

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

VOLUME XX.

LOUP CITY, SHERMAN COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1903.

NUMBER 29.

BRITAIN LEFT BEHIND.



"Washington the Proper Capital of the English-Speaking World."—Andrew Carnegie.

## SWEPT BY FLOOD

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

### ENID, OKLAHOMA, IS VICTIM

Waters Rush Upon the People While They are Sleeping—Lose All Their Belongings and Are Glad to Escape With Their Lives.

ENID, Okla.—Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless and property damage estimated at \$300,000 was done in the Enid bottoms alone by the cloudburst that struck west of this city at midnight Saturday night. The aggregate damage will doubtless be raised much higher by losses sustained between Enid and the seat of the storm. At 12 o'clock a bank of water three feet high and 200 feet wide swept down through the bottoms, carrying houses and everything before it. It came down upon Enid without warning while most of its citizens were asleep. Within a few minutes 100 houses were partly or completely submerged. Rescuers went to work immediately and all night labored industriously saving persons from perilous positions and aiding those driven from their homes. It was found that several hundred were homeless.

Many pitiable scenes were witnessed as the people stood around waiting for the water to subside. Many had lost everything they possessed. The citizens are busily engaged relieving the distress but the means at hand are inadequate. The rainfall the past ten days has been the heaviest in the history of Oklahoma, and indications are that more will follow. Reports of losses in the country west of Enid are meagre, but it is believed that heavy damage was done.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—Early Sunday this vicinity was visited by another deluge, making the twenty-fourth consecutive day of rain. The Cimarron and Cottonwood rivers are now at the danger point. A tornado struck Foss, a town on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, completely destroyed thirteen residences and wrecking many outhouses. Three persons were killed and a number injured, one R. P. Sall, seriously. The dead are F. M. Slagle, wife and daughter.

### American Does Homage at Tomb.

ROME—General Jacob Smith visited the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert in the pantheon on Tuesday. He was received by a group of Italian veterans, to whom he said he wished to pay his tribute of respect to the two late kings, who were soldiers, like himself.

### Disturbances in Russia.

BERLIN—The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that serious disturbances and rioting have broken out in the province of Saratoff and that the peasants are burning and sacking the residences of the land holders in many places.

## WHAT THE TREATY CONTAINS.

Some of the Features of the Cuban Agreement.

WASHINGTON.—These provisions, among others, are succinctly stated in the Cuban contract:

"Cuba is never to enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power which will impair or tend to impair its independence. The government is not to assume nor contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate payment of which the revenue of the island, after paying the government expenses, shall be inadequate.

"Cuba consents that the United States may intervene for the preservation of the Cuban independence. Cuba ratifies all acts of the United States in Cuba during the military occupation. Cuba will make provision for the sanitation of the cities of the island to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented."

### MAY EFFECT CANAL TREATY.

Doubt About What Effect Ministerial Crisis Will Have.

WASHINGTON.—Whether the ministerial crisis in Colombia, as reported by United States Minister Beaubre, will have any important bearing on the ratification of the Isthmian canal treaty is not known here. Fernandez, the minister of government, (more specifically known locally as the minister of the interior), who resigned, was virtually the premier of the government. The office filled by him corresponds in many respects to that of secretary of state in the United States. Statements have been made to the effect that he was opposed to the official declaration of peace in Colombia, holding that it was still under martial law. If Colombia were under martial law its president could exercise the dictatorial powers vested in him by the constitution and if he chose ratify the canal treaty by his own act without submitting it to the consideration of congress, whose position on the subject is still doubtful.

### Same Terms as United States.

WASHINGTON.—Great Britain has decided to accord China the same terms in the settlement in the Boxer indemnity as those accepted by the United States. The state department has been informed that the English charge at Peking has signified the willingness of his government to accept payment on a silver basis for a term of years, serving of under bond the right to receive payment of any deficiency that might exist should it hereafter be decided that the payments should have been made on a gold basis. This very much strengthens the attitude of the United States.

### Itch Grows on Kansas Stock.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The State Live Stock Sanitary commission is in session here to consider the best method of combating the Texas itch. As a result Governor Bailey will impose a still more rigid quarantine and an order will likely be made to dip all cattle coming into the state.

## SIGN THE TREATY

CUDA AND UNCLE SAM CONCLUDE COMPACT.

### THEIR SIGNATURES ARE PLACED

All Provisions of Platt Amendment Are Incorporated—Objections Made Are All Overcome—An Urgent Message from President Palma.

HAVANA.—The permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba in which is incorporated all the provisions of the Platt amendment, was signed Friday afternoon.

The signing of the treaty took place at 4:30 at the office of the secretary of state. The signers were Secretary of State Zaldo and United States Minister Squiers, who constituted special plenipotentiaries for that purpose. Senor Zaldo and Mr. Squiers simply met, accompanied by their secretaries, and the signing was accomplished and copies of the treaty exchanged within a few minutes.

The permanent treaty contains no provision for its abrogation and no extraneous conditions of any kind. It simply incorporates the entire Platt amendment into the form of a treaty. The length of time consumed by the negotiations was principally due to the fact that the Cuban government desired to include in the treaty various extraneous conditions, especially one to the effect that there should be no intervention into Cuban affairs by the United States, except through the intervention of the United States. All these conditions were rejected.

The Associated Press' correspondent saw a number of senators with respect to the ratification of the naval stations treaties during this session of congress, but they were not inclined to be communicative. It remains evident that there is a tendency to allow the treaties to go over this session.

An urgent message from President Palma, which will accompany the sending of the treaty to the senate, will have a strong effect.

Senor Sanguilly, the most active opponent of the treaties with the United States, said he would oppose the permanent treaty, because under it the United States, being the stronger power, could itself decide when intervention was desirable, regardless of the wishes of Cuba. Other senators say that the paragraph relating to the Isle of Pines should have been eliminated.

It is now expected that an agreement covering the details of the United States naval stations will be reached by President Palma and United States Minister Squiers within three weeks.

### MEET DEATH IN THE FLOOD.

Three Persons Are Drowned at Sterling.

TECUMSEH, Neb.—Four inches of rain in two hours Friday night has thrown the Nemaha river out of its banks and the ruins of spring-planted crops are now rushing down the current.

At Sterling, a few miles above here, a family of three, consisting of a mother, brother and child, were drowned while attempting to ford a torrent from the hillsides. Two of the bodies have been recovered. The bottom lands are all under water, while the hill lands are washed bare and a large per cent of the corn will have to be replanted. The Burlington reports several small washouts, but not so serious as to impede traffic. The river is now falling, but another severe rain threatens to do more damage.

### Death to Be the Penalty.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—In the Humacao district court of first degree Pedro Diaz was convicted of murder during a political riot at Humacao last August in killing a boy named Octavio Reyes. Diaz will be sentenced Saturday to be hanged sixty days later. This is the first conviction under the new code and the hanging will be the first to occur in Porto Rico. It is certain the governor will not interfere.

### Kansas Swept by Cyclones.

CLAY CENTER, Kan.—A severe cyclone passed over Clay county Friday afternoon, striking the southeast part of the county, going just east of Broughton and west of Gatesville, Kan. As far as known no one was killed in Clay county but at Bala, a little town in Riley county, two little girls named Daub were killed and a number of persons injured. Five houses were blown away at Bala and many cattle killed.

ST. GAUDENS' STATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN.



On Memorial day the Chamber of Commerce will present to the city of New York Augustus St. Gaudens' heroic statue of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, a work that has been called the finest piece of sculpture created in 400 years. When the statue was exhibited in the Salon of the Champs de Mars, in 1899, the place of honor was given to it, that being the first time such a mark of artistic appreciation was ever shown to an American sculpture.

The statue, which is of bronze, is to stand at the entrance to Central Park, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth

street. Mr. St. Gaudens' work represents the hero of the "March to the Sea" seated on his charger, in full uniform of a general in the field, his head bared as if in response to the acclaiming voices of his soldiers, his campaign hat in his right hand held in the free motion of a salute. Immediately in front of the charger is a woman's figure symbolizing Victory, her robes fluttering backward in the breeze created by the forward movement, and in her upraised hand she holds the palm branch of peace. Artistically the work is unquestionably the finest in America.—New York Press.

### NEW RULES FOR INSPECTION.

Special Fitness of Men Will Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Purton, inspector general of the army, with the authorization and approval of Secretary Root, has prepared an order designed to bring the inspector general's department into closer relations with the army. Hereafter all officers assigned to the different departments as inspectors general will be exclusively under the control of the department commander, who will control their assignments. Reports will be transmitted through the adjutant general's department to the inspector general.

All inspectors of armories, arsenals, depots, etc., and of important posts and commands, including West Point, Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Monroe and Fort Totten, will be directed by the secretary of war and made by officers recommended by the inspector general with a view to their special fitness for the work enjoined.

### G. A. R. SPURNS LEE'S STATUE.

Veterans Declare Capitol Should Admit No Monuments.

M'PHERSON, Kan.—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the twenty-second encampment of which is in session here, passed a resolution protesting against Virginia's proposal to place a statue of Robert E. Lee in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington.

The resolution protests against the "placing in said rotunda the statue of Robert E. Lee or any other person who has been disloyal to the government of the United States and has voluntarily borne arms against it."

### Letters Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON.—Another large batch of letters came to the state department all relating to the Jewish massacre at Kishenev. The department is acknowledging the receipt of all these with promises of consideration. The Russian government appears to have done what it could to restore order in the disturbed section and seems to be punishing the perpetrators of the outrages.

### Boiler Plate Mills Burn.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The original boiler plate mills of the Central Street Plate company were destroyed by fire early Friday, entailing a loss of \$200,000 and throwing a large number of men out of work. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The two mills had recently been rebuilt and were among the most up to date in boiler and other plate making of any in this part of the country.

### Another Storm Killing Sheep.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Another storm has raged here. In the bitter creek valley, where thousands of sheep are ranged, the storm was worst. Shepherds are making every effort to protect their flocks, but thousands of head are exposed. The loss in this section this week will aggregate over 5,000 head. Along the Oregon Short Line railway sheep and lambs can be seen lying dead in the sage brush.

## CANCEL OF RISES

THREE THOUSAND PROMOTIONS WITHDRAWN BY PAYNE.

### LEGAL MAXIMUM IS REACHED

The Postal Probe Continues, Mr. Heath Being Notified of the Tuloch Charges on Which Reports Were Expected and Came Forth.

WASHINGTON.—The promotions of over 3,000 postoffice clerks throughout the country, recently authorized, were cancelled by Mr. Payne.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne reported to Mr. Payne that the tabulation of clerks in each grade in postoffices of the first class had been completed. This work was undertaken in accordance with the order to rearrange the salaries of clerks already classified, so that the number in the several grades should not exceed the number specifically prescribed by congress. The former classification was made by George W. Beavers, just prior to his sudden resignation as chief of the division of salaries and allowances.

The new schedule approved by the postmaster general, after transferring 5 per cent from grades where there are vacancies, as authorized by a recent decision of the comptroller of the currency, makes it necessary to cancel 3,046 promotions in the several grades in which there is an excess above the legal number and in which 7,042 promotions have been authorized. The report says:

It will not be necessary in any case to reduce any clerk, but simply to cancel 3,046 out of 7,402 promotions heretofore authorized to take effect on July 1, 1903. We will proceed at once to ascertain exactly the number of promotions in each grade that it will be necessary to cancel at each postoffice and will then inform the postmasters and allow them to secure the increases which must be cancelled.

Most of the excesses in the number in the respective grades of clerks scattered throughout the United States at first class presidential offices are in the \$900 and \$1,000 per annum classes. The excesses in grades are divided among those grades as follows: Two hundred and fifty-eight excess in the \$700 grade, 852 in the \$900 grade, 936 in the \$1,000 grade, 451 in the \$1,100 grade, 243 in the \$1,200 grade, 220 in the \$1,300 grade, 82 in the \$1,400 grade and 18 in the \$1,500 grade.

The postmaster general to-day sent to Mr. Heath a copy of the charges filed by Mr. Tuloch, together with a letter requesting any suggestion he may submit on the subject. It is the first official communication with Mr. Heath during the investigation. None of the supplemental answers to the postmaster general giving Mr. Tuloch's definite charges have been received.

### AFTER A POSTAL CLERK'S SCALP.

May Be Removed for Promoting Suits Against Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenbarger has directed Svend Schibsbj, a railway postal clerk at Kansas City, to show cause why he should not be dismissed for promoting suits against the government for traveling expenses of postal employes. There are 9,000 railway postal clerks in the country and the purpose is to prevent a widespread prosecution of a claim which the department regards as preposterous.

The position of the postoffice department is that the designated headquarters of these clerks is the route on which their runs are made, and not the city or town where they may happen to live. A case is now pending in the court of claims in this city involving this question of their traveling expenses.

### FENCES MUST COME DOWN.

Hitchcock Denies the Report That Time Has Been Extended.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Hitchcock said Thursday that the report that there had been extension of time to July 1 for the removal of fences around public lands used for grazing purposes was incorrect.

An inquiry of this character came to the interior department from Nebraska. Shortly after the adjournment of congress the department issued orders to its agents directing the removal of the fences, and the law, the secretary said, would be carried out. "In some of the other states the removal of the fences has been in progress for a year or more."