

THE NORTHWESTERN.

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LOUP CITY, NEB.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska City's new postmaster will take charge May 1st.

Thirty-five shares of stock have been subscribed for a telephone line from Gering to Kimball, by way of Harrisburg.

It is rumored that there is a big strike in prospect at the South Omaha packing houses which will be pulled off about May 1.

The Webster Manufacturing company is making arrangements for an exhibit of its goods at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

A grain elevator burned at Keene, on the K. C. & O. railroad Thursday morning. Quite a good deal of grain was stored in the elevator.

As the Hastings band is to be sworn in as the second regiment band, a collection was taken up in the opera house for its benefit. The contribution amounted to \$77.35.

Two more creamery companies have been incorporated, one at Stromsburg, with a capital of \$7,000 and one at Haystack, with \$1,500 capital. The latter is a branch of the Beatrice company, which has headquarters at Lincoln.

The Methodist society of Harvard have procured a subscription of some \$1,200 to pay off an old debt of some \$175 on their church, and the remainder to be used in the building of an addition and in other ways repairing and reseating their church building.

The governor has issued a proclamation offering \$200 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Oliver S. Jones, the Richardson county man, who was found dead near his home a few days ago. Jones had his skull crushed, evidently having been beaten with a club or billy.

J. B. Johnston, a farmer, residing about two miles west of Edgar, while attempting to drive some cattle out of the yard, was attacked by a bull of the red polled variety. He was knocked down and severely butted before he was rescued from his perilous position. His injuries are not considered fatal.

At Geneva a tramp made himself familiar with a little girl left in charge of a candy store. When the girl's mother, a widow, was told, she started on the war path and overhauling him, she snatched his cane from his hands and struck him a fearful blow, cutting open his head, making an ugly wound from which he bled profusely.

There are quite a number of persons in and around Osceola who believe in "faith cure, or divine healing." A few days ago Fred Timm, Mrs. Monroe Stewart and J. R. Stewart started for Chicago to go into the hospital. Each has been sick for a long time and Mr. Stewart is suffering with paralysis of the right side and leg and almost speechless.

At Ord, Captain Eudmudson received orders to recruit company B, Second Regiment, N. N. G., to full war strength as rapidly as possible and to make requisition for camp equipage and everything needed for field service. He began work at once. Five prominent young men of St. Paul, Neb., sent word to the captain that they wanted to enlist in his company. They were given a chance.

The Masonic grand commandery meeting at Omaha, closed with the election of the following officers: William K. Williams, York, grand commander; Thomas G. Rees, McCook, grand generalissimo; Samuel P. Davidson, Tecumseh, grand captain general; Byron W. Marsh, Kearney, grand prelate; Frank E. Bullard, North Platte, grand senior warden; Henry C. Akin, Omaha, grand treasurer; William R. Bowen, Omaha, grand recorder.

W. A. Johnson, says the Lincoln Journal, of Beatrice, was in town last night with his bloodhounds, just returning from a successful trip to Fremont. The dogs traced the trail from Blumenthal's department store some distance to the home of a clerk of the store. Search there revealed part of the jewelry stolen, concealed and some other of the property. The clerk then acknowledged that he had stolen it from the store. The store had been opened with a key.

Colonel J. C. Elliott of Cuming county, city clerk and clerk of the district court, at one time commander of the Sons of Veterans of the state of Nebraska, has applied to Governor Holcomb for authority to raise a company of troops in that vicinity for active service. Colonel Elliott has received the endorsement of every prominent citizen and business man of the city and if he is authorized to proceed can guarantee that he will have a company on short order.

Persons wishing to experiment this year with best growing can obtain sample of seed sufficient for planting one-twentieth of an acre, by addressing Prof. H. H. Nicholson state university, Lincoln, Neb. As the amount of seed available is small and as requests will be honored in the order in which they are received, persons should make early application. Analyses of beets raised will be made free of charge by the department of chemistry. Brief directions for planting and cultivating and blank form for reporting results, will be sent with each package of seed.

Fire was discovered in F. H. Hill north's general merchandise store at Greelev. About \$1,000 damage was done, fully covered by insurance. Had the discovery not been made just when it was a large portion of the business part of the town would have been burned out.

Adjutant General Barry received a telegram from Congressman Stark as follows: "I present my compliments. Advice that both regiments will be ordered into service at rendezvous in state today. Remember the Maine." General Barry took this as a notice that the Nebraska National Guard would be called out soon.

THEIR GUNS SILENCED.

CABANAS GETS A HOT FIRE FROM SAMPSON.

THE SPANISH FIRED FIRST.

While the Cruiser New York and the Torpedo Boats were Patrolling the Coast the Forts Opened on Them—Only Two Shots Were Fired at the Ships—Disarmed by Shells.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 2.—Yesterday afternoon the New York, with eight well directed shells from the 6-inch gun on her port bow and two from one of the 8-inch guns in her forward turret, completely silenced and rendered useless for both men or guns two Spanish forts at Port Cabanas, twelve miles west of Mariel and thirty-five miles from Havana. As in the case of Matanzas, the first shot was fired by a Spaniard.

About noon the New York steamed up the west coast. Following the flag ship for quite a distance came the Iowa, Indiana, Helena and torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson. But, after Havana was passed, where the Helena went in so close that a crashing shot from Moro was momentarily expected, the ships, with the exception of the torpedo boats soon returned to their station.

Under full head of steam the flagship bowed along until Mariel was reached. It was easy, from aboard the dispatch boat, without glasses to see the commotion raised in the pretty little village by the presence of the war ships.

The people rushed wildly about and small boats quickly put in shore. But there was no apparent life in either of the forts on the two hills that cover the approaches to the harbor.

The Porter steamed within half a mile of them and the New York swung leisurely at anchor at a mile range.

After Admiral Sampson had surveyed Mariel to his apparent satisfaction he sent the flagship clipping merrily further up the coast.

Again the flag ship rode unconcernedly half a mile from the forts, and the Porter and the Ericsson pushed their way ahead. Suddenly there was a roar of a heavy gun, a puff of smoke from the shore and the little torpedo boat came scurrying back under the lee of the flagship.

The officers and men disappeared from the decks of the New York like magic and in less time than it takes to tell it, one 6-inch gun from her bow belched forth.

The evening was fading fast. Quick, good work was necessary. Another shot from the flagship, one more from the shore and the fort's guns were silenced. Three 6-inch shells had sufficed.

Five more shots put a quietus upon the fortifications. The first shot was fired at 6:20. At 6:35 the New York let go two 6-inch shells, one at each fortification to complete the job. There was no answer from the shore. Ten minutes later the flag ship let go two of her 8-inch turret guns, and the shrieking shells left a trail of fire easily seen in the dark shadows of the evening.

At this time the shore was hardly visible, and the New York put back to her station.

THE FLOTILLA DAMAGED.

Naval Officers Think Spain's Ships May Be Further Injured.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—About the only item of news that came to the Navy department this morning from any official source told of the departure of that part of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet which consisted of torpedo boats and transports for the Canaries. The fact that two of the torpedo boats were in tow of the big Spanish transport, naval officers regard as a sign that in the collision between these vessels the machinery of the boats was disabled beyond the possibility of repair at St. Vincent.

It is by no means a safe undertaking to tow a torpedo boat the long distance between Cape Verde and the Canaries, and it would not surprise naval officers if one or more of the little boats were missing when the remainder of the small fleet arrived at the Canaries.

Spanish Spies at Work.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Montreal says: That Spain has arranged for the use of spies in the present war is now an ascertained fact. In addition to the employment of the ordinary private detectives, the Spanish minister at Washington, ever since the Cuban insurrection began, had a large number of secret service agents all over the seaports of the United States.

Expected Europe to Grow.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is said here that the haremless grows that appear in the European papers, and threats to interfere to prevent the United States forces from blockading the Philippines, were fully expected. During the civil war there were a great many attempts on the part of European nations to disregard our blockade and many threats of interference, all of which came to naught from the firm attitude assumed by the secretary of state. In the present case the conditions of the Cuban blockade are much more liberal toward the powers than ever imposed before.

WEYLER URGES ACTION.

Appeals to the Government to Assume the Offensive Against America.

MADRID, May 2.—General Weyler, in the senate, urged the government to take the offensive against America. He justifies his administration in Cuba. He declared that had he been allowed six months longer he would have entirely crushed the insurrection and would have realized the promise he made to Senator Canovas Del Castillo, that by April, 1898, he would be in a position to offer him 50,000 veterans to attack the United States.

General Weyler severely criticised the home rule policy in Cuba, and the time selected for decreeing it, and he concluded with a passionate appeal for a display of energy, urging the government to take the offensive vigorously on both land and sea, as remaining on the defensive was "the worst possible policy with such an enemy."

NEWS SHUT OFF.

Secretary Alger Issues a Sweeping Order Enjoining the Strictest Secrecy.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The War department is very seriously concerned over the publication of its intention to select General Shafter to command the first detachment of troops to be sent to Cuba. To prevent any further disclosure of the plans of the campaign, Secretary Alger this morning issued a most sweeping order directed to all bureau chiefs of the war department and all officers on special duty, from the highest to the lowest, instructing them, under no circumstances to give any information to the press on any subject connected with the war.

Russia Is Bitterly Grievous.

LONDON, May 2.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says: Public opinion in Russia, so far as it is expressed, sympathizes with Spain. Apart from admiration of the courage that ventures upon a conflict with an overwhelmingly superior antagonist, Russia has received a severe blow in the suspected friendly agreement between the United States and England. The Russians do not forget placing their fleet at the disposal of the North in the war of secession in 1861, and they are bitterly aggrieved that the United States is not equally mindful of this service now.

Preparing for Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Diplomats here are making arrangements through their country's consuls and agents at Havana for the departure of foreign officials and colonies as soon as there is any indication of bombardment or any other move that will imperil the lives of foreigners residing in Havana. A British warship is now on the way to Havana. Germany, Italy and Austria also have ships in West Indian waters within easy reach of Havana to take care of their citizens.

Decorated for Running Well.

MADRID, May 2.—The captain of the Spanish steamer Montserrat, the vessel which was bound for Havana with a valuable cargo and which succeeded in making the port of Cienfuegos, has been decorated with the red cross and has been granted a special pension.

Two Trusts May Combine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 2.—A report was circulated in this city last night that a combination of the Arbuckle coffee and the Havemeyer sugar interests had been about completed. It is the belief that the price of sugar and coffee will be materially advanced.

Santa Fe Increases Wages.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 2.—The Santa Fe Railway company officials have given notice that commencing Monday the working time of all shop men on the system will be increased fifteen hours per week. This will increase the pay roll 37 per cent.

Gorman Resigns Caucus Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Gorman, who for many years has been chairman of the Democratic caucus of the Senate, resigned the position yesterday, and Senator Turpie, of Indiana, was chosen as his successor.

Boas McKane Free.

SING SING, May 2.—John Y. McKane was released from prison to-day, after having served four years and two months for violating the election laws at Coney Island.

Americans to Be Expelled.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish government is upon the point of expelling all citizens of the United States from Spain.

Niethery Is Delayed.

RIO JANEIRO, May 2.—The departure of the United States dynamic cruiser Niethery has been delayed by a breakage in her machinery.

Iron Chancellor Gives Advice.

LONDON, May 2.—Prince Bismarck, according to a dispatch from Berlin, says Germany ought not to bind her hands by a neutrality declaration.

War Prices in Great Britain.

LONDON, May 2.—Owing to the war between Spain and the United States, Derbyshire lead advanced 10 points, and sugar rose \$1.75 a ton at Glasgow, making a rise of \$5.75 per ton during the present week.

Irish Brigade Offered.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A letter has been sent to President McKinley by William Lyman, president of the Irish National Alliance, offering to form an Irish brigade to assist the United States in the war with Spain.

NOT A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ON MATANZAS SHELLING.

A NAVAL RECONNOISSANCE

Was Simply to Ascertain the Whereabouts of the shore Batteries—Matanzas to Be Taken at an Early Date, So That Aid May Be Given the Reconcentration—Board's Plans.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The navy department has no reports regarding the engagement at Matanzas between the shore batteries and three vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet. It, of course, could not be expected that the news could be had from Havana, with a Spanish censorship managing the end of the cable there.

The fact that Admiral Sampson has not made any report to the Secretary as yet, notwithstanding he must have had the same opportunity to communicate with Key West as was enjoyed by the press, leads the officials of the department to believe that the affair was not of great consequence. Indeed, they say that it is inconceivable that any very extensive damage could have been inflicted upon properly placed batteries at the distance reported, varying from two and a half to four miles, in the short space of eighteen

minutes, during which it is said the engagement lasted.

A member of the strategy board, who is of course thoroughly conversant with the plans of Admiral Sampson, so far as they have been generalized, is authority for the statement that the admiral had no intention whatever at this time to bombard the Matanzas battery. To do so now would be bad strategy and of little avail, for in the absence of any landing force the admiral would be unprepared to take advantage of the victory he might gain through a reduction of forts, and the Spaniards might have ample opportunity over night to repair in a large measure the damage inflicted on their fortifications. It is stated positively that Admiral Sampson's purpose was to ascertain if any shore batteries existed in Matanzas, and if so to draw their fire and ascertain their character and then to retire beyond range. In other words, it was simply a naval reconnaissance.

In the event that during his observations the admiral discovered that new defenses were under construction on shore he would of course not lose the opportunity to cripple them by throwing a few shells into the earth works and endeavoring to knock over a gun or two. It is the general belief at the department, however, that Matanzas is to be soon reduced and made a base of operations in the campaign against Havana. It is also the President's purpose to keep in mind throughout the war the awful condition of the reconcentration, who are most numerous in and around Matanzas. Unless relief is extended to them they undoubtedly will perish during the progress of a long drawn out war. The reported seizure by the Spanish military authorities at Matanzas of the stores contributed by Americans, and held in trust there for the relief of these poor sufferers, is regarded as a clear indication that even if the Red Cross steamer Texas is permitted to land her cargo of supplies at Matanzas under existing conditions the food will not reach the reconcentration, but will only go to support the Spanish garrison in their resistance. Therefore it is believed that the President contemplates the early seizure of Matanzas, not only because of its importance, but in order that he may there hold out a helping hand to the starving peasantry. It is likely, therefore, that while there was nothing of the nature

of a general engagement in Admiral Sampson's reconnoissance, he will soon take steps to begin a heavier and lively bombardment of Matanzas.

SPAIN'S METHODS.

Philippine Rebels Massacred and Placed in Prisons to Die.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 29.—Mail brought by the Empress of China, which arrived here this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama, states that the people of the Orient are turning their attention from far Eastern questions to the war between the United States and Spain. Generally speaking, the press is on the side of America.

Spain seems to be resorting to foul tactics to kill the rebellion. At the end of March 150 rebels were holding a meeting in a house at Manila. The news got to the authorities and the house was surrounded with the result that upon their refusal to surrender, about ten so-called insurrectionists were killed, some forty wounded, and the remainder taken prisoners. They did not linger long in confinement, being released by death. This massacre aroused intense indignation. The Japanese officials declare it becomes more evident than ever as events progress and develop that neither the present government nor the Philippine rebels can ever govern the islands, as they ought to be governed with a view to the reasonable development of this "paradise of the earth."

Go to Spanish soldiers.

MATANZAS, April 29.—By order of General Molino, the food supplies now in store here for the reconcentration will be held subject to his orders in case they may be needed to feed the soldiers during the approaching conflict.

WAR REVENUE DEBATE.

Democrats Make a Fight on the Bond Proposition.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The general debate upon the measure framed by the ways and means committee to meet the extraordinary expenditures of the war with Spain opened in the House yesterday. There was a signal absence of that partisan rancor which has always heretofore characterized debates on revenue measures.

Both sides, speaking through their respective leaders, Messrs. Dingley and Bailey, concurred in the necessity which existed for immediate raising of hundreds of millions to prosecute the war, but the opposing doctrines which they held clashed at the first onset over the methods by which the revenue should be raised. The section providing for \$500,000,000 of bonds became the target of the Democratic and Populist opposition, and Mr. Bailey, in an hour's speech argued for an income tax which would raise \$100,000,000 a year; the coinage of the silver seigniorage, and the issue of \$38,000,000 of legal tender notes, as an alternative proposition. Mr. Dingley declared that it was almost incredible that anyone could seriously propose in such a crisis that the government should rely for funds upon the proceeds of another lawsuit over a proposition which the supreme court had already decided against the government.

Many Changes Asked For.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senators, members of the House of Representatives and state officials crowded Secretary Alger's office at the war department to-day, suggesting changes in the apportionment of the troops the states were called upon to furnish, or asking for a change of rendezvous.

Nine Spanish Warships at Manila.

LONDON, April 29.—It is reported in Madrid, according to a dispatch this afternoon from the Spanish capital, that a Spanish squadron of nine warships sailed from Manila on Monday last to take up positions off Sabaguyan bay where they will await the passage of American merchant vessels, for the purpose of capturing them.

A Vanderbilt's Engagement.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The New York Press announces the engagement of Miss Edith Dresser, daughter of Captain George Dresser, U. S. N., to George W. Vanderbilt.

A \$400,000 CAPTURE.

MONITOR TERROR CAPTURES A BIG PRIZE.

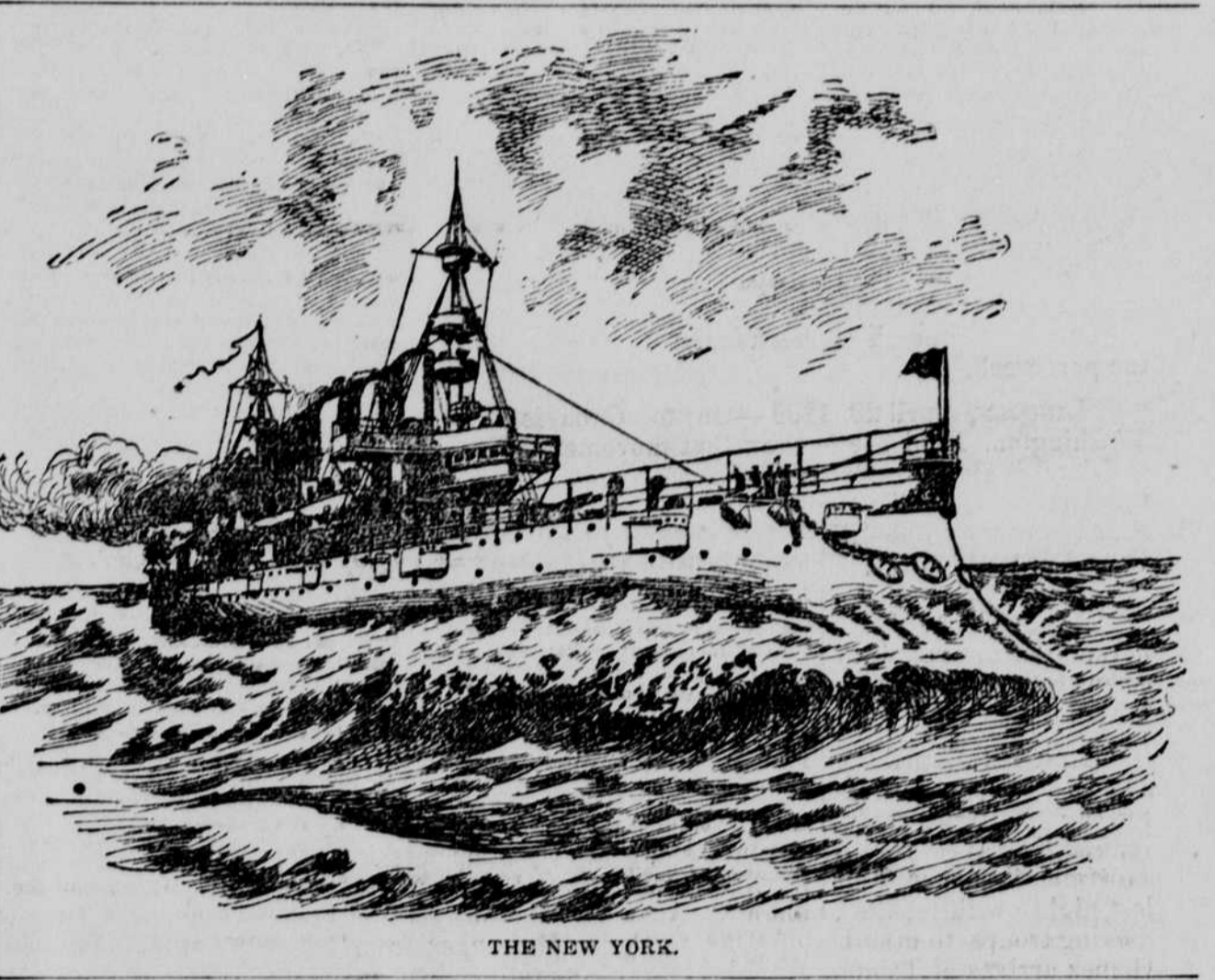
STEAMER GUIDO CAUGHT.

Her Pilot House Was Almost Blown to Pieces Before the Vessel Obeyed the Order to Stop—Was Loaded With Money and Supplies From Corunna for Blanco's Troops.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—The United States monitor Terror, Captain N. Ludlow, captured the big Spanish steamer Guido, bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana, early yesterday. The prize had on board a large cargo of provisions and money intended for the Spanish troops in Cuba. The capture took place ten miles off Cardenas, after a hot chase, during which the Terror and the gunboat Machias fired, almost blowing the Spaniard's pilot house into the water.

The money captured is in an iron safe. The amount of this is unknown. It is estimated that the Guido, with her cargo, is worth \$400,000.

The Spanish steamer Guido, Captain Armarechia, is a vessel of 2,055 tons net, owned by the Navigation company of Bilbao. She was built at Belfast in 1883, is 360 feet long, has forty-one feet beam and is twenty-six



THE NEW YORK.

STOPS ALL NEWS.

The Portuguese Government Has Closed the Cables From Cape Verde Islands.

LISBON, April 2.—The Official Gazette today announces that the Portuguese government has, so far as the public is concerned, stopped the dispatch of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships on the seaboard, or in the harbors of Portugal.

LONDON, April 29.—A sensation has been caused by the action of the Portuguese government in stopping the transmission of telegraphic information regarding the movements of war ships in Portuguese ports, as it reveals the hitherto scarcely concealed fact that Portugal is doing everything possible to aid Spain.

The decision of the Portuguese government is undoubtedly brought to bear upon her by Spain, and the sole object of the order, it is believed, is to prevent news of the departure of the Spanish fleet from being cabled from St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands.

Do Not Want to Go to Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29.—The officers of the Fourth brigade, composed of state troops, passed resolutions refusing to be sent to Cuba. The men say they will stay here and fight, but they will not go outside the United States as individual soldiers companies to fight the Spaniards.

Japan Urged to Sell to America.

YOKOHAMA, April 29.—The local journals urge Japan to consent to America buying the two Japanese cruisers now building in the United States.