

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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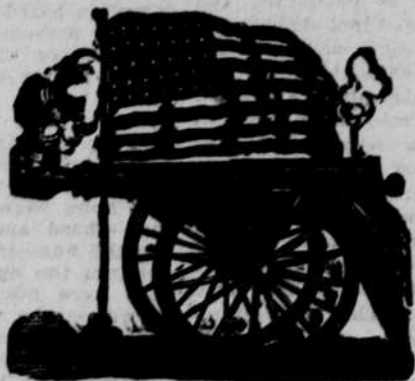
## GASTEYER! THE CONSUMERS FRIEND!

Is prepared to close out his entire stock of **READY MADE CLOTHING**  
These goods are all **FIRST CLASS** and of the "**HAPPY HOME BRAND**" will be sold entirely  
**Regardless of Cost**

A great many of our friends will visit the Exposition this season. Most of you will pay more or less attention to the exhibits which will be made by the great department stores of this country, and many of you will be tempted to become customers of theirs, through their statement that the country merchant cannot meet their prices.

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.**



### ROUGH RIDERS BATTLE.

INITIAL BATTLE FOUGHT IN INDIAN STYLE.—THE DEATH LIST INCREASED.

SIXTEEN AMERICANS KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED.

DEWEY AGAIN HEARD FROM.—SITUATION AT MAXILLA

The initial fight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and troops of the First and tenth regular cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. The battle took place Saturday, June 25th. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambush as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and side, and then Colonel Wood at the right and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt at the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded or reported to be missed. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known that they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life.

Already thirty-seven dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others undoubtedly are lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully, where the main body of the enemy was located. The wounded were all removed.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movement towards Sevilla, was evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of Spaniards was posted on a hill, on the heavily wooded slopes of which had been erected two block houses flanked by irregular intrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills ran two roads, along which Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's men and the troops of the First and Tenth cavalry with a battery of four howitzers advanced. These roads are little more than gullies rough and narrow and at places almost impassable. Nearly a half mile separated Roosevelt's men from the regulars and between them and on both sides of the road in the thick underbrush was concealed a force of Spaniards that must have been large, judging from the terrible and constant fire they poured in on the Americans. The firing was opened by the First and Tenth cavalry under General Young. A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasina, and early in the morning Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's men started off up the precipitous bluff back of Siboney to attack the Spaniards on their right flank, General Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill.

About two and a half miles out from Siboney some Cubans, breathless and excited rushed into camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front and were strongly entrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns were brought to the rear while a strong scouting division was thrown out. Then cautiously and in silence the troops moved forward until a bend in the road disclosed a hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched down in the road waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men, who were toiling over the little trail along the crest of the ridge, time to get up.

At 7:30 a. m. General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the signal for a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equaled.

The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired the hillside commanding the road gave forth volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spaniards.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled General Young, and the men, with jaws open and glaring eyes, obeyed the orders. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troopers, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill and when any part of a Spaniard became visible they fired, never for an instant did they falter.

One husky warrior of the Tenth cavalry, with a ragged wound in his thigh, crouched behind a rock, loading and firing and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded laughed and said "Oh that's all right. That's been there for some time." In the mean time, away off to the left,

could be heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men and the regular, deeper toned volley firing of the Spanish.

Over there the American losses were the greatest. Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unflinching courage of the men in the face of a fight that would even make a veteran quail, prevented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was troop L, the advance guard under the unfortunate Captain Capron, was almost surrounded and but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forth every man would probably have been killed or wounded. There must of been nearly fifteen killed or wounded.

In the meantime the fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, but, notwithstanding this, an order for a general charge was given, and with a yell the men sprang forward. Colonel Roosevelt, in front of his men, snatched a rifle and ammunition belt from a wounded soldier and cheering and yelling with his men led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them and every instant some poor fellow went down. On the right wing Captain McClintock had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Captain Luna of troop E lost nine of his men. Then the reserves, troop K and F, were ordered up. Colonel Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a block house 800 yards away and Colonel Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but keeping on with a grim determination to capture that block house. That charge was the end. When about 500 yards of the distance was covered the Spaniards broke and ran and for the first time we had the pleasure which the Spaniards had been experiencing all through the engagement, of shooting with the enemy in sight.

Washington, June 29.—The navy department this afternoon posted the following bulletin, a dispatch from Admiral Dewey, but undated.

"Cavite.—No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17. Five German, three British, one French and one Japanese men of war in port. Insurgents constantly closing in on city.

"Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, with 13 of his staff, arrived May 19, by my permission, on the Nanshan. He established himself at Cavite under the protection of our guns and organized his army.

"The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful. He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my confidences have generally been only of a personal nature.

#### Clear Creek Happenings

Weather warm and dry, crops look fine.

Rye harvest will commence the Fourth.

J Gray has met with another accident. This time it is two broken fingers.

Mrs. Abe Heslop, is at the bedside of her son Tommy. He is laying very low with Typhoid fever in Wyoming.

Mr. Geo. Ingalls, is very low at present writing.

Children's day at Dist. 25, was a pleasant affair.

RECORDER.

### Did You Take Scott's Emulsion

through the winter? If so, we are sure it quieted your cough, healed the rawness in your throat, increased your weight, gave you more color, and made you feel better in every way. But perhaps your cough has come back again, or you are getting a little thin and pale.

Then, why not continue the same helpful remedy right through the summer? It will do you as much good as when the weather is cold.

Its persistent use will certainly give you a better appetite and a stronger digestion.

It will cure your weak throat and heal your inflamed lungs. It will cure every case of consumption, when a cure is possible.

Don't be persuaded to take something they say is just as good.

All Druggists, etc. and E. C. Scott & Borden, Chemists, N. Y.



You can tell the successful farmer by looking into his wife's fruit cans in the closet, says a keen sighted paragraph. You can tell the goods box statesman by the patches on his pants, and the man who dreads the future by his popocratic dance. You can tell the poison serpent by the bluntness of his tail, and the cow that gives the butter by the milk that is in the pail. You can tell a slouchy woman by the buttons on her shoes, and often gauge her temper by the sharpness of her nose. But the easiest thing of all is to pick out the enterprising and leading merchants of a town by looking over the home newspaper.

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."—Oden-dahl Bro's.

"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.—Oden-dahl Bro's.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by Oden-dahl Bro's.

#### LIQUOR LICENSE NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Louis Vesely for liquor license: Notice is hereby given that Louis Vesely did upon the 15th day of July 1898, file his application with the board of Trustees of the Village of Litchfield for license to sell malt, api liquors and vinous liquors, in the building south of the Commercial House, on block No. 14, in the village of Litchfield, Nebraska, for the year ending May 1st, 1899.

If there be no objections, remonstrance or protest filed before July 15, 1898 the license will be granted.

LOUIS VESELY, Applicant.

### Photographs

M. LESCHINSKY, photographer

Will be in his gallery in Loup City on

**JULY 4, 5, 6 7, 8, and 9**

SPECIAL LOW RATE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Parties wishing photographic work done will please call on either of above mentioned days.

Gallery will be closed again for an indefinite period after July 9th.

M. LESCHINSKY, Photographer.

### Lamps, Lamps, Lamps.

We wish to call the attention of our many customers to the fact that we have added to our stock an elegant line of Lamps, also a fine assortment of GLASS WARE, fancy cups and saucers and plates.

We assure all that the prices are way down. It is a pleasure to come in and look the goods over and to possess them is a privilege.

Thanking you for past favors I am

Yours Truly, I. S. SHEPPARD,

Jeweler and Optician, Loup City, Neb.

#### \$10.00 REWARD.

I will pay \$10.00 reward to the person who will furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thief who stole about one thousand feet of county bridge new lumber from south side of Middle Loup bridge at Loup City, said lumber being 20 ft. long, 2 inches thick and one foot broad. Address information to Lewis BACHMANN, Supervisor Loup City Twp., Loup City, Neb.

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all sidewalks within the village of Loup City, Neb. that are out of repair must be repaired by the owners forthwith, or the same will be done by the village and payment therefor together with the penalty will be enforced with legal proceeding.

By order of Village Board. Done this 15th day of June, 1898.

T. E. NIGHTINGALE, Village Attorney

#### NOTICE OF STOCK TAKEN UP.

I hereby give notice that I have taken upon my farm, in Bristol township, Section 11, T. 13, Range 14, Sherman county Nebraska, on or about May 3rd, 1898: One black mare colt, about three years old, weight about 800 pounds, hind legs white up to knee and star in forehead. Owner can have same by paying cost of keeping and for this advertisement.

PETER MORTZ.

#### NOTICE OF ESTRAY TAKEN UP.

Taken up on my farm on Section 17, T. 13, R. 13, Rockville, Sherman county, and about one half mile east of Rockville: One black mare about three years old, weight about 700 pounds. Owner can have same by proving property paying pasturage and publication of this notice.

DEAN MILLS, Rockville, Neb.

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 Allapahitic doses of American "jingoism." Only 15 cents at this office.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Lincoln, Nebr. June 28, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before David Kay, County Judge of Sherman county, at Loup City, Nebraska, on August 8th, 1898, viz: Charley G. Stoneburg, for the north east quarter, Section 2, Township 16, north of Range 15 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred E. Sutton, Jacob Aibers, William T. Owen, all of Loup, Nebraska, and J. P. Braden of Arcadia, Nebraska.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

J. W. JOHNSON, Register.

#### Legal Notice.

State of Nebraska, County of Sherman, Village of Loup City, s. s.

Estimate of Expenses, for which appropriation, should be made for ensuing municipal year is as follows:

For general fund purposes..... \$ 700.00  
For street..... 500.00  
For water for..... 100.00  
For interest on water bonds..... 100.00  
For judgement of District..... 100.00

\$ 2400.00

The entire revenue for the municipal year ending May 3rd, 1897 was as follows:  
School fund..... \$ 500.00  
General "..... 514.31  
Street..... 417.31  
Water..... 97.31  
Judgment..... 700.00  
Int. on water bonds..... 100.00

\$2400.00

By order of Village Board. Witness my hands and the seal of said Village on this 15th day of June, 1898.

T. E. NIGHTINGALE, Village Clerk.