

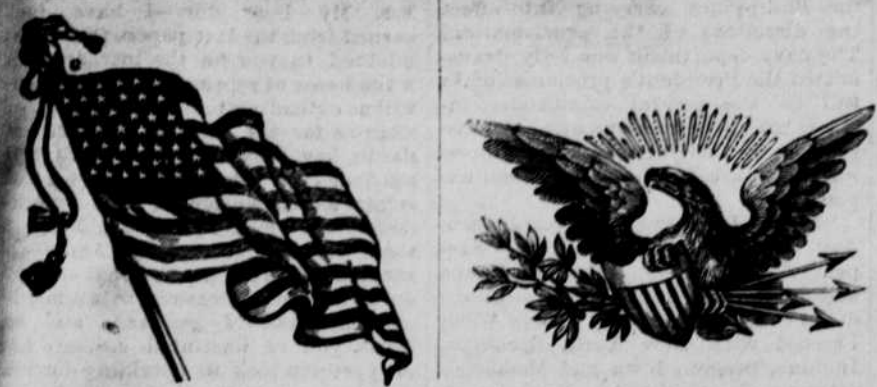
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TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL

Spain Gives up Her West India Possessions and Agrees to Immediate Evacuation.—\$150,000,000 War.

FIERCE FIGHT TOOK MANILA

Madrid Aug. 13.—The text of the protocol signed between the United States and Spain is as follows.

His excellency Jules Cambon special envoy of the French republic at Washington and Mr. William R. Day secretary of state of the United States having received respectively to that effect plenary powers from the Spanish government and the government of the United States have established and signed the following articles which define the terms on which the two governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below and of which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries namely.

Article 1.—Spain will renounce all claim to sovereignty over and all her rights over the island of Cuba.

Art. 2.—Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other island which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles as well as an island in Ladrona archipelago to be chosen by the United States.

Art. 3.—The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay of Manila and the port of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines.

Art. 4.—Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within ten days after the signing of the protocol and these commissioners shall meet at Havana within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands, and each of the two governments shall likewise appoint within ten days after the signature of this protocol other commissioners who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within thirty days after the signature of this protocol, to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

Art. 5.—Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five commissioners at the most for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1, at the latest to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries.

Art. 6.—Once this protocol is concluded and signed hostilities shall be suspended and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

Done in duplicate at Washington, read in French and English by the undersigned, who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, August 12, 1898.

EXPENSE OF THE WAR TRUS FAR AMOUNT TO \$150,000,000.

WASHINGTON Aug. 12.—Although the war with Spain lasted only 114 days, it is estimated that it has cost the government so far \$150,000,000, of which \$98,000,000 has been actually paid out of the treasury: Beginning with March 1, when the first increases in the expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the treasury, the actual disbursements of this account have been approximately as follows: March, army, \$600,000; navy, \$3,400,000. April, army, \$1,200,000; navy, \$9,800,000. May, army, \$12,000,000; navy, \$7,000,000. June, army, \$16,500,000; navy, \$6,500,000. July, army, \$29,500,000; navy, \$5,500,000. To August 13, army, \$5,500,000; navy, \$1,500,000. Total charged to war department \$65,300,000; total charged to navy department, \$32,700,000; grand total, \$98,000,000.

The appropriations made by congress on account of the war aggregates about \$360,000,000, and covers the time to January 1, 1899.

The war department has been advised through the Cuban junta that the Cuban insurgents will accept the terms of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain and that hostilities will cease on their part.

AUGUSTI AND BLANCO, WILL NOT WAIT FOR US.

HONG KONG, Aug. 15.—General Augusti, captain-general of the Philippines, arrived by the Kaiserin Augusti. He refuses to be interviewed and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain at the first opportunity. It is a significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser has brought General Augusti, she brings only a small package of mail for the German consul. The consul is now in Cantor, and his mail matter remains unopened.

The precise facts are not known, but it is supposed that General Augusti fled from the Philippines.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—5 p. m.—The government has received from Captain-General Blanco, a dispatch tendering his resignation. The reason given by General Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

The government is also informed that General Augusti,

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E. H. WATKINSON, Prop.

governor-general of the Philippines will leave Manila for Spain by the first mail steamer, giving his command to the second in rank.

Havana telegrams represent the Spanish element in the colony as favoring American annexation as the best means to insure prosperity and avert anarchy.

DEWEY TAKES MANILA IN TWO HOURS.

HONG KONG, Aug. 16.—Admiral Dewey gave General Augusti an hour in which to surrender at the time of the last demand on Saturday. General Augusti refused to comply.

The bombardment which began at 9:30 a. m. was continued two hours and then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them.

Those within the walls attempted no resistance. The first Colorado volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the second line of defenses. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner fortifications, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered. The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered 3,000 men. The American attacking force numbered 10,000 and the Americans were better armed, better trained and in better condition.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest.

The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore.

The Spaniards assert that the fire of the Americans for the most part fell short, the only effective fire being from a small gunboat, armed with quick firing guns that was close in shore. It is also asserted by the Spaniards that "the Americans lost heavily in the storming, owing to the faulty construction of their entrenchments, which the Spaniards could command from the heights and upon which they poured a galling fire." The Spanish trenches extended around Manila, at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city, forming a circle ten miles in circumference, and it was impossible, the Spaniards say, to hold so long a line against the American attack.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city and consequently the town is understood to have been but little damaged. The American version of the battle is not yet obtainable.

Yesterday a deputation of Hong Kong Filipinos, headed by Agoncillo, high commissioner and ambassador of the Philippine provisional government, waited upon General Wildman and congratulated him on behalf of Aguinaldo upon the splendid success of the American arms in the Philippines and the happy termination of the war in favor of America and requested Mr. Wildman to wire President McKinley their congratulations and assurance of their allegiance and an expression of their hope that the Filipinos will be represented on the Philippine commission.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: The surrender of Manila, on Saturday by General Jaudemes is officially announced. The United States troops immediately occupied the city.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday says: "Nothing could be more humane than the American capture of the town, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the army defenses and the trenches. Apparently the American loss was very small.

"The attacking force numbered from ten to twenty thousand natives and 10,000 Americans, on shore and aboard the fleet.

"Looking over the bay, it was curious to notice that the foreign fleets arranged themselves according to their sympathies. The English and Japanese were near the Americans and the Germans and French on the opposite sides of the bay north of the Pasig river. The British cruiser Immortalite and her consorts kept fairly near the American line. The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and old Manila with the Concord watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater.

"The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40 and a fairly continuous, but by no means furious fire was kept up until 11:20. By that time the Malate fort was silenced and the American troops then stormed the entrenchments.

SOLDIERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—At midnight tonight the president announced his decision to muster out of the service from 75,000 to 100,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged will include three branches of the service, infantry, cavalry and artillery. So far as the interests of the government will permit, it is believed that the president in mustering out the volunteer will accommodate himself to the desire of the men themselves. Within certain obvious limitations those troops who want to be mustered out will be, and those who desire to continue in the service will be retained, so long as they may be needed.

Report Received From General Henry.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—Couriers from General Henry, who have arrived here report that when a flag of truce was taken to Arecibo on Sunday only 120 Spanish soldiers were there. The inhabitants cheered the Americans in the presence of the Spanish troops. The couriers say that had the suspension of hostilities been postponed two days General Henry would have had Arecibo.

ASHTON LOCAL NEWS.

W. T., better known as "Billie" Owen was seen on the streets here Saturday morning. He is building a new granery for Wilson Bros.

Thursday was "Traveling Salesmen's" day, there being eight of that fraternity visiting our little burg on that day.

Two car loads of lumber with which to build the large granery for Wilson Bros. arrived Saturday which they will erect to accommodate the abundant crop which they raised this year. The size will be 36 by 50.

E. E. Thompson went to St. Paul Saturday over the B. & M.

Saturday's freight brought in a new J. L. Case, horse power for the thrashing outfit of Wilson Bros.

John Sack, Able Sack and families drove to St. Paul Sunday and spent two days there.

Several Loup City folks spent a very pleasant Sunday visiting friends near this place.

Thos. Jamrog, wife and son, Stanislaus Galczynski and wife left Monday morning, bound for Omaha and the great Exposition.

Mrs. V. Beze is visiting relatives in Howard county this week.

H. Smelser left Tuesday morning for an extended trip of several weeks through the east.

Mrs. Mink, of Grand Island who has been visiting her father, John Nieman, left for home Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Susan Miller, who has been making an extended visit at Loup City, returned to this place Saturday.

Miss Maud Belsel, of Davis Creek is now staying with Mrs. A. N. Conklin.

J. P. Taylor shipped a car of hogs to South Omaha Tuesday.

A light shower of rain visited us Monday night. Every shower helps corn now, and the present prospects are that we will have all the corn we need for feed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Duffy of Monica, Ill., who have been visiting with Messrs E. J. and A. N. Conklin for several days left Wednesday to visit more of the great west.

Mr. Earl Kendall of St. Paul was in town Tuesday.

There is "Creamery for Ashton" talk in the air. Let the good work go on and may it end in something more substantial than talk, for a creamery would be all right for Ashton as the place is noted as a butter town.

I. C. U.

John W. Long discarded a full grown nomination for attorney General on the Prohibition ticket a few years ago for the nomination of county attorney on the pop ticket in this county. Poyuter disowned the prohibition party, for the nomination of governor by the triumvirate. They remind one of the Irishman that cried "six weeks and fourteen days in the long month of August and all me cry was water and all they gave me was whiskey."

Removing Rust From Iron.

The accumulation of rust on iron articles is so annoying that any simple process of removing it will be received with great satisfaction by a large number of persons. The following directions are given: Attach a piece of ordinary zinc to the articles and then let them lie in water to which a little sulphuric acid is added. They should be left immersed for several days or a week, until the rust has entirely disappeared, the time depending on how deeply they were rusted. If there is much rust, a little sulphuric acid should be added occasionally. The essential part of the process is that the zinc must be in good electrical contact with the iron. A good way is to twist an iron wire tightly around the object and connect this with the zinc, for which a remnant of a battery zinc is suitable, as it has a binding post.

Besides the simplicity of this process, it has the great advantage that the iron itself is not attacked in the least as long as the zinc is in good electrical contact with it. Delicate pieces of mechanism which have become badly rusted can be cleaned by wrapping a galvanized wire around them instead of the zinc, in which case the acid should not be too strong. When the rust is all cut off, the articles will appear dark gray or black. They must then be thoroughly washed and oiled. It is well to warm them slightly when dry so that the oil may the more easily sink into the surface. Where there are sharp edges and fine work this process is said to be eminently satisfactory.—New York Ledger.

Grant's Court Suit.

"Just before Grant started on his famous trip around the world—in fact, just three days before he left—he walked into a store in Philadelphia and very quietly, just as if he was asking nothing unusual, said that he wanted a full dress uniform of the general's grade finished for him before he left. As he expressed it, he couldn't appear in civilian's dress at the various courts which he would visit, and he didn't like the idea of the knickerbockers and silk stockings of the regulation court costume.

"It was a rush order," said the merchant who received it, "and we had to furnish everything except the sword, but we managed to finish it in time and made what Grant considered the best fitting uniform he ever wore. The epaulets hadn't arrived when the day for trying on occurred, and our fitter told Grant, adding that he was sorry, but that he would have to come in again. Then Grant made a remark which showed his great good sense, one of his predominant characteristics. 'There must be somebody here,' he said, 'who is about my build. Just put the coat on him and fit the epaulets that way.' And so it was done."—New York Times.

Big Bet.

The late Mr. Davis, the biggest bookmaker of his time in England, probably laid the largest bet ever recorded when he wagered \$500,000 to \$5,000 against three horses owned by a Mr. Clark and entered in the Derby of 1896.

There is also a bet recorded of \$450,000 to \$150,000, the big amount being laid by Lord Glasgow and the smaller by Lord George Bentinck, who lost.

In 1885 a young lordling bet \$15,000 to \$150 that St. Simon, a very celebrated race horse, would win a race in which but one other animal was to start. St. Simon was so hot a favorite that 100 to 1 was laid on his chance, such odds, of course, being very unusual and meaning that there is hardly any betting being done. That lord, however, actually bet his \$15,000 against a bookmaker's \$150 as coolly as if he had been accepting and not laying tremendous odds. St. Simon won in a canter.

A Finished Rebuke.

Hon. George Russell, in his "Recollections and Collections," tells the following story of Jewett, the famous master of Balliol college:

"The scene was the master's own dining room, and the moment that the ladies had left the room one of the guests began a most outrageous conversation. Every one sat flabbergasted. The master winced with annoyance, and then, bending down the table toward the offender, said in his shrillest tone, 'Shall we continue this conversation in the drawing room?' and rose from his chair. It was really a stroke of genius thus both to terminate and to rebuke the impropriety without violating the decorum due from host to guest."

Gladstone and Ireland.

Only a stern sense of duty induced Mr. Gladstone in his seventy-seventh year to endeavor to bring about the pacification of Ireland. "I shall win," he said when he appealed to the country, "or be hunted out of public life." "What do you think of Mr. Gladstone now?" asked a Liberal M. P. of Mr. Healy at the close of Mr. Gladstone's speech introducing home rule. "I think," replied Mr. Healy, "that he has elected to be crucified for Ireland."—Birmingham (England) Post.

The Age of Niagara.

The truth of the adage about constant dripping wearing away a stone is strikingly illustrated in the fact that the Niagara river has been 38,000 years cutting its channel 200 feet deep, 3,000 feet wide and 7 miles long through solid rock. Evidence is conclusive that the falls were formerly at Queenston, seven miles below the present situation. It has been proved that they have not receded more than one foot in the last half a century.