

# War Is Declared.

Congress Issued Formal Declaration of War Monday, April 25

VALUABLE PRIZES TAKEN .- STATE FORCES MOBILIZING AT OLD FORT OMAHA, - DISPATCHES OF THE WEEK

The congress of the United States made a formal declaration of war on Monday last, the resolution passing both houses without debate, or without a single dissenting vote, it being passed as a matter of fact, war having already been in opperation for several days. The first gun fired at the enemy in fact, was fired by Spain from Morro Castle, near Havana, the guns from the Castle opening on our fleet at eleven o'clock the night of the 22nd, but no vessels were struck.

The fleet is closely investing the several seaport towns of Cuba, and no vessel is allowed to enter their ports. Many rich prizes have been captured by our fleet. Insurgent General navy, which has been plying of late Gomez, and General Miles are planing to work in concert with forces of the Insurgents, and the land and naval forces of the United States. A decisive battle between our fleet and that of Spain, now in the vicinity of the Philippine Islands was expected to take place yesterday.

The following is the associated press dispatches as received by the Northwestern, showing the condition of affairs at the seat of war, from day to day. -by H G McVicker, night editor State Journal,

Special to the Northwestern.—Lincoln, Neb. Apr. 22 6 p. m.—President McKialey issued a proclamation to-day for scudded towards the stranger. authorizing the blockade of Havana. This being the first When the latter came within range actual declaration of war. The North Atlantic squadron a shot from the Mangrove's twelve sailed immediately from Key West for Cuba with orders to bombard Havana. On their way out they sighted a Spanish merchantman loaded with coal and provision for he Spaniards. She was ordered to surrender and upon refusal two shots were fired at her which had the desired effect, she surrendered to our fleet, and a prize crew was put on board and she was run back to Key West. The squadron proceeded on her way to Cuba. They will reach Mantanzas or Havana this evening tention of running away. and a naval battle is looked for tonight or in the morning.

Lincoln, Neb., April 23., 10: a. m.—President issued his proclamation blocking all ports of Cuba and fleet was ordered to Cuba waters to enforce proclamation. Spanish fleet is still at Cape Verde. All U.S. war vessels ready to move.

Special to the Northwestern--Lincoln, Neb., April 23, 12:00 m .- The North Atlantic Squadron is now at Cuba carrying out the proclamation of the President to blockade all Cuban Ports and capture all Spanish vessels possible. The flying Squadron is at Fort Monroe, Va. with steam up ready to sail at a moments notice. Cuba insurgents reports 35,000 men the Mangrove, boarded the prize. armed ready to co-operate with the U. S. aud 25,000 more if arms can be supplied them. Jacksonville, Fla. Dispatches the capture and meanwhile drew up Report naval battle at 10:00 o'clock last night 25 miles off the to the Mangrove, giving her a lusty coast, but not given much credit.

Special to the NORTHWESTERN.-Lincoln, Neb., Apr. 24 erett reported to Captain Taylor of 3 p. m .- Situation unchanged. Paris ship is safe, cannot be the battleship and the latter put a overtaken now. Oregon also, has been notified of state of prize crew on the captive. They war. Blockade of Cuba ports effective.

Special to the Northwestern .- Lincoln, Neb., Apr. 25, 9 a. m. Rumored capture of the Alphonso XIII by the fiag ship New York. Kearney, Ord and Broken Bow militia ordered to Fort Crook, Neb. where state militia is mobilizing. 125,-000 voulenteers called for by the President, Nebraska's United States to Havana. Captain up rapidly under the management of quota is 2,100

Lincoln Special, April 25, 6:20 p m .- Congrees has issu- greatly humiliated because of the ed formal declaration of war. Blockade of Havana Complete: Sampson asks permission to bombard the city: No they knew nothing of the blockade vessels known to be captured by the Spanish yet: Our fleet and that when they saw the search off Havana captures 7 vessels and one of them a war ship, lights of the Mangrove they thought morning for Wayne, where she will Morro Castle bombarded the fleet, so far no vessels struck.

Lincoln special, April 28th,-Fort and Batteries reduced to ruins, made so by bombardment began yesterday evening: Fort first fired at flagship New York, Cincinnati and Puritan, came to her rescue and these cruisers shelled the town with terrible effect. Reported today hundred killed, but this may himself sullenly in his cabin.



be exaggeration, known to have been loss of life however, firing lasted 20 minutes. American fleet comes out without a scratch: Shells from enemies batteries either fall short or go over head: Purpose of reducing fort said to be permanent to land 50 thousand troops. Monitor Terror all but sunk Spanish ship Guido which tried to escape when signalled to surrender, captured at daybreak today. McKinley has told Portugal to order Spanish fleet out of her waters or she will be considered ally of Spain and we will act accordingly, Spain running short of coal purposes preying on American Merchantmen. Asiatic squadron FIRST GUN FIRED APRIL 22, 11 P. M. moving directly on Philippines, should reach there tomorrow.

AUXILIARY YIELDS TO INEVITABLE.

From State Journal

Key West, April 26, 1:30 p: m .--The light house, Tender Mangrove puffed proudley into Key West harbor this morning with the richest prize of war thus far. The captive was the Panama, Captain Quevedo, auxillary crusier of the Spanish between New York and Havana. She had twenty-nine passengers and crew of seventy-two.

As the Panama carried two twelve pounders she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove and as the latter came into harber with her prize there was not a craft but that saluted her with rousing cheers.

The Mangrove under Lieutenant Commander Everett, was cruising along the Cuban coast shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, about twenty miles north of Havana. At 5:45 p. m. she sighted the Panama and pounder was sent across her bow, but the Spaniard ignored the challenge and went on. Another shot followed without result, but the Mangrove was drawing nearer the stranger, who calmly proceeded on her course, apparently without any in-

When the first shot was fired the Mangrove was within a hundred yards of the Panama, and Lieutenant-Commander Everett shouted to the deck officer that if she did not surrender he would sink her. The Mangrove's officers admit that they expected the enemy's twelve-pounder to open on then in response to the threat. but the Spaniard promptly came to. Ensign Daston, the senior officer of

The battleship Indiana had seen cheer. Lieutenant-Commander Evthen proceeded to the flagship, where a formal report was made.

The Panama is of about 2,800 tons burden, and her passengers were mainly Spanish refugees flying from Quevedo was grief-stricken and Mr. Levi Schaupp as carpenter. capture. The passengers declared it was a Spanish man of war, attend the State Normal School. The first shot changed their joy to apprehension, the second and third his term of school in the Miller Dist. created a panic. The women ran Friday last. Charles seems to have screaming for shelter from the que good success as a teacher. my's guns and the captain locked Miss Smalljohn of Bocks, was

CRUISER FIRST BLOODSHED OF THE WAR ON CUBA'S COAST.

### MANGROVE TAKES HER MANTANZAS BOMBARDED. From State Journal.

OFF MANTANZAS April 27 2,p.m .- The New York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Mantanzas harbor this afternoon. There was no casualties on the ships, but it is bea big trans-Atlantic liner, and an lieved that the hail of iron which pounded into the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spanish, though nothing is known definitely.

> The engagement commenced at 12;57 and ceased at 1;15 p. m. The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda.

A battery on the eastward end of the bay opened fire and was also shelled. About twelve eight-inch file. Some one claimed the other day shots were fired from the eastern that cycling was going out of fashforts, but all fell short. About five ion, and we would like to introduce or six light shells were fired from that party to the Ashton eyeling frathe half completed batteries. Two of these whizzed over the New York one fell short.

The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished. In the neighborhood of 300 shots were put on land from the three ships at a range of from 4,000 to 7,000 vards.

Rear Admiral Sampson, when asked if he was satisfied with the result, said: "Yes, I am: I expected to be." The half completed Spanish earthworks and battery were appearently all pioughed up by the shells. All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement, and when they were firing with the shortest range nearly every shell took effect.

The forts which were bombarded were on a long lying point and were considered merely earthwork. They did not make a good target, yet when the big guns were fired at the shortestrange portions of the fort could be seen flying in the air at every shot.

The flagship returned to Havana and the Puritan and Cincinnati were left on the Mantanzas station.

# ASHTON LOCAL NEWS.

W. M. Smelser went to Loup City Tuesday evening, to attend Masonic Lodge, returning on Wednesday's

F. W. Schaupp's new house is going

H. J. Holmes of Elba, was in town Thursday, in behalf of Allen Bro's Co.

Miss Emma Wilson, left Thursday

Mr. Chas. Beushousen completed

here Wednesday, soliciting for "Story

of Cuba," and from reports had fair ly good success in interesting our people in the book.

E. G. Taylor was seen walking with a cane Friday, and Saturday morning he resorted to crutches, the cause being a very badly sprained

Miss Maud Beliel, went bme and spent Saturday and Sunday, her sister Blanch returning with her for a short visit.

Mrs. A. N. Conklin is reported as being on the sick list.

Chas. Beushousen went to Grand Island Saturday. Failed to learn when he expects to return.

Mr. Springer, of North Loup, was in town Sunday.

E. G. Taylor moved into the house known as the Bly property, Monday of which he is the owner.

Emil Beuschousen, drove to St. Paul, Saturday,

Frank Hanson alia Rubber Neck, is on the sick list.

A terrific explosion!!! Friday evening in the early twilignt. A terrible explosion occurred in the southern suberbs of our city, and upon examination found that L. A. Wilson had cut his bicycle tire nearly in twain,

and it burst with a loud report. C. C. Miles was seen moving into the house formerly occupied by E. G. Taylor, on Monday last.

Rev. Alfred Snowden delivered a very able sermon on "obedience" at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday

A fish weighing 12 pounds, avoirdupois, was taken from Oak Creek, last Saturday. The captor began to think that he had hooked a whale, or snagged the bottom of the creek.

E. G. Taylor is building a new barn on the sight of his new home.

More bicycles-two more new ones this week, Mendyk and Gappa being the two latest purchasers. J. E. Conklin bought the gents wheel sent C. H. Thode. Four more orders are still out, still they join the rank and ternity.

Mr. J. P. Taylor left for St. Paul, on the passenger train Tuesday. Mr. II. and W. M. Smelser went to Loup City Tuesday evening.

Ashton is quit worked up, almost to fever heat, over the war, and the number of people who never take a daily paper, who hasten to the train to secure the latest war news is amazing, and cries of Journal, Bee, and Herald, are heard every evening at the train.

I. C. U-



TIME TABLE. LOUP CITY, NEBR.

Lincoln, Omaha, Chicago St. Joseph. Kansas City. St. Louis, anfl all points East and South.

Denver, Helena, Butte, Salt Lake City. Portland, San Francisco, and all points

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No. 86 leaves daily except Sunday (passenger), 7.30 a.m.

No. 88 leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, (mixed) 2:06 p. m.

No. 50 leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, (mixed) 2:30 p. m.

No 87 arrives daily except Sunday (mixed) 11:45 a.m.

No. 5 arrives daily except Sunday (passenger) 7:06 p. m.

First class service and close connections (ast, west and south.

W. D. CLIPTON, Agent.



## EARLY FRENCH EXPLONERS

The Work of Cartier, Champlain and Oth ers In the Great Lakes.

W. S. Harwood writes in St. Nicholas of "The Great Lakes." Mr. Harwood says:

Jacques Cartier, who shipped from St. Malo in 1584, explored the coast of Newfoundland and made the circuit of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and he did much else, too, for New France in opening up negotiations with the many tribes of Indians who thronged thousands strong and friendly from all the regions in and about Quebec and Montreal and Ottawa and Kingston. Another mariner of St. Malo-Francis Greve-began the colonization of the land. About 1570, in France, Samuel de Champlain was born, and when he reached the age of early manhood he, too, joined in the new world exploration in the region above the great lakes. The kings of France were much interested in the new land and did all in their power not only to explore the region, but to colonize and develop it. Champlain, in 1615, made an expedition up the Ottawa river and penetrated as far as into Georgian bay, thus touching on the waters of Lake Huron.

In 1618 Etienne Brule, an old interpreter, came into Champlain's camp with the news of the discovery of Lake Superior. Lake Erie, with Ontario, was probably discovered some time earlier than this. Nicollet, in 1634, started in a cance from the head of Georgian bay, skirted the eastern and northern shore of Huron and at last found himself at Sault Ste. Marie, or the falls of St. Mary, now shortened to "Soo"-the first white man, it is believed, to reach this key to the noble lake beyond. He went as far as Green bay, on Lake Michigan, and so the various lakes at last came into the actual knowledge of the explorers and were no longer myths.

But as these French explorers con tinued to develop new and hitherto un-dreamed of possibilities of empire the English began to take deep interest in the region—an interest little less marked than that they were then taking in their schemes of colonization in Virginia and Massachusetts. Again and again through the years that follow the threads cross and recross, not weaving a beautiful garment of harmony, but tangling in a wretched snarl, a patchwork of disputes between the nations.

Entanglement followed entangle ment, wars harassed the land, until at last the English were maste northern lake region for all timeless some day we shall see the stars and stripes floating from the heights of

IN NEW YORK'S EARLY DAYS.

The Bowery Was the Resort of Wealth, Beauty and Fashion.

"A pleasant picture occurs to me of summer progress of the family of Governor Stuyvesant to and from the fort near the Battery, New York," writes Mrs. Burton Harrison in The Ladies' Home Journal, describing "When Fashion Graced the Bowery." "In a brave coach, drawn by shining horses, is ensconced the govern self, whose long, laced coat half hides his wooden leg banded with silver. He wears a carefully curied peruke and holds his hat upon his knee, in order to court the cool sea breeze that fans his rugged visage. His lady, sitting in state beside him, is, in their staid and phleg-matic community, accounted a brilliant personage; her gowns came out from her native Paris, and her silken hood is worn over frizzled and powdered hair; her embroidered hose and high heeled shoes, her rings, bracelets and lockets, with the gorgeously bound book of de-votions supended by a golden chain to her waistband, may be depended upon as models of the very latest mo Mrs. Bayard, the widowed sister of the governor, coonpies a seat in the co

"After service in the bare colonial church—where the dominie's serm however eloquent, was always br to an end by three raps from the clerk' stick at the moment when the sands of the hourglass had announced that the preacher's limit of time had been reached—the Stuyvesant party passes out be tween rows of respectful gazers."

In The Windsor Magazine Mrs. Sala relates an incident about the last magasine article ever written by the late George Augustus Sala. "As I re-entered his study that afternoon," she writes "he gave me over the three slips of a closely written MS. on filmsy foreign note paper and said: 'Take them, dear-I am so tired I don't think I shall ever write another magazine article. Put the sheets in your dispatch box and finish them for me. When I am dead you will perhaps want bread, and then you can sell "Bedrooms on Wheels." Sure enough, it was just as he so sadly nested, for often since cruel death ame between us I have wanted for the aries of life during many seks and months of weariness and th

The cuckeo is as likely to steal its sest as to make it, but this fact de ot take from the point of the follow