# The Hemingford Herald.

## VOLUME IV.

# HEMINGFORD, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.

## UNDER A GALLING FIRE

#### SPANISH FORTIFICATIONS DE-MOLISHED EASY.

**Two Americans Killed and Several** Wounded--An Omaha Man Was **On Deck--Spanlards Scattered** Like Chickens.

Key West, Fla., May 17.—In the early dawn of last Wednesday the cruisers Marblehead and Nashville and the converted cruiser Windom completely de-stroyed the fortifications of Cienfuegos in a three hcurs' battle.

Two men on board the Nashville were killed and seven wounded. One of the men wounded died here Saturday after-

At 5 o'clock in the morning Commander McCalla ordered the Nashville to lower a boat for the purpose of cut-ting the cable between Cienfuegos and Manzanilio. The ships were lying within three miles of the shore, and the ex-pedition was attended with great dan-position vas attended with great danger. On board the boat went three sailors from the Windom and three marines from the Nashville. WORK UNDER FIRE.

Scarcely had the boat's crew begun to grapple for the cable before a big gun at the end of Punta Colorado sent a shot screaming over their heads. This was followed by another and another until the water about the boat was spurting up in all directions.

The boat's crew coolly finished their work of destroying the cable and retired to the ships. Commander McCalla then gave the order to draw closer in to the forts.

At a range of two miles the Marble-head opened the battle. The batteries at Punta Colorado were well banked with sand, but at the first shot from the Marblehead a great cloud arose from the eastern battery and a ton of sand and stones choked one of the gun The Nashville and Windom ports. joined in and the firing became lively on both sides. The Marblehead used her four-inch shells with great effect. POOR SPANISH GUNNERY.

In the batteries along the shore were four six-inch guns, extremely danger-ous at any range up to six miles, but the Spaniards apparently did not know how to use them. The greater part of shells went screaming high overhead, bursting in the water beyond the American ships. One of the shells, however, burst over the Nashville's deck, killing two men and wounding several others.

A few minutes later a fragment of shrapnel cut the front of Captain May-nard's uniform from side to side, above the heart, without injuring him. The Nashville, further in shore than either of the other boats, became the particu-lar target of the enemy. Junior Lieu-tenant Cameron Winslow of this ship was covered with debris of an explod-ing shell, without serious injury. Patrick Ford, jr., was one of the

of the Marblehead's crew engaged in this hot battle. Mr. Ford was a member of the Maine's crew when it was blown up. He was a little disfigured at that

## AN EXPOSITION HOLIDAY. June 1 is So Proclaimed By Gover nor Holcomb

Lincoln, Neb., May 17.-Governor Holcomb today issued his proclamation making June 1, 1898, a public holiday and designating it "Exposition day" to fittingly celebrate the opening of the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha. The proclamation is here given:

By the Governor-A Proclamation to the People of the State of Nebraska: The beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Trans-Mississippi country, and especially of Nebraska, will be marked by the opening of the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition

at Omaha the first day of June, the present year. This great enterprise had its inception in the action of the Trans-Missis-sippi congress of 1895, attended by accredited delegates from twenty-four states and territories. To the end that riendly ties and closer commercial relations might be promoted between the different states and territories, and that the progress of this great section of our country and its marvelous opporposition of the products and resources, the manufactures, arts and industries of the west at Omaha during the present year. With a high appreciation of the responsibility imposed, as well as the honor confered, by the selection of her metropolis as the place of exhibition, the people of Nebraska, and espe-cially of the city of Omana, have spared neither effort nor money in doing their part to make the exposition a success. The state by legislative appropriation, and citizens by generous contributions, have made possible the wonderful achievements in making this enterprise. as it will be, one of the great exposi-tions held on American soil. A new city has sprung up as if by magic on the outskirts of the Nebraska metropolis, and for five months its wonders will attract visitors from every section of our country, from every quarter of the globe. The gates are ready to be thrown open.

Now, therefore, I, Silas A. Holcomb, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby designate and proclaim Wednes-day, June 1, A, D, 1898, a public holiday and denominate it Exposition Day. To the ceremonies attending the opening of the magnificent display of the progress of the Trans-Mississippi country it is hoped many people from throughout the country will come, and especially do I request and urge that citizens of Nebraska who may conveniently do so be in attendance on this occasion, by their presence showing their interest in the enterprise, and assisting in making the day memorable in the history of the state. The importance of the exposition and the responsibility resting upon every citizen the state to support it to the extent of his ability is, I am confident, fully appreciated by all.

In testimony thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninetyeight, the thirty-second year of the state and of the independence of the nites hundr

PLUCKY LITTLE WINSLOW SHOT TO PIECES.

Five Men Killed, Several Wounded Sank a Spanish Gunboat Before She Was Disabled -- Heroic Rescue by the Hudson.

establishment on Duval street, with an American flag over his face and his shattered arms folded over his breast. lies the first man killed by the Span-lards in the present war. It is Ensign Worth Bagley of the torpedo boat Winslow. Near by on four black slabs are four more dead men. Two of them, John Daniels and John Meek, were sailors. John Varveres was an oller and Josiah Tunnell, a negro, was cabin wok.

These five men were killed during a terrific attempt of the torpedo boat Winslow to destroy five Spanish gun-Winslow to destroy five Spanish gun-boats in Cardenas harbor.

During a two hours' engagement one of the gunboats was sunk, the Spanish signal station at Diana Key was desolated, a portion of Cardenas was burn-ed, the United States torpedo boat Winslow was disabled and and five Americans were killed. In the attack on the Spaniards the Winslow was supported by the gunboats Machias and Wilmington and the auxiliary cruiser Hudson

#### A RASH ATTACK.

Naval men here are disposed to think that the attack on Cardenas was rash and ill-timed. It was ordered by Captain Todd of the Wilmington, the ranking officer present. It undoubtedly came about through long continued chafing among the men on the blockading squadron over the restraint imposed on them by the Washington authorities. West and Florida. Sampson is ham-pered by it, Watson is held back and Remey is snaffled. So it has come about that five dead men are tying to the boat is men and orders about the hand-ling of the boat. A line was finally got on board. As soon as the Hudson had started ahead it parted, and another one had to be run.

FIRST AMERICAN DEATHS room disabled the starboard engine and to lier. The scheering gear was carried away a moment later, and within five minutes the boat was hit in twenty places. Unable to use her engines or to steer, Lieutenant Bernadou, the gal-lant young captain of the Winslow, himself bleeding from a frightful hurt in the thigh, made a signal to the Hudn for assistance.

> HUDSON TO THE RESCUE. That vessel promptly responded and lay back and headed for the crippled boat, with shells whizzing all about ber and splashing into the water on

every hand. The gun crews were still at their places, busily banging away Key West, Fla., May 16.-Down in the larkened dead room of an undertaking at the shifting smoke dots ashore. As the two vessels neared Lieutenant J. H. Scott, commanding the after sixpounder of the Hudson, commanded his men to coase firing for a moment, and ordered one of them to stand by with a heaving line to throw to the Winslow, Several of the crew of the Winslow ere clustered around the midship one. rounder. Scott hailed them, "Look out f r the line." As one of the men turned to catch the coll, a shell cut through the after smokestock and exploded in group, killing three men outright

a half hour

"We were within fifteen feet of the group," said Lieutenant E. E. Mead of the forward six-pounder of the Hud-son, "when that shell burst. It was the first time that our men had been under fire, and one might have thought that the spectacle would have some thing of a demoralizing effect; on the other hand, it seemed to drive them crazy with the desire of banging the Spaniards off the face of the earth. 1

have seen some rapid play with quick fire guns, but I never saw anything to equal the way the crew worked. They must at least have fired a shot a second from the gun."

All this time both boats were still the target for the Spanish artillery. Faint from loss of blood, Lieutenant Bernadou limped along the deck of his vessel, giving words of encouragement

the undertaker's room here, victims This one was made fast and the cut-HEW YORK AIRO RALEIGH ÷ EXICO 40 HARLESTON 0 DRY TORTUGAS . 0 ELOBI CKSONVILLE & FLORIDA HE NEW ORLEAMS Gulfu RAIT of WEST INDIA 0 ST. ISLANDS lexie cà: CUBA

# SAMPSON TAKES SAN JUAN

# WHITE FLAG FLUTTERS IN PLACE OF YELLOW RAG.

Our Fleet Not Injured -- Spanish Fortifications Reduced -- No Harbor For the Enemies Fleet -- Insurgents Gaining Ground.

Washington, D. C., May 16 .- President McKinley received a dispatch, which came through Haytlen sources, 11.13 nouncing the complete capitulation of the city and forts of San Juan de Porto Rico

The dispatch was immediately communicated to Secretary Long, who pre-sented it to the naval strategy board. which was then in session.

Secretary Long would not say who sent it. He acknowledged its receipt, however, and supplemented the president's declaration of faith in its authenticity.

The strategy board immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch discussed its contents, but nothing could be learned regarding its action. It was stated by Secretary Long that the dispatch was not from Admiral Sampson, and that the last communication he had from him was his dispatch of Friday morning. It is understood that the dispatch came through representatives of the Haytlen government in New York, and was communicated to the president by officers of the United States signal corps stationed at Governor's island.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies (via Fort de France, Martinique), May 16.-Additional facts concerning the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, show that the firing continued for three hours, after which Admiral Sampson blas

"I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan, but had no force to hold it. I merely wished to punish the Spaniards, and render the port unnavigable as a refuge for the Spanish fleet. I came to destroy that fleet and not to take San Juan."

THE IOWA ALL RIGHT. As for the ships, they are practically

With Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, Off San Juan, Porto Rico (via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies), May 15, -San Juan is no longer a fortified place Part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet. for three hours Friday morning poured

HOW SAN JUAN FELL.

Story of the Bombardment of the

Spanish Port.

NUMBER 14.

shot and shell into the fortificatons, which, though not silenced, were rendered ineffective.

The Spanish squadron from Cape Verde must look to some other fortified port for aid in its efforts to be vic-torious over the warships of the United States States.

Though the fortifications were Though the fortifications were not completely demolished, Rear Admirat Sampson regards his mission to San Juan as successful. The bombardment was terrific. It gave the men on the warships an admirable experience and enabled them to test their marksman-ship in action, which was desired be-fore giving battle to the armorclads of Spain. They are now better prepared than ever to meet the foe, having the than ever to meet the foe, having the additional confidence that comes from having been under fire. The American satiors would like to have continued shelling the San Juan fortifications until they were completely shattered, but Admiral Sampson decided that sufficient damage had been done to make the port useless as a fortified base.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

In the bombardment two of our men were killed and seven injured. How heavy was the loss among the Spanlards is not known, but it is believed to have been severe.

## DAMAGED THE IOWA.

The enemy did some damage to the battleship lowa and the cruiser New York, but neither of these ships came out of the conflict with any serious scars. The other ships were unscathed. Nearly all the shots from the Span-iards went wide of their mark. The enemy appeared to be utterly deficient in the use of the guns. This made our ships indifferent to their reckless and ineffective components. ineffective cannonade, whose only re-deeming feature was its spiritedness.

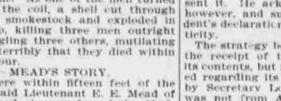
During the engagement the bay was possible to see all the movements and o gain a complete idea of how the bornbardment was conducted in a detailed manner. I was enabled to follow the general plan of attack.

#### THE ATTACK.

The American fleet approached San Juan about 3 o'clock in the morning. There were the New York, Iowa, In-diana, Terror, Amphitrite, Montgomery and Detroit, The torpedo boat Porter and the tug Wampatauck kept in the rear.

Admiral Sampson was on the Iowa. He decided to move upon the fortifica-tions at 5 o'clock. Shortly after that hour the signal, "Clear for action," was given, then the oredr, "To general quarters." The attack was directed on the eastern arm of the harbor, where there was a good shore battery of six-inch guns, as well as the less effective Morro

battery. The Iowa began the fighting



time, but is still in the ring

There was a tall, gray lighthouse on the point, looming up almost in the center of the batteries. A shot from the Marblehead brought it down with a

great rumble and roar. A FRENZIED WOMAN.

Down on the beach a frenzied woman walked up and down, heedless of shot and shell, screaming and wringing her hands.

One of the heavy cannon was struck near the muzzle and hurled upward as though by the force of an earthquake. Up with it went the cannoneers, a-sprawl, with arms and legs broken States. and whirling in the air.

Far inland the citizens of Ceinfuegos could be seen taking to the woods with trip in the Klondike on the understandtheir household goods, and in the rear ing that if he makes a strike he pay of the town near the palm woods the off the church debt. shrill rattle of rifles told where the insurgents had crept from their bur-rows like gaunt, gray rats, and wers the American Unitarian association more of the drawback policy of McKin- ter headed seaward, dragging her crip- as good as they were when they went nipping the Spaniards in the rear.

The fire was kept up for three hours, ne by one the batteries were destroyed, one by one the Spanish cannon ceased firing, and the surviving Span- Abbott, editor of the Literary World, iards took to their heels.

At 9 o'clock the last shot was fired. Then the ships withdrew. None of them greatly prospered since had been injured.

#### Sampson and Schley to Combine.

Porto Plata, Hayti, May 17 .- Admiral pire. Sampson's flect, in search of the Spanish armada, is steaming westward from Utah and a large proportion of them this port. The torpedo boat Portor detached itself from the squadron and The Mormons have gathered 100 congreran in here to file dispatches for Wash- gations in South Carolina during the ington. Sampson's ships will doubtless last year. make a junction with Schley's fighters somewhere near the Windward Passage, and the combined American, strength will be hurled against the Spaniards, who, sailing northwest from Curacoa, may reach the vicinty of Southern Cuba at the same time the Americans combine,

Secretary Long asserts positively that the navy department has received assurance of the presence at Porto Plata, north of Hayti, of Sampson's squadron, while the Spaniards are at Curacea, Venezuela.

#### Message From Insurgents.

Key West, Fla., May 16 .- Major Alfredo Lima of the Cuban army, accompanied by an aide and two boatmen. arrived here today on the torpedo boat Ericsson. The men put out from the seven and working under the supervis-Cuban coast yesterday and were picked up by the gunboat Annapolis, blockading the coast to the westward of Havana

Major Lima explained that he was bearer of important dispatches to the junta here and had been sent by General Carsenas of Havana province make arrangements for co-operation of the insurgent forces with the United States. The delegates were transferred to the Ericsson, which brought them here.

Rev. Judson Smith, one of the deputation of the American board of China. writes that he feels far more hopeful about the Chinese as a race and about the Christian work of the board among the Christian work of the board among them than he did before he left this in Butte, Mont., last night over the country.

twenty-second.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB. By the governor W. F. PORTER, Secretary of State.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The Christian Endeavor army now numbers 3,163,020

The food of the idols in a single emple of India costs \$15,000 a year. The Young Men's Christian association has decided to establish headquarall ters at all military caps of the United

A California congregation has agreed to fit out its pastor for a two years

Carroll D. Wright, LL, D., of Wash-

onference, which meets this month. Rev. Lyman Abbott in the Outlook pronounces the present war a righteous one, and his brother, Rev. Edward pronounces it an iniquitous one

Protestant missions in China have the close the China-Japan war. All restrictions against foreign missionaries have been removed and they can now acquire and hold property in any part of the em-

The Advance states that there are 1.700 Mormon missionaries outside are in the central and southern states

The popular impression that slavery in Africa is a thing of the past is wholly erroneous. It is estimated that among 200,000,000 Africans at least 50.-000,000 are slaves. In the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba alone, which are governed by Great Britain, 260,000 are held in bondage, and the horrors of the trade are so great that for each slave who reaches the coast eight or nine A CITY die on the way, so that the supply of 7,000 slaves annually smuggled into Zanzibar represents the murdering of about 60,000 annually in the region from which they come. From Zanzibar slaves may be legally transferred to Pemba and from there to Arabia.

The hard work in Zanzibar, a British dominion, is almost all performed by slaves, and women may be seen every day chained together in gangs of about ion of a policeman armed with a lash. The English authorities do not deny these facts, but give as a reason for their inaction that the abolition of slavery would cause an uprising of the Arabs.

Bill-I don't suppose our fashionable cople will go to the seashore this sea-

Jill-Oh, I don't know. I guess there'll be a few big guns down there. -

It is pretty hard for some people to spend a dollar that won't result in a dollar-and-a-half's worth of show outside

Albert, crown prince of Belgium, ac Great Northern from Seattle.



ley's kitchen cabinet than of the ne-cessities of actual warfare. "But let it scars in her ventilators she left the the Iowa's boat flattened against an is the cry in the navy, "we will go." yet get even!

#### STORY OF THE FIGHT

The three vessels that took part in the attack-the gunboat Wilmington. the converted revenue cutter Hudson, the valiant but luckless Winslowstood in for Cardenas Wednesday morn threading Diana Pass. Astern of them came the Machias, but this vessel took no part in the affair at Cardenas, although for twenty minutes her guns were at work on another part of defence

Through Blanco channel to Cardenas bay the little squadron made its way. it neared the shallow waters of the As harbor the Wilmington slowed her en-gines and by signal directed the Winslow to skirt the eastern shore of the bay, and the Hudson to reconnoiter along the western coast line. So far as were known here there were no batterles guarding the harbor, and the purpose of reconnaissance was to ascertain if any of the Spanish gunboats had taken refuge there, and to destroy them

A CITY BATTERY.

Torpedo boat and cutter proceeded in obedience to signals and approached to within 2,500 yards of the city, when a battery, aparently located in the center of the town, opened fire. This was at 95 in the afternoon. The Wilmington. feeling her way over the shallow waters 1,000 yards in the rear, promptly returned the fire. The Winslow and Hud-son also opened fire with their guns. directing them at puffs of white smoke een on shore.

The two boats were then heading on ourses that converged and brought them nearer to the shore. Ahead of them were two desperate barks anchored. The men of the Hud-son did not know them, but they know that these barks were placed there for the purpose of showing the range. A FATAL MOVE.

With her two six-pounders hot at work, the Hudson drew abeam of one of the barks just as the Winslow with r one-pounders going at their full capacity ran abreast of the other. I'p that time the Spaniards' shooting had been wild, and neither vessel had been struck. But the moment they entered the dangerous space the conditions were changed and the shells came

whistling all around the boats.

the Hudson.

was fallen in with later, was assigned vessel. to accompany the Hudson here. The The New York was even less bothered cutter arrived with colors at half mast. a few holes in her funnels and ventila-

way in which they had stood by the on the bridge with Captain Evans, Winslow and rescued her from her perilous position. The Winslow was towed to Pedras

Key, where she was anchored. The boat is very bady damaged.

Lieutenant Scott told me that the ofhad been informed that cers 4.000 Spanish are now at Cardenas. He be-lieves, as do the others, that the firing was from the field batteries of this force.

After firing a volley, the batteries would slide to their position, a plece of strategy which made it difficult for the guns afloat to seek them out. The field pleces were of the four-inch type.

#### SHORT AND SHARP.

The action lasted thirty-five minutes During this time the Hudson fired 125 rounds from her two six-pounders. The gunboats, which had hidden behind the wharves, were seen close in shore, but the distance was so great that our mer ould not tell what the effect of their fire was. A building, supposed to be the barracks, was burned and two other fires were started in the city by shells from the Winslow

Later reports of the fighting at Carenas indicated a great improvement in Spanish gunnery. An officer who fought on board the Hudson has told me that a perfect hail of well-aimed projectiles was poured on the ill-fated torpedo boat Winslow. She was hit more than twenty times at a range of about 2,000 yards. Her smokestacks and conning tower were riddled, and

paint.

the man in the latter was severely wounded The shell which killed Ensign Bagley and four men was fired just at the close

Chistling all around the boats. The average man gets a good deat did not make so many mistakes we should be saved a great board beam, and exploding in the boiler sleeping cars than he does out of his deal of unnecessary trouble.

warm place where she had been. The inch armor plate, and the fire in the dead and wounded were transferred to boat was soon extinguished. Other than Wilmington and subsequently to this the Iowa escaped with a damaged bridge railing and a battered exhaust

Dr. Richards, of the Machias, which pipe, though eight shots struck the The New York was even less bothered

Captain F. H. Newcomb of the Hudson tors being the only marks on her. and his officers and crew were warmly The shell which injured the four men ommended by Commander Todd of scattered its fragments near Admiral the Wilmington for gallantry, and by Sampson, who had made the Iowa his Lieutenant Bernadou for the gallant flagship for the action, and who stood

The Iowa, Indiana, New York, Ter ror and Amphitrite went close under the fortifications after the armed tug Wampatuck had piloted the way made soundings. The Detroit and Montgomery soon drew out of the line of battle, their guns being too small for effective work against the fortifications. Three times the great fighting ships swung past Morro and the batteries, roaring out a continuous fire. When-ever the dense smoke would lift, great gaps could be seen in the gray walls of Morro, while from the batteries men ould be seen scurrying in haste.

There is little doubt that the town itself, behind the fortifications, suffered severely, for some of the projectiles must have gone over the mark, and tons of shot and shell were poured upon the doomed fortifications during the action.

The Spanish fire was quick enough but ludicrously uncertain. This was shown after Admiral Sampson had given the order to cease firing and retire. The monitor Terror evidently misunderstood the order, for she remained

well in range of the Spanish guns and continued the bombardment alone.

The few guns still served by the Spaniards, kept banging away at the ferror, and some of the shots missed her at least a mile. She remained at her work for half an hour before retiring, and all this time was not once hit.

Out of the engagement the American gunners and seamen came with an absolute contempt for Spanish gund the action. It exploded under a paint nery. They are confident of an easy locker and several of those killed were victory when they meet the Spanish literally covered from head to foot with fleet.

by throwing a shell from her twelve-inch gun. She quickly turned her broadside to the shore battery and belched forth her tremendous missiles of destruction. Then the fight became general. The monitors poured a frightful shower of shells into the fortifications. The De-

troit took chances and apparently ap-proached within 1,000 yards of the shore battery. The Spaniards paid considerable attention to the cruiser, but their aim was bad, and the war vessel swept mockingly past them in the column of attack. It was deemed advisable for the Detroit to retire from the attack after the column had passed the fortifications for the first time. The Montgomery did not participate after the first half hour of the bombardment.

#### THREE TIMES.

The other ships, however, were under the guns of the fortifications three times. In spite of the great clouds of smoke, it could be seen that the shells from the warships had set fire to the Morro battery in several places. These fires were extinguished by the Spaniards in a short time.

Owing to the condition of the sea and the blinding smoke, our gunners con-ducted the bombardment under considerable difficulty. It was impossible for them to obtain good aim at times, but when the smoke would clear temporarily the marksmanship was magnificent.

A shell from the shore battery struck part of the superstructure of the Iowa and sent splinters flying. These splinters caused the injuries to the men on the battleship. No disorder followed. Throughout the bombardment the sailors on all the warships conducted themselves heroically

Rear Admiral Sampson ordered the bombardment to cease at about 7:30. The two monitors were loath to leave the battleground. They sent parting shots into the battered fortifications. It is believed that considerable damage was done to the city of San Juan. Many shells went over the batteries during the bombardment.

The United States warships hauled off shore within a few minutes after Admiral Sampson's order to cease firing, and left San Juan in a sorry condition. The Spanish base was no longer while the American ships effective. were ready for battle at any moment.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, May 16 .- Sam Juan, Porto Rico, is reported to have surrendered to Admiral Sampson. Ac-cording to reports. Governor Macchias bauled down the Spanish flag. As yet the Americans have not taken formal possession of the city, but are said to be cruising off the harbor, keeping up

a blockade, and watching for the Span-ish squadron of Admirals Corvera and Villamil, which was reported off Martinique

There has been great destruction in San Juan, the fire of the American ships loing tremendous execution, once they got the range.

It is also understood that many com-panies of volunteers have thrown themselves upon the mercy of the insurgents and have offered to join forces with them.

American manufacturers of machinery have recently received some unusual orders from Germany.