

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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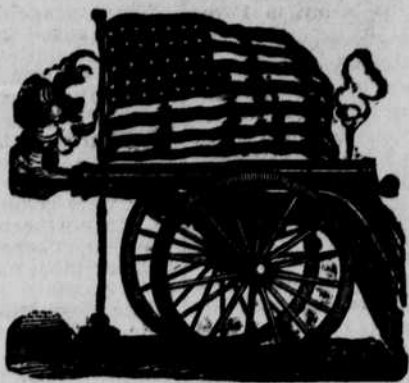
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## BATTLE AT MANILA.

A LAND FIGHT PROVES DISASTROUS TO THE SPANIARDS.

### GUAYAMA, PORTO RICO, CAPTURED.

NATIVES WELCOME AMERICAN TROOPS WITH OPEN ARMS.

## Spain's Answer In

MOTKEY SAFE AT MANILA.

MANILA BAY, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—The long expected monitor Monterey, with the collier Brutus, arrived this morning during a gale.

Much relief is felt by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, and there is intense enthusiasm throughout the fleet and among the troops.

The capture of Manila, is now only a question of the few days necessary to land the troops of the third expedition.

The scarcity of food now effects even the richest class in Manila. There is no meat, bread or flour, except very small reserves, chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops.

The newspapers, although rigidly censored, admit that the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic.

LAND BATTLE AT MANILA.

HONG KONG, Aug. 9.—Dispatches from Cavite, under date of Aug 5, report that Manila was then "still Spanish." These dispatches say:

"At 11:30 p. m. on Sunday 3,000 Spaniards attacked the American camp near Malate, assaulting the trenches occupied by the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, battery K and A, Utah, and two other companies of Pennsylvania troops. They charged the American right and nearly succeeded in cutting off the Pennsylvania companies, but the Americans rallied and repulsed the Spaniards after desperate fighting, the American fire breaking the Spanish center.

"The Spaniards charged again, but were forced to retreat to the jungle, where they kept a heavy fire on one of the roads leading to the American trenches in order to prevent reinforcements from arriving. The First Californy and the Utah battery came to the rescue, through a withering fire and never wavered, though several were wounded and Captain Richter was killed.

"The Spaniards charged several times but they were met by a steady fire from the infantry and by shrapnel from the Utah battery, so that eventually they retreated to Malate fort with a loss, it is reported, of 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, though the report is probably exaggerated.

The insurgents rendered no assistance, but retreated on the first shot. It is believed that General Aguinaldo, aware of the Spanish intentions, moved his men away. On August 1, the Spaniards made two attacks, but were easily repulse. On August 2, they made another attack, when one was killed and

eleven wounded. On the third there was a cannonade all day. The electric lights were extinguished in Manila at night. The Americans, though under arms, do not attack the city.

The Spanish loss in the minor attacks is not known. Mr. Williams, formerly United States consul at Manila, has called the leaders in fifteen providences of the Philippines to a conference, from which good results are hoped.

Coamo, Porto Rico, Aug. 9. The town of Coamo was captured this morning by Gen. Wilson, The American loss was but seven wounded all members of Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment Corporal Barnes it is believed is fatally wounded. The other are expected to recover. It is known that the Spanish lost their commander Major Yellescas Capt. Ecaute Capt Lopez and nine privates. Besides the killed 35 Spaniards were wounded.

GUAYAMA CAPTURED.

Ponce Porto Rico via St Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 6.—Guayama has been captured by the American forces. The Fourth Ohio and the Third Illinois Haines brigade, advanced upon Guayama yesterday morning. They were attacked by the Spanish outposts and the whole mountain was soon a blaze with the spluttering fire, volunteers behaved well and drove the Spaniards back. They then proceeded to occupy the town which is the cleanest and most picturesque on this most interesting island. The inhabitants of the place went wild with joy when the Americans took possession and the welcome extended the invaders was as warm as has been the case elsewhere. The people gladly surrendered.

The American colors had hardly been hoisted over the town before the Spaniards attacked again. The Fourth Ohio met them and there was at once hot work at close range. The Americans had with them two dynamite guns. Five shots of dynamite from these and a rattling musket fire drove the Spaniards back again. The Americans were armed with Krag Jorgensen and the Spaniards with Springfield rifles. The Americans had three men wounded and the Spaniards one killed and three wounded.

Guayama has 16,000 inhabitants and it is the most important town on the south side of the island except Ponce. General Brooke, who landed at Arroyo with his troops, wanted Guayama as a base, and it was upon his orders that General Haines and his brigade proceeded to occupy it. Guayama is but five miles inland from Arroyo, the seaport.

To within a mile of Guayama the road is level and there was no sign of Spaniards anywhere along the route. The last mile of the road runs through a cut in the mountains and up a steep hill. Before this point was reached the Third Illinois stopped, and Colonel Bennett was ordered to guard the cross road leading to the rear of the city. The advance guard of the Ohio regiment entered the cut and had proceeded less than two hundred yards when a hail of Spanish bullets on both sides of the mountain whistled over their heads. The guards fell back, firing as they retreated, and the main body hurried forward, also firing up the hillsides.

Further along the road the Americans were suddenly confronted by a barricade constructed of structural iron works and filled in with sand. As the United States troops advanced the Spaniards began firing from behind the barricade. Their shots, however, were wild, and most of them passed over the heads of the American soldiers.

Deploying parties were sent up the hill to flank the Spaniards, and as they advanced they found the barbed wire fences in evidence, as had been the case at Santiago. These were quickly cut with the machetes of which there were quite a number in possession of the Americans, and in a short time 100 Americans had rushed up the hill and lined the road upon both sides.

A galling fire was then poured into the Spanish barricade and almost instantly firing from that quarter ceased. The Spaniards mysteriously disappeared, but the men from Ohio continued to pour in their volleys of bullets upon the sand and iron.

After reaching the hilltop the deployers began directing their shots ahead and the balance of the Americans pushed forward, firing as they advanced. The enemy was in concealment and finally the fire of the Spaniards was drawn. They began discharging their weapons with great rapidity and it was during this volley that the Americans mentioned above received their wounds. The stand made by the Spanish was a short one, the American fire becoming so hot that the dons retreated precipitately.

After the Spaniards had been driven up the road the Americans entered the city. There was disjunctory firing on the part of the Spaniards as the Americans approached the place, but no damage was done. As the troops approached the town a man appeared waving a white shirt. He announced that the town surrendered to the Americans unconditionally. As General Haines entered the city it appeared to be deserted. All the houses were closed and no one was in sight. As he reached the public square suddenly doors were swung open and windows flung up. Heads appeared and their owners anxiously scanned the situation and then withdrew.

After repeating this several times and finding that they were neither to be shot nor dragged from their homes the people emerged and soon the streets were ringing with shouts of "Viva los Americanos." The inhabitants rushed toward General Haines and his staff and clasped many of the American soldiers about the knees, while others threw their arms about the necks of the American soldiers and kissed them. Many prostrated themselves in the road. All the while the cries of "Viva los Americanos" were ringing through the air.

The populist platform contained these words, "we are not in favor of war for conquest." That is exactly what President McKinley said at the beginning of the war with Spain and every move that has been made by the nation has fully vindicated that fact. But how on earth the populists could follow Mr. McKinley in this is more than we can understand. We think, however, that they intended to convey a sort of misleading idea that we were now engaged in war for conquest. If so the old deceitful chestnut won't work.

General Scott said in 1860: I give it as my fixed opinion that but for our graduating cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might and probably would have lasted some four or five years, within its first half more defeats than victories falling to our share. where as in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or a skirmish.

To go over the Academy register of about three thousand graduates from 1802 to 1898 brings up the names distinguished in our military history. The great leaders in the Civil War are these, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, Wesley Merritt and other now in the field besides the long roll of the dead.—Success.

SIGSBEE GIVEN THE TEXAS.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Two important changes in the command of vessels of the navy were announced this evening by Secretary Long. Captain Charles D. Sigbee who commanded the battleship Maine when she met her fate in Havana harbor, and who has been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St Paul since the war began has been ordered to relieve Captain John W. Philips of the command of the battleship Texas under going repairs at New York. It is understood that Captain Philips will be assigned to shore duty probably the command of the Mare island navy yard at San Francisco.

Secretary Long announced also that Captain Casper F. Goodrich of auxiliary cruiser St. Louis had been ordered to command the Newark, Commodore Watsons flagship to succeed Capt. Albert S. Barker who has been transferred to the Oregon on account of the illness of Capt. E. Clark.

NORFOLK, Va. Aug 5.—The Merritt Wrecking company has received advices from Santiago that makes it certain that the Infanta Maria Teresa is now floated and is found to be in fairly good condition as to her machinery and boilers. She will shortly start for Norfolk under her own steam. Another expedition on the wrecking steamer Chapman will be sent south next Monday or Tuesday, carrying immense pontoons especially intended for raising the Cristobal Colon.

ORIGINAL TACTICS.

Unique Manual of Arms Prepared by "Extra Billy."

The most remarkable company of soldiers ever drilled in this country fought under "Extra Billy" Smith, twice governor of Virginia. He acquired the nickname through connection with the extensive mill contracts which he had before the war, his charge to the government of "extra work" on his star routes being so frequent and large as to keep the postoffice department in a state of constant ferment.

He was a grand old man of the rough, honest type of "Blue Jeans" Williams, Lincoln, Thurman, Jerry Rusk, Crawford and Jenkins. His education had been sadly neglected, but he owned brains to spare and horse sense enough for three ordinary governors. He drilled his men according to "Extra Billy's Tactics," an unpublished manual of arms.

A drill lesson: Colonel "Extra Billy"—Now, boys, git yo'selves in position. Are yo' ready? Tote arms! Deliver arms! Rest yo' muskets! Tote arms! Ground yo' rifles! That's tol'ble good. Are yo ready again? Well, here we go. Fix yo' stickers! (Fix bayonets.) Now charge 'em and stick 'em!

One day he led his men into a blind lane about a mile long, and arriving at the end could not see his way out except by tearing down fences and going through a wheatfield guarded by an angry farmer with a dangerous looking gun. The objective point was the opposite side of the field. After studying gravely the situation he gave the order, "Disband, boys, an meet me tomorrer mornin on the tother side of the field whar we aimed to git this evening."—Kansas City Journal.

A Military Trick.

One of our German-American citizens related the following incident of the German revolution of 1848:

"We were short of men and had a large number of prisoners to look after. That did not worry us as long as we were not moving, but one day we had to make a forced march. The country through which we were to pass was hostile, and extreme watchfulness was necessary. We had few enough men as it was, and we knew that those prisoners were ready to make a dead run at the first opening.

"Finally a young officer made a brilliant suggestion, and it was promptly carried out. We ripped the suspender buttons from the prisoners' trousers, took away their belts and knew we had them. Their hands were busy after that, and fast running was out of the question. We made the march safely, and I do not believe that even Yankee ingenuity could have invented a simpler solution."—New York Tribune.

A Useful Mule.

"Tom, that old sway backed mowl o' yours ain't no good under a saddle, is he?"

"Nope; too slow an clumsy."  
"Ner in th' buggy or waggin?"  
"Nope; too awkward fer that."  
"Ner at pullin on the plow?"  
"Nope; wants ter graze too much."  
"What you keepin him fer, then?"

"Waal, you see, we ain't got no clock at our house, an that ole mowl brays at dinner time jest ez shore ez the yearth turns over. Yassar, I've been called to dinner by that mowl's bray fer the last five years an I'm allus right plum on time."—Atlanta Journal.

Well Rebuked.

It is recorded of a young fop who visited one of the Rothschilds that he was so proud of his malachite sleeve buttons that he insisted upon exhibiting them to his host.

The latter looked at them and said: "Yes, it is a pretty stone. I have a mantelpiece made of it in the next room."