

# The Hemingford Herald.

VOLUME IV.

HEMINGFORD, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.

NUMBER 25.

## BISMARCK IS DEAD

GERMANY'S IRON CHANCELLOR GONE TO HIS LONG REST.

LIVED TO THE AGE OF 83.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Was a Powerful Factor in Many Stirring Events of the Latter Half the Nineteenth Century—Did Much to Shape Germany's Policy

Berlin, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight. He passed away peacefully.

Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty, because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletin chronicled improvements in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and his devotion to his pipe, anxiety was somewhat allayed.

The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had been often repeated in the past. All the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, nothing important, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales' knee.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease, neuralgia and inflammation of the veins, which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude that might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world. On Friday Dr. Schwelinger said: "For the past nine days I have hardly changed my clothes, having been traveling nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe."

He then declared that his patient's lungs, stomach and kidneys were sound in fact, that the whole gigantic frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schwelinger, "there is no calcification of the blood vessels, but the pains in his face and legs worry him and shorten his sleep."

Dr. Schwelinger added this verdict: "With his extraordinary robust nature he may, excluding complications, reach ninety."

During Dr. Schwelinger's brief absence from Friedrichsruhe, Dr. Chrysender was in constant attendance upon the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table to celebrate with his assembled family the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked one on Thursday, then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain.

Count von Rantzau, the prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an ordinary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused. He perused the newspaper daily and this was one reason the family deprecated the alarming reports as to his health.

**Transports to be Hurried Back.** Washington, July 30.—Orders have been sent by the war department to General Brooke, who, it is said, will arrive at Ponce probably tomorrow or Monday, directing him to send back the transports which conveyed the troops of the Porto Rican expedition as soon as possible. The transports will be returned to New York and will be utilized at once for the sending of additional troops to Porto Rico. The troops will be embarked at Newport News probably, but the ships are to be returned to New York because of the quarantine regulations. The additional troops to be sent to Porto Rico will go very likely from Chickamauga and will be such part of General Brooke's corps as it is deemed desirable to add to the expedition already sent.

The simplest and perhaps the most impressive marriage ceremony is that in use among the Cherokee Indians. The man and woman join hands over a running stream, which is symbolic of the desire that their lives should thereafter flow on in the same channel.

## THE GARCIA TROUBLE.

Word from General Shafter on the Matter.

Washington, July 30.—The war department has received the following: Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—Hon. A. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington: Have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officials were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part and he was told at the beginning that I did not have any control over him except such as he chose to give. The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place—in other words, that we should turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain and that the question of independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from Garcia, I extended our lines in front of him and closed up the gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for effective investment of the place.

SHAFTER.

The differences between General Shafter and General Garcia are not regarded by the war officials as serious, and little doubt is expressed that they will be amicably adjusted.

ARRIVED SAFE.

General Merritt on Board the Newport Safe at Manila.

Manila, July 26 (via Hong Kong, July 30).—The United States transport Newport, with Major General Merritt on board, arrived here yesterday. All were well on board.

General Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey. He has established headquarters at the Cavite arsenal.

The Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Charleston by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving her a rousing welcome.

At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, General Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of thirteen guns.

Until he shall have received the reports of the officers who preceded him, and familiarized himself with the situation, General Merritt cannot determine as to his future course.

The remaining transports are expected to arrive tomorrow. The fleet saw nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus, and it is supposed that the monitor is coaling at Guam Island.

The troops encamped at Paranao have not yet made a move, the condition of the country between the camp and the outskirts of the city being such on account of the heavy rains that have fallen, as to make it impossible to advance. The insurgents are still active, but are accomplishing nothing.

SHAFTER WORKS WONDERS.

Gen. Howard tells of Great Things Accomplished by American General

Santiago, July 30.—Shafter's accomplishment, with naval co-operation, is marvelous from this standpoint. The work of Miss Barton and the Red Cross society generally is excellent. Relief is steady and abundant.

The alienation of Garcia and his Cubans is true as stated in press dispatches. Officials and Red Cross people hope that any serious effects will be overcome by our extraordinary relief to the Cuban families through General Wood's industry and Miss Barton's benevolence.

Sickness increases. The sooner the Spaniards and Spanish influence are removed the better it will be for the Cuban cause.

Interstate Reunion.

Superior, Neb., July 30.—The Interstate Reunion association of Nebraska and Kansas has elected Hon. S. T. Caldwell of Edgar, commander; Colonel W. R. Roberts of Superior, senior vice commander; Captain H. L. Browning of Webster, Kan., junior vice commander; C. E. Adams, Jr., adjutant, and Eli Vale, quartermaster. The next reunion will be held at the city of Superior September 19 to 24, inclusive. The citizens of Superior have raised money for the purpose. Many speakers of national reputation have been secured.

"John," she said, "you ought to punish that boy." "What's the matter with him?" he asked. "He's altogether too dictatorial," she replied. "He wants to rule everything." "Oh, well," he said, "let him enjoy himself while he may. He'll marry some time and that'll end it."—Chicago Post.

Bradbury—A German scientist says that women will some day have beards.

Henderson—I wonder if they'll sharpen, as they do the carving knife now?

## LIKELY TO STOP THE WAR.

PEACE TO COME QUICKLY OR MANILLA WILL SURRENDER

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador given Extraordinary Power to Act for the Spanish Government—U. S. Demands Agreed to.

Washington, July 30.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at a conference at the White house between the president, Ambassador Cambon of France and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done today to bring the war to an end.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the president credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrone, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

With these credentials, authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the government of Spain, and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, on behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion, with a view to reaching a final and complete agreement.

After a strong argument the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored.

The modification brought about practical unanimity between the president and Ambassador Cambon, as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

The profoundly important results developed today came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock, and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him. But since the original proposition of Spain was presented last Tuesday, M. Cambon had prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The president himself had referred to this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few were aware that the latter would come ready to treat as the envoy of Spain.

The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the direct diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government within his very complete instructions.

The meeting was held in the president's library, and in both the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded it was a conference destined to become memorable.

After M. Cambon had presented his credentials as plenipotentiary and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of the terms laid down by the United States government. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow H. Thiebaut, the first secretary of the French embassy, to interpret it into French, as the ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and interpreting by M. Thiebaut took about fifteen minutes.

Then began the discussion point by point. The president and the ambassador addressed each other directly, with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved.

When at last, after an eloquent plea by the ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for a half hour and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the ambassador addressed himself to the president, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having with the president, man for man, a like interest in humanity.

M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the president and the oth-

ers present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebaut with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassador's expression lost little by this indirect method of communication. The president spoke with equal frankness and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

What the modification was has not been agreed upon, but there that it relates either to actual hostilities or else to the extent of our interest in the Philippines, leaving unaltered the condition that Spain shall withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, grant the United States coaling stations in the Pacific and make important concessions in the Philippines.

It is now for the Madrid government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished today. It is even possible that this approval may come very speedily, within a day or two, for there is no need of extended conference or correspondence. All that was accomplished today, when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions, the prospect would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done. But it is for Spain herself to determine between the issue of peace or war as now presented.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning, in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday, the members of the cabinet began to assemble at the White house, but it was nearly 11 o'clock when all were present and ready to resume their discussion at the point where it was interrupted yesterday by adjournment. Secretary Day had prepared a draft of the answer, based on the expressions of his colleagues in the cabinet yesterday, and it was expected that only a short time would be consumed in going over this and giving it formal approval. It turned out otherwise, however. Probably over night new factors had suggested themselves or fresh influences had been brought to bear, for the cabinet was soon engaged in an animated discussion of the Philippine settlement.

On the other points of the answer there was no disagreement, and these propositions were ratified as they stood yesterday, namely:

Cuba to be freed.

Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States.

One of the Ladrone Islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station.

All Spanish military forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among these islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet agreed upon the following point: That Manila bay, with the city and surrounding country, should be retained by the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group.

After that point the main divergence of opinion began, and all sorts of propositions were put forward and urged by individual members as the best means of dealing with the future of the islands.

In the very midst of the discussion the element that had strongly urged the necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in any settlement we should arrange received a severe check through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude, and Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that the United States would be obliged to make war upon them, necessitating the requirement of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands.

While this did not bring about a complete dismissal of the proposition to take the insurgents into account in settling the terms of peace, it did have the effect to cause an agreement upon the question as to the disposition of the islands until the other phases of the peace negotiations have been satisfactorily adjusted, meaning by that that the matter goes over until the last Spanish flag has disappeared from the western hemisphere and the American flag hoisted to stay over the coaling stations we require in Micronesia.

The discussion lasted two hours and a quarter before the cabinet hit upon the best course for the United States to adopt. It was finally decided that what we desired could be best done by the appointment of a joint commission, limited in its representation to the governments of the United States and Spain, which commission is to endeavor to settle the details of the government of the Philippines and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents, the United States army and navy meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila bay, thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

As the cabinet meeting adjourned the members went off to their respective luncheons with a pleasant consciousness that they had succeeded in dis-

posing properly of the very difficult problem. Assistant Secretary John Moore, who had been called into the meeting at the last moment, went hastily to the state department to put the views of the president and cabinet in the proper diplomatic form, and while this was being done notice was sent to the French ambassador that the president would be pleased to hand him personally the results of the United States proposals.

with it to his former telegraph office.

Immediately following the long conference the French ambassador and M. Thiebaut returned to the French embassy. And then began the hard work of reducing to cipher the American peace conditions, together with the results of the conference, and transmitting the same to Madrid. The ambassador was smiling and apparently well pleased with the result of the conference. All the staff of the embassy were engaged on the cipher work, as it was a long and intricate process. Allowing for the differences of the time between Washington and Madrid, the terms could not reach the Spanish capital before midnight tonight, and would not get before the Spanish ministry before tomorrow.

## MANILLA WILL SURRENDER.

Peace Must Come Quick in Order to Prevent It.

Manila, July 28 (via Hong Kong, July 30).—The first authentic information regarding the possible surrender of Manila from a high foreign consular official at Manila has been obtained. He says General Augusti was preparing with night and main to make resistance, expecting Admiral Camara to bring relief.

Now, being officially informed that Camara has been recalled, he is discouraged. He realizes the situation is hopeless and hopes peace will come in time to prevent his being compelled to yield to the force of American arms.

If not, when General Merritt and Admiral Dewey send their ultimatum that they will attack Manila by land and sea unless it surrenders without resistance, Augusti will propose to capitulate, the Spanish troops marching out with the honors of war, the soldiers and military and civil officials to be granted parole to return to Spain and protection to be assured of life and property of the Spaniards against the natives.

All foreign interests, involving immense capital, are now at a complete standstill. The foreigners are urging surrender. Even the Germans concede it is foolish to resist.

Augusti's rank and file are ready to yield. Only the intermediate officers, loafing in cafes, suffering no hardships and seeking false glory, are not opposed to prolonged hostilities. Actual fighting is improbable, or if there is any, it will only be such as is sufficient to satisfy the alleged Spanish honor of officers and jingoes at home in Spain.

Generals Green and Anderson narrowly escaped being shot while riding near Manila.

Dewey expects to take the city without loss of life.

A Spanish officer, who reported Schley's victory at Santiago, was treated as a traitor and threatened with death.

Four thousand Americans are camped within a mile of Manila, protected by artillery and the guns of the Boston and Callao.

The rebels are firing shells into the city from four guns on the south side.

The friction between Aguinaldo and his officers has reappeared. They are offended at his assumption of the role of dictator.

## ASSURANCES OF SAFETY.

General Shafter Quietly the Fears of Business Men in Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, July 29 (delayed in transmission).—General Shafter has had some cable correspondence with Adjutant General Corbin, tending to allay the fear among Spanish and foreign merchants here that the American troops are to be withdrawn from Santiago and the city given over to the custody of the Cuban soldiers.

Representations have been made to General Shafter of the alleged impossibility of a resumption of business unless assurances were given by the United States government that enough American troops would remain to maintain order, and that a stable government would be established. General Shafter cabled to Adjutant General Corbin requesting authority to give the desired assurance in the name of the president.

General Shafter says the four immense regiments from Alabama and Mississippi, in all 5,000 men, half of whom are expected today, will remain to garrison the city. He has recommended the withdrawal of the cavalry and their return north as soon as their state of health will permit.

It is understood that the rest of the Fifth army corps will go to Montauk Point, L. I., and there is great rejoicing among the troops.

## SPANISH SACK A CITY.

VENT THEIR RAGE ON TOWNS AS THEY RETREAT

Organized Resistance Citizens of Guayama Prevent the Looting of the Treasury—Inhabitants are

Her. Aug. come lance have been then five. the resid, aya-ma, thirty-five miles dia retreating from the American invasion, the Spanish troops have continued their work of destruction at several points, but their action at Guayama was so vicious that the citizens formed themselves into a quickly organized body for resistance.

Acting under orders from their commander, General Reyner, the Spanish troops sacked the town, many residents fleeing in alarm. The soldiers then broke into the homes of other residents and insulted and abused the owners and paid no attention to the protests that were made.

After they had sacked the town the Spaniards went to the city hall with the intention of seizing the municipal funds, which, amounting to \$27,000, were locked in a vault. Several hundred angry citizens thereupon gathered about the building and determined to resist.

General Reyner, alarmed at this unexpected action, sent orders to the main body of his troops, which then was several miles farther on. This was the situation at Guayama when messengers mounted horses and started in great haste for Ponce to seek assistance. They assert that General Reyner threatened to kill all who resisted his men, and to burn the town afterward.

These messengers implored the aid of General Wilson, but of course nothing can be done for the present, as virtually the same condition of affairs exists in many small towns in the interior. The messengers will try to organize a volunteer force of Porto Ricans to go to the rescue of the residents of Guayama.

The transport Cherokee, bringing the Nineteenth regulars, and the St. Louis with Major General Brooke on board, have arrived here.

## BRITAIN FAVORS RETENTION.

Decided Settlement for American Ownership of Philippines.

London, July 30.—There is a decided feeling here that the United States ought to keep the Philippines, at any rate for the present. Not only does a portion of the English press support this idea, but many private individuals as well.

A number of people who have interests in the Philippine archipelago, with some Filipinos who reside in England, have invoked the aid of the American press to direct public opinion in support of the retention of the islands under an American protectorate. America, they say, cannot dishonor the pledges of Consul General Pratt and Wildman and Admiral Dewey and abandon the country as a prey to the Spaniards and to endless disorder.

The Times, in referring to the Philippines, says:

"There is at present great mass of conservative opinion in America which regards the acquisition of the Philippines as a dangerous and costly experiment. That opinion is liable to be changed by the threats of interference of the other powers, by the irritation at Spanish delay, a big development in events which such a delay may produce, or by anything which may present annexation as the smaller of the two evils."

What the Times means by the last phrase is probably indicated by the sentence in its leader yesterday, which reads:

"Even moderate Americans cannot ignore the possible advantages to their country of the adoption of what is called the imperial policy in the Pacific. The consideration of the immense trade interests they possess in that region is not likely to lessen their inclination to make territorial acquisitions there."

In other words, the Times would not think the retention of the Philippines unjustifiable in view of the trade interests and humanitarian idea underlying the Americans' intervention.

The Daily Chronicle comes out bluntly and says:

"To hand the islands back to Spain would be an outrage. The ambitions of Germany have taken a definite form with regard to the Philippines. Except it is this, no European nation objects to annexation. All talk of European intervention is rubbish."

The Daily Mail also opposes any backdown on the Americans' part. It says:

"If the United States now withdrew from Manila they would leave chaos behind and sow the seeds of a universal war. Spain, bankrupt and without a navy, cannot subdue the insurgents. We may be certain that some European power would intervene. We cannot believe President McKinley will prove blind to deal with the responsibilities which rest upon him. The Monroe doctrine has got to go. America has already overstepped it by annexing Hawaii."