

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

VOL. XV.

LOUP CITY, SHERMAN COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

NUMBER 17

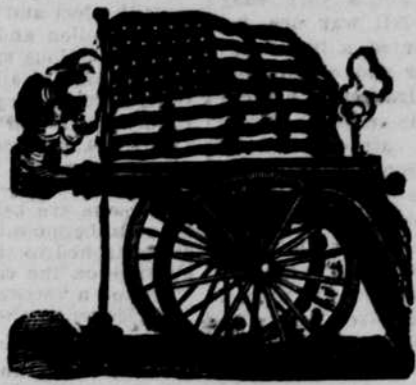
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Is prepared to close out his entire stock of READY MADE CLOTHING
These goods are all FIRST CLASS and of the "HAPPY HOME BRAND" will be sold entirely
Regardless of Cost

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.



SANTIAGO SURRENDERS

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND SPANISH MEN TURNED OVER

Special to The NORTHWESTERN Thursday, July 14, 2 p. m.

Santiago, surrendered at 12, m, to-day unconditionally with out firing a shot. Sixteen thousand soldiers with Gen. Toral, falls into our hands.

Associated Press Dispatch, Lincoln.

Upon Receiving the above dispatch we called up G. H. McVicker, of the Nebraska State Journal and ask for further particulars. We received the following reply:

Special to The NORTHWESTERN, Lincoln Thursday, July 14, 9 p. m.

Santiago formerly surrendered at 3 p. m. to-day. Following has been received at war department: Playo Del Este, July 14, Have just returned from interview with Toral. He agrees to surrender upon basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Acera-deros on the south to San Qua on north, via Palena with practically all fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon to definitely fix terms with Shafter. Toral's surrender was practically on terms dictated by United States troops embraced in surrender estimate about thirty-two thousand men. Only condition granted is that they be sent back to Spain. Next move is to rush Watson's squadron to Spanish coast. And then to occupy Porto Rico. Nothing from Dewey, further than to confirm capture of Subig bay with thirteen hundred prisoners.

TORAL WAS GRITTY

Port Antonio, Jamaica, Sunday, July 10.—The surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, General Toral to-day, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations however, resulted in the extending of the armistice until noon Sunday, and white flags of truce still float over the opposing armies.

General Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and under flying colors, and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted.

Gen. Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington in the meantime extending the armistice.

It was shortly before noon that a little group of Spanish officers under a flag of truce came out from under the yellow wall of the besieged city and slowly made its way toward the American line. A detail was sent to meet them, and they were escorted to comfortable quarters while the letter from General Toral was carried to General Shafter's tent, two miles from the front. The letter was couched in the icily courteous terms, characteristic of such circumstances, and was as brief as possible. It bore the signature of General Toral, who commands at Santiago, since General Linares was wounded, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city, provided his army would be permitted to capitulate, "with honor." This he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should be unmolested and go in any direction they wished with arms and flying colors.

The letter concluded with the bold statement that surrender under any other terms was an impossibility and would not be considered.

General Shafter immediately cabled the facts to Washington, and sent to General Toral a refusal of his proposal, but added that he would communicate with his government, and would extend the informal armistice until Sunday at noon.

THE FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 11.—When the fire opened from the American lines after the conclusion of the armistice, our men were in a much

better position. Capron's and Hin's batteries were posted on the heights. On the left of the line, and in the rear of Bates' line, the Hotchkiss' Gatling and dynamite guns occupied a crest on the right centre and on the extreme right, Best's and Grimes' batteries were posted in the centre of Lawton's division, our right was strengthened by a brigade of Kent's division, the Sixth and Sixteenth regiments regulars, and the Seventy-first New York volunteers, which was pushed to the west until with Garcia's line, it formed an arc, reaching within a quarter of a mile of Caimanera, which skirts the bay.

The only road by which General Toral could escape was thus commanded. Small detached bodies of Spaniards had been observed skipping out of the town to the westward early in the morning, including one squad of cavalry. A move was made to cut off their retreat and a land bombardment began. A shot from the Grimes battery was followed by one of Capron's guns on the left and in the right centre the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general; the Spaniards replying spiritedly, but the rifle fire on both sides soon waned, and from 5 o'clock to half past six, when the action ceased, the firing was confined almost exclusively to the artillery.

Our batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spanish entrenchments. The Hotchkiss battery swept the outer line of the entrenchments back and forth, cutting down the brush shelters like a scythe. The Spanish were soon forced to the blockhouse.

A Spanish battery on the left of the town, engaged by Capron's battery, fired only a few shots, but the battery on the right fired spiritedly until a gun cotton shell from Wood's dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting the guns. It was the last shot of the afternoon and was greeted with cheers. Two men in General Kent's division were killed by a shell and several were wounded. Sergeant Jefferson and Private St. Clair of troop B, Ninth cavalry, were among the wounded.

SHELLS STRIKE WITH EFFECT.

Off Aguadores, July 11, 2 p. m. via Kingston, July 12.—In pursuance of General Shafter's request Commodore Schley, Rear Admiral Sampson being absent at Guantanamo, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, ranged the Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas within 500 yards of the shore, at a point almost due south of the city of Santiago, distant a little over four and a half miles and concealed from view by a hill 250 feet high at its lowest point. The ships were about a mile apart. The army signal men were on the beach opposite the ships, and also on the crest of a hill overlooking both the ships and the city. These men wig-wagged the results of each shot, telling the gunners if the shell was aimed too high or too low, or not in line. Sunday's practice was good, but it was better to-day, when the firing was opened by the New York, which returned from Guantanamo bay during the night. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana were the ships which participated in the shelling this morning. Each shot was carefully calculated, and the wig-wag signalling from the shore to the ships where each shell fell notified the gunners if they had the proper elevation. The ships ran out their big guns on the side opposite the firing in order to secure the desired list to port or to starboard.

General Shafter signalled about noon that "some of the shell fell in the bay and some in the city. The latter do not appear to do great damage." Comment on this subject was changed by a message saying: "The last shot struck St. Nicholas church, where powder was stored, blowing up the same and doing great damage."

The bombardment closed for the day at 1 p. m. at General Shafter's request, as he was about to send a flag of truce into the city in order to demand its surrender for the third and last time.

DEWEY AT IT AGAIN.

MANILA, July 9.—(Via Hong Kong, July 13.) The insurgents on Wednesday July 6, reported that the German boat Irene, in Subig bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grand inland. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatches the Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subig bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene shipped its cable and steamed out by the other channel.

The result of the fire of the American war ships was that the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything. On returning to Manila, the Irene explained that it interfered "in the cause of humanity" and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees it had on board. Admiral Dewey however, declined to accept.

Governor General Augusti has issued a proclamation promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish forces. General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

ALWAYS LOVED AMERICA.

Portsmouth N. H. July 10.—Admiral Cervera came on deck this afternoon and consented to talk with representatives of the press, who went out to the St. Louis on a tug. "You ask me," he said, "how I like America, and I answer that I have always liked, and I may say, loved your people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me. I knew that the American fleet clearly outclassed us, but it was a question of fighting either inside or outside the harbor. I have many friends in America and have only the kindest feelings for them, but every man has a duty to perform to his country and all Spaniards tries to perform that duty. There has been much feeling in Spain and I want all Spain to know the truth: that every ship of my squadron fought until the last and when we could do no more, we surrendered. I have much interest to know the exact situation in Spain. Captain Goodrich has treated us all as well as anyone could possibly be treated. My officers have occupied quarters in the saloon and we cannot complain."

BRITISH AMERICAN SENTIMENT. (Chicago Tribune.)

An enthusiastic and patriotic British American writer to the Tribune in the following jubilant strain: "America is made of fine stuff, but, like every nation, it has its traditional absurdities to out-grow. Then there appears to be a lot of medievalists who are in deadly fear their country will grow too great and prosperous. The proper realm of these people is Spain, and we cannot afford to tarry with them. The United States should hold every foot of land it can honorably lay its hands on, because in the future territory will be the stronghold of nations, and if we throw up the new acquisitions our brave boys have won for us, we can expect only the bitter derision of our descendants. It is not territorial expansion, but the influences of medievalism that America should hold aloof from. Let the voices of those fearless spirits be heard, those who know that no territory is too large, no policy too broad, no principle too high, for the scope of Anglo-Saxon, especially American, genius and daring."

Is the Maine Avenged? (St. Paul Dispatch.)

Since the war began we have lost the Maine. The enemy has lost the following: Castilla, Ulloa, Austria, Isla de Cuba, Reina Christina, Cristobal Colon, Maria Teresa, Viscaya, Oquendo and torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, besides smaller gunboats not worth mentioning. Alphonso had a navy. Where is that navy now.

While our soldiers were passing through Kentucky the other morning, on their way South a small, barefoot boy, with a tin bucket in his hand, and a look of complete absorption on his face, was standing near the train, when it stopped a few minutes at a wayside station.

The soldiers were taking a long ride, and had had nothing to eat since the night before; and they were quite a hungry lot. One of them called to the boy: "Sonny what have you in your bucket?"

"My dinner."

"I'll give you a dime for it," said the hungry soldier.

The lad quickly handed the bucket to the speaker, but, when the payment was offered, he shook his head. "No sir, I wouldn't charge a soldier for anything to eat. You are welcome to it." And when the train moved off, one lad trotted dinnerness to school, but with a patriotic heart beating loudly in his bosom.—Success.

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

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN NAVY.

English Newspapers Find Satisfaction in the Victory.

LONDON, July 9.—The weekly newspapers to-day, in discussing the American navy. Even the Saturday Review says:

"It is impossible not to feel a certain pride in these achievements of men of our own race. Every Englishman, too, will remember that it was the possession of this same quality, the fine marksmanship which the Americans displayed, which gave victory both on land and sea from Creecy to the Crimea and something peculiar and noble happened in this fight which showed in a far higher way the kinship between two people: Don't cheer, shouted Captain Philip, the poor devils are dying. It seems to us that this expression of tender sympathetic humanity is just as the Kiss me Hardy, of the dying Nelson, The Spectator, in to long article on the same subject says.

The first thought of all Englishmen is that the American fleet did its work splendidly. The whole performance of Admiral Sampson's fleet was in accordance with best tradition of Anglo-Saxon navies and every Englishman has read of their doings with a flush of pride. There was the same old hard pounding as the Elizabethan sea dogs used the same curious mixture of steadiness, daring coolness and reckless dash. The moral aspect of what was the first and what may be the last fleet action between the Spanish and English and races is very much alike. In both cases it was the man before the gun who in the last resort won the battle. The battle shows that the American navy is a most efficient fighting machine. We did not need to be told that here. We knew it already and realized of what stuff the Lion's whelps are made. They, however, did not know it on the continent though they apparently know it now.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of the state of Nebraska, are requested to send delegates from their respective counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, on Wednesday, August 10, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following officers:

1. Governor.
 2. Lieutenant governor.
 3. Secretary of state.
 4. Auditor of public accounts.
 5. Treasurer.
 6. Superintendent of public instructions.
 7. Attorney general.
 8. Commissioner of public lands and buildings.
- And to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. Sherman county, is entitled to four delegates, the apportionment being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Albert J. Burnham, for presidential elector in 1896, giving each county one delegate at large and one for each 100 votes and major fraction thereof.
- It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the entire vote of the delegation of the county which they represent.
- It is requested that the county conventions select their committeemen and perfect their county organization at the first convention in counties in which two conventions are held.
- DAVID R. MERRICK, Chairman.
ED. R. STEEN, Secy.