

# The Hemingford Herald.

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## SURRENDERS

### American Peace Terms Finally Accepted.

## SPAIN YIELDS TO U.S.

### Queen Regent Weeps While She Signs the Agreement.

### Spanish Dynasty Bows to the Inevitable—The Proctol Next in Order—Blood and Thunder Part of the War Practically Ended.

Madrid Special: The queen regent has approved Spain's reply to President McKinley's demands in the peace negotiations, after a long council with the ministers and leaders of all political parties.

Romero y Robledo asked permission to speak plainly on the terms laid down by President McKinley, and permission being granted, told the queen regent that peace proposed by the terms of the reply to Spain to the American conditions will prove dangerous to the monarchy.

The queen regent was visibly affected, but Sagasta, Campos, the Duke of Tetuan, Silvela and Primo Rivera pressed the queen to accept the inevitable, and then she signed the approval, weeping copiously during the act which signalled Spain's utter defeat.

Washington, D. C., Special: Convinced more than a week ago that Spain had determined to have peace at any price, the semi-official announcements from Madrid that the cabinet has approved the basis of the reply to the peace conditions imposed by this country is accepted by administration officials as authentic.

The general verdict in official circles here is that the war is over. Only formalities are necessary before the official declaration is made. This will probably not happen before Tuesday, Ambassador Cambon, I have reason to believe, has had confirmation through diplomatic channels of the press reports about Spain's acceptance, but he will not be prepared to make formal announcement to the president until the full text of the note which the Madrid cabinet has been at work upon today is cabled to him.

There is no doubt as to the accuracy of the Madrid cable to the effect that Spain's reply will give reason for no further response by the United States. The fact is that the administration will not permit any further dickerings for terms. The president was emphatic on this point at the time of his last conference with Ambassador Cambon. In view of the announcement from Madrid, therefore, it is assumed that Spain has recognized the futility of further attempts to secure better terms and that the Madrid cabinet had determined to accept all the conditions imposed by the United States hitherto accurately outlined in the papers.

All that remains now for bringing about a cessation of hostilities is the promulgation of the protocol embodying the terms proposed by the United States and accepted by Spain. This will be done as soon as Ambassador Cambon presents the note being prepared in Madrid today. Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon have already conferred as to the details of the proposed protocol. There will, therefore, be little delay in its promulgation.

The terms proposed by the United States will be embodied in the protocol in the same language given in the first note to Spain, with one or two minor details yet to be settled between Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon relating to the time of evacuation of Spanish troops from Cuba and Porto Rico.

The administration will allow a reasonable time for the withdrawal of the troops. It is assumed that it will require at least a month or six weeks for Spain to provide transports for the embarkation of her forces and that it will take three or four months at least to complete the evacuation. This will be entirely satisfactory to the administration, as it will obviate the sending of American troops to Havana and other points in Cuba until fall, when the health conditions are better.

It is understood that the proposed protocol will name Paris as the place for the meeting of the commissioners to settle the questions relating to the Philippines. In anticipation of Spain's acceptance of our terms the authorities have maintained a status pro during the past few days in regard to military and naval movements, except in Porto Rico, where General Miles has been going on steadily with his military operations, but with the full knowledge that he would receive orders almost any day to cease hostilities.

The failure of Henry Claude Fuller, a London stock broker, is announced.

## SICK SOLDIERS RETURNING

### American Troops at Santiago Start Back Home.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9.—The work of embarking the American troops for shipment to the isolated camp at Montauk Point, Long Island, begins today. Three transports are awaiting to receive the first regiments of cavalry and Rough Riders. Probably 700 men in all will be sent away in the first consignment of the sick. The most suffering is from calenture, a native fever, which, while it is not as deadly as yellow fever, is more painful and weakening. The characteristics of the disease are a high fever, the temperature ranging from 100 to 105, with pains in every bone of the body and delirium. The treatment consists of profuse sweating and total abstinence from food for five or six days. A patient is given all the water he can drink, however. After the fever has commenced to subside twenty to fifty grains of quinine are given daily. William Astor Chanler has received as high as seventy grains of quinine daily.

The reports today show that 30 per cent of the men in all the camps to the east and south of Santiago are unfit for duty. The hospitals are completely filled with cases and many men who are not in the hospital are unable to work. There have been four deaths from calenture among the soldiers during the last four days. Following are the victims: William Cheevers, company I, private; Gus Graham, company L, private; Stewart Williams, hospital corps; Sergeant Young, company E.

There have been no deaths among the Rough Riders, save those who were killed in battle. The number of sick is now much larger than at any other time. Exposed to the fever, the tropical sun and the heavy night dews, all are anxious to get away, believing they cannot get well here. All hospitals, regimental and division, corps and Red Cross, are filled. Eighty officers are sick with calenture and from their wounds at the Club National, which has been transformed into a Red Cross hospital under charge of Miss Wheeler, daughter of General Wheeler. Six noble young women are caring for the men here. All the sick will be sent home as rapidly as transports can carry them.

## CHANCE TO LOOT THE U. S.

### War Claims of All Kinds Now Being Filed.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—The announcement that the United States government will assume liability for the claims of the insurgents against the Spanish government on account of injuries and damages sustained in the Cuban insurrection has caused the filing of a large number of claims with the state department. Very many of these are not based upon events occurring during the last rebellion, but date back for very many years and relate to excess customs collections, damages sustained through municipal maladministration, alleged illegal confinement and such things.

On the other hand, there are now Spanish claims to the amount of \$5,000,000 against the United States that, in event of a joint commission being authorized, would be proper offsets to many Americans here. A large number of these claims are made by Spanish subjects on account of property destroyed or appropriated by the confederate troops during the civil war, thus having exactly the same basis as a number of claims filed by American citizens against the Spanish government for property seized or destroyed by insurgents in Cuba. Another class of these claims is of recent date, flowing from the abortive efforts of the commissioners and special courts created by congress to settle the "Florida claims." It is probable that in the adjustment of peace terms, our government will ignore all claims save those preferred by American citizens for losses sustained in Cuba, allowing the others to be arranged for later on by a joint commission.

## LION ROARS AT BEAR.

### England and Russia Growing at Each Other.

London Special: There has been no relief in the Anglo-Russian tension. In the last twenty-four hours extreme uneasiness has been created by alarmists through an inspired article in Standard, which asserts that Salisbury has taken up a position from which he will on no account recede, and that it would mean ruin to British prestige throughout Asia were he to do so.

At the same time it is pointed out that the matter in dispute, but for the principle involved, is altogether too trifling to warrant plunging into a frightful war crisis, and that it has now arisen is held to be the direct result of Salisbury's perpetual yielding to Russian diplomacy, by which Russia has been emboldened to adopt a position from which it finds it as difficult to recede as England.

Among Salisbury's supporters there is, however, a belief that he will never take the responsibility for war, while the queen is also a powerful influence in the same pacific direction.

## TEXAS DAY AT OMAHA.

### Thursday, August 18, at Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Texas day at the Trans-Mississippi exposition has been fixed for Thursday, August 18. Governor Culbertson will head a party of distinguished Texans to Omaha on this occasion, and it is expected that a large number of citizens from the Lone Star state will take advantage of the low railroad rates which have been put into effect from all Texas points to Omaha and return to visit the exposition. The rates for Texas day are exceptionally low, and there will probably be no better opportunity for Texas people to visit the great western show.

The Texas exhibit at Omaha is one that every Texan may be proud of, and it is calling forth much inquiry concerning the great agricultural advantages and resources of the state. The display was placed in position in the western end of the Agricultural building largely through the efforts of the Houston Business League and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway association. Texas is greatly interested in the success of this exposition, especially from a commercial standpoint, and residents of the state show their appreciation of this fact.

The Trans-Mississippi exposition surpasses in interest the recent efforts at Atlanta and Nashville, and as regards beauty and general excellence it can stand a comparison with the World's fair at Chicago and the fair at Paris. Its object is to show the wonderful development of what used to be known a generation ago as the Great American desert, and is now a flourishing empire of 22,000,000 people. A visit of a week or two to Omaha between now and the end of October will never be regretted by anyone.

Three days before Texas day at the exposition is to Wheelmen's day. Officers of the League of American Wheelmen are interesting themselves on this occasion, and wheelmen from all parts of the country are expected to be present on August 15. August 19, the day following Texas day, will be Colored Americans' day, and a celebration will be arranged which will make the day a memorable one. The Indian congress will be in full swing during August, and this feature alone will make the exposition worthy of a visit. Almost all the remaining Indian tribes will be represented, and there will be a presentation of their native life such as has never been attempted before and can probably never be accomplished again.

## COMING EVENTS.

### List of Special Days at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

- August 9.—Iowa Knights of Pythias day.
  - August 10.—Red Men's day.
  - August 11.—Tennessee Red Men's day.
  - August 13.—St. Joseph day.
  - August 15.—Business and Fraternal associations' day.
  - August 15.—Wheelmen's day.
  - August 18.—Texas day.
  - August 19.—Colored Americans' day.
  - August 23.—Des Moines day.
  - August 25.—Sioux City day.
  - August 27.—Bohemian day.
  - August 30.—Missouri day.
  - August 31.—Greek Letter societies day.
  - September 1.—Kansas day.
  - September 2.—Peach day.
  - September 3.—Editors' day.
  - September 5.—Labor day.
  - September 7.—Port Arthur day.
  - September 8.—Fraternal Union of America day.
  - September 9.—Lumbermen's, Woodmen of the world and Rocky Ford Melon day.
  - September 10.—New Mexico day.
  - September 12.—Montana day.
  - September 14.—National Shriners' and Utah day.
  - September 15.—New England day.
  - September 16.—Oklahoma and Grape day.
  - September 17.—Railroad day.
  - September 18 and 19.—Modern Woodmen days.
  - September 20 and 21.—Iowa days.
  - September 24.—Commercial Travelers' day.
  - October 1.—Chicago day.
  - October 6.—P. E. O. society and New York day.
  - September 7.—Knox College day.
  - September 8.—Twin City day (St. Paul and Minneapolis).
  - September 13.—Knights of Pythias day.
  - September 17.—I. O. O. F. day.
  - September 18.—Tennessee day.
  - September 20.—Denver day.
  - Other special days to be announced later.
- Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 6.—The Official Gazette contains a proclamation announcing that voting on the plebiscite for the prohibition will take place on September 20, and the writs, which are dated August 5, will be returnable on November 2.
- Rev. Mr. Preachleigh—Yes, my friend, every man can be born again.
- Chicago—Say, if you can give the snap away how it's done our city government will pay you a handsome royalty.

## PORTORICAN VICTORY

### General Haines Captures the Town of Guayama.

### The Singing of the Spanish Bullets Cheeked By the Deadly Work of Dynamite Guns—General Miles' Report.

Washington, D. C., Special: The first news dispatch came to the war department from General Miles. It was as follows:

"Ponce, Aug. 6.—General Brooke reports Haines' brigade, Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois captured Guayama yesterday; slight skirmish with enemy in and about town; enemy's strength estimated at about 500; not ascertained if any of them regulars; resistance not strong. Private John O. Cordero wounded below the knee. C. W. Riffe, both legs below thigh; T. W. Wolcott, right foot; none serious; all Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed; two wounded so far as known. MILES."

Guayama, Porto Rico, Special: After a sharp skirmish with 400 Spaniards, in which three Americans were wounded, the town of Guayama, the principal point on the southwestern coast of Porto Rico, was captured by General Haines.

Our men had to fight their way through Spanish bullets in order to get into the town, and they were forced to repel an attack made by the Spaniards soon after the town had fallen. This they did with marked success, and the stars and stripes now float over another American possession.

All of the three Americans who were wounded in the skirmish before Guayama are privates in the Fourth Ohio regiment. John O. Cordero of company C was shot in the right leg below the knee; C. W. Riffe of company A was shot through both thighs, and in the foot. None of the men are dangerously hurt. One dead Spaniard and two wounded have been found by our men. It is not known what other casualties the enemy had.

The Fourth Ohio, Colonel Colt, and the Third Illinois, Colonel Bennett, with two dynamite guns, all under command of General Haines, composed the expedition that moved out on the Guayama road from Arroyo at 8 o'clock in the morning. General Haines ordered his men to advance cautiously, and their progress was slow.

When the Americans had reached a point about three miles from Arroyo they were viciously attacked on both their right and left flanks. Colonel Colt's Ohio troops, who were leading the advance, were splendidly handled and did telling work against the enemy. The Spaniards for a time managed to conceal themselves behind barricades, but the Americans soon got at them and poured a terrible fire in their direction.

### SPANIARDS RETREAT.

It was impossible for the Spaniards long to withstand this fire and they soon retreated.

As the American troops entered the town they found it practically deserted. All of the houses had been closed, and the Ohio regiment raised its colors over the town hall.

A crowd of citizens soon gathered about the invading troops and welcomed them with enthusiasm.

While this demonstration was under way the Spaniards returned, making a heavy attack on the town from the north. The Fourth Ohio was sent out to engage the enemy, and a hot fight between the two bodies of troops took place during the next two hours. Two dynamite guns finally were put in position by the Americans and five shots were fired. These completely silenced the enemy and our men are now holding the town securely.

General Haines has been considerable in the treatment of his men and has matters well in hand. He says he does not need reinforcements at present in order to retain the advantages gained in the day's operations.

The conduct of the Ohio men under fire was admirable. When the first attack came they displayed no evidences of nervousness. Being armed with Krag-Jorgensen, they considered themselves a match for the Spaniards.

The dynamite battery, in charge of Captain Totter, company F, Fourth Ohio, did excellent service.

Private Teahrman of company C, Fourth Pennsylvania, died of typhoid fever. A hospital has been established in the municipal cockpit, although few of the American troops are sick.

London Special: The Madrid correspondent of the Sunday Times says: "Spain's answer will accept all the American terms, except that regarding the Cuban debt. The government will fight this point on the ground that in all other sessions of territory by one nation to another the ceded territory has carried with it its own debt or the proportion belonging to the nation by which it is ceded."

"President McKinley will receive the answer Monday, or at the latest, Tuesday."

Senor Sagasta, in conferring with politicians and generals, follows the example of Senor Castelar in 1873. His objects are twofold, to divide the responsibility for the decision and to avoid the convocation of the cortes."

## CONDITION IN HAVANA.

### Horse Meat is Selling at One Dollar a Pound.

New York Special: Accounts of the condition of affairs in Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas have been given by passengers of the steamer Fridtjof Nansen, which has arrived from Sagua. It brought twenty-nine refugees, most of whom were Spaniards, who had made all sorts of sacrifices to escape from the island in anticipation of its being controlled by the insurgents. Many of them were well supplied with funds, having turned all their available property into cash. They paid \$200 each for passage. Almost all those aboard being Spanish sympathizers, a meeting was held in the saloon while the ship was off Barnegat, N. J., at which a majority pledged themselves to refuse to give any information to Americans regarding the condition of things in Cuba. A few, however, consented to talk after they got ashore, but even they were unwilling to permit their names to be used.

One woman, who had reached Sagua by rail from Havana, said that the condition of affairs in the capital was deplorable and was daily growing worse. "There is plenty of money," she said, "but of what use is it when it will hardly purchase anything? It is impossible to get beef at any price and even horse flesh costs \$1 a pound. Bread costs 25 cents a pound and is very bad at that. Eggs, which are brought in from the country in small quantities, cost 35 cents each. The supply of condensed milk is practically exhausted and the little left is sold at \$2 a can such as you buy here for 10 cents. On an average ten to twelve persons are found dead of starvation in the streets every day and this takes no account of the scores who daily die of hunger in the houses. No words can describe the horrors of Las Fesos, the place at the foot of the Prado, where the reconcentrados are herded together. I was told that there were no less than 4,000 of these miserable people in the place when I came away and they are dying by hundreds, for, of course, nothing is being done for their relief, even the government has not enough food for its own soldiers. Worse than this, the officials beat and abuse them shamefully."

### COAL ABOUT GONE.

"A few gas lamps are still burning in the streets, but the electric lights are only lighted on Thursday nights, when there is music in the Parque Centrale. What a ghastly mockery those band concerts are with so many people starving to death within sound of the music. All the theaters are closed, and their lobbies are nightly crowded with the homeless poor. Wine is the only thing in the city that is plentiful and cheap, so that even the poor can get a little at times. Almost all the stores in Weyler and O'Reilly streets are closed, as are the principal hotels. The stock of coal is almost completely exhausted, and for a few days the local trains that run to Vedado, past the Santa Clara battery, were stopped for want of fuel. They are now burning wood, but even that will soon be gone."

Juan Zarraga Zarte said: "I do not know anything of the condition of things in Havana, but I do know that there is much misery at Cardenas and Matanzas. Things, however, might be worse, considering the stringency of the blockade. Much starvation has been avoided by the foresight of the merchants, who, in anticipation of the outbreak of the war, laid in large stores of provisions. Of course they have sold at high prices, and I heard of one man who made \$400,000 in a speculation in flour in Sagua. All the stores which have provisions are kept under guard by soldiers to prevent starving people from looting them. Every one is tired of the war and on all hands one hears prayers that peace will soon come."

The Nansen brought up a cargo of sugar, which it discharged at Williamsburg. It also brought 365 bales of tobacco and 322 cases of cigars. This was the first cargo of sugar reaching the United States since the surrender of Santiago.

## SHORT BITS.

The Dawes commission has begun taking the census of Indians in the Indian territory.

The captain and mate of the Kenilworth were not murdered at sea, but asphyxiated by gases from a burning cargo.

Prof. Lenbach says he has not been allowed to paint a picture of Bismarck, and a cast of his features was not taken.

Partial returns from sixty out of sixty-six Alabama counties indicate a democratic majority of between 50,000 and 60,000.

George Tod, a wealthy resident of New York, committed suicide by jumping from a tenth story window in the Hotel Majestic.

If the coal operators of the Pittsburg district do not conform with the terms of the Chicago agreement by August 10, 5,000 miners will be ordered to strike.

William David Murray, fourth earl of Mansfield, is dead. He was born in 1806, has been a lord of the treasury and a lord high commissioner of the Church of Scotland.

## FOR GARRISON DUTY.

### The Volunteer Army will Not Be Disbanded.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Assuming that Spain has decided to accept our terms for the negotiation of peace it is expected that the peace agreement will be formally completed by the first of next week and that hostilities will be suspended at once.

This will not be followed at an early date by the disbanding of the army, but on the contrary, the period before signing of the formal peace treaty and its ratification by the senate will be devoted to perfecting a complete and effective organization of the army and cleaning, repairing and placing in perfect condition all the vessels of the navy.

The sick and wounded of the army who are regarded as incapacitated for further service will probably be given their discharges at an early day. The men who are in good condition, or are suffering temporary disabilities, will be held together and put in the best possible shape for service.

A part of the forces sent to Porto Rico will be kept there and others sent to Havana and other Cuban cities for garrison duty.

It is regarded as quite probable that some of the best of Shafter's army, after thorough recuperation in the United States, may have to be sent again to Cuba. The so-called "immunes," who will take the place of General Shafter's forces at Santiago, are not in many cases, it is believed, really immune, and it therefore is probable that some of them will fall victims to the climate.

The regiment sent to relieve Shafter, whether actually immune or not, will land there under much better conditions than Shafter's army. Shafter's forces had to land in the face of the enemy, and their rapid advance involved a sacrifice of all the comforts and many of the necessities, even, of field life. They were compelled to the utmost exhaustion and subjected to the most terrible hardships, which affected their physical strength and rendered them readily subject to fever. The troops sent to relieve them will be provided with every comfort possible under the circumstances, will not be called upon to endure exhausting fatigue and exposure, and will be provided with shelter, wholesome food and sufficient medical attention.

Moreover, after our terms of peace have been accepted, the whole island will come under our control and it is believed that the men under Garcia at Santiago may be made use of to occupy localities on the island from which all the Spanish forces have been withdrawn, thus lessening the need of American troops.

It is known that Gomez contemplates being called upon for such service, and it is believed no difficulty will arise, provided the insurgents are not brought in direct contact with the Spanish soldiers who have been disarmed.

## A FIST-BLOW KILLS.

### South Omaha Fist Fight Ends Fatally.

With a blow of his fist Harry Hultzman, a lad of 19 years, killed Frank Hannonhofer in this city Saturday afternoon.

Hannonhofer, who was a blacksmith helper at the Cudahy packing plant, had been drinking heavily. Yesterday afternoon he was extremely quarrelsome. Going to Welsh's livery stable at the west end of the L street viaduct he first became involved in a quarrel with Frank Wide, one of the stablemen.

A little later he met Harry Hultzman in front of the stable and spoke to him in a threatening manner. Hultzman was unwilling to endure the epithets which the drunken man used to revile him and the two were soon engaged in a rough and tumble fight. It did not last long. As poor Hannonhofer rushed his opponent swung a terrific blow on the neck. Hannonhofer sank to the ground with a moan.

For a few seconds none of the spectators thought that the blow had seriously injured Hannonhofer. But when the unfortunate man did not revive, and a doctor was hastily summoned to the scene. Before he arrived Hannonhofer was dead.

He was apparently a strong, healthy man, but the blow was a terrific one and the blood vessels in the brain were ruptured by its force. This was discovered last evening when Dr. Schiavie held a post mortem examination and gave the cause of death as cerebral hemorrhage. Coroner Swanson of Omaha was informed of the strange death of Hannonhofer and directed Undertaker Brewer to take charge of the remains.

Hannonhofer was a married man and his wife and two children survive him. After the fight Hultzman ran away, but later he went to the police station and surrendered. He is an employe of the Omaha Packing company and was reputed to be a hard fighter. As soon as he had given himself up, Chief Brennan, fearing trouble, took his prisoner to Omaha, where he placed him in the county jail. A charge of manslaughter has been preferred against him by the police of this city.