

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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ISLAND A WASTE

NEITHER ANIMAL NOR VEGETABLE LIFE REMAINS.

ACTIVE SINCE THIRD OF MONTH

Expert Commission Examines it Then and Reports There is No Danger—Lulls the People into Security and Then Suddenly Becomes Active.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, May 12.—Advices received here from the vicinity of St. Pierre, ten miles from here, contain further details of the terrible volcanic upheaval which resulted in the utter destruction of that town and the death of nearly all of its inhabitants.

The crater of Mont Pelee has been wearing its "smoke cap" since May 3, but there was nothing until last Monday to indicate that there was the slightest danger. On that day a stream of boiling lava burst through the top of the crater into the valley of the River Blanche, overwhelming the Guerin sugar works and killing twenty-three work people and the son of the proprietor.

A commission was appointed by the governor to investigate the outbreak, and it returned a reassuring report on Wednesday evening, but about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning a shower of fire rushed down on St. Pierre and the coast, from Le Carbet, which had a population of 6,000, to Le Precheur, which had a population of 4,000, burning up everything in its path.

Throughout Thursday the heat in the vicinity of St. Pierre was so intense and the stream of flowing lava was so unremitting that it was impossible to approach the town during the early part of the day. As evening approached the French cruiser Suchet, after a heroic battle with the heat, suffocation and sulphur fumes, succeeded in making a dash toward the shore, nearing the land close enough to enable it to take off thirty survivors of the disaster, all of whom were horribly burned and mutilated.

St. Pierre at that time was an absolute smoking waste, concealing 30,000 corpses, whose rapid decomposition necessitated, in some cases, instantly completing their cremation, which was only partially accomplished by the lava. The inhabitants of Fort de France were panic-stricken, the morning of the disaster, when the sky suddenly blackened until it was as dark as midnight. The sea sprang back thirty yards and hot rain began to fall, and gravel of large size began to fall onto the town. This lasted fifteen minutes. About 450 survivors, who were brought here from the vicinity of St. Pierre by Pouyer Guertier, came from the town of Le Precheur, where, surrounded on all sides by flowing lava, they were nearly roasted to death and expected momentarily to be engulfed. The work of relief is progressing here on the most extensive scale possible, but, in anticipation of disturbances, the treasury building and the warehouses are guarded by troops.

The latest reports received here showed that lava continues to pour down the slopes of the mountain, slowly engulfing the whole north side of the mountain, while fresh crevasses are continually opening.

Cudahys Invest in the East.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—Cudahy Bros. of Omaha and Chicago have just purchased the big beef plant of C. C. Andrews & Co. and the Anglo-American company of Chicago has leased the plant of the Hoyt Beef and Produce company. Hereafter the western operators will deal directly with the smaller firms instead of through local commission men.

House Program.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Today is District of Columbia day in the house. Special orders have been made for the consideration of several bills to follow the disposition of district business. They include the bill to authorize the issue of passports to residents of our insular possessions, the Adams bill for the reorganization of the consular service and a day at least for the consideration of war claims.

Passports Not Needed.

MANILA, May 12.—W. M. Shuster, customs collector for the Philippine islands, has abolished the system which requires travelers to obtain passports before leaving the islands, but the order compelling them to obtain permits to remove their baggage is still in force.

VOTE ON PHILIPPINE BILL.

Prospect that it Will Be Reached Some Time Present Week.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Rawlins, senior democratic member of the senate committee on the Philippines, expressed the opinion that a vote can be reached on the Philippine government bill towards the end of the present week. Other members of the committee think the date of the vote may be postponed until some time next week, but none of them place the vote later than the 24th instant, two weeks hence. They say that when the debate is exhausted they will agree to vote, but that they object to naming a day for a vote until they are quite certain that there is nothing more to say pertinent to the subject.

The consideration of the bill this week will be interspersed with the consideration of appropriation bills, today being set apart for the fortification bill and Tuesday for the agricultural appropriation bill. Neither of these measures will consume a great deal of time and on each day it is expected there will be time left for the consideration of the Philippine bill.

Among the opponents of the bill still to be heard are Senators Clay and Money. It is probable that considerable debate will grow out of the speeches of Senators Foraker and Spooner.

Senator Lodge has given notice that on Tuesday he will move to meet at 11 o'clock each day to facilitate consideration of the Philippine bill.

LAST TRIBUTE TO SAMPSON.

All Departments of Government Represented at Obsequies.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—With a pomp and circumstance exceeding that of any naval funeral in this country, in recent years at least, the remains of the late William Thompson Sampson, rear admiral in the United States naval forces on the North Atlantic station during the war with Spain, were yesterday laid at rest.

Every department of the national government was represented. The executive by the president and his cabinet and many prominent officials of the civil service, the legislative by senators and representatives, the judiciary by the United States supreme court and military and naval services by officers of all ranks. The diplomatic body, accompanied in many cases by their ladies, attended the church services.

The military and naval features of the ceremonies were brilliant and impressive. They were conducted under direction of Rear Admiral Terry, commander of the Washington navy yard, assisted by Lieutenant Henry George. The funeral escort gathered early.

ORDERED TO ST. VINCENT.

British Cruiser Will Render All the Aid Possible.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir Robert Llewellyn, the governor of the Windward islands, has cable from St. Lucia as follows:

"In continuation of my last telegram, my intention was to go to St. Vincent in a small coasting steamer, but I was strongly advised not to attempt the trip, as the steamer narrowly escaped being wrecked yesterday, and as the weather was looking very bad in that direction. The island is invisible, owing to a dense black fog and cinders. I am very anxiously awaiting the arrival of a warship."

The colonial office announced today that in addition to the British cruiser Indefatigable, ordered to St. Vincent from Trinidad, the British third class cruiser Pallas has been ordered to St. Vincent from Jamaica with supplies for the sufferers on the former island.

DESTRUCTION AT ST. PIERRE.

Surpasses All that Imagination Can Conceive.

PARIS, May 12.—The Temps, referring to the destruction at St. Pierre, says:

"We believe from the information received here from the island of Martinique (meaning doubtless the official dispatches) that the disaster surpasses all that imagination can conceive. The whole northwestern portion of the island is laid waste. Three large communities, exclusive of St. Pierre, have been destroyed. The victims comprise two candidates for today's ballotage for members of the chamber of deputies."

CITY IS IN RUINS

ST. PIERRE AND 40,000 INHABITANTS DESTROYED.

TWENTY RESIDENTS SURVIVE

Appalling Disaster Said to Be Without a Parallel Except Pompeii—Eighteen Vessels Devoured by Flames and All on Board Perish.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 10.—It is now estimated that 40,000 persons perished as a result of the volcanic eruption in the island of Martinique.

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 10.—The cable officials here have received advices from the island of Dominica that a schooner which has arrived there from the island of Martinique reports that over 40,000 people are supposed to have perished during the volcanic disturbance in Martinique. The cable repair steamer Grappler, belonging to the West Indian and Panama Telegraph company of London, was lost with all hands during the eruption of Mount Pelee at St. Pierre, Martinique. Grappler was one of the first ships to disappear.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A cablegram has been received at the state department as follows:

"POINT-A-PETRE, May 9.—To Secretary of State, Washington: At 10 o'clock a. m., on the 8th inst., a storm of steam, mud and fire enveloped the city and community. Not more than twenty persons escaped with their lives. Eighteen vessels were burned and sunk with all on board, including four American vessels and a steamer from Quebec named Roraima. The United States consul and family are reported among the victims. A war vessel has come to Guadeloupe for provisions and will leave at 5 tomorrow. AYME, Consul."

The consul at Martinique is Thomas T. Prentice. He was born in Michigan and was appointed from Massachusetts as consul at Seychelles Island in 1871 and later served as consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, Rouen, France, and Batavia. He was appointed consul at Martinique in 1900.

The vice consul at Martinique is Amaree Testart, who was appointed from Louisiana in 1898.

The latest available figures show the total population of the island of Martinique is 135,000 people, of whom 25,000 lived in St. Pierre.

PARIS, May 10.—The commander of the French cruiser Suchet recently telegraphed to the minister of marine from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, under date of Thursday, May 8, at 10 p. m., as follows:

"Have just returned from St. Pierre, which has been completely destroyed by an immense mass of fire, which fell on the town at about 8 in the morning. The entire population, about 25,000 souls, is supposed to have perished. I have brought back the few survivors, about thirty. All the shipping of the harbor has been destroyed by fire. The eruption continues."

It is feared that M. L. Mouttel, the governor of Martinique, has perished. He telegraphed May 7 that he was proceeding to St. Pierre. Senator Knight is also supposed to have been at St. Pierre.

BILL FOR STATES PASSES.

Measures Admitting Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico Successful.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The opposition in the house to the bill for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico collapsed at the last minute yesterday and the bill was passed without division as it came from the committee, except for a few verbal amendments. The real test came on an amendment offered by Mr. Overstreet of Indiana to join New Mexico and Arizona and admit them as the state of Montezuma. It was beaten, 28 to 106, and all opposition then ceased.

Rebels Bombard a Town.

HONG KONG, May 10.—Advices received from Wu-Chou say the rebels bombarded Nan-Ning-Fu for three hours, April 27, using modern field guns. From 300 to 400 of the inhabitants were killed.

James H. McMillan Dead.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 10.—James H. McMillan of Detroit, son of United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan, died in this city tonight of consumption.

COPELAND CASE GOES TO JURY.

Specialists Testify to the Belief that Accused Was Insane.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 9.—The case of Ned Hartley Copeland, formerly of Omaha, who killed A. C. Rogers of St. Joseph on a train near Wamsutter last summer, was given to the jury late tonight after lengthy arguments by the prosecution and defense. Early in the trial the defense admitted everything set up by the prosecution and the case practically developed upon the question of the sanity of the accused. Eminent physicians from Denver, Rawlins, Rock Springs and the superintendent of the state insane asylum testified that they believed Copeland was insane at the time the deed was committed. Dr. McGehee of Rawlins, who was on the train with Copeland when the shooting occurred, said he thought Copeland was drunk. This evidence seemed to have little weight with the jury and the belief is general that Copeland will be found insane and committed to the state asylum.

MESSAGE FROM POPE LEO.

Expressions of Sorrow from Vatican on Corrigan's Death.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Rev. Dr. Ferranti, Italian secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, tonight made public a cablegram which was received at the archiepiscopal residence from Cardinal Rampolla, pontifical secretary of state at Rome, expressing the sorrow of Pope Leo at the demise of Mgr. Corrigan. The cablegram was addressed to the Rev. Dr. Ferranti and is as follows:

"The holy father with great sorrow learns of the death of the grand archbishop, whom he hoped to see in Rome very soon. His holiness, who appreciates very highly the special merits of the dead prelate, expressed his sympathy from the depth of his heart for the metropolitan church of New York, and he prays God to give to the soul of the great archbishop the repose of the just and the premium of eternal glory. (Signed.) "RAMPOLLA, Pontifical Secretary of State."

GRAVE TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

Revolution in that Island is Now Said to Be in Progress.

SAN DOMINGO, Santo Domingo, May 9.—The United States minister, William F. Powell, owing to the situation of affairs here, has suspended all intercourse with the revolutionary government and is preparing to leave San Domingo for Hayti, to which country he is also accredited. His departure is due to the grave differences existing in Hayti, where a revolution is said to be in progress.

The change of government here has put a stop to the steps taken by Mr. Powell to arrange a settlement of the claims of the Dominican Improvement company of New York against Santo Domingo. These claims were being favorably considered by the government, which has just been overthrown, and were in a fair condition for settlement.

The Dominican congress has been dissolved and a provisional government has been formed.

Gone for Twenty-Five Years.

NEW ULM, Minn., May 9.—Mrs. Odie Ella Wood returned here today after having been adjudged dead and her estate administered more than a year ago. Mrs. Wood and her husband left New Ulm for California twenty-five years ago and have since resided there. Her relatives gave her up for dead and when, in August, 1899, her father, Thomas E. Chute, was killed, his estate was divided between three of his children known to be living and Mrs. Wood's share also went to them. Mrs. Wood, it is said, has fully established her identity and the judgment of the court probably will be set aside and her claim allowed.

Senator Money's Worry Ends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The cases of alleged assault against Senator Money of Mississippi, Orpha H. Shaner, a street car conductor, and Joseph E. Hooper, a truck foreman in the fire department, all growing out of a street car altercation about ten days ago, were nolle prossed and formally abandoned in the police court yesterday. The only issue which the court permitted to be argued was as to the right of the assistant district attorney to nolle pros. a case without the consent of the court, which Judge Kimball finally sustained.

PHILIPPINES BILL

DISCUSSION IN SENATE TAKES SENSATIONAL TURN.

TILLMAN DEFENDS SLAVERY

He Reverts to Civil War Issues in an Excited Debate—McComas Joins in Defense of the National Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Discussion of the Philippine bill in the senate took a sensational turn yesterday. Mr. McComas of Maryland, referring to the alleged cruelties of American soldiers in the Philippines, which he deeply deplored, told of some of the cruelties which had occurred on both sides during the civil war. Neither side, he said, was to be held responsible for those regrettable occurrences, as neither side approved them. In this connection he suggested that senators from South Carolina and Mississippi, "where there is less popular liberty than in any other states, were shouting the loudest for constitutional liberty in the Philippines."

This drew a sensational reply from Mr. Tillman, who declared that it was no longer possible to sneer away the responsibilities for the infamies committed by the Americans in the Philippines. He said that if it had been in the south that if the reins of government were to be given to the negroes the civil war would have been prolonged indefinitely. He insisted that in order to maintain their self-respect the white people of the south had been obliged to subdue the negro by whatever means, using the shot gun as one of the means.

He frankly described how the negroes had been defeated at the polls, admitting that the whites had gotten just such majorities as were necessary. "When we get ready to put a nigger's face in the sand," he shouted, "we put his body there, too." He declared the people of the south never would submit to negro domination and he hoped republican senators would turn from their "game of deviltry in the Philippines and assist the south to rid itself of threat of negro domination."

While Mr. Tillman was speaking many of the democratic senators left the chamber, his audience on the floor being largely on the republican side.

Mr. Burton of Kansas vigorously arraigned Mr. Tillman for his utterances. He asserted that the senator who could defend slavery and government by the shotgun could not be expected to carry good government to the Philippines. He was astonished that a senator should in one breath make an appeal for unsullied government in the Philippines, and in the next boast of crimes almost unparalleled in history.

Mr. Burton followed with a warm defense of the government's policy in the Philippines and became involved in a heated colloquy with Mr. Rawlins of Utah, because he had denounced some of Mr. Rawlins' statements as false. He paid a brilliant tribute to General as one of the great heroes of the army.

After declaring that the war with Spain had been forced upon the United States by the democrats and that the Philippines had come to this country through the war, Mr. McComas asserted that in the debates on the Philippine question the democrats ignored all history and ignored the treaty which they helped to ratify. He said they proposed to undo the glorious work of the last four years, to denounce our treaty, to disgrace the army and navy, to throw away the sovereignty over the islands, to defy the verdict of the people, to reverse the supreme court and to scuttle amid the flouts and jeers of all the nations of the world.

Colonel Sharpe to Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Colonel Henry Sharpe, assistant commissary general, has been relieved from duty in this city and ordered to Manila, where he will be chief commissary of that division, relieving Colonel Charles A. Woodruff.

Senor Valdez Banished.

MANILA, May 8.—Senor Valdez, editor of Miao, as a result of the second libel suit brought against him by Nieto Legardo, the Filipino member of the United States commission, has been sentenced to six months' banishment.

WAR OPERATIONS CONTINUED.

Peace Negotiations Do Not Interfere with Military Movements.

LONDON, May 7.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report, dated from Pretoria, yesterday, shows that the peace movement is not allowed to interfere with military operations except so far as to permit of unrestrained meetings between the leaders and their various commandoes.

The week's Boer casualties were ten men killed and 122 made prisoners. General Bruce Hamilton's columns captured eighty-seven men on the Hellbron (Orange River Colony) line.

Colonel Enbrander has resumed operations in the northern part of the Transvaal against Commandant Byers, whose forces have been considerably reduced and General Ian Hamilton has cleared a large district of Klerksdorp, southwestern Transvaal.

PURCHASES OF CUBAN SUGAR.

Buyer for the Trust Continues His Testimony.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Henry C. Mott, raw sugar buyer for the American Sugar Refining company, continued his testimony before the senate committee on relations with Cuba today. He said the trust purchase of Cuban sugar from October 1, 1901, to January 1, 1902, was 45,100 tons.

There was no way of showing from the books of the trust what Americans own sugar plantations in Cuba.

Mr. Mott said that owing to the cost of storing sugar and deterioration of stored sugars the refiners kept very little on hand and made an effort to keep only a sufficient supply to meet the demands, amounting to 35,000 tons per week. The committee adjourned until tomorrow.

QUEEN IS VERY LOW AGAIN.

Her Physicians Hold a Consultation, but Issue No Bulletin.

THE HAGUE, May 7.—Advices received here from Castle Loo, dated 1 o'clock this morning, declare that Queen Wilhelmina's condition again excites grave anxiety. Another consultation of the queen's doctors was held at 11 o'clock last night. The result of this consultation is not known. Extreme secrecy is maintained as to the contents of the telegrams dispatched from Loo palace.

This and other measures are believed to indicate that the condition of her majesty is much graver than appears from the official bulletins. It is said the queen is so weak that she has been unable to take any nourishment since last Saturday.

CANKER WORMS DESTROY FRUIT

Missouri Crop Badly Wrecked by Vermin on the Trees.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 7.—Never in the history of fruit growing in this state has such havoc to fruit trees resulted by pests or drought or elements of weather as can be summed up in the present ravages of the canker worm. Whole orchards of apple, peach and cherry trees are entirely stripped of foliage and consequently so thoroughly injured as to be able to produce no fruit this year, if in fact the trees are at all able to survive the summer. One apple orchard in the southern part of the county, which for years has netted the owner an average of \$10,000 for each crop, will produce nothing this year.

Cuban Congress Convenes.

HAVANA, May 7.—The Cuban senate and house of representatives reassembled at noon today in the palace.

Governor General Wood made an address wishing the legislators success in the work they were about to enter upon. He informed them that no legislative power would be vested in congress until after the formal transfer of the government. Their work now was to pass upon credentials and to inform the military government officially who had been selected president and vice president and senators and members of the house of representatives.

The senators met in the Palacio Zgundo and the representatives in the Comandancia General de la Marina building.

President Does Not Object.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The published statement that the president had made objections to the declarations of the French government to bestow the decoration of the legion of honor upon Admiral Dewey and General Miles is authoritatively denied at the White House.