

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

KIRKHAM & GREEN, Publishers. PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS.

W. R. Taylor, a carpenter of Clay Center, was badly kicked by a horse. One of the horse's hoofs struck him on the forehead, cutting a long gash into the skull, the other hoof striking him on the ribs. Fortunately no bones were broken.

W. C. Valentine returned to West Point from Leavenworth, Kas., where he passed the examination and received his commission as lieutenant in the regular army of the United States. He has reported for duty and expects orders to join his regiment at any moment.

News has been received at West Point of the death in the hospital of Private Joseph Grothe of company C, Twelfth regiment, Private Grothe enlisted in the regular army about two years ago. His parents are farmers living at Monterey, in Cuming county, and are highly respected.

The South Sioux City roller mills, which have been idle and in litigation in the courts for several years, were sold at auction by Sheriff Horowsky under a foreclosure tax lien, to M. O. Ayres, a banker of that place, for \$600. It is estimated that about \$10,000 has been put into this enterprise at various times.

John Kakria, an aged Bohemian, committed suicide Thursday evening by swallowing a large quantity of strychnine. The deceased purchased the poison of a local druggist under the pretense of killing rats, and immediately swallowed it. He had been in ill health and despondent for some time. He was quite alone in the world, having neither wife nor children.

In the Burlington, Omaha, up-town ticket office are displayed a lot of mementoes of the Infanta Maria Teresa, one of the Spanish vessels destroyed at Santiago. They were sent here by Guy H. Cramer, ensign on the Newark, who was formerly a clerk in the passenger department of the Burlington. There is a gun and cartridges, some spoons, knives and a cup, all much the worse for wear.

While John Judkins was attempting to oil some of the bearings of a horse-power attached to a corn sheller on the farm of Mr. Jacobson north of Syracuse, his left hand was caught in the spur pinion and the result was a loss of his first and second fingers and one-half of the third. Mr. Judkins pulled his hand out of the cog wheels in which it was caught, by main strength, and none of his assistants knew of the accident until after it was all over.

Conductor Charles Johnson, one of the prominent Elkhorn conductors in Chadron, was killed Friday morning near Sturgis, S. D., by falling between the cars of a moving train. He was instantly killed, his body being cut in two. His wife was completely prostrated when the sad news was conveyed to her. The remains were taken to the home of Mrs. Johnson's parents, M. Fangle, Geneva, Neb. Mr. Johnson was looked upon as one of the leading railroad men in Chadron and his death was a great shock to his many friends.

Henry, one of the Wollman children, who was so badly burned in the destruction of the family home Sunday near Beatrice, has since died and John, the fourth, is not expected to live long. The boy who died yesterday suffered intensely. Mrs. Wollman, it is said, has been in a dangerous condition since the fearful tragedy which has resulted in the death of three of her children, and it is feared that if she lives her mind will be seriously affected. The affair has had the effect on the community that the neighbors discuss it with apparent deep grief.

Anton Pfeifer, a German, aged about fifty years, was instantly killed about 11 o'clock by the incoming passenger train on the Burlington at Columbus. He was driving to his home about two miles east of town and was caught on the crossing. His team escaped, but the hay rack on which he was riding was entirely demolished. In the absence of Coroner Metz Sheriff Byrnes empaneled a jury at once and viewed the remains and returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and exonerated the railroad company. Almost every bone in Pfeifer's body was broken and his legs and arms were broken in numerous places. He came near being caught on the Union Pacific one year ago, but escaped. He was not intoxicated.

General Manager Clarkson of the Trans-Mississippi exposition has announced two additional special days for the first part of September, Friday, September 2, will be peach day and of Omaha, Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Burr counties; Ernest C. Ames, and E. E. Spencer of Lincoln, Lancaster, Johnson, Saline and Seward counties. The referees are appointed by Judge Munger for a period of two years, but are subject to removal in case the judge is not satisfied with their work. A bond of \$2,500 is required, and as soon as that is furnished they will be ready to enter upon their work. Judge Munger says that the present allotment of referees is in a way experimental and that he may find it necessary to group the counties differently after he finds how heavy the work will be.

Stock is passing in and out of the state rapidly from the northern ranges. The Elkhorn road has been averaging sixty cars a day for some time, passing through Fremont.

Nemaha county is moving for another vote on the proposition of building a court house at Auburn and the petition asking for an election contains already the requisite number of signatures.

The Bohet creamery in Platte county is making 1,300 pounds of butter daily and that is about half the usual output.

BISMARCK IS DEAD

GERMANY'S GRAND OLD MAN FOREVER SLEEPS.

After Long Weeks and Months of Suffering the End Comes to the Founder of a New Empire and the Idol of His People.

Friedrichshuhe, July 20.—11:20 p. m.—Prince Bismarck passed away peacefully here tonight.

Berlin, July 20.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight at his palace in Friedrichshuhe.

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 unobtrusive 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 bulletins chronicled improvements in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and his devotion to his pipe, particularly Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90 years.

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

COMING OF DEATH. 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. Schweninger said: "For the past nine days I have hardly changed my clothes, having been traveling nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichshuhe, as you may notice by my shabby velvet jacket." He then declared that his patient's lungs, stomach and kidneys were sound; in fact, that his whole gigantic frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweninger, "there is no calcification of the blood vessels, but the pains in his face and lungs worry him and shorten his sleep."

Dr. Schweninger added this verdict: "With his extraordinarily robust nature he may, excluding complications reach 90."

During Dr. Schweninger's brief absence from Friedrichshuhe, Dr. Chrystander was in constant attendance upon the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he so 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 Spain and the United States.

READING HIS OBITUARY.

Count von Rantzau, the prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused.

He perused the newspapers daily, and this was one reason the family deprecated the alarming reports as to his health. The French press showed unabated enmity when discussing his possible death. The Temps compared his end with that of Gladstone, remarking that, though the British statesman failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence, whereas Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish execrated by many, even in Germany, and inquired grimly: "What sort of a funeral will be given him by the millions of socialists who have been hatched by his tyrannical laws?"

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedrichshuhe saying that Dr. Schweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30. The prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

St. Joseph Mo., July 20.—A tornado passed over the southern part of Buchanan and Clinton counties late yesterday afternoon, doing immense damage. The territory devastated was ten miles long and about half a mile wide. The only person injured was Mrs. James Coyle, both of whose arms were broken. Six farm houses were leveled to the earth. Many horses, cattle and hogs were killed. The families of the farmers whose houses were destroyed, escaped to cyclone cellars and caves. Damage estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

FRAMING THE NOTE.

Discussion in the Cabinet and at the White House.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—After a day of anxious deliberation and important consultations, the reply of the United States government to the Spanish overture for peace this afternoon was at last placed in the hands of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, to be by him transmitted to the government of Spain. It was 4:30 this afternoon before the minister received the answer, and as it makes about 1,100 words in all, and must be reduced to the diplomatic cipher and transmitted by cable, the Madrid authorities will probably not receive it until some time tomorrow (Sunday).

At 9:30 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 before they were all 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 turns out otherwise, however. Probably over night new factors had presented themselves, or fresh influences had been brought to bear, for the cabinet was soon engaged in an animated discussion of the Philippine islands settlement.

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS. On the other points of the answer there was no disagreement, and these propositions were ratified as they stood, namely, Cuba to be freed, Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States, the Ladrones islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and as an immediate step all Spanish military forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among those islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet agreed upon the following point: That Manila, with the surrounding territory, should be retained in 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.

ADVICES FROM DEWEY. 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 on them, necessitating the reinforcement of 150,000 troops to subdue the island. 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 proposition to defer action 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 is 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 and retaining a position to force speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

WAITING FOR CAMBON.

As the cabinet meeting adjourned the members went off to their luncheons with a pleasant consciousness that they had succeeded in disposing 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 a notice was sent to the French ambassador that the president would be pleased to hand him personally the reply of the United States government at 2:30 this afternoon.

It was expected that this ceremony would occupy only a few minutes; that the ambassador would take the note and immediately hurry with it to his cipher clerks, and then to the telegraph office. In this expectation Assistant Secretary Moore went out of town on an afternoon train and Secretary Day, as he went to the White house to meet the ambassador, tossed his grip sack into his carriage in the firm expectation of being able to catch the 3:30 train for Atlantic City to meet his wife. The ambassador came on time, accompanied by his secretary, but as the minutes ran along into hours without the reappearance of M. Cambon, it was immediately surmised that something had happened to disarrange the original plans for this meeting. It was after a delay of two hours and a half that the French ambassador terminated his visit.

While it continued Secretary Long and Admiral Seward of the naval war board and Assistant Secretary Adee of the war department were called into consultation. The newspapers had been led by promises made earlier in the day by members of the cabinet to expect that a statement would be given out, explaining the nature of the answer to Spain, but to the disappointment of their representatives it was announced by Secretary Day that this had been abandoned for the reason that to make any statement at this point would involve serious breach of diplomatic etiquette that might embarrass the future negotiations.

LOOKS LIKE PEACE

SPAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE AND M'KINLEY CONFER.

Madrid Will Probably Yield to the Modified Demands—Change Does Not Affect Our Plans For Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White house this afternoon 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 Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, 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 as to the manner of acting, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their final discussion and complete agreement.

CONCESSIONS TO CAMBON.

After 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 cessation 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 preferred this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few were aware that this would be done. 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.

MEANT PEACE OR WAR.

The meeting was held in the president's library, and both in a pleasant manner 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, pausing at the end of each article. The secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence, to allow M. Thiebault, first secretary of the French embassy, to interpret into French, as the ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and interpreting by M. Thiebault took but 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 modifications. 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.

CAMBON IN DEBATE.

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 others present. He spoke in French, such sentences being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebault 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.

It is now for the Madrid government to give final approval to what was verbally 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 conferences or correspondence. All that was accomplished today was 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.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

Facts and Figures From the State Auditor's Office Showing the Enormous Saving Made Under the Present State Rule.

World-Herald.

The twenty-fourth session of the legislature passed a law which requires any person having a claim against the state to file an itemized statement of his account on a voucher, the form of which is to be provided by the auditor, and have attached thereto a certain oath. This oath states that articles named have been furnished or the services therein mentioned have been performed. The claimant is required to take this oath before some officer using a seal. The above mentioned act was approved by the governor April 8, 1895, and took effect thirty days from the date of approval. Auditor Moore had continued paying claims for salaries of officers and clerks up to the time he went out of office without them making oath to their claims as provided in the law. When the present reform administration took charge of affairs Auditor Cornell immediately refused to pay any claims without the claimant taking the required oath. H. H. Simmons, assistant clerk of the state banking board, brought suit in the supreme court to compel the auditor by a writ of mandamus to issue a warrant for his salary without him first taking the required oath. The writ was denied, the supreme court thus sustaining Auditor Cornell in his action. See 51st Nebraska, page 553.

The late reform legislature passed a law which went into effect April 12, 1897, regulating the fees of officers for caring for state prisoners and delivering them to the penitentiary, allowing the auditor to pay the following fees: On all sums collected by him for each fiscal year, under \$2,000, 10 per cent; on all sums over \$2,000 and under \$5,000, 4 per cent; on all sums over \$5,000, 2 per cent, etc. The republican officials had always construed this law to mean on all moneys collected for the state. In that way the county treasurer was paid 10 per cent on the first \$3,000 collected for the county and also 10 per cent on the first \$3,000 collected for the state. Auditor Cornell could not understand the law this way, and supported by the opinion of Attorney General Smyth, he construed the law to mean that for the purpose of figuring for fees of a county treasurer, all moneys collected by him on which he is entitled to fees should be taken as a base for figuring the percentage, and the whole fees calculated, and the state pay such a part of the whole fees as the state's collection are a part of the whole collections.

County Treasurer John A. Pearson brought suit in the state supreme court to compel Auditor Cornell, by a writ of mandamus, to pay him his fees as computed under the old construction of the law. The writ was denied. Opinion filed April 8, 1898, the auditor being sustained in his construction of the law by the supreme court. While the auditor does not claim that county treasurers have received more pay than they have earned, he does claim that the law should be enforced as it is. The following comparative statement will show in a measure the saving to the taxpayers of the state:

Cost to taxpayers for collecting taxes in 1883.....\$50,854.96
Cost to taxpayers for collecting taxes in 1886.....47,973.16
Cost to taxpayers for collecting taxes in 1897.....26,276.75
Average saving to tax payers of \$12,829.81 per year, though the real saving to the tax payers will be as near as can be calculated, \$71.56 per day, or \$24,000.00 per year.

The appropriation to pay the salaries and running expenses of the auditor's office for the years 1895 and 1896 were \$24,800.00. The amount earned by the office and turned into the state treasury was \$9,000.00, leaving the taxpayers to pay \$15,800.00. The appropriation for the same purpose for the years 1897 and 1898, were \$25,000.00. The amount earned by the office and turned into the state treasury up to May 31, 1898, is \$35,305.44. Estimated receipts for balance of 1898, which are paid direct to the state treasurer, \$2,400.00, making the total earnings of the office for 1897 and 1898, all of which is paid into the state treasury, \$37,705.44. The office being a net profit to the taxpayers of \$12,705.44, and a saving to the taxpayers over 1895 and 1896 of \$28,505.44.

The rule adopted by the present auditor for the payment of salaries is as follows: Monthly salaries are paid any time after the 25th of the month. Quarterly salaries are paid any time after the 20th of the last month of the quarter. This policy was adopted to enable the office to pay all claims by the 20th of the following month. We find by careful computation that this policy has saved the state in interest in the payment of salaries in the executive and judicial offices, as compared with the policy used in 1892 and followed until 1897, of \$2,640.77 per year, making the direct saving to the taxpayers from the auditor's office for the two years, 1897 and 1898, over the years 1895 and 1896, as follows:

From salaries and other fees.....\$21,024.00
From collecting state taxes.....44,900.00
From office fees.....2,581.51
From refusing to pay salaries in advance.....2,581.51
Total.....\$71,087.02

Total saving to tax payers of \$94,610.98, or \$159.12 per day.

The total amount of officers' fees collected and paid into the state treasury by the reform state officers for the first seventeen months of the present administration, the year 1897 and to and including May 31, 1898, is:

Paid in by republican administration 1893 and 1894.....\$6,113.79
Paid in by republican administration 1895 and 1896.....13,213.12
Making a saving to the taxpayers as compared with the years 1893-4-5-6 of \$2,880.38 per month, or \$84,545.56 per year. This change is brought about by two principal causes; first, all fees charged and collected have been turned into the state treasury; and second, by legislation by a reform legislature increasing the fees for filing articles of incorporation.

The reform party during the campaign of 1896, pledged themselves to reduce the cost to the taxpayers for maintaining the penitentiary. The following comparative table will show that the pledges have been kept. Cost to taxpayers of maintaining the penitentiary from—

April 1, 1892 to April 1, 1894.....\$46,930.90
Cost to taxpayers from April 1, 1895 to April 1, 1896.....44,976.00
Cost to taxpayers from April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1898.....12,391.19
Average yearly saving to taxpayers of \$33,093.61 per year, or \$90.29 per day.

The second pledge made by the reform forces in 1896 was, that in case they should have control of the state government, the Board of Educational Lands and Funds, would invest the permanent school fund for the benefit of the children. The following table shows that the pledge has been kept—

SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT. Sources from which derived: DATE, State Tax, Lease and Land, Int. on Sch. Lands, All other Sources, Amount of Invested, Amount Not Invested.

CONDITON OF PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND. Amount Invested, Amount Not Invested.

The third pledge was that, if placed in control of the state government, the reform party would give an economical administration. The following comparative statement shows that this pledge is being carried out to the letter.

General fund warrants drawn to pay all expenses of the state government, not paid by special funds: From April 1, 1895 to April 1, 1896.....\$1,536,097.00
From April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1898.....1,034,652.00
Making a saving to the taxpayers of \$502,445.00 for the first year that the 1897 appropriations were available over the first year that the 1895 appropriations were available or a saving of \$1,377.11 per day.

SHAFTER ON GARCIA

EXPLAINS THE MISUNDERSTANDING.

He Refused the Personal Invitation to Enter Santiago While His Old Enemy Was in Power—Shafter's Report.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The war department has received the following: Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: 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 officers 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 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 would 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, etc., ten miles from the city, he should have 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 which have arisen 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.

The dispatch is in entire accord with information previously received by the war department concerning the incident to which General Shafter refers. It is evident from General Shafter's dispatch and from other information in the hands of the war officials that some of the statements in General Garcia's letter to General Shafter were incorrect. It was the understanding of the officials of the war department that General Garcia had been invited to be present at the formalities attending the surrender of Santiago, and this understanding is corroborated by the statements in General Shafter's dispatch today.

General Shafter was given an intimation that it might be wise to make a statement of his relations with Garcia, which could be given to the public in order that any misapprehension concerning those relations which might exist should be corrected. In response to this intimation General Shafter sent the dispatch above quoted to General Alger.

A difficulty resulting from the reference between General Shafter and General Garcia has arisen. The Spanish residents of the city are believed to believe that Shafter's army was to be ordered away from Santiago after the Spanish troops now prisoners have been transferred to Spain. This has given rise to a fear in their minds that they are to be left to the tender mercies of the Cuban rebels if they freed the occupation in Santiago by the American army they are now doubly fearful of the results of its departure.

Appeals have been made to General Shafter not to withdraw the American forces from Santiago, and he has communicated these appeals to the war officials. Assurances have been given to the people of Santiago by the war department through General Shafter that this government will stand squarely by the terms of the president's proclamation relative to the government of the city and province.

A permanent military garrison for Santiago, consisting of the First and Second Immune regiments, has been provided and it will remain there even if General Shafter's corps should be withdrawn. These assurances have been communicated to the Spanish residents of the city and have tended to allay their alarm.

Rear Admiral to Be Retired.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Rear Admiral Norton, commanding the Washington navy yard, will be retired on account of age on the 6th proximo. He will not be relieved of his present command on that account, however, and an order was issued by the navy department today directing him to continue his present duties until otherwise ordered. This action was taken under a statute which authorizes the president to call on retired officers for active service in time of war.

Grants Hereafter Arrives.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—An official dispatch to the war department announces the arrival of General Fred D. Grant's brigade at Newport News this afternoon. The loading of the troops, baggage, etc., will begin tomorrow and the indications are that the brigade will be off for Porto Rico by Tuesday evening.

Spanish Hear From Porto Rico.

Madrid, July 20.—A telegram from Havana says the insurgents attacked a convoy near Pinaras. Four privateers were killed and a captain and eight privates wounded. The government has received a telegram from the governor of Porto Rico, the contents of which have not been made known.

During a heavy wind storm at 1 o'clock Friday morning two box cars, left on the switch here, were blown out onto the main line, stopping half a mile east of the station at Stella. Passenger train No. 2 on the Missouri Pacific, ran into them at 2 o'clock, while moving at a high rate of speed. The engineer, Edward Finucane, and the fireman, Edward Finucane, and the engineer, Edward Finucane, were killed, fracturing his skull, from which he died in three hours. He leaves a sister and aged mother in Kansas City.