aged 20 years, son of C. A. Hurlinger, slipped and fell. His left hand was caught on the rail, the car wheels passed over and crushed it.

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS PLACE

Will Become Member of the Labor Arbitration Committee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Former President Cleveland has accepted an appointment to the industrial department of the National Civic Federation created at the recent peace conference of labor and capitalistic leaders. His letter of acceptance, in which he approved the plan of industrial peace, was delivered to Oscar Strauss, who was chairman of the conference. It read as follows:

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 24, 1901.—My Dear Mr. Strauss: Your letter of the 18th inst. is at hand. Illness has confined me to my room for almost five weeks and I am now hardly able to sit up and write this.

My desire for the quiet and comfort of absolute retirement from public or semi-public service is very strong, and grows stronger as the days pass. I should, without hesitation, yield to this and decline your request that I accept a place among those who are to seek the promotion of industrial peace by friendly intervention in troubles between employers and the employed, if I were not afraid that I should thereby disregard an important duty. My reflections have made it clear to me that I should accept the place assigned to me, and I do so with an earnest wish that those selected to actively represent the purposes and motives of your conference may not labor in vain. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Hon. Oscar S. Strauss, New York.

Mr. Strauss said, in giving the letter to the public, that every man named on the general committee had signified acceptance of the trust and work.

WAR CLOUD IS DISPELLED.

Chile and Argentina Withdraw Troops and Will Arbitrate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Argentine minister, Dr. Carcia Garcia-Merou, today received a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Buenos Ayres, announcing the satisfactory termination of the Chile-Argentine trouble and giving the basis of settlement. The dispatch is as follows:

"The pending incidents with Chile have been solved by agreement directly with the government of that country and in a satisfactory form. Chile gives explanation of the opening of roads through the disputed territory, and both governments agree to withdraw the police forces which they have maintained in the territory in controversy, situated near the inlet of Ultima Esperanza. ALCORTA."

Garcia-Merou expressed himself as highly gratified at the disappearance of the war cloud and pointed out that that terms of the settlement showed that Argentina's earnest desire to maintain peace has led her to make considerable sacrifice.

By both forces withdrawing their police from the locality the government ownership of the Ultima Esperanza territory becomes a question of arbitration.

SOLDIERS INDULGE IN RIOTING

While Away Lonely Hours at Presidio by Wrecking Saloon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—Last night's riot at the Presidio had a sequel tonight. The saloon of Dave Tarpey, just outside of the Presidio, where last night's trouble occurred, was completely wrecked.

About 7 o'clock nearly 200 soldiers surrounded Tarpey's saloon and began shooting and firing rocks into the building. The windows and doors were broken and bar fixtures demolished. A riot call was answered by a platoon of mounted artillery, who quickly suppressed the riot. Several arrests were made.

William Ross, a soldier, who has been doing extra duty at Tarpey's saloon, ejected two soldiers from the place on Tuesday night because they were unruly and for this he secured the enmity of the mob element among the soldiers.

Notable Ex-Slave Killed.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Dec. 27.—Simon Owens, aged 102, was burned to a crisp in his cabin in this city today. He was born a slave on General Andrew Jackson's plantation and was crippled for life at Vicksburg, when the city was besieged by General Grant.

Russia Gets a Treaty.

ROME, Dec. 27.—The draft of a treaty of commerce between Italy and Russia has been signed at St. Petersburg. It will require ratification by the Italian chamber of deputies.

IS NOT AFTER MONEY

But Italy Wants Protection for Its Citizens Residing in America.

OUR LAWS ARE NOT ADEQUATE

The Authorities of that Country Appreciate the Difficulties Which Our System of Government Entails in Such Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Italian government has renewed its efforts of late with the authorities in Washington to have our federal statutes so extended as to protect foreigners in cases arising within the jurisdiction of states, thus giving a federal remedy for lynchings and like affrays directed against Italians, such as have occurred in Louisiana, Colorado and Mississippi. It is the exchange of views in this connection which recently brought on the discussion in the Italian senate when Baron Fava interpolated the Italian premier as to the progress of an adjustment. Immediately on the arrival of the new ambassador, Signor Mayor des Blancs, he took up this question, which had arisen in connection with the lynching of several Italian citizens at Erwin, Miss.

In this connection Signor Mayor said: "Under the treaty which exists between Italy and the United States the citizens of each country are guaranteed the fullest protection while residing in the other country. In the case of Americans residing in Italy, they had exactly the same rights, the same protection, the same recourse to the courts, that Italian subjects enjoy. The only exception is in connection with political rights. In the case of Italians residing in the United States the treaty assures them the same rights and protection given to American citizens. But unfortunately the expression of the treaty, so far as it relates to Italians in this country, is somewhat theoretical, for under the American system, which limits the federal authority over states, the central government is not able to give effect to the guarantee laid down by the treaty."

"We fully recognize the difficulties of this situation, which has been apparent to the statesmen of this country as they have to those of Italy. We have hoped this would bring about the enactment of a law which would permit the federal government to carry out the guarantees of treaties. This would be a genuine remedy for affairs similar to those which have occurred in Louisiana and Mississippi and would prevent the periodical agitation over cases arising in the states. As these cases arose they would be assured of attention under the federal authority with careful regard for the execution of treaty obligations. "Since the recent lynchings at Erwin, Miss., there has been more or less discussion of the payment of a money indemnity. But, in the view of the Italian government, the question of indemnity does not enter into the case. There has been no suggestion coming from us, much less a demand for a cash indemnity to the government. The Italian government does not seek blood money."

To Use Boers Against Boers.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—The formation of a new burgher corps to be known as national scouts has aroused great interest among the surrendered burghers. In view of numerous meetings and applications, General Lord Kitchener has authorized the creation of new fresh wings to operate in the southern and eastern Transvaal under prominent Boer leaders elected by the burghers themselves. It is stated that much of the recent success of the British is due to the co-operation of Celliers' and Cronje's commands acting under General Bruce Hamilton.

Maclay Will Be Guided.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—When seen at his home and informed of his dismissal from his position in the naval yard by President Roosevelt, Edward Stanton Maclay said:

"I have written to the civil service authorities at Washington, asking for a formal opinion on this subject. I shall be guided in my action by the advice received from this source."

Dunlap Smith is Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Dunlap Smith, a leading financier and real estate dealer of this city, died of pneumonia. He was the youngest son of Perry H. Smith, who was one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens during the '70s and '80s.

SHAW FOR THE CABINET.

Iowa Governor is Suggested as Successor to Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It is announced in official circles that Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa has been tendered the office of Secretary of the treasury to succeed Secretary Gage. President Roosevelt is waiting to hear from Governor Shaw about the matter, and in the event of his refusal it is said Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland will be offered the treasury portfolio. Senators Allison and Dolliver have been using their influence with the president in Mr. Shaw's behalf and in addition numbers of other senators have been importuned in favor of Iowa's executive. Should Governor Shaw accept the tender this would give Iowa two representatives in the cabinet, as James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, hails from that state.

At the Washington office of the Associated Press it was said with authority that a tender of the office of secretary of the treasury to succeed Secretary Gage had been made to Governor Shaw, but it was understood that no response had been received from Governor Shaw to the inquiries sent him.

RECORD YEAR FOR SALES

American Agricultural Implements Took Russia by Storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The sale of American agricultural machines and implements in Russia during 1901 was the largest on record, according to the report of United States Consul Henan at Odesa. Mr. Henan says the increased tariff exacted by Russia on certain American products in retaliation for the American tax on Russian sugar, up to the date of his report, November 9, had not made much impression on the imports of those articles, but he adds that it probably is too early to determine the effect of the Russian increased tariff.

He says that such machines as harvesters, binders, mowers, reapers and horse rakes of American make are so well and favorably known as to defy serious competition in Russia, and that there are a number of other agricultural implements, such as plows, drills, seeding machines, etc., of American make, which are not to be found in the empire.

MUST LEAVE DEPARTMENT

Historian Maclay Fails to Respond to Resignation Request.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Nothing has been heard at the navy department from Historian Maclay in response to the department request for his resignation. Under the rules an employe is allowed three days' grace in which to show cause why he should not be dismissed, and although this rule having been made by the executive authority may be disregarded at its pleasure, it is believed that Maclay will be given a reasonable time to quit the naval service, for it is certain that he must go. In line with the determination already reached to stop the further discussion of the Schley case, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, the navy department has decided that it will ignore the reported recent utterances of Rear Admirals Brown and Bellknap in the lines of General Miles' interview.

Place for James B. Parker.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 25.—James B. Parker, the negro man who gave Czolgosz his quietus on the day of the assassination of William McKinley, stopped in Altoona en route to Washington, where he has been summoned at the instance of Senators Hanna and Mason. Arrangements have been perfected for appointment of Parker to be senate messenger.

Religious Excitement Causes Suicide.

SIOUX CITY, Dec. 25.—Emma Stillwell, aged 26, burned herself to death while in a fit of insanity caused by religious excitement. She loosened the neckband of her dress, poured kerosene between her clothing and her body and set fire to the fluid with a match.

Roosevelt's Holiday Program.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—President Roosevelt's present intention is to remain in Washington during the holiday week, but he desires to obtain a respite from official duties and will see only such visitors as have urgent and important public business to present.