

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## KILLS FOR LOVE

JAMES YOUNGER TAKES LIFE BECAUSE UNABLE TO MARRY.

### A LETTER TO HIS SWEETHEART

Injuries Sustained in Old Desperado Days Bother Till the End—Wants No Crocodile Tears and Asks Mourners to Stay Away.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—James Younger, formerly a member of the notorious band of outlaws, which infested the country a quarter of a century ago, committed suicide Sunday by shooting. He left a letter to the press in which he gives as a reason for his act despondency over continued ill-health and separation from his friends.

Younger occupied a room in a downtown block and when he did not make his appearance as usual, search was made for him. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon his door was broken in and his dead body found on the floor beside the bed, with a revolver clutched tightly in the right hand. He had shot himself through the head and had evidently been dead for several hours.

Younger, since his parole from the state penitentiary in July of last year, had led an exemplary life, but he was recently quite seriously hurt by a fall from a wagon. Other wounds he had received earlier in his life gave him trouble, and although he soon obtained light employment, his health was precarious and this caused him much worry. He was 54 years old.

On a bureau in the room was found a long manila envelope, on one side of which was written:

"To all that is good and true I love and bid farewell. "JIM YOUNGER.

On the other side was written these words:

"Oh, lassie, goodbye. All relatives just stay away from me. No crocodile tears wanted.

"Reporters: Be my friends. Burn me up. "JIM YOUNGER."

The envelope contained a package of letters that had passed between Younger and a lady with whom he is said to have been in love. The lady, who is prominently connected, is said to have reciprocated his affection and it was reported at one time that they were to be married. The lady's relatives raised objections to the wedding and a further obstacle was the fact that a paroled prisoner cannot legally contract a marriage. The couple determined to disregard the objections of relatives and an effort was made to overcome the other obstacles by securing from the state board of pardons a full pardon and restoration to citizenship. This effort failed, and it is thought this had much to do with Younger's determination to end his life. The lady is now said to be in Boise, Idaho, for her health.

It is also said that relations between Jim and Cole Younger were very much strained; in fact, that the brothers had not been on speaking terms for six months.

### SHOW MUCH FINE STOCK.

Breeders Send Exceptional Collection of Cattle to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY—The American Royal Cattle show will open at the stock yards Monday with the finest display of blooded stock ever seen in Kansas City.

The breeds to be shown are Herefords, Shorthorns, Galloway and Aberdeen Angus and the number of entries in each division is greater than at any previous show.

Two score breeders of national reputation have entered cattle and some of the best herds of beef breeds in the world will be represented. More than 100 individual breeders are contributors and they come from two dozen states and territories in this country, and Canada is also represented.

### ROBBERS STOP STAGE COACH.

Line Up Passengers and Relieve Them of Valuables.

NORTH YAMHILL, Ore.—The Tillamook stage was held up Monday night by three masked men five miles from here.

The robbers secured \$200 from the passengers and then escaped. They compelled the passengers to get out of the stage, stand in line at the roadside and hand over their valuables. The country is heavily timbered and there is little probability of capturing the robbers.

### DEAD LETTER OFFICE MAIL.

Acting Postmaster General Presents Some Figures.

The annual report of the dead letter office for the last fiscal year, submitted by Acting General Postmaster General Wynne, shows total receipts 9,300,351 pieces of mail matter of all kinds, an increase of 9 per cent over last year.

The ordinary unclaimed letters number 6,446,600; ordinary unclaimed returned from foreign countries, 620,235; letters and parcels held for postage, 156,381; domestic letters undelivered at hotels, 306,232; letters and parcels with fictitious address, 150,307; bearing no address, 81,068; originating in foreign countries, 838,895. The total number of pieces of mail matter opened was 8,216,407. Total number delivered unopened, 1,843,231. Of the letters and parcels opened 50,865 were found to contain money to the amount of \$48,498, and 50,874 commercial papers with an aggregate face value of \$1,399,926.

### GOING EAST TO BUY FARMS.

Nebraskans Said to Contemplate Changing to Maryland.

WASHINGTON.—According to a Baltimore paper a party of six Nebraskans called at the state emigration bureau in that city on Thursday to discuss matters pertaining to farming in Maryland and Nebraska with the emigration authorities. This party, comprising five men and one woman, had taken advantage of the low passenger rates granted on account of the Grand Army of the Republic and had come east for the purpose of looking over farm lands in Maryland. Members of the party looked over several farms and according to the paper informed the emigration officials that they liked the climate and nearness of markets to the farms; that they would not go to Maryland this year owing to leases now in existence, but hoped to be able to move there next spring.

### QUARREL ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

William C. Turner Shoots Two Men Dead and Kills Himself.

NEW YORK.—William C. Turner Friday shot and killed Robert Hamilton of Pittsburg and W. J. Marliard in the office of the law firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre in Broad street and then committed suicide.

Turner was at one time treasurer of the Climax Bottling company, in which the other two men were interested, and the three met for a settlement of an alleged defalcation on the part of Turner. A heated argument arose and Turner, drawing a revolver, killed Hamilton and Marliard and then turning the weapon upon himself, committed suicide. Turner came west from Mount Vernon, N. Y.

### FIRMIN GOES INTO EXILE.

So Closely Pressed That He Takes Refuge on a Vessel.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti.—The troops of the provisional government are marching on Gonaves, the headquarters of the revolutionists, and it is reported here that M. Firmin, the revolutionary leader, has embarked on board a vessel and is going into exile. The French cruiser D'Assas has left Port Au Prince for St. Marc, which was reoccupied by the government troops recently.

Later it was announced that M. Firmin, with all the principal leaders of the revolution, had embarked on board the United States cruiser Cincinnati. It was added that they would probably be taken to Jamaica or St. Thomas.

### White House Strike is Off.

NEW YORK.—The strike inaugurated some time ago among the wood carvers employed by a New York firm having the contract for the carvings at the White House has been declared off. The strikers' demand that the carvings shall be dressed by hand and not by machine was granted. It is said President Roosevelt exerted his good offices to bring about the end of the strike.

### Appeals Land Grant Case.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The United States government filed notice in the federal court here Thursday of an appeal of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas land grant case to the United States supreme court. The case involves the title to millions of acres of land along the railroad right-of-way. The government in its appeal maintains that the road by means of fraud and misrepresentations obtained land to which it was not entitled. The case was decided in the United States circuit court against the government.

## MEN WILL ACCEPT

MITCHELL WILL RECEIVE SUPPORT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES

President Mitchell Has No Doubt of Results—When Mining Begins Coal Companies Will Do All They Can to Meet Demands.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—In accordance with the call issued Friday by the executive boards of the anthracite districts all "locals" of the miners' union throughout the coal fields on Saturday, began electing delegates to the convention which is to consider the acceptance of the arbitration plans submitted by President Roosevelt.

Most of the local unions held their meetings Friday night. It is practically certain that a majority of the delegates will come to the convention instructing to vote in favor of accepting the arbitration scheme.

President Mitchell does not care to anticipate the action of the convention, but from his manner it is taken that he has not the slightest doubt as to the result. He will go into the convention and make a strong speech for acceptance.

The indications are that the convention will last two days and that there will be much debate. The principal question to be disposed of before the plan is accepted by the miners will be that of taking care of workmen who cannot be given work immediately. It is understood the union will draw funds from their relief fund, which is said to be still growing, for this purpose.

The coal companies will do all in their power to meet the public demand for coal. Preparations for resuming as soon as the miners call the strike off are going on apace.

It is estimated that 25 per cent of the collieries will be in operation on the first day after the suspension is over. The railroads are also making every effort to have enough cars on hand to carry the freshly mined coal to market and are sending thousands of cars.

The state troops are having an easy time of it and are expecting to hear of the withdrawal of a portion of the division at any day. Major General Miller and Brigadier General Gobin refuse to predict when the homeward movement of the soldiers will begin. General Gobin said that reports of petty acts of violence, such as the throwing of stones at men going to work are still being reported to him.

The stationary firemen affiliated with the Stationary Firemen's association of Pennsylvania, who went on strike on June 2, with the firemen belonging to the Mine Workers' union, met Friday night and decided to abide by the decision of the United Mine Workers' convention. President Barrett and Secretary Mullahy were authorized to go before the arbitration commission and urge that the firemen be granted an 8-hour day.

### ROOSEVELT TO MITCHELL

Former Notifies the Letter of His Appearances.

WASHINGTON.—Following is the letter of President Roosevelt to John D. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers:

"WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.—Mr. John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, Wilkesbarre, Pa.: I have appointed as commissioners Brigadier General John M. Wilson, Mr. E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. Thomas H. Watkins and Bishop John L. Spalding, with Hon. Carroll D. Wright as recorder.

"These names are accepted by the operators and I now most earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept the commission.

"It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially to those in our great cities who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a day's unnecessary delay.

"(Signed.) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### To Repair Naval Station.

The navy department has cabled \$15,000 to Manila, P. I., to be sent from there to the island of Guam for the rehabilitation of the naval station property which was damaged by the recent earthquake. The department received a cablegram announcing the departure of the collier Justin from Cavite for Guam, and it is the understanding that she carries the funds for the repair work.

### TARIFF REVISION.

The President's Views Regarding the Same.

Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, in an interview at Milwaukee, Wis., said the forthcoming annual message of President Roosevelt to congress would probably recommend that a permanent tariff commission be appointed.

"The president's views in regard to the revision of the tariff, he said, are substantially the same as those given by Senator Spooner.

"He will probably favor a reduction of import duties upon products which no longer need protection. He is also inclined to favor the creation of a permanent tariff committee, which can at all times receive testimony, subject to expert consideration and the carrying interests of production and trade, and submit its reports and recommendations to congress.

"This will insure the thorough and careful compilation of all information accessible, and will save to congressional committees a vast amount of labor. This was the policy outlined by the president in his speech at Logansport, Ind., which he had prepared for delivery at Milwaukee and which it is safe to predict will be embodied in his annual message to congress.

"He is thoroughly in earnest in the matter and favors as strongly reciprocity as a feature of our commercial intercourse with foreign nations.

"Since the adjournment of congress, overwhelming manifestations that the people favor reciprocity with Cuba indicate that the opposition to that measure has faded away and that congress will at an early day redeem the pledge made by President McKinley for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba."

### INDIANS MAY LOSE LANDS.

Spokane Tribe Likely to Be Beaten Out of Their Reservation.

Agent Anderson of the Colville Indian agency in Washington state has reported to the commissioner of Indian affairs that the Spokane Indians, who are comparatively poor, seem to be in danger of losing a part of their reservation.

The agent says this danger is the result of the congressional opening of their lands to mineral location and entry after the Indians receive allotments of land in severalty.

Owing to the way in which the various provisions of the bill were passed and approved the reservation was actually open to mineral location and entry for a short time last May, during which vested rights in a large group of mineral claims were acquired and a determined effort has been made to wrest the land from the Indians.

### SOON LEARN POLITICAL GAME.

Police Prevent Federals Registering in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The election registrations have been a complete farce. The federals were shut out in a majority of the precincts of the islands by an order of the executive council placing a majority of reports on each board.

At Viques eight insular policemen guarded the booth, no federals were admitted and none registered. In many towns there have been no federal registrations and in consequence in several places in addition to Cayey the federals formally retired from the elections. In order to remedy this the supervisor of elections allowed an extra registration day Thursday, but with the same result.

Wherever federals did attempt to register there was disorder. Shooting affairs occurred at Agua Dilla, Corozed, Vieques and Mayaguez. Some persons were wounded, but there were no fatalities. Wholesale arrests of federals were made and thousands of protests and charges have been filed.

### Lieutenant Peary's Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The following statement in reference to Lieutenant Peary's operation and general condition was given out Thursday:

"The operation itself was simple and successful. A speedy recovery is anticipated and it is thought that it will not be long before he will be able to resume his official duties in the navy."

### Missing Consul is Found.

LAREDO, Tex.—The wife of Consul Garrett received a telegram from her husband Thursday, dated Guaracevi, state of Durango, stating that he was enroute home. The consul and party had been detained by high water in the Sierra Madra range and were unable to reach a telegraph station.

## GERMANY'S WANT

'FAVORS TARIFF TO MAKE TREATY MERGERING EASIER.

### THE FEARS OF OPPONENTS

They Say that Workingmen Will Suffer if the Bill Becomes Law, but Government Refuses to Legislate for One Class Alone.

BERLIN.—The reichstag, at its session Thursday entered on the discussion of the tariff bill, commencing with the schedules relating to wheat and rye. Chancellor von Buelow recommended that the bill be passed, as drawn up, saying that the house committee proposals increasing the minimum tariff would render the conclusion of new treaties impossible. The tariff proposed by the government, he added, was the extreme limit if Germany wished to obtain from other countries greater concessions than it now enjoyed.

The chancellor enumerated the considerations which guided them in framing the bill.

The object in view was to afford agriculture increased protection, and at the same time not only to retain the home market for Germany's industries, but also to develop as much as possible the sale of German products abroad.

It was desirable for trade, agriculture and industry that commercial treaties extending over long periods should be concluded, but they should be based on full reciprocity while safeguarding Germany's legitimate interests.

The chancellor pointed out that the new tariff specialized to a greater extent than former tariffs, and said this was intended to afford an effective weapon in the negotiations for treaties. It also provided increased duties on articles considered important from a politico-commercial viewpoint. These increases offered sufficient scope for negotiations. The federal government regarded most of the apprehensions regarding the minimum rates provided by the bill as unfounded. No lack of solicitude for agriculture was shown in the bill, and the fear that the passage of the measure would lead to increased cost of living for the working people he considered baseless.

The government, the chancellor declared, would never consent to discriminate against others in favor of working people. They must steer a middle course between the interests of all, between the interests of the agriculturalists and industrialists, whose respective success was necessary to the welfare of each other. The proposed agrarian duties would not harm the industrialists, but the increase in the minimum rates would make it impossible to conclude treaties.

### STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Conference Ends with Selection of a Commission.

WASHINGTON.—The great anthracite coal strike is settled at last. A commission of six persons, with a seventh, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, a recorder, will adjust differences between operators and miners. President Mitchell, of the miners' union, will take the necessary measures to call the strike off. The president will urge immediate resumption of mining and operations are expected to begin next week.

Announcement that the great strike was off was made by Secretary Root with exuberant good humor at the White House on Wednesday.

Organized labor has a representative on the commission in the person of E. E. Clark, grand chief of the order of Railway Conductors, named as a sociologist.

As named the commission is perfectly satisfactory to both miners and operators.

Assent of the miners was given through President Mitchell and Mr. Sargent commissioner of immigration, and of the operators through Messrs. Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins of the banking firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

The final outcome followed a series of conferences, beginning with two during the day with Mr. Mitchell and two during the night with Messrs. Bacon and Perkins.

Events moved quickly at the last, the president being determined on a speedy settlement.

The commission will assemble in a few days and choose a chairman, probably General Wilson. It then will arrange for sessions and testimony.

The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the White House at 2:20 a. m., Thursday.

"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the president has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields:

"Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.) Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineering corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

"Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court.

"E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the president assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

"Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

"Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill. The president has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission.

"Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission."

### THE NEWS AT WILKESBARRE.

Much Satisfaction at Close of the Long Contest.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Information from Washington that both parties to the controversy in the anthracite coal strike had reached an agreement to arbitrate and that the great conflict is about to close was received throughout the entire hard coal region with the greatest satisfaction. The news created considerable excitement in the mining towns.

The strikers, as a rule, however, following the example of their leader, are not disposed to prematurely celebrate the outcome of the long struggle. Their reward for the fight they made is yet to come in the findings of the arbitration commission, assuming that the miners officially endorse the agreement Mr. Mitchell made.

There seems to be little doubt that the joint meeting of the executive boards of the three anthracite districts will call a convention of the miners to consider the arbitration proposition and have the men return to work. There is a belief that a general resumption of coal mining will be had in a few days.

### MITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

Issues a Bulletin and Tells the Reason Why.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—President Mitchell has issued the following statement.

"Appreciating the anxiety and impatience of the public and mine workers for some authoritative statement from this office, I issue this bulletin to say that I was unalterably opposed to the acceptance or acquiescence in the form of settlement proposed by the coal operators, because it restricted the president of the United States in making selection of the men involved who were to determine the questions involved in the coal strike.

"These restrictions having been removed and representation given to organized labor as well as organized capital, I am now prepared to give my personal approval to a settlement of the issues involved in this strike by the commission selected by the president, and shall recommend to the executive officers of districts 1, 7 and 9, in their meeting today, that an immediate call be issued for a convention, whose authorization is necessary to declare the strike at an end.

"In the meantime I trust the people of our country will be as patient as possible, as we are moving as rapidly as the interests of our people will permit.

JOHN MITCHELL.

"President United Mine Workers of America."

### Beaumont Wells Blaze Again.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Fire in the oil field Sunday destroyed half a dozen derricks and a settling tank. The tank exploded, inflicting such injuries on a workman named February that he died in a short time. The monetary loss was not large.