

# SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS-HERALD.

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## SOLDIERS COME HOME.

Members of Company B Arrive Saturday Evening

Large Numbers of Enthusiastic Citizens Together With the Band Are at the Depot to Welcome them Home—Corporal Hobin Tells Interesting Story of his "War" Experience.

About twenty members of Company B arrived in the city on a special train from the Burlington about 10:30 Saturday evening, and in spite of the lateness of the hour there was a large crowd—something like 1,000 people, of all ages, men, women and children—to meet them. The M. W. A. band was out and played selections during the time the crowd waited and as the train pulled into the station. If the soldiers ever had an idea they would not be welcomed home it was dispelled when they stepped off of the train and were grasped by the hands by hundreds of people.

Henry Goring was on hand and showed his usual thoughtfulness and originality by throwing a red light on the train and the many soldiers who were on board going on through. It was a very pretty sight.

Captain Sholdon did not come with the company, but went to Washington, as did Charles Spencer, the latter going to the capital city to spend a few days with Tom Chapman, and may remain there. Lieutenant Rawls came in with the boys and hurried home as soon as possible, on account of the sickness in his family, and has not been down town long enough for The News to secure an interview with him.

There were small groups of men standing along the streets all day yesterday and in the center was a shivering soldier telling his experiences. The only complaint that any of them made on arriving home was the cool weather—the change from the hot weather in Cuba and also in Georgia to the chilly weather of yesterday being very disagreeable.

Following are the names of the soldiers who arrived Saturday night:

Lieutenant C. A. Ravis, Sergeant B. A. Root, Corporals W. Schwartz, S. C. Thompson, J. R. Dwyer, H. G. Robine, C. H. Miller, R. E. Wright, Bugler O. C. Anthony, Artificer R. H. Sampson, Privates A. N. Swanson, M. T. Clark, G. H. Manns, C. M. Manns, W. R. Stull, A. C. Adair, B. Crissman, F. Wales, C. E. Newman, H. Walker, J. A. Hamilton, James Bajek.

### One Soldier's Story of the Trip

Corporal H. G. Robbie of Company B, in an interview with a News reporter, tells a very interesting story of the regiment's experience from the time of leaving Ft. Omaha to its return, and also tells something about what he saw in Havana. Here is what he says:

"The Third Nebraska, 1200 strong, after a three days' journey from Fort Omaha, pitched tents for the first time at Panama Park, several miles north of Jacksonville, Fla., on July 22, 1895. This camping ground (if such it could be called) will always be remembered by every enlisted man in the regiment as a hot, filthy and unhealthy place, and it is here where a majority of the deaths occurred. It was several days before doors were constructed for the numerous tents, and in the meantime the men rolled up in their blankets and slept as best they could in the sand. It is believed by many that sleeping on the damp sand was the cause of the great amount of sickness at Panama Park. Quite often as many as ten men from each company placed their names on the sick list, and when the bugle sounded the sick call the men lined up to be examined for their different ailments."

"The food furnished by the government at this camp—which was called Camp Cuba Libre—was not just exactly what would help to keep a man up who was reporting on the sick book. Several times the meat was unfit to eat and was condemned by the doctors. It was some time before the regimental bakery was in running order and during its construction the men lived uponhardtack. Some of the boys, however, had an appetite for the latter and enjoyed it, but these were exceptions."

### Marched to Pablo Beach.

"The morning of September 8 the regiment struck tents and marched to Pablo Beach, a few miles west of Jacksonville. This move was made for the purpose of bettering the health of the men, but it proved to be a disastrous move, as the sickness increased instead of diminishing. It was while the regiment was camped there that one of the worst storms which ever visited that section took place. A terrible wind and rain storm set in on the evening of October 4, and the camp was entirely covered with water. Every article was collected and the regiment moved to higher land as quickly as possible. The men got no rest that night and found shelter the best they could in houses, barns and sheds. The following day the regiment marched to Fairfield, a small town on the outskirts of Jacksonville, and once more pitched tents. This camp was healthy and the men soon commenced to improve in health. The few moments later glided out upon the

road was improved upon and there was plenty of it.

### Was a Clean Regiment.

"Early on the morning of September 24, the men once more "fell in" in heavy marching order and drilled to the depot, where they boarded the train for Savannah, Ga. It was here where the Third Nebraska earned a reputation and had the best clean camp in the Seventh Army corps. Savannah people did everything in their power to make camp life pleasant for the boys, and the soldiers deeply regretted leaving "Camp Onward." The ladies of Savannah were present in the different camps on Christmas and waited upon the boys at dinner time.

"December 27th at dress parade orders were read to the effect that the regiment would board the large transport Michigan, and depart for Cuba.

### Arrive at Havana.

"The trip over was uneventful and upon the evening of January 1 the transport passed into Havana harbor and was soon anchored at the docks. The regiment slept on the boat that night and early the next morning the men landed and marched to their camp, which was on a high plateau seven miles from the harbor.

"The camp, which was called Camp Columbia, was situated along the north side of the Havana railroad. This road passes through eight small towns (or districts) which are close together, and terminates at Playa, which is situated on the beach, eight miles from Havana. The employees of the road are composed of Cubans and negroes, and Chinese engineers have charge of the trains, which run past the different stations every hour. The coaches are smaller than those used in this country and it is a difficult matter to figure which are first and which second class coaches. The tickets, however, are called first class and second class. At the stations the conductors get off, and when ready to start again, instead of saying "all aboard," he rings a large bell and the train resumes its way. Street cars pulled by small, pony horses and mules pass through the principal streets and are always well filled.

### Havana a Queer City.

"Everything in and around the city is entirely different from anything in America. The streets, which are somewhat like they are very narrow and in some places it is impossible for teams to pass each other. The carriages, carts and wagons are built differently from those used here, and it is surprising to see the heavy loads that are drawn by little mules. The wheels on some of the carts are fully twenty feet high and very heavy. The business houses, which are built of rock and brick, are mostly one and two stories high and are brilliantly painted on the outside. The interior of the stores resemble the modern department store, there being so many different articles for sale. There is not a grocery store in that city but what sells intoxicating drinks. In fact every store has a saloon attachment. Probably the cause of this is the fact that no license is charged, thus making very little expense.

"The people, as a rule, dress neat and plain. The richer class, however, wear the best that can be bought and always appear to the best advantage. The children, between the ages of one and five years, run around without a particle of wearing apparel. At night one can see hundreds of women, men and children, sleeping in the doorways, passages and streets.

"There is no set price on any article sold and different prices are charged. The soldiers, when visiting the city, had their money exchanged for Spanish coin at the money exchanging stores, which give \$1.30 of Spanish silver for one American dollar.

### Visit Morro Castle.

"The soldiers who got passes from General Ludlow were allowed to enter Morro Castle and see the interior, which was indeed well worth seeing. The cells, rooms, light-houses, guns and grape shot were of interest to everyone and many of the boys brought back some little articles from this famous castle to show to their friends. At the present time this government is repairing, whitewashing and painting the interior rooms.

"To a close observer it looks as though it would be an impossibility to capture Havana by entering the harbor, as Morro castle is so well constructed and has excellent guns.

Ft. Cobanas, on the right of Morro, is the largest of the two structures, but it was impossible to get a pass to enter the latter place, and nothing could be done.

### Return of the Regiment.

"April 6, at 4 o'clock p.m., the regiment, with the exception of Company B, who were on provost duty at Cuba, had orders read to them to be ready early the following morning to march to the harbor and embark for America. Promptly at 7:30 the regiment drilled out of camp and followed the coast to the harbor. This march proved to be the most disagreeable one ever undertaken by the regiment, and the men were glad when they arrived at the docks and "stacked arms." The baggage was first placed aboard the large transport Logan, and at 3:30 the men went aboard in single file.

"Just before sundown the transport gave one of its shrill whistles and a few moments later glided out upon the

broad Atlantic bound for some southern port. Saturday morning the vessel anchored about one mile off Dry Tortugas. It was the intention of the war department to land the regiment and fumigate them on this island, but Colonel Vilasquin would not allow the men to go ashore on account of the rough sea. After waiting patiently two days, the vessel again set forth, bound for Savannah, Ga. After five days' quarantine on Daufuskie Island, the regiment again embarked on the tug-boat Santo, bound for Savannah, Ga. Upon arriving at the docks the regiment once more boarded the train and arrived the following afternoon at Camp MacKenzie, four miles from the city of Augusta. This latter camping place was a very disagreeable one, especially during the wind storm."

### Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

"A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have swelling foot or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet; blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25¢. Trial packing free. Address, Allen S. Ohlson, LeRoy, N. Y.

### The Way to go to California

"Is in a tourist steamer—personally conducted—in the Burlington Route. You don't change cars. You make fast time. You see the great scenery on the globe.

"Your car is not so expensively finished nor so slow to look at own pace sleeper but it is just as clean, just as comfortable, just as good to ride in, AND NEARLY \$20 CHEAPER!

"The Burlington excursion leaves every Thursday morning San Francisco Sunday and Los Angeles Monday. Porter with each car. Excursion manager with each party. Porter giving full information call at nearest B. & M. R. R. depot or write J. Francis, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

### King, Emperors, Duke, Prince—St. Elmo, the Clothier.

### The Great "Spanish" Invasion.

"By a vote of the guards members at Manila, Carmen, a colony of 10,000, was on the day preceding the time of the evacuation of the city, a week ago, there was a general strike, which is not very general in non-conformist places of worship, or, perhaps, the "Catholics" in conclusion of each Mass, when members of the congregation always approved of the Bishop's sermon, and he does not propose to stop fighting, no matter how many peace emissaries Aguinaldo may send to Manila, unless they agree to unconditional surrender. In his dispatch General Orléans shows, despite the fact that Aguinaldo states his purpose to send a commission to arrange peace, that he is making preparations to continue military operations. He has been making preparations to attack Bacolor, where field insurgents are believed to be encamped, and it is presumed that his movements reported today still have that point as the objective. General Lawton is making excellent progress in his northward march and the dispatch of Major Kubbe with 1,500 men up the Rio Grande, supported by gunboats and vessels, is for the purpose of encircling General Lawton to cross the Rio Grande without opposition by the enemy.

"The plan apparently contemplates the rapid swinging of Lawton to the west, General MacArthur to remain at San Fernando between the insurgents at Bacolor and those at Mexico, and Kubbe is to take a station so as to prevent them from crossing the Rio Grande. MacArthur is also needed at his present point to protect communication with Manila.

"Don't think you can cure that slight attack of dyspepsia by dieting, or that it will cure itself. Know Dyspepsia Cure will cure it; it digests what you eat and restores the digestive organs to health. F. G. Fricke & Co.

### A Gallant Small Boy.

"A heroic rescue was performed lately in San Francisco by a boy only eight years old. The San Bruno Hotel had taken fire, and the flames were not discovered until it was too late to save the building, or, as it afterward turned out, to get out of it all inmates. While the fire was raging Little Theodore Steiner, eight years old, the son of the proprietor of the hotel, learned that a baby, a year old, the child of one of the guests, had been left in an upper room. Theodore did not wait to apprise some older person of this fact; he acted instantly on his own responsibility. Rushing up the stairs in the midst of fire and smoke, he disappeared from the view of the bystanders. At that very moment the walls began to totter. Those who had seen the boy enter gave him up lost. He was, indeed, gone a surprisingly long time, but finally, at the very last moment, when it would have been possible for any one to come out of the building alive, he emerged, bearing the baby in his arms. He had rescued it from what in a moment more would have been death.

"J. D. Bridge, editor and proprietor of the Democrat, Lancaster, N. H., says: "I would not be without One Minute Cough Cure for my cold, when troubled with cough or cold. It is the best remedy for chronic fever used."

### F. G. Fricke & Co.

### How's This.

"We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cancer that cannot be cured by our Cures.

F. S. CHENEY & CO., Provo, Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. S. Cheney & Co., Provo, Toledo, O., for many years, and find them perfectly honorable in all business transactions and eminently able to carry out any order given them.

John & Frank, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, Kansas & MARSH, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous membranes. It is a powerful purgative, sold by all Druggists. Testimonials from Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The "Gut Hell" 5-cent cigar has an enviable reputation among smokers.

Union made. For sale by all dealers.

Price 50cts. F. G. Fricke & Co.

One World, Manufacturer.

Wanted—A good cook at the Hotel Plattsburgh.

The News prints the news.

### THEY MAY YET HOLD CONFERENCE.

Insurgents Concealed in Brush Kill One American Soldier.

Rapid-fire Guns Kill Jungle with Bullets and Soon Put Natives to Rout—Twenty Filipinos are Killed and Others are Wounded in a Half-hour's Engagement.

MANILA, May 15.—10 a. m.—The "dreaded" gunboats, Laguna de Bay and Cavandonga, and a launch under Captain Grant, ran into a nest of insurgents concealed in the brush and on both sides of the Rio Grande river, three miles above Calumpit, yesterday afternoon and were received with heavy volleys at short range. A sergeant belonging to the Utah battery was killed and one private was wounded.

Opening with their rapid-fire guns, the Americans killed twenty of the natives and wounded several others, killing the jungle with a half of shot for a half hour until the enemy fled.

Believe Peace is in Sight.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says a satisfactory conclusion is expected by administration officials from the conference which will be held by the American Philippine commission with the commission which Aguinaldo proposes to send to Manila.

In his dispatch to the war department General Otis announced that Aguinaldo had sent a messenger to him expressing a wish to send the commission to "arrange terms of peace." The administration officials express the opinion that this commission will submit to President Schlesinger and his associates the answer of Aguinaldo to the propositions made by the American commission to Colonel Arguelles, Aguinaldo's envoy, regarding the character of government which would be given to the Filipinos and which Arguelles declared was satisfactory.

It is probably apparent to the Filipinos that there is nothing to be gained by continuing negotiations for the purpose of obtaining a temporary cessation of hostilities. General Otis will not grant no armistice, nor has he shown that he does not propose to stop fighting, no matter how many peace emissaries Aguinaldo may send to Manila, unless they agree to unconditional surrender. In his dispatch General Otis shows, despite the fact that Aguinaldo states his purpose to send a commission to arrange peace, that he is making preparations to continue military operations. He has been making preparations to attack Bacolor, where field insurgents are believed to be encamped, and it is presumed that his movements reported today still have that point as the objective. General Lawton is making excellent progress in his northward march and the dispatch of Major Kubbe with 1,500 men up the Rio Grande, supported by gunboats and vessels, is for the purpose of encircling General Lawton to cross the Rio Grande without opposition by the enemy.

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Insurgents Attack Spanish.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Manila says: On May 7 the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga, Colonel Ortiz commanding, was assailed by insurgents with arms which were taken from the Spanish garrison. Before they were transferred to America. The garrison fought valiantly against this inexplicable aggression, driving the insurgents back and completely repulsing them.

The Spanish general, Montero, governor general of the province, was seriously wounded, as were also Major Gimino and Captain Bilia, who was mortally hurt. Lieutenant Gramadas was slightly wounded; one soldier was killed and three wounded. The insurgents suffered severely.

An American merchant ship, the Dos Hermanos, which happened to be in port, was immediately dispatched to Manila. Captain Cavo cabled the facts to General Otis at Manila, who cabled to Madrid. The government replied to put the transports Leon XIII and Pizarro Rice at the Americans' disposal for the evacuation of the Spanish garrison.

Rios asked for the evacuation long time before. He says that it is necessary immediately. He had a conference with General Otis yes today. The Spaniards are capable of holding the place temporarily. The above transports are being inspected for the purpose of transferring American troops to Zamboanga.

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