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THE BOARD'S PAY

SENATE THINKS \$4,000 ENOUGH FOR ARBITRATORS.

STATEHOOD BILL GOES OVER

Rumors Have it that Plans Are Being Laid to Kill the Measure by Artful Obstruction, Thus Allowing Time to Turn Votes Against It.

WASHINGTON.—The senate on Thursday passed, with several amendments, the bill fixing the compensation of an anthracite coal strike commission, and it now goes to conference. The sentiment of the senate was strongly in favor of allowing members of the commission who are not in the civil or military service a lump sum for their service, and after considerable debate \$4,000 was settled upon as the proper amount, thus taking the matter out of the hands of the president.

Several other amendments were adopted fixing the expenses of commissioners and the assistant recorders at \$10 per day instead of \$15, and leaving the question of salary for the assistant recorders and employes to the commission. The name of the commission was changed to "anthracite coal strike arbitration."

An amendment offered by Mr. Daniel (Va.) to prohibit officers of the government from serving on commissions or performing duties other than called for by law provoked a lengthy discussion, but was finally withdrawn.

At 2 o'clock the statehood bill came up and there was a brisk exchange between Mr. Quay (Pa.), who favors the omnibus bill, and senators who oppose it. Mr. Quay and Mr. Bate (Tenn.) said they were ready to vote. Mr. Beveridge (Ind.), Mr. Lodge (Mass.), Mr. Hale (Me.) and others protested against pressing the bill so soon after it was reported and it went over until Monday.

The air was full of rumors concerning the statehood bill, which, it was said, was to be defeated; not by votes, but by obstruction; the vote being postponed from day to day until one by one all the votes for the omnibus bill were picked off.

Mr. Quay wanted it understood that the bill would retain its place as the unfinished business, and President Frye said: "The bill remains the unfinished business if it is in the power of the chair to keep it there, and the chair thinks it is."

The senate then resumed consideration of the coal strike commission bill.

Mr. Daniel (Va.) precipitated a lively debate by offering an amendment prohibiting the further assignment of officers and employes of the United States or senators and representatives on any commission. He did not criticize the president; on the contrary, he commended him, but he argued that there is an abundance of intellect, learning and wisdom among the people of the country outside of the government service which could be drawn upon.

Mr. Allison and Mr. Hoar appealed to Mr. Daniel to withdraw his amendment with the view of offering it at some other time when it could have better attention. Mr. Daniel finally consented and the bill was passed.

Will Impose Conditions.

OTTAWA—Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, is reported by an intimate friend to have said in regard to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific road that if the Grand Trunk or another road gets assistance from the government for a transcontinental it will be on the express condition, which will be fully guarded in legislation, that the termination will be a Canadian point. Some point in the province of Quebec on the St. Lawrence, far enough east to be kept open all the year round, must be selected and reached by the shortest and most direct route.

Says Swift Buys Railways.

KANSAS CITY.—George H. Ross of Chicago, for several years traffic manager of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railway, has succeeded Theodore C. Bates of Boston as president of the Union Depot, Bridge & Terminal Railway company. Mr. Bates says he resigned so that the company's interests might be in the hands of a practical railroad man. A dispatch from Boston, however, positively asserts that Mr. Bates sold his interests, and the Union bridge piers in the Missouri river, and the valuable river land and terminals owned by it, have been purchased by Swift & Company.

HOMAGE TO REED.

House of Representatives Adjourns in Respect to His Memory.

WASHINGTON.—The house on Monday paid a remarkable tribute to the memory of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

His death had created a profound impression and there was a universal desire among the members that the house show a signal mark of respect to his memory.

For the house to take such action on the death of a former member had only three precedents in its history, namely, on the occasions of the death of Benton, Blaine and Alexander Stephens, when the house adopted resolutions and adjourned out of respect to their memories.

It was decided to follow these precedents in the case of Mr. Reed. The chaplain at the opening of the session paid a feeling reference to the death of the ex-speaker. No business was transacted beyond the formal reading of two messages from the president and an arrangement to postpone the special order for the day, the London dock bill, until Tuesday.

Mr. Sherman of New York, then amid profound silence arose and in a few feeling remarks offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the following minutes be spread upon the records of the house of representatives:

"Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed died in Washington December 7, 1902. For twenty-two years he had been a member of this house; for six years its speaker. His service terminated with the Fifty-fifth congress.

"Within this chamber the scenes of his life's great activities were laid. Here he rendered service to his country which placed him in the front ranks of American statesmanship. Here he exhibited characteristics which compelled respect and won admiration.

"Forceful ability, intrinsic worth, strength of character, brought him popular fame and congressional leadership. In him depth and breadth of intellect, with a full and well rounded development, had produced a giant who towered above his fellows and impressed them with his power and wisdom.

"A distinguished scholar, a lofty patriot, a cultured scholar, an incisive, an unmatched debater, a master of logic, wit and satire; the most famous of the world's parliamentarians, the great and representative citizen has gone into history.

"Resolved, That in honor of the distinguished dead the house now adjourn."

In presenting the resolution Mr. Sherman said:

"Mr. Speaker, the life of ex-Speaker Reed ended yesterday. Its span measured many years less than the allotted life of man; and yet there was within it so much of moment that his fame became great and will be lasting. He was a citizen of my state since his retirement from public life, although it was as representative from Maine that he rendered his services to the republic, and it is in the state of Maine that he will have his final resting place.

"To have served with Mr. Reed was an honor, to have been in close touch with him an inspiration, to have enjoyed his confidence and friendship, a delight. He was so great, his service to his country so valuable, that it seems to me we may fitly depart from what is the usual custom of the house when one not in public life dies. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, offer the resolution which I sent to the clerk.

State hood Report is Out

WASHINGTON.—The testimony taken by the sub-committee of the senate committee on territories on the house omnibus statehood bill has been printed as a senate document and was made public Monday night. It makes a book of 394 pages, with maps, and includes quotations and answers of many people examined with reference to the size, population, resources, schools and churches, business, moral and other characteristics of the people of the three proposed states, and miscellaneous information.

Money to Stamp Out Disease.

WASHINGTON.—The prospects are for an uninteresting week in the house. Monday's District of Columbia day, and the bill to give the secretary of agriculture power to make regulations to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in live stock has been set for Tuesday. Beyond this and the consideration of an urgent deficiency bill, which will follow, there is no fixed program, though the committee may be called and some odds and ends of legislation disposed of before the adjournment on Saturday.

MRS. GRANT DEAD

LATE PRESIDENT'S WIDOW GOES TO REST.

DEATH DUE TO HEART FAILURE

Only Daughter with Her at End—Three Sons Summoned Saturday Had Too Short Notice to Reach Capital in Time to Bid Farewell.

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, wife of the late President Grant, died at her residence in this city at 11:17 o'clock Sunday.

Death was due to heart failure, Mrs. Grant having suffered some years from valvular disease of the heart, which was aggravated by a severe attack of bronchitis. Her age prevented her rallying from the attacks.

Her daughter, Nellie Grant-Sartoris, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death, her three sons, who were summoned Saturday night, not having had time to arrive.

There were also present at the bedside when the end came Miss Rose Mary Sartoris, a granddaughter; Dr. Bishop, one of the attending physicians, and the two trained nurses.

Death came peacefully, the sufferer retaining almost complete consciousness practically to the end. Word has come from Jesse and Ulysses S. Grant, two of the sons now in California, that they have started on their way to Washington. The other, General Fred Grant, is in Texas, and he will hasten here as soon as he receives a message telling him of his mother's death.

The remains of Mrs. Grant will be interred at Riverside Park, New York, beside those of her husband, but whether they will be taken there immediately or at a later date, however, could not be ascertained at the house tonight.

Mrs. Grant, whose maiden name was Julia Dent, was born in St. Louis in 1826 and was the daughter of Frederick and Ellen Wrenshall Dent. She was married to General, then Captain Grant, in 1848. During the civil war Mrs. Grant was with the general much of the time and remained as near as possible to him when he was campaigning. She saw her husband twice inaugurated as president and accompanied him on his journey around the world.

As mistress of the white house she gave liberal to all charitable institutions in the city.

Four children were born to her—three sons and one daughter—all of whom are living. Miss Nellie, the daughter who became the wife of Algernon Sartoris in 1874, has lived in Washington with her mother for several years. Frederick Dent Grant, the oldest son, is in the army and two other sons, Jesse and Ulysses Sherman, live at San Diego, Cal.

During recent years, since General Grant's death, Mrs. Grant had spent most of her winters in this city, living at 2111 Q street, while during the summer she usually stayed at Saratoga, Manchester-by-the-Sea and other popular resorts until the last two summers, when she resided with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, at Coburg, Ont.

VENEZUELAN FLEET DESTROYED

English and German Vessels Do Quick Work.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela.—Ten German and four British cutters captured the Venezuelan fleet Wednesday, and ordered them to surrender, and without a shot being fired the British and German forces seized the fleet in the name of the German emperor and the king of England. Two of the vessels, which were undergoing repairs, were broken up. The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor for action. The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor and at 2 o'clock in the morning the General Crespo, Tutmo and Margarita were sunk. The Ossun was the only vessel spared, in view of the protest made by the French charge d'affaires, M. Quevieux, who notified the commodore of the allied fleet that the Ossun is the property of a Frenchman.

Nutmegs Frozen Up.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The mercury at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning was 5 below zero, the lowest here of the season. In Torronton and other places in the northwestern part of the state the mercury went 14 below.

STATEHOOD BILL

It Will Be Taken Up in the Senate Wednesday

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In accordance with the unanimous agreement of the last session, the senate will take up the statehood bill Wednesday, and it is expected to remain the unfinished business for some time. The bill undoubtedly will provoke considerable debate and it is generally believed that it will continue to receive attention until the adjournment for the Christmas holidays at least.

Senator Beveridge, as chairman of the committee on territories, will call the bill up Wednesday, and probably will make a speech in support of the report in favor of the substitute bill presented by the committee. Other members of the committee who agree with him will follow. All of them will give careful attention to the testimony taken by the sub-committee which recently visited the territories. The committee's written report has not yet been submitted to the senate and this, too, will probably be put in on Wednesday. The report will analyze the testimony, dealing with the questions of soil, mines, agricultural possibilities, educational facilities and general fitness of the population of the various territories for statehood. It is generally understood that a strong position will be taken in opposition to the claims of New Mexico and Arizona, considerable stress being laid on the fact that a large percentage of the people of these territories do not use the English language and that interpreters are necessary in the conduct of the business of the many courts. Attention will be given to the previous question of statehood of those territories, many of which are seriously criticised by the present committee, on the ground that they fall entirely to represent the real conditions. The report giving the views of the committee will be accompanied by a transcript of the testimony taken by the committee, which will be printed for the information of the senate and the country.

It is expected that the immigration bill will continue to receive desultory attention on Monday and Tuesday, but the proceedings with reference to this bill will consist largely in the reading of the bill and the consideration of amendments.

There will be more or less of executive business during the week, and in all probability another adjournment from Thursday until the following Monday.

Land Ready to Distribute.

ARDMORE, I. T.—With the government appraisal of the lands in the Chickasaw-Choctaw nation completed, everything is practically arranged for allotment of nine million acres to the Indians. Under the law each Indian is entitled to the value of 320 acres of average allotable land, the value of each allotment being \$1,000. Division will commence within sixty days.

Stay Granted in Contempt Case.

DENVER, Colo.—The court of appeals on Tuesday granted a writ of supersedeas, staying execution of sentence in the contempt case of County Clerk Aichele. A bond of \$500 was exacted. Aichele was recently sentenced by Judge Johnson to pay a fine of \$500 and serve sixty days in the county jail for disregarding the injunction issued in the registration case.

Appropriation Bills Reported.

WASHINGTON.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying \$26,930,453, was reported to the house Friday by the appropriations committee. This is an increase of \$500,301 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Indicted for Selling Votes.

SHOLES, Ind.—After a session lasting a week the grand jury has returned 104 indictments. All the men named are charged with selling their votes at the last election.

Adopt Resolution of Regret.

CHICAGO.—The Hamilton club, of which organization Thomas B. Reed was an honorary member, held a special meeting Tuesday and adopted resolutions of regret on the death of the ex-speaker. Preceding the adoption of the resolutions prominent members of the club paid tributes to Mr. Reed. The principal speakers were United States Judges W. H. Seaman and C. C. Kohlsaat, Hon. O. N. Carter and Alexander R. Revell.

GEN. LEE ON CUBA

HOLDS AMERICA MADE MISTAKE IN LETTING ISLAND GO

NEVER WAS BETTER GOVERNED

Lee Praises McKinley for Acting Where Cleveland TempORIZED and Places Blame for Maine Disaster on Weyler's Young Officers.

NEW YORK.—General Fitzhugh Lee addressed members of the Patria club Friday on "The United States and Cuba." He said in part:

"Cuba was never so well governed by Spain as it is today. Congress wearied of the wars in Cuba and passed resolution recognizing the right of belligerency of the revolutionists. Then came the war. I want to say that I reported to President Cleveland the exact condition of affairs that existed there. I reported the rebellion, with all its brutalities and horrors, and told him it would continue for several generations if not brought to a speedy end.

"Mr. Cleveland gave no attention to my reports and it was not until that great man now sleeping his last sleep in Canton, O., took charge of affairs in Washington that these atrocious conditions were brought to an end.

"Cuba is well worthy of the attention of the American people. It is the richest spot on God's green earth. No country ever rivaled Cuba in its products. It has been waiting for half a century for American energy and enterprise. If we had not sacrificed wisdom for sentiment we would own Cuba today. When we did have Cuba we should have held on to it, but some of the people wanted to show the world that they were acting for humanity's sake and not for the possession of territory.

"Prior to the war with Spain, when I was consul general in Cuba, there were repeated attempts to assassinate me. Wherever I went I had to sit with my back to the wall and a hand on my six-shooter. I received twenty and thirty letters a day in which I was threatened with all manner of deaths. Some threatened to waylay and strangle me, others to string me up to the nearest lamp post, and still others to tie me to a horse's tail and drag me around the streets in Havana. Five Spanish women called at my office one afternoon and handed me letters from some Spanish officers in which they threatened to come to my office, tie me hand and foot, put me aboard the Maine and drive me out of the harbor. I received reports that even the Cubans wanted to kill me because war with the United States would thus surely result.

"While these reports were current, a man came into my office with the purpose, as I thought, of killing me. He moved toward me inch by inch, and just as he came within reach I had him covered with my revolver. I asked him what he wanted and to my surprise he said in English: 'I have just come from General Gomez's camp, suffering from a wound in the thigh. I want to leave Cuba. I want to go back to the United States.'

"I asked him where he came from and he said, in the drawlest kind of a way: 'From Kansas.' That man was General Frederick R. Funston. So you see I had much to do with the later capture of Aguinaldo."

GOLD MONEY IS DISCUSSED

Senate Committee Talks with Wright on Philippine Currency.

WASHINGTON.—The senate committee on the Philippines on Thursday discussed with Vice Governor Wright the monetary situation in the archipelago. It was generally agreed that there would be difficulties in changing the currency in the islands, but the consensus of opinion was that the unit of value should be a gold peso of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, which is one-half the value of the United States gold dollar, and the peso in silver should be made legal tender of equal value to the unit.

Governor Wright and the committee also agreed that United States currency should not be made legal tender, as the silver dollar would then be worth twice as much as the peso and thus encourage counterfeiting.

Governor Wright said at present the Mexican dollars were circulating at their bullion value and banks were manipulating them so as to make 4 or 5 cents each. Gold was held in the banks as a commodity and bought by merchants and others, who had to pay therefor foreign obligations in gold.

AS TO LAND LAWS.

No Changes Regarding Them Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON.—The house committee on public lands Wednesday put a quietus on the bill introduced by Powers proposing the repeal of the desert land act, timber and stone act and commutation clause of soldiers' homestead act. The bill was discussed informally, but thoroughly, and was opposed by all members from the arid and semi-arid states. Messrs. Shafroth and Mondell contended the repeal of the present land acts would greatly retard development in Colorado and Wyoming. It was admitted generally by all the members of the committee that the present laws are adequate and if rigidly administered by land office officials frauds would be reduced to a minimum. If any change should be made it should be that timber lands west of the Rocky mountains should be increased in price in proportion to their greater value over timber lands east of the range. Chairman Lacey, who had introduced a bill to repeal the desert land act and commutation act of the homestead law, said he had done so under a misapprehension of facts and gave notice that he would not press it. While no formal vote was taken, the committee practically agreed that there would be no bill reported by it this session to disturb present laws.

In discussion of the latter Chairman Lacey made a significant statement that at some future time that clause of the irrigation bill passed at the last session providing that settlers pay for water rights will be repealed and that the government will stand the entire expense of reclamation projects without requiring settlers to pay any share of the same.

The committee authorized Mr. Mondell to report favorably a bill passed by the senate, introduced last session by Senator Warren, providing for the resurvey of sixty-four townships of land in Big Horn county, Wyoming, with an amendment adding sixteen additional townships.

Representative-elect Hinshaw called upon Commissioner Jones at the Indian bureau to advocate the framing of a bill to provide for the sale of the surplus land belonging to the Otoes and the distribution of the proceeds among the Indians. Mr. Hinshaw was informed by Commissioner Jones that the department would recommend such a measure and in fact a bill of this character had been frequently recommended.

BLOW AIMED AT AMERICA.

New German Tariff Especially Designed to Affect Trade.

BERLIN.—During the debate on the third reading of the tariff bill in the reichstag Monday it was evident from many speeches delivered members of the majority that the bill is aimed chiefly at the United States. This was clear even when the United States was not named, for it was understood that the term "abroad" referred to America. Dr. Pasche, national liberal, made a pointed reference to the United States which most of the newspapers failed to print. These remarks were:

"We expect that the government will undertake a thorough going revision of all treaties containing the most favored national advantages. We have absolutely no occasion to concede any such thing to such nations as are glad to take what we give other countries without making us any concession in return. The United States having introduced the limitation of the most favored nation clause, we have every reason to act in precisely the same manner."

PUERTO CABELLO BOMBARDED.

Minister Bowen Cables the Department Regarding the Same.

WASHINGTON.—Minister Bowen, in a dispatch received by the state department Sunday afternoon, cabled that he had been informed by President Castro that British and German warships were bombarding Puerto Cabello.

In an earlier dispatch received by the state department at 3:22 a. m. Sunday, Minister Bowen said that the situation at the Venezuelan capital (Caracas) was much quieter. The great excitement at the outset of the affair, he said, was caused by the precipitated flight of the British and German ministers, the arrest of all the subjects of those two nations and the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat without first declaring a blockade, thus causing the people to fear a bombardment would follow at once.

State Historical Society