

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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LOUP CITY, SHERMAN COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

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## HERE AND THERE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Commodore Watson cables the naval department that the cruiser Marblehead succeeded in raising the Spanish gunboat Sandoval which was sunk in Guantanamo harbor.

A special from Winnipeg, Man., says:

"Indians reaching Dauphin from the far north report meeting an Esquimaux, who told of the appearance among them of a strange man who descended from the clouds on the shores of Hudson's bay. The opinion among the whites is that the man is Andree, the Arctic explorer."

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 6.—Miss Albertine, a Cuban woman residing here has received a letter from Havana saying that a conspiracy hatched by leading Spaniards to blow up the military magazine in the city on the evacuation by the Spanish, has been discovered. Several arrests, including a leading jeweler in the city, has been made.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Captain General Blanco does not want aid from American friends nor the United States in feeding Havana's poor. He says he wishes to announce that Havana is able to take care of its own poor and that America and the American people need not trouble themselves with subscriptions to aid the destitute in this city.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—Aguinaldo's confidential advisers state that it is his purpose to lead the Filipinos to petition the United States to annex the islands. It is not Aguinaldo's purpose. He still dreams of a republic under an American protectorate. The intelligent natives believe that annexation is the true road to liberty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A special from Havana to the World says: Ramon Blanco, the last of the Spanish captain generals of Cuba, paid a remarkable tribute to the influence of the American press before he retired to his country palace on Tuesday, there to await his official recall. "The New York newspapers," he said, with fine scorn, "brought on the war between Spain and the United States and I shall never pardon them. No, not the newspapers—they are to blame!"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The gold reserve in the United States treasury reached the highest point in its history yesterday, with a total reserve of \$219,320,372. The highest previous amount was \$218,000,000, which was recorded in March, 1888. The reserve was estimated in 1876 at \$116,000,000. It first reached \$200,000,000 in October, 1887, when the figures were \$2,000,000 above that mark. The lowest point reached was \$44,000,000 in January 1895. In June 1897 there was \$140,000,000 and one year later the amount was \$167,000,000.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—Several ship loads of insurgent troops have invaded the southern islands, with the view of seizing everything possible prior to the settlement of the peace condition. General Rios the Spanish commander, with a flotilla of gunboats, is acting energetically, but the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Romblon and Raawan, where they found treasure to the amount of \$42,000. The prisoners captured have arrived here. Delegates from the Hong Kong insurgent junta are to have an interview with United States Consul Williams tonight, and it is thought this possibly may result in a settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—A detailed account of the British gunboat Leander driving out Guatemal rebels states that the rebels were in possession of Acapulco and forced United States Consular Agent Wurfert to pay them \$2,000. Finally they became so insulting and threat-

ening to foreigners that Wurfert asked the captain of the Leander for assistance. The British marines landed and ordered Morales to leave the city. Morales and 700 rebels fled before 100 marines. The British flag was raised.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—General Pando was interviewed here today and talked freely. He said he was in the United States during the war as a spy and had no trouble whatever in going around. He saw the troops embark, saw the army get together, as he put it "without order and no system, the general being without authority." The soldiers were not soldiers and did not know how to obey. He sent word to Spain that the American army was ineffective and almost worthless.

The American navy, however, was powerful and grand. Its ships were perfect and its sailors excellent. But it was not so with the land troops.

"The war is not over," says Pando. "It has not even commenced. It was no war, but only a skirmish. The history of affairs at Santiago, is beyond belief. The American campaign was and has been a monumental piece of stupidity. The Americans were already conquered. Shafter's campaign was full of mistakes and he showed himself unfit to command even a regiment. He lacks the necessary intelligence and does not know even the alphabet of war. Without the aid of the Cubans an American foot would never have been set on Cuban soil. The condition of the American army is a hopeless one. Its health is gone and the men are dying. There was no corpse sanitaire. A competent one does not exist in the United States. The men did not know how to construct a camp. The officers did not know how and neither did they care. We could easily have held Santiago. Its surrender was due to the supreme folly of Sagasta, an old man in his dotage. His senility was fatal. The Americans should raise him a statue, for he has presented them with Porto Rico, the Ladrones, Philippines and perhaps, God knows, Cuba."

Blessings of Protection.

In March 1895, when the Wilson Tariff law was in full tide of successful operation, 2,229 establishments employed 904,580 hands and paid them \$7,079,323.34 in wages.

In March, 1898, the same 2,229 establishments employed 269,329 hands and paid them \$10,198,136.94. There is no reason to believe that for the entire year of 1898 the prosperity of March of that year will not appear to be representative. With the development of results of the Dingley law, the average prosperity of the year ought to be higher than in March. But assuming that that month is fairly representative, what do these changed conditions mean for these 1,229 concerns and the 269,329 hands by them employed?

It means that 64,500 who were out of employment in March, 1895, are employed throughout the year 1898. It means that 2,229 concerns which paid wages amounting to \$84,945,880 in the year 1895 will pay \$122,376,643 in wages in 1898. Here is an increase of over \$37,000,000 in only 2,229 establishments.

The 64 iron concerns will pay \$25,300,000 in wages in 1898, as against \$19,200,000 in 1895.

The 176 producers of woolen goods which paid \$7,756,800 in wages in 1895 will pay in 1898 \$10,302,700.

Is it strange if the employees of these establishments now thoroughly believe in Protection with these daily evidences round about them?

If the employees of 2,229 concerns have \$37,000,000 more to spend in 1898, is it strange if the farmer and the gardener have partaken of the prosperity of the factory hand and the mine?

If the employees of these 2,229 concerns have \$37,000,000 more to spend in this year 1898, how much more have the millions of employees in the unreported establishments

enjoying to foreigners that Wurfert asked the captain of the Leander for assistance. The British marines landed and ordered Morales to leave the city. Morales and 700 rebels fled before 100 marines. The British flag was raised.

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- Excitement occasioned by jumping homesteads.
- Judge Wall's perilous adventure with the Olive Gang.
- Murder of Mitchel and Ketchum.
- Capture and trial of the Olives.
- Reckless adventure at Loup City of Gwynlittle and the "Doc" Middleton gang.
- Arrest and trial of "Gwynne" and capture of Middleton.
- "An Old Lay Relaid."
- Excursion for the Black Hills.
- Early experience of John R. Baker.
- Full account of the grasshopper siege in 1876.
- First grand Fourth of July celebration.
- First county fair held in Sherman county.
- Early church and school privileges.
- The hard winter of 1880 and 1881.
- The great barbecue, June 4, 1886.
- Trip up the Loup in 1873; Indians and game on the route.
- Trapper Jack's Shanty.
- Prairie dogs and rattlesnakes.
- Walter Moon's daring experience with a buck deer.
- Sherman county's past, present and future, her growing wealth descriptive of her location.
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## An Erratic Writer.

When Thomas Bailey Aldrich was a small salaried clerk in George W. Carleton's book store on Broadway, Fitz James O'Brien was in the habit of dropping in to see him, and one day came in rather more than half seas over. Aldrich decided to take him across the street to a hotel and put him to bed. Cautiously and carefully he led O'Brien, but before he had got half way across a friend stopped him and asked: "Why do you want to bother with the fellow. Let him go." "I will not," replied Aldrich. "He borrowed a dollar from me a few days ago, and I can't afford to let anything happen to him."

At another time, when he was not strictly sober, O'Brien found himself out of funds. He wandered into a publisher's office and asked for \$25. This was refused him. Angrily seizing a placard O'Brien reversed it and made in big letters on the blank side: "One of —'s authors. I am starving." Tying a string to the card, O'Brien placed it around his neck and paraded up and down the street, to the great amusement of a large crowd. He was of course requested to desist, but nothing stopped his mad course until a \$5 bill was presented to him as a compromise. —San Francisco Argonaut.

## The Devil Tree.

The devil, dragon or octopus tree, as it is variously called in the different stories told of it, is one of those travelers' myths which by dint of repetition have worked their way into public belief. The man eating or devil tree is, according to the story, a huge plant somewhat resembling a palm, save that the central fronds are provided with sharp teeth, which, when the leaves are folded over toward the center, grasp with a death grip the man or animal unfortunate enough to be inclosed within. In some of the stories this tree is also provided with long arms, which reach out and seize unwary travelers, raise their bodies in the air and drop them into the center of the circle of devouring leaves.

It is hardly necessary to say that there is no such tree and that the story has its origin in the dangers of traversing a tropical thicket, where travelers have received serious injuries from falling over vines and among thorny plants, where men are frequently attacked and killed by serpents. The devil tree is located by various story tellers in Borneo, in Sumatra and in the forest recesses of other tropical islands, and whenever inquiry is made for it it is to be found somewhere else. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## A Panama Hat.

"The life of a panama hat—that is, if it is a good one to start with," remarked an admirer of that style of headgear, "compares somewhat with the life of the owner of it. One can run through either in a hurry or hang on for a long time if it is desired. If carefully kept, a panama hat should last all the way from 10 to 40 years. I know a gentleman who resides in east Washington who has owned and steadily worn during the summer months a panama hat for nearly 40 years. It has been bleached every couple of years since and retrimmed and relined, and it is today to all intents and purposes as good as when I first saw it 30 years ago."

"I know of another panama hat, now worn by a physician in this city, which has had almost as long a life. Long before he got it his father wore it. I know dozens of them which have been in use from 10 to 20 years. The lining wears out, but the body of the hat keeps good. Of course care has to be used to keep them such a long time, but the panama itself is almost indestructible. The original cost of the hats that I refer to was not exorbitant, none of them costing over \$14." —Washington Star.

## Stronger Than Oak.

Foot bridges in Morocco that are used for heavy traffic have been the subject of much concern to the engineers. Elm planks on oak stringpieces were the materials employed, but these wore out so rapidly that a return to the old style of building was proposed. This consisted of cables made from the fiber of the aloe. These cables are plaited and twisted from fiber and are nearly two inches thick and 8½ inches wide. They are saturated with tar and firmly nailed to oak planking. The ends are fastened by iron straps. These cables make most admirable footpaths. They are sufficiently elastic to be pleasant under the feet, and experience has demonstrated that they are far more durable than any material heretofore applied for this purpose.

## Held Up.

Miss Greener—And so you were in the train that was held up by robbers? Wasn't you just frightened to death?

Miss Whiting—You'll hardly believe it, but I wasn't frightened a bit. The fact is, when they came into the car and ordered us to hold up our hands, I thought it was going to be a lecture on palmistry, and I didn't find out different until it was all over. —Boston Transcript.

## Frenchmen Fond of Bread.

European nations vary very greatly in their consumption of bread. The greatest flour eater in the world is the Frenchman, who consumes nearly two pounds a day, or 705 pounds a year. This enormous quantity, compared with the seeming meagerness of 55 pounds a year eaten by the Scandinavian, marks the influence of climatic conditions on food. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.