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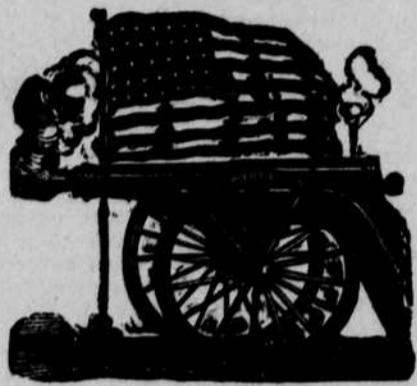
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We are aware that most country merchants do not meet their prices, but Gasteyer is THE country merchant who can and WILL meet their prices on any thing which he carries or is able to procure. So remember friends, that when you are in need of any thing in his line he will fill your order just as low and just as satisfactorily as any of the larger eastern concerns.

Truly Yours, **CHAS. GASTEYER, Loup City, Sherman Co., Neb.**



FORTY SPANIARDS KILLED.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED CUBAN INSURGENTS JOINED THE MARINES AT CREST HILL.

SPANISH CAMP CAPTURED AND SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

June 11, dispatches from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, says: The first landing of American troops in force was effected at Caimanera, this afternoon. At 2:05 this afternoon Color Sergeant Richard Silvey, of company C, first battalion of marines of Brooklyn, N. Y. raised the stars and stripes above the smouldering ruins of the fort. As its folds caught the breeze 600 marines from the troop ship Panther, laid down their arms and the tools they had been at work with, and doffed their caps to join in a mighty shout for old Glory, then they scampered up the hill to the block house on top that had guarded the entrance to Guantanamo harbor, but is now a possession of Uncle Sam.

As the Marines landed they applied the torch to all the houses as a precaution against yellow fever.

In the harbor, to protect the Marines as they landed, lay the cruisers Marblehead, Yankee and Yosemite, the battleship Oregon, the torpedo-boat Porter, and the Dolphin, Vixen and Panther, and a collier.

The landing was effected without the necessity of shelling the shore as the way had been cleared on Tuesday before by the Yankee, and Marblehead, and the remaining Spaniards fled at the approach of the American war ships.

New York, June 11.—Thirteen car loads of ammunition of all kinds was shipped from here for San Francisco, to be at once forwarded to Dewey, at Manila, which will give him a supply that will last a long time.

The defeat of the Spaniards at Santiago, last Monday, was overwhelming. The best of our war-ships are concentrated in the gulf, between Tampa, and Key West, to protect the troop ships on their voyage to Santiago, the fleet consists of 34 troop ships and 15 smaller ones carrying supplies of all kinds for the troops after they have made a landing.

Sunday June 12.—Dispatches say, at 3 o'clock Saturday a force of Spanish guerillas and regulars made an attack on the Marines that were landed at Guantanamo bay, and a fierce fight was kept up for thirteen hours in which the United States forces had four killed and one wounded. The Spanish loss is not known, as they fought principally in the night and carried off their dead and wounded. The bodies of the Americans that were killed, were fearfully mutilated by the Spaniards. The Marblehead launched a Colt Machine gun and run it up the bay and rained bullets into the guerillas. By day-light Sunday morning the Spaniards retreated and the little band of Marines waited for reinforcements.

Washington, June 13.—Dispatches to-day say that a message from Sampson discloses the fact that the little band of Marines that hoisted the stars and stripes on Crest Hill, near Guantanamo harbor last Friday, and who had been closely beleaguered by the Spanish guerillas four days and nights, were relieved from their perilous position on Tuesday, by the timely

arrival of 1,500 Cuban Insurgents from the command of Generals Garcia and Rabbi, and were now strong enough to stand off the Spaniards until the troops were landed. The news came as a great relief to Washington, as it was feared that the Marines might be overpowered by sheer force of numbers before assistance could reach them.

Information from Guantanamo, Bay, by the dispatch boat Wanda, leaving there June 14, 8 p. m. says. The Marines under Colonel Huntington, and the Cubans under Colonel Labor, razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, and destroyed the only well in that vicinity, and killed forty Spaniards. One American, was wounded, and two Cubans killed and four wounded. There was at least 400 Spaniards engaged.

The Marines marched across a mountain under a glaring tropical sun twenty-two of them received medical aid before they reached the battle ground but none was unable to get there. The Cubans who were used to that climate darted in all directions on the lookout for Spaniards, and to guard against any surprise from guerilla bands. It was noon when they first sighted the Spanish camp on a ridge below them, clustered around the well, their only water supply for some seven miles.

The Americans at once made a cautious advance and was within two hundred yards of the enemy before the first shot was fired by the Spanish, who apparently had not seen them coming. The Marines settled down to cool effective work immediately, with the Cubans on their left flank. For twenty minutes the battle raged from both sides, the Spaniards shooting high as usual and doing very little damage, while the Marines and Cubans, aimed coolly and shot to kill, the Spaniards being concealed behind any friendly object in reach.

The Americans began to think a bayonet charge would have to be resorted to to dislodge the enemy when they began to break for a thicker hundred yards farther on. Separately and in little groups, zigzagging to dodge the bullets. The Americans poured in a gauling fire, and the Spaniards seemed to think of nothing but escape and their fire almost ceased.

The Americans then moved slowly over the ground that had been deserted by the fleeing Spaniards firing as they went. They set fire to the buildings, and filled up the well so as to prevent the Spaniards from getting any more water. The Dolphin, which had been laying off the coast then landed water and ammunition for the men as they expected an attack on the way back, but none was made, and the Marines and Cubans, reached camp about dark after a very satisfactory days work.

THE VESUVIUS TESTED

AND PROVES A SUCCESS.

NEBRASKA BOYS OFF FOR MANILA.

The Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius was given a test at Santiago on Monday night and gave a very satisfactory account of herself. She fired three shots of 200 lbs of gun cotton as a test and the explosions which followed about 30 seconds after the air was turned on was said to have been terrible but just what damage she done could not be learned but the concussion was so great that it shook the ships in the blockading fleet two miles away.

Four thousand more troops left San Francisco, Wednesday, for the Philippines to reinforce Dewey. The first Nebraska boys were shipped aboard the Senator, and made a full ship load.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. For sale by Odenbahl Bros.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, whose fame as a brilliant writer, a man of remarkable scholarship and literary attainments, is even greater than that of the distinguished senator, announces a new book on the subject of the American-Spanish Cuban War. It is entitled "America's War For Humanity in Picture and Story." It is published by the N. D. Thompson Publishing Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and is an exhaustive discussion of the causes of the war, and an equally exhaustive history of its incidents, and a brilliant analysis of the famous characters conducting it. It promises to be the one great and popular work called forth by this wonderfully interesting national episode. Whatever Senator Ingalls touches he adorns; and this book shines and sparkles in the light of his genius. The present work is worthy of his genius, and will be a monument to his fame. The subject now so engrosses the popular mind as to forecast for this book a sale that will be universal. It will be sold by subscription only, and the canvassing samples are now ready for agents. We advertise it in another column.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH

MINISTER—HIS DEDUCTIONS ON SPAIN AND AMERICA.

The following is the views of an English minister as set forth in a letter written to one of his own country papers.

"When I last wrote, I mentioned the first great victory of the fleet of the United States. But I had then no idea of its extraordinary completeness. I spoke of it as the practical annihilation of the empire of Spain in the Orient. But I did not myself realize the full meaning of my own words.

For this is what happened at the battle of Manila. Admiral, (then Commodore) Dewey took his fleet over the mines at the entrance to Manila Harbor, under cover of the friendly darkness of night. With six ships he engaged the Spanish fleet and the fortifications round about Manila. He sank or destroyed every ship, and without having one of his men killed. Six were slightly wounded, and some slight damage was done to his ship tackle. That was all, and the three centuries old empire of Spain in the East had tumbled into ruins.

The battle has altered the history of the world, or, to speak more correctly, has marked for the world, a great alteration that has taken place, all unperceived by most people. These great apparent cataclysms are not real turning points; they are only the outward and visible sign, to use Methodist phraseology, of an inward and spiritual change. For it is a spiritual change. That is the real meaning of Admiral Dewey's victory. It was won long ago. Spain was once great and mighty, but she proved untrue to her light and missed her opportunity. Hence her final fall.

For it is with empires as it is with men. None of us becomes suddenly base. A long series of almost unperceived events lies behind every such cataclysm. Behind the helplessness of Spain at the present moment lie centuries of cruelties, of degradation, of injustice. A few moments' valour—and the Spaniards are still very brave—will not undo three centuries of decay. Behind the American victory lie many years of free government, and many thousand of noble

and unknown acts of heroism. Now they are revealed to the world, not first accomplished. That is all.

But as to this discussion. The important question for me, as for all your correspondents and for England is, on which side are we, here and now. Are we for freedom or against it? For progress or against her? Do we aid the uplifting of the world more by giving all the weight of our moral support to the United States, the land of Frances Willard, and William Lloyd Garrison and Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, or to Spain, the land of General Weyler, Queen Issadella and Ignatius Loyola? You cannot fight on both sides at the same time.

I can imagin some people saying, "what has this to do with Lord Salisbury and his choice?" It has this to do with it. When the choice came to Lord Salisbury, he chose the integrity of the Turkish Empire in preference to the freedom of Bulgaria. When the choice came to America and to President McKinley, he chose war with a free Cuba, rather than peace with a tame acquiescence in continued horrors. Between the two decisions there is a great gulf fixed, which widens as the years roll by.

Not that for a moment, I suppose Lord Salisbury prefers the horrors of Bulgaria or Armenia to settled peace. He is human, not a fiend. But he is fatally weak, and he is, as he has been well described, a moral atheist. The laws of eternal international morality are, for him, subordinate to "statesmanship." John Bright used to thank God he was not a "statesman." England hath need of thee, John Bright, to-day. But the spirit of John Bright lives in the birth-land of William Lloyd Garrison.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise."—L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga.—Odenbahl Bros.

Don't fail to get the latest edition of Rand McNally's great War Map if you want to be posted on the exact spot that the Spaniards are receiving Allopathic doses of American "Jingoism." Only 15 cents, at this office.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market."—Odenbahl Bros.