

# The Hemingford Herald.

VOLUME IV.

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## NOT ALL SURRENDER

### TERMS OF CAPITULATION OF MANILA.

**General Merritt Sends in an Official Report—Only City, Bay and Harbor Surrendered Under Agreement.**

Washington, D. C., Special: This cable dispatch has just been given out by the war department:

"Cable now working to this point." The dispatch was dated Manila and signed Merritt. There were no particulars to those given out at the war department, but it was construed to mean either that messages had been sent through by means of picking up the cable or that the repair boat Recorder had arrived and put the cable in working order.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—The war department posted the following cablegram from General Merritt giving the terms of the capitulation of Manila:

Hong Kong, Aug. 20.—Adjutant General, Washington: The following are the terms of the capitulation:

"The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, United States army, American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his excellency, Don Fermin Jandines, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following: "First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

"Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public houses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to the staff officers designated by the United States.

**ARMS RETURNED.** "Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

"Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion, shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city, or when the American army evacuates.

"Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

**AMERICA'S PROTECTION.** "Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

"F. W. GREENE, Brigadier General of Volunteers, United States Army.

"B. L. LAMBERTSON, Captain, United States Navy.

"CHARLES A. WHITTIER, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General.

"E. H. BROWDER, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate.

"NICHOLAS DE LA FENA, Auditor General, Excta.

"CARLOS REYES, Colonel of Ingenieros.

"JOSEPH E. MARIA OLAQUEN, Felia de Estado Major.

MERRITT.

**Spanish Spy Entertained.**

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 23.—Joseph Castellanos, alias George Edouard Vanderbilt, arrested at Tampa, Fla., three months ago as a Spanish spy, and since that time imprisoned at Fort McPherson, was given his liberty, together with three other suspected. The men quickly separated and "Vanderbilt," clad in the Cuban uniform which he wore when arrested, came to town. His reception here was so demonstrative that he was placed in Central police station for safety, where his numerous wounds were dressed.

## NATIVES' REVENGE.

### Enraged Porto Ricans After the Dons.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 23.—The Porto Ricans continue to be turbulent, and the rough element still makes nightly attacks upon the Spanish cafes. A crowd of roughs raided a Spanish store on the Plaza, but the mob was quickly dispersed by Colonel Clouse, who went into the thick of the crowd with a drawn revolver and arrested two of rioters. The crowds are easily handled, and no damage of any kind has been done here.

The newspaper, La Estrella Solitaria, has been suppressed for publishing an article calling upon Porto Ricans to avenge themselves. There is danger of more trouble in the country districts. Twenty-nine houses of the town of Coto were burned by Porto Ricans. Two other houses were torn down and the bank and all of the business houses were looted. Coto is a small town five miles from Ponce. Half of the population are Spanish and the stores belonged to them.

The night watchman who was on guard was held up at 5 o'clock in the morning, by three Porto Ricans, who pushed a revolver in his face and threatened to kill him. The watchman ran away and the men then lighted torches and began to destroy property. They chopped in doors, tore off and smashed in blinds and finally set fire to one block of the finest buildings in the town, owned by Spaniards and containing all the business of the place.

**VILLAGERS TERRORIZED.** The native villagers were terrorized and at first joined the assailants, who began looting and burning buildings and setting fire to others. A mule train of the Nineteenth regular infantry came along the road while the fire was at its height and was stopped by the flames. The men of the train could do nothing but look on while the mob, every minute growing larger by accessions from the native villagers, went from house to house, destroying everything it could get hold of.

The Spanish residents fled to the woods, though the mob offered no harm to their persons. The bank stood in the middle of the business block. The mob attacked the building with pickaxes and shovels and succeeded in smashing in the vault, but they got very little cash. After rifling the vault of its contents the mob set fire to the building, the crowd cheering as the flames rose in the air, and yelling "Death to Spain!" "Death to the Spanish," etc. When the disorder was at its height Major Parkhill of General Wilson's staff came along on his way from Ponce to the front, and Lieutenant Lawton, with thirty-one men of the Eighteenth infantry, also came up. They started in with fixed bayonets and corraled thirty-three of the rioters.

Only two of the mob were armed, but they did not offer to shoot. The members of the mob were good-natured. They laughed at the soldiers and seemed to think the whole affair a joke.

The watchman was caught with the rest. He said he knew two of the men who started the riot, and under threat of death he gave their names. The soldiers are looking for them and have captured a lot of suspects at Juana Diaz. The town is guarded by soldiers. The houses which were burned were all owned by Spaniards. The outrages are one of a series that has taken place since the signing of the protocol.

The first was committed by Spaniards in a little town in the western end of the island, where a lot of Porto Ricans were killed. The natives have been looking for vengeance ever since and reports have been received daily from towns outlying Ponce of assaults on Spanish persons and destruction of their property by natives.

The military authorities are taking hold now and will put a stop to the violence, even if shooting is necessary.

The warships withdrawn from Ponce were the Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite and Wasp, which went to Guanica. The others have gone to Guantanamo. The reason for the ships going to Guanica is that the harbor there is safe in case of a hurricane, while the harbor at Ponce is not.

**Carnival of Crime.**

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 23.—The carnival of crime inaugurated in Arkansas several weeks ago continues without abatement. At Paragould, Henry L. Bramlet was asleep in his bed when an unknown assassin crept into his window and shot him, killing him instantly. There is no clew.

A terrible cutting affray in which two prominent farmers figured, is reported from Carroll county. R. C. Massey accused a neighbor named Phillips of making derogatory remarks concerning him. The men fought with knives and Phillips was fatally stabbed.

The decomposed body of a well dressed man was found near Blackville in Conway county. The head was entirely severed from the body. The body was identified and there is no clew to the murder.

Alvin Smith, a young farmer, was found near Mount Pleasant suffering from a fractured skull. He died without regaining consciousness.

## THAT BUSINESS MEN'S CIRCULAR.

### The Horrible Things They Predicted Four Years Ago If the "Demo-Pops" were Elected.

**But the Reform Administration Causes Every One of these "Business Men" Calamity Howlers to Admit Their Foolishness.**

Lincoln, Neb.—Special.—Four years ago populism in Nebraska was an experiment in so far as it concerned state government. In many counties, however, the forces of reform had been in power for a sufficiently long time to demonstrate their superiority over the republican party in all that pertains to good government; but in great many of the eastern counties, the state the republican habit had become almost chronic. For the first time in the history of populism in Nebraska it had the loyal support of the real democratic party on a portion of the state ticket; this was the beginning of fusion. It had also the support of a large contingent of the better element in the republican party for governor only—the republican nominee being distasteful to all patriotic republicans who knew his record. The outlook for at least partial populist success was bright.

Then it was that renegade democrats joined hands with the lawless element of the republican party and, forming an alleged society with the pretentious title of "The Business Men's Association of Nebraska," sent out many hundred thousand circulars to the real business

men who the business world has no confidence, and favor the unsound, radical and unsafe theories of the populists, we thereby drive from the state the foreign capital now here, and deter all from further investments among us.

"To elect the populist ticket is to discredit Nebraska in the eyes of the world; it is to proclaim that those who boast of their hostility to capital are in the majority in our commonwealth; it is to discourage enterprise; to suspend our progress; to cause a heavy shrinkage of values; to raise our rates of interest; to make long time loans difficult or impossible to obtain; to make the name of our state a byword of reproach, and to vie with Kansas and Colorado for the humiliation of being the most discredited state in the union.

"To prevent such misfortune, to arouse among the voters of this state such an active, honest public sentiment as will, finding its expression through the ballot, preclude the possibility of populist supremacy in Nebraska, this association has been formed. The personality of candidates or not controlling when the issue is between honest, economic principles on one side, and

desires to do that. They know that it has caused "depression" in the "business" of leasing school lands to political republicans and allowing the rentals to go uncollected; but the real business men do not deprecate the "depression," because it means lighter school taxes. It was not the reputation of the state which was really in danger, but the reputation of many a republican was "at stake," as later developments have shown.

Paraphrasing the words of the circular, "To elect the populist ticket is to discredit the republican party in the eyes of the world;" that was true in 1894 and 1896; it is true today. In one sense, Nebraska did barely escape being discredited in the eyes of the world because of the election of the populist ticket. That election exposed republican corruption, extravagance, thievery and inability to administer good government; and it was only the splendid and honest character of the populist administration which averted the danger.

Some "enterprises" have been discouraged. It is not possible now to deliver a state institution six carloads of coal and collect pay for ten, as was the practice under republican administration; but reputable coal dealers do not find their business "discouraged" because of that fact. The traffic in silver inkstands at \$10 each, paper fasteners by the hundred thousand, adjustable pocket shears at \$9 per dozen, steel pens by the hundred gross, and red ink in lots of two dozen quarts, another favorite republican method of looting the state, has been injured under populist administration; but the

## HOPE FOR A DISPUTE

### SPAIN'S CHANCE TO BETTER ITS CONDITION.

**The "European Powers" will Take a Hand in the Peace Negotiations if Opportunity is Offered Them.**

Madrid, Aug. 23.—It may be of the highest importance for the United States government to define forthwith its intentions with regard to the Philippine islands and the Cuban debt. Those are the questions upon which Spain and America seem certain to clash in the Paris peace commission. Disputing over them threatens to make the negotiations drag until Europe may seek to thrust itself upon the contending "peacemakers" as an arbitrator. The Madrid government is hoping for great things from disputation.

Many who are familiar with international affairs believe that if the government at Washington would state clearly in advance the position it will take on those points, the effect upon continental countries, and likewise upon Spain itself, would be highly beneficial to the American cause. For instance, those persons says, Spain might reconsider its present intention to press the Cuban debt upon the Paris commission were it known that the American members will be instructed not to discuss the subject. If the Americans ignore that debt, they argue, there will be no way for Spain to shrink its payment except by defaulting or repudiating it. It issued the bonds, offering Cuba as collateral without Cuba's consent, got the money and spent it. If Spain loses the security which was offered and accepted, it will be an affair for Spain and the bondholders to settle among themselves, unless America takes it up in the negotiations.

Then Europe's chief interest in the negotiations will feebly diminish, certain diplomats assert privately, if it is made plain that the Philippine islands will not be on the market. As long as the rivals for the control of the far east see a chance for getting any or all of those islands by coercion, purchase or otherwise, they will employ every means of obtaining the coveted possessions. If America announces that it means to see that the islands shall be free, either under a reformed government by Spain, an American protectorate or otherwise, Europe, knowing ones declare, will keep its fingers out of the fire.

### Retail Liquor Dealers.

Omaha, Aug. 22.—One of the biggest crowds of liquor men ever gathered in one place is expected here at the national congress of Retail Liquor Dealers, which is to meet in this city from August 23 to 27. These assemblies of liquor men in the past have usually been devoted almost wholly to having a good time and the same may be looked for here, particularly as there is the Trans-Mississippi exposition for an attraction. Three days out of the six are to be given over to the exposition. The bringing of this convention here was due to the active efforts of the Omaha delegates to the convention of last year.

General hospitality will constitute the main feature—in fact, about the only feature—of the first two days, winding up with a reception by the Krug Brewing company. The meeting proper of the convention will be held at Creighton hall on August 24, at which a few matters of trade interest will be discussed and the officers elected for the ensuing year. The next three days will be spent at the exposition, varied with entertainments by the Omaha Brewing association, the Metz Bros. Brewing company and the South Omaha Brewing company.

### Fleishich Crime.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 23.—A special to the Telegraph from Americus, Ga., says: The most fleishich crime in the history of Sumter county or the whole state was committed at Friendship, twelve miles west of here, last night.

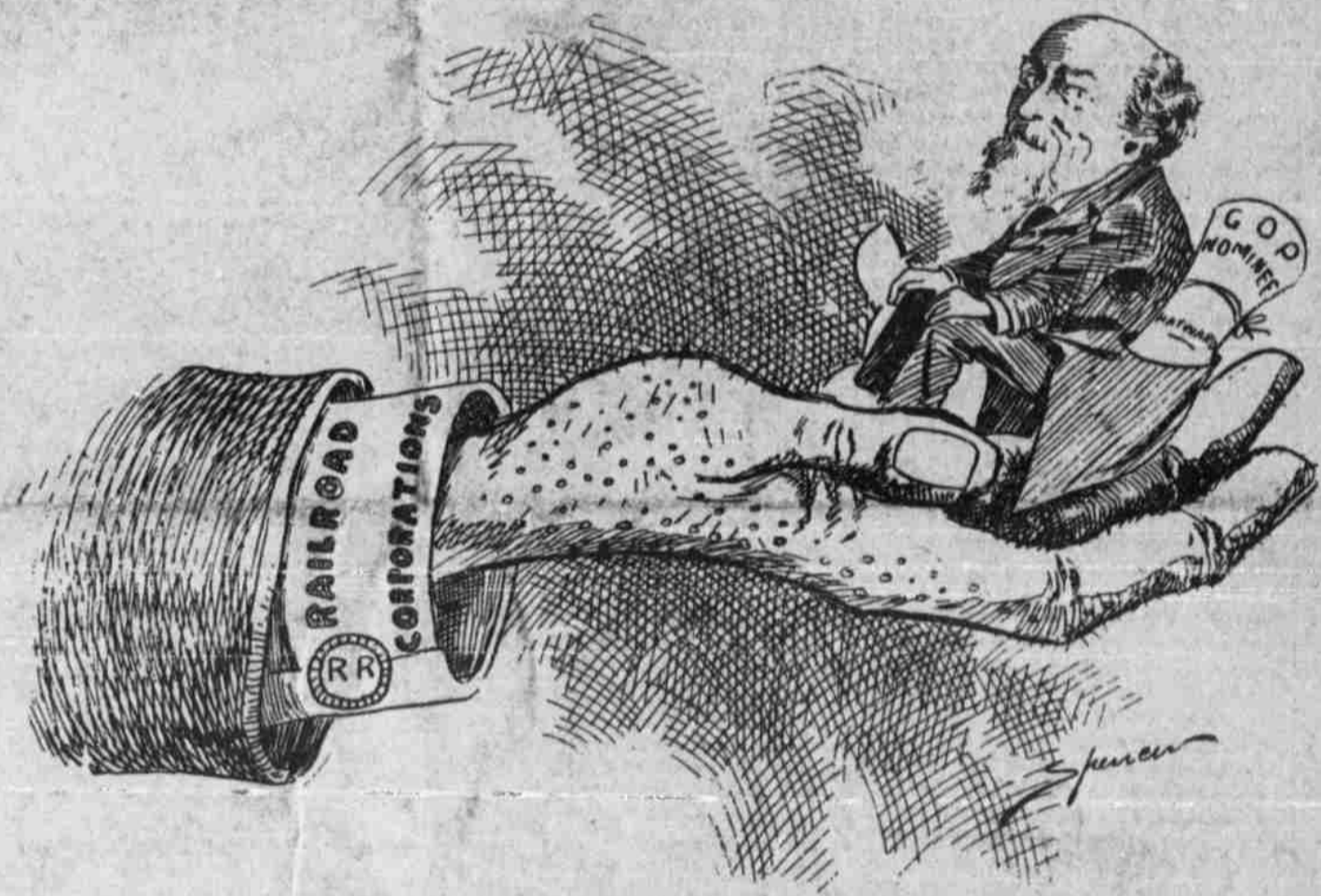
Mrs. James McGarry and her son, James Boone, were murdered by a negro with an ax while they were in their beds.

After this double murder the fiend caught a negro, tied her to a tree in the woods and mutilated her in a shocking manner. She died, but not until she had told the murderer's name.

A crowd at once started after the fiend. He was caught late in the evening and promptly lynched.

### On Lookout Mountain.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Colonel Bills was on Lookout Mountain looking for a camping place for the Second Nebraska and Sixth United States volunteers. The purpose is to march the two regiments to the summit of the mountain and camp there for several days. The men of the Second Nebraska are dissatisfied at Camp Thomas and want to move. The number of sick in the regiment is increasing rapidly.



(From World-Herald.)

"THE RAILROADS WILL NOT LET ME RUN FOR CONGRESS"—M. L. Hayward, republican nominee for governor

ness men throughout the state. In view of what has occurred in state politics and state government since 1894, it is interesting at this time to read that circular:

"The Business Men's Association of Nebraska, Omaha, Oct. 18, 1894.—Nebraska's Prosperity Paramount to Party Politics. To the Voters of Nebraska: Four years ago prohibition threatened the prosperity of Nebraska. The business men of Omaha and the state, without regard to party affiliation, then united in a determined effort to ward off the danger, and, largely through their efforts, prohibition was defeated.

"Today Nebraska is threatened with populist domination. As business men, regardless of partisan politics, we again unite to avert the blight and business depression which the supremacy of populism would entail upon our state.

"Our character, reputation, credit and business relations as a state are determined by our acts and conduct as a body. If we collectively act in accord with unsound or dishonest business principles, if we favor repudiation of our debts, or evidence a desire and intention to legislate in unfair hostility toward our creditors, we shall receive, as we shall deserve, the condemnation of the business world. In such event all creditors would refuse to make new loans and to extend the time of those already made. Capital would discontinue business relations within our state. The development of our resources, the growth of our industries, the extension of our commercial relations all will meet with sudden and lasting check if once the people of the state elect the populist ticket and thus show themselves in sympathy with the desperate and discredited doctrines of those who openly avow themselves the enemies of capital.

"On next election day the citizens of Nebraska will stand at the parting of the ways. Our acts will then manifest our disposition in respect to our business obligations. We then enroll ourselves either in favor of sound business principles or in opposition thereto. By our votes on that day we indicate to the business world our character as a state, and our reputation will be made or marred according to the wisdom or folly of our choice.

"The importance of the situation cannot be overestimated. Throughout the business centers of our country the action of our state will be closely watched. If we elect state officers in on the other, doctrines repudiated by the commercial world.

"Following the signature to this circular are the names of several hundred prominent men of Omaha, republican politicians and office holders of Douglas county and Omaha. One of the signers is today serving a long sentence in the Nebraska penitentiary for applying too judiciously his "sound" business principles, not "repudiated by the commercial world."

Notwithstanding this united and determined effort to defeat the populist ticket, Judge Holcomb was elected by a comfortable majority over his blue-shirted opponent. Had Governor Holcomb been defeated in 1894 it is probable that the lying statements of the circular above quoted might never have been rebutted.

In 1896, the democrats, thoroughly purged of their "assistant republican" element, standing upon a national platform so nearly populist that none but a populist could detect the difference, joined hands with their populist brethren in a determined effort to rid the state of republican barnacles. Joined with both were republicans who could not follow the gold standard will-o'-the-wisp their party began following at St. Louis that year.

The state victory gained by the allied forces of reform and good gov-

ernment is too recent to be forgotten. Conservative republican and democrat-business men of Nebraska who in 1894 honestly believed in the statements and predictions made in the quoted circular, may now indulge in a quiet laugh at their own credulity and find much food for thought by reading it over again carefully.

Just as in 1894, "Nebraska's Prosperity is Paramount to Party Politics." "Today Nebraska is threatened with populist domination," but business men who do legitimate business are not frightened. They do not fear the "blight and business depression which the supremacy of populism would entail upon our state." They know that populism has "blighted the business" of discounting state warrants; but those who bid on supplies for state institutions know that every dollar in state warrants they get in exchange for their goods will net them over 100 cents. They know it has "blighted the business" of drawing state money of bogus claims; but no honest business man real business men who pay for these things through taxation will hardly complain. No \$12,000 purchase of old Cobby statutes has been made by the reform administration; yet the State Journal company still lives to lie about populists and democrats.

"Progress" in some lines has been "suspended." Progressive robbery of insurance companies, under the guise of authority, and escape from punishment under the pretext of "no authority," has been "suspended." Progress in stealing the heritage of the school children of Nebraska has also been "suspended." But among the business men of Nebraska are heard no murmurings of discontent because of these suspensions.

Voters of Nebraska, read the circular over once more; ponder over the statements; then look up the records and see how the predictions of these would-be prophets have been fulfilled. You will be told similar things this fall. And you will not be deceived again.

CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE.