

## LAWTON TURNS BACK

General with His Expedition is Ordered to Return to Manila.

WILL START ON THE TREAT AT ONCE

All Territory Taken Immediately

CAPTURED LAUNCHES WILL BE RETURNED

Lawton Says that One Hundred Thousand Troops are Needed.

NECESSARY TO COMBAT THE GUERRILLAS

Insurgents are Concentrating in Large Numbers at Northern End of Lake Near Pasig and Chinese Take to Flight.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)  
MANILA, April 16.—(New York World Telegram Special Telegram.)—Lawton's expedition has been ordered to Manila and he will return immediately. All territory taken by Lawton will be returned to their former owners, from whom the Philippines took them. Lawton authorized this statement at Pasig this morning.

"The present prospect is that 100,000 troops will be necessary to pacify the islands. The difficulties are those of fighting guerrillas in a tropical country. With a brigade I could force my way to the end of the island if I did not have to hold the ground traversed. But leaving garrisons behind soon eats up my force. I regret the evacuation of the territory taken."

PALMER.  
MANILA, April 16.—During the absence of Major General Lawton's expedition to the Santa Cruz district, on the southeastern side of Laguna de Bay, the insurgents have been concentrating at the northern end of the lake, near Pasig, and the American scouts report that several thousand are already there.

General Lawton's expedition is now on its way back.

Two hundred and fifty Chinamen from Santa Cruz have arrived here. They left the town, owing to their fear that the rebels, on re-entering it, would weak vengeance upon them for favoring the Americans.

MANILA, April 17.—10:50 a. m.—Major General Lawton's expedition to the Laguna de Bay district reached Manila this morning, bringing all the men and the captured insurgent boats. His object, the capture of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power, throughout the lake region, have been attained. General Lawton immediately began operations for an important expedition on land.

There has been no fighting on the lake for three days.

## SCENES OF WAR ABOUT MANILA

City Becomes Accustomed to the Constant Strife and the Havoc Churches Suffer as Ports.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
MANILA, March 19.—(Via San Francisco, April 16.)—War has become so commonplace an experience to Manila that the average citizen no longer thinks of becoming excited over it. Every night some point of the horizon is crimsoned by the reflection from burning tubes, kindled by the soldiers to deprive the insurgents of hiding places. Every night the empty cartridge shells, coming from the lines encompassing the city. Every morning brings its pitiful little consignment of uncomplaining wounded to the hospital, Manila forms an American oasis in the island of Luzon. Around the city stretches a thin line fifteen miles long of entrenched soldiers.

The Filipino goes into the field unencumbered with useless baggage. Following the course of their retreat beyond Guadalupe church went the souvenir enthusiasts who hang about the American army. They found nothing more than a few tin cooking utensils and empty cartridge shells, whose pattern prove that the insurgents have the latest style of rifles. Trousers or drawers, a shirt worn outside them, a straw hat, cartridge belt and rifle, a section of bamboo stalk filled with rice, a handful of green peppers tied in a handkerchief, sometimes sandals—these form the equipment of a Filipino soldier.

No finer country for defensive fighting and no more embarrassing for offensive operations than the land around Pasig lake could be imagined. The Chinese are the scavengers of the war. Like vultures they hover in the wake of the army, flocking down upon the ashes of every bit and the ruins of churches to dig out stuff that no white man could possibly use.

Being beyond suspicion of any interest in the hostilities save gain, they are admitted to the camps and employed as servants. Some of them peddle water and cigarettes on the line. One, more daring than most, crept about the trenches of the Kansas regiment under a hot fire and did a good trade. When competitors appeared he hastened to point out to them the spot where the danger had been wounded, seemingly impressing on them the dangers of their position, for they ran away.

The forces of destruction are concentrated upon the churches. They are all solid buildings of stone, so the natives use them as forts. Some church has served as the keystone of nearly every Filipino defense and the American artillery is compelled to batter them.

## NEBRASKA INJURED AND DEAD

Eight First Regiment Volunteers Wounded and One Corporal, Kaiser, Dies of Fever.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Two cablegrams from General Otis at Manila today give the following late casualties not heretofore reported:  
First Nebraska.  
Dead: CHARLES KAISER, corporal, Company F, fever (April 13).  
Company F is from Madison, Neb. The name of Kaiser does not appear on the original unit roll.

Wounded: Oswald E. Rensberg, private, Company H, abdomen, slight (March 26).  
Ora Root, private, Company F, side, slight (March 28).  
Jesse Baird, private, Company C, hand, slight (March 29).  
Edward Matthews, private, Company E, wrist, slight (March 29).  
William L. Gilbert, private, Company K, side, slight (March 29).  
William L. Baehr, sergeant, Company L, shoulder, slight (March 31).  
Herbert Raasmussen, private, Company B, thigh, severe (March 31).  
Frank E. Graham, private, Company B, leg, slight (March 31).

Fifty-First Iowa.  
Dead: JOHN TURNER, private, Company H, typhoid fever (April 13).

First South Dakota.  
CHARLES ECHELES, private, Company B, dysentery (April 13).

First North Dakota.  
Killed in action: I. DRISCOLL WAGONER, corporal, Company J.  
PETER TOMPKINS, corporal, Company J.  
ALFRED ALMEN, private, Company I.  
WILLIAM G. LAMB, private, Company I.  
GEORGE SCHNELLER, musician.

Wounded: Herbert Piles, private, Company I, axilla, severe.

April 12.  
ALBERT H. WITAKER, sergeant, Company A.  
First Wyoming Infantry.  
Dead: GEORGE BRIGGS, private, Company G, real name, Harry D. Wick.

First Wyoming Infantry.  
DANIEL S. NOBLE, recruit, smallpox.  
Twenty-Third Infantry.  
NATHANIEL J. PRICKETT, private, Company G (April 9).

Fourth Infantry.  
JULIUS HOHFELD, corporal, Company N (April 12).  
ALGERNON GARDNER, private, Company G.  
First Washington.

Wounded: Lieutenant E. Southern, forearm, severe (April 12).  
Sergeant John J. Carlton, leg, slight.  
Fourteenth Infantry.  
Moses P. McDonald, private, Company A, thigh, severe.  
Alonzo R. Johnson, private, Company K, thigh, severe.

## TWO MANILA HEROES BURIED

As Major Edward McConville of Idaho Volunteers is Laid to Rest His Son Receives Commission.

LEWISTON, Idaho, April 16.—The funeral of Major Edward McConville of the Idaho volunteers, who was killed on February 4, while leading his battalion in the famous charge at Santa Ana, near Manila, was held here today.

Fully 6,000 people attended the ceremonies. Governor Steunenberg and other state officers and prominent fraternity men from every section of the state were present. Two companies of cadets from the State university and a company of ex-members of the Idaho and Washington volunteers led the procession, which was over one mile in length.

An impressive feature of the funeral services was the presentation of a commission as colonel of the Idaho National Guard to Harry McConville, the 17-year-old son of the dead hero, the commission having been issued by the governor a few days ago.

The young man was fighting as a private in his father's battalion when the latter fell.

HELENA, Mont., April 16.—The body of Lieutenant Eugene S. French of Helena, First Montana infantry, who was killed in action before Manila, February 13, was interred today with military honors. Governor Smith and staff, local military organizations and the regular troops at Fort Harrison took part in the services, which were witnessed by 6,000 people.

French organized Company L, the first company mustered in the Montana regiment, which was the first regiment of volunteers to enter the service of the United States last year.

## SILK FLAG FOR PRESIDENT

Merchants Association at Amoy Sends a Handsome Remembrance to Washington.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The British steamer Indrana, which arrived this morning from Japan and China ports, brought a gift which is said to contain a very beautiful silk combination British and American flag to be presented to President McKinley. The parcel was forwarded by Consul Johnson at Amoy. The flag was designed by a merchants' association at Amoy and is a pure and artistic arrangement of the colors of the American and British flags.

Accompanying the parcel is a letter addressed to Mr. Porter, President McKinley's secretary.

## TRUST TO REDUCE WAGES

Employers of Globe Smelter at Denver, Now in Control of Combine, Temporarily Laid Off.

## ALL KINDS OF CURRENCY BILLS

Important Conference of Committee on Monetary Legislation Begins Today.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS TO PROPOSE PLANS  
Will Appear Before the Commission to Recommend Scheme for an Expansion of the Currency.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 16.—The committee on monetary legislation appointed at a caucus of the republican members of the national house of representatives shortly before the adjournment of congress will begin its session in this city tomorrow. General David B. Henderson of Iowa is chairman and the other members of the committee are as follows: John Dalfelt, Pennsylvania; Zeno E. Payne, New York; Jesse D. Overstreet, Indiana; William Lovering, Massachusetts; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Page Morris, Minnesota; Eugene F. Lout, California; R. B. Hawley, California; J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin; and Kerr, Ohio.

The committee is considered to embody the sound financial thought of the republican side of the house. Messrs. Henderson and Dalfelt make, with Speaker Reed, a majority of the committee on rules. Mr. Payne is chairman of the committee on ways and means and several others are representative business men, who are in sympathy with the movement to put the monetary standard beyond attack.

Hadden hall, one of the largest hotels on the beach front, is the headquarters of the committee and the meetings will probably be held in one of the parlors. The gatherings will be private and will probably be irregular and the work assigned to the members partake more of the nature of a conference and as the committee is not a public one it will only give out news for publication as best suits its purpose. It is expected that the sessions will last not less than two week and they may extend much longer.

All Kinds of Currency Bills.  
The committee may decide to perfect a bill to meet the situation, or it may outline a measure and adjourn to meet again in a year. It will have all the important bills in the currency field for consideration at the last congress, including the McCleary bill, which was reported favorably to the house by the banking committee; the Hill bill, which was given a favorable report by the house coinage committee; the bill prepared by Secretary Bland, which was reported favorably to the house by the committee on banking, who is no longer a member of congress.

Mr. Overstreet, who has given the subject much attention, has prepared a comparison of the principal features of all these bills, which will be of much value to the committee.

There has also been secured from the Treasury department a great mass of valuable financial data, including the reports of the secretaries, comptrollers of the currency and directors of the mint. In addition, the committee will have at its command a complete codification of the existing currency laws. Although only three or four members are here tonight, it is expected that all will report to-morrow. Mr. Loud resigned here tonight.

It is expected that many distinguished financiers will be given the opportunity to appear before the committee and present their views on the subject of the expansion of the currency, the establishment of the gold standard and other matters to be considered.

H. H. Hanna and other representatives of the executive committee of the Indianapolis monetary convention will be here during the session to urge the bill of the monetary committee. Hanna, who is named by a commission of which ex-Senator George F. Edmunds was chairman and which included ex-Secretary Fairchild of New York, C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, John W. Fries of North Carolina and other financial experts.

Monetary Committee's Report.  
Mr. Hanna was directed at a recent meeting of the Indianapolis executive committee to urge the adoption of the report of the monetary committee, but to accept modifications not inconsistent with the principles of the bill.

The principles relate to the enactment of the gold standard into law, the protection of the treasury against gold drains, by means of a more definite and greater provision for greenbacks, and the adoption of an adequate and flexible currency for the future needs of the country. It is said to be probable that each of these topics will be considered in turn by the caucus committee, but just how far they will go is not yet determined. The fact that the leadership in the house is represented in the make-up of the committee, where, only its arrival, in a great degree bid the republican party may produce a conservative tendency, but the pressure for some means of meeting currency needs is being strongly felt in Washington and the treasury officials are reported as determined to urge upon the committee the necessity of making full provision for putting the currency on an enduring basis.

## STRENGTHEN GERMAN FORCE

Cruiser Cormoran is on the Way to Join the Squadron in Pacific Waters.

BERLIN, April 16.—The protected cruiser Cormoran, according to reliable information obtained by the Associated Press, is just now the only German vessel on the way to strengthen the German force at Apia, Samoa islands.

The gunboat Moeve has arrived at Maupui, New Britain, off the coast of Kaiser Wilhelmland, the German protectorate in southeast Papua, from which point it may be ordered to Apia, should the situation should demand. Both the Cormoran, 1,640 tons displacement, and the Moeve, 848 tons displacement, are much smaller and of less fighting power than the cruiser Herta, 5,100 tons displacement, which is on the way to Apia. Her arrival, with its arrival, the total German squadron will have a displacement of 40,000 tons and an equipment of 3,400 men.

The protected cruiser Geier, 1,776 tons displacement, is now beginning a cruise along the Pacific coast of the United States.

BRISBANE, Queensland, April 16.—The German protected cruiser Cormoran, en route for Samoa from China, has arrived here. It reports that on March 23 it struck a reef in the Bismarck archipelago between Kaiser Wilhelmland and New Ireland, where it remained fast for six days. The cruiser will proceed to Sydney, N. S. W., for repairs.

## TWO VIEWS OF OUR RAILWAYS.

Coupling System No Better Than British, but Employe Thinks Different.

## WELCOME TO THE RALEIGH

Thousands of Enthusiastic Gothamites Cheer the Cruiser from Manila.

NATIONAL SALUTE AT THE TOMB OF GRANT  
Citizens' Committee Performs Its Ceremony of Welcoming Commander Coghlan Briefly and Yelling Multitudes Do the Rest.

## LATTER DAYS OF BISMARCK

Medical Adviser of the Man of Iron Tells About the Disease that Caused Death.

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LONDON, April 16.—(New York World Telegram Special Telegram.)—Professor Schneider, the medical adviser of Prince Bismarck during his declining years, has issued a pamphlet entitled "Andenken Bismarck's," describing his medical diagnosis and treatment of his distinguished patient.

"Several times during nearly forty years," he writes, "Bismarck was face to face with death. In 1837 an injury to his leg, received while hunting, developed into a cancerous growth, which, if neglected, would have resulted in the amputation of the left leg above the knee. But Bismarck decided to fight the disease."

"After 20 years of keen suffering he regained his strength, but this leg always remained the seat of weakness. In the Konigsgras campaign of 1866, when he was broken down by work and worry, this leg became violently painful. He was reduced to the lowest state of nervous prostration, the attack culminating in a violent storm of hysteria, in which the 'Man of Iron' cried like a child."

"When I saw him first, in 1882, I said: 'If he goes on as he is now there will be a serious collapse in six months, with results as bad as suits his purpose. I would expect that the sessions will last not less than two week and they may extend much longer.'"

His prediction was fulfilled. The chancellor was reduced almost to a dying state in 1883 by mistreatment of his doctors diagnosing his case as cancer of the liver and stomach.

By far the greatest gathering of people was seen at the tomb of Grant, which was the turning point of the parade. A national salute was fired there by the Raleigh and also by the captured Spanish prizes, and the scene was rendered a memorable one by the shrieking of a hundred small boats, from excursion boats and locomotives, and the cheering of thousands of people on shore and on the vessels in the river.

The Raleigh lay at anchor off Tompkinsville all the morning, and no special excitement attended his presence there until about 10 o'clock, when several excursion steamers arrived from the city, ran alongside of it and cheered it time and again. Mrs. Coghlan, the wife of the commander of the cruiser, arrived at Tompkinsville about 9 to 10 o'clock, when she took a small boat and went out to the Raleigh and welcomed her husband. Captain Coghlan was greeted by the cheering of the citizens' reception committee to visit the Raleigh and accompany it on the parade. He had his wife with him and a fresh coat of paint during the time between daybreak and the hour set for the arrival of the committee and all the officers prepared for the occasion by putting on full dress.

Rain commenced to fall soon after 10 o'clock and an hour later the decks were flooded and every one on the Raleigh was seeking shelter wherever it could be found.

Boats of all descriptions continued to arrive from the city, and each one ran up as close to the Raleigh as possible and those aboard cheered for it. The two captured Spanish prizes, the Alvarado and the Galea, arrived from the navy yard early, both dressed galaxy with flags and bunting, and they greeted almost as much enthusiastically as the Raleigh itself. About 11 o'clock the commanding officer of the Raleigh, carrying the citizens' reception committee, headed by Mayor Van Wyck, and also having on board a number of invited guests. A delegation from the committee, numbering not more than a score, went aboard the Raleigh. All aboard the cruiser were called to quarters and Mayor Van Wyck and the other committee members were received with naval formality.

## WELCOMED TO NEW YORK.

Captain Coghlan stood at the gateway and received the visitors and escorted them immediately to his cabin. The ceremonies were very brief, consuming not more than five minutes. The mayor, in a few words, welcomed the Raleigh to New York, extended the freedom of the city to the officers and crew, and apologized for the disagreeable weather, and assured Captain Coghlan a hearty welcome.

The committee did not stop aboard a moment after the formalities of the welcome were over. There was no inspection of the vessel; in fact, that would have been almost impossible in the drenching rain that was falling at the time.

The committee returned to the Glen Island at once, and as Mayor Van Wyck left the side of the Raleigh he received a salute of fifteen guns. Preparations were then made to get under way for the parade. The Raleigh was headed down the stream at the time, and when it raised its anchor and swung around slowly the whistles on all the crafts round shrieked a salute, and all the people on the excursion steamers cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flags. The Glen Island led the procession of vessels and the Raleigh followed just astern of it. The Alvarado and Sandoval took position off either bow of the cruiser and police boats, tugs and excursion boats followed in a double column. There was no special demonstration until Governor's Island was passed, when a national salute was fired.

As for the sailors, they never thought of shelter at all. A few were clad in oilskins, but most of them stood on the exposed decks with nothing but their blue jackets covering their shoulders and most of the time their hats flying in the air.

Officers and men alike expressed the greatest surprise at the demonstration and wondered what they had done to warrant

## CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—		Thunderstorms, Variable Winds.	
Hour	Temp.	Hour	Wind.
6 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	45
8 a. m.	69	3 p. m.	47
10 a. m.	70	4 p. m.	47
11 a. m.	70	5 p. m.	49
12 m. m.	70	6 p. m.	47
		7 p. m.	47
		8 p. m.	49
		9 p. m.	47

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## GIVES HERSELF UP

Miss Viola Horlocker Returns to Hastings to Face Her Accusers.

WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE COURT TODAY

Arrest Will Be Made and Bonds Given for Preliminary Hearing.

CASE TO BE PUSHED FAST AS POSSIBLE

Accused Has Been Under a Strict Espionage During Her Absence.

FEARED THAT SHE MIGHT COMMIT SUICIDE

Mrs. Morey and Mrs. Gastin, the Women Who Are of the Poisoned Candy, Are Now Out of Danger.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Miss Viola Horlocker returned to Hastings tonight in company with her mother and friends, and will face the charges of having administered to Mrs. C. F. Morey by sending her a box of bouillon containing arsenic.

The accused, in company with her attorneys, will go before County Judge Bowen tomorrow morning, where the sheriff will read the warrant and place her under a strict espionage, a condition which is possible and an early trial. The defense is all ready and fully prepared, while the plaintiff may ask for a little time in which to gather more evidence. But as the evidence so far secured is so strong against her, and there has not been a person found to question an evidence so far disclosed there cannot be much of a delay made at that account.

Miss Horlocker has been in safe hands during her absence and a constant watch has been kept over her as it was feared she would take her life. County Attorney M. C. Creary, who took the poisonous candy to Lincoln to have it analyzed by a chemist of the State university, says the result of the analysis will not be known until Tuesday.

The pieces that were analyzed by a local chemist contained about four grains of arsenic in each piece. There is little doubt that the report from the chemist of the State university will corroborate this analysis. This will go to prove that the perpetrator of the crime was a novice in mixing arsenic with candy, as two grains to each piece would have been sufficient to kill a person, while four grains is an overdose and acts as an irritant to the mucous membranes of the stomach and provokes vomiting, especially so on a full stomach, as in Mrs. Morey's case. This will further prove that there can be no doubt as to the guilty person being desirous of making sure work to kill Mrs. Morey.

It has just developed that Miss Horlocker contemplated resigning her position as stenographer with Tibbets & Morey, as she was desirous of securing the position of music teacher in the public schools of Hastings. In order for her to have filled this position she would have been compelled to resign her position with the law firm before long and go east and take a special course in that line of work. This she intended doing as soon as she was assured the position of music teacher in the public schools next fall.

Mrs. Morey and Mrs. Gastin, the two victims of the poisonous candy, have been resting well today and are now entirely out of danger. Mrs. Morey was able to sit up for a while today, but was soon compelled to retire to her bed.

Miss Sara Gladys Horlocker, the celebrated centrist soloist of New York City, arrived in Hastings today. She is a sister to Miss Viola Horlocker.

## VERDICT ON BANKER'S SUICIDE.

Jury Finds that Samuel W. Grinstead Really Intended to Kill Himself.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The coroner's jury in the case of Samuel W. Grinstead, found dead in his barn Saturday evening, after being in season since 9 p. m. Saturday, at 4 p. m. today returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by means of a pistol shot wound inflicted by his own hand.

Samuel W. Grinstead, cashier of the State bank of Humboldt, a highly respected citizen, went home at 4 p. m. Saturday complaining of illness. He was seen by a neighbor to enter his barn shortly after dark. At 6:10 a pistol shot was heard. After investigation Grinstead was found in the hay loft with a bullet of a .38-caliber pistol through his brain and in a dying condition. A letter evidently written in his left with a lead pencil, was found on his person addressed to S. P. Gist of Salem, president of the bank. The letter would not give out the contents or permit them to be made public.

State Bank Examiner V. C. Wilson of Omaha had been working on the bank's books since Thursday. This is thought to have been the cause of the tragedy. It is believed there is a shortage though the officials, after working all Saturday night and part of today, claim the dead cashier's accounts are all right. The general supposition is that if a shortage exists it is caused by pretension and the stockholders will make good to depositors.

Deceased leaves a widow and a 9-year-old daughter. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He carried \$15,000 to \$20,000 insurance. Funeral services will occur Monday in charge of the sacred societies at the Christian church.

Passes a Fraudulent Check.  
COLLEGE, Neb., April 16.—(Special.)—A man giving the name of H. H. Montgomery and who had been here for some time, stopping at the Clover Hotel, gave Landlord Scott a check yesterday for \$25 on the Fremont National bank to secure a bill of \$11. A telephone message from Fremont revealed the fact that the check was worthless and that the man's real name was Harry Hudson and that the same racket had been played upon hotels in Norfolk and other places. Soon after giving the check Montgomery shook the town, but was arrested in the evening at Bellwood and is now in jail. He was pretending to sell books and maps.

McCook's Court House.  
MCCOOK, Neb., April 16.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the county commissioners Friday afternoon the city of McCook tendered a deed for the lot on which the new court house stands. The same was accepted and

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