

# THE DENISON REVIEW

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SIXTEEN PAGES A WEEK—PART TWO.

DENISON, IOWA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.

VOLUME XXXIII—NO. 63

## THE FINAL REPLY OF SPAIN

### President Expects Its Arrival at Washington Before End of Week.

### MODIFICATION OF TERMS REFUSED.

#### Officials at Washington Believe Spain Is Sincere and Her Questions Regarding the Peace Conditions Are Courteously Answered—Foreign Representatives Deeply Interested.

Washington, Aug. 4.—A cabinet officer who met the president Thursday afternoon stated that he was certain the final reply of Spain to our note will be in before the close of the week. This means it is to be communicated officially to the president before Saturday afternoon, and word from the French ambassador setting an hour for the meeting for this purpose is expected at almost any time.

#### Discuss Peace Conditions.

Madrid, Aug. 4.—The Spanish cabinet met Thursday afternoon, the queen regent presiding, and the peace proposals were discussed. Apparently no definite decision was arrived at. The premier, Senor Sagasta, will confer Thursday evening with some distinguished politicians who have been summoned to Madrid for that purpose.

#### Expecting Final Answer.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The United States government is now waiting to hear again from Spain and this time it is expected the answer will be final. Firmly, but courteously, the president has declined the earnest appeal of the French ambassador to modify the United States' demands except in slight and comparatively unimportant respects. There is no doubt that the peace negotiations are progressing to the entire satisfaction of the president and the members of the cabinet. A statement to that effect was made by a high official of the administration who expressed the belief that within a very short time there would be a complete cessation of hostilities. The conference Wednesday afternoon at the white house, in which the president, M. Cambon and Secretary Day participated, was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of details which are regarded by the president as unimportant and hence the requests of the French ambassador, for the most part, will be acceded to. One of these was that the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of peace shall meet outside of the United States, and preferably in France. The president sees no material objection in granting this request, and it is said to be practically settled that the conferences will be held in Paris.

#### Questions Propounded.

The Madrid government through M. Cambon, propounded a number of questions as to the time when Spain would be expected to evacuate Cuba and the territory to be ceded the United States, and as to what provision would be made by the United States to protect the interests of Spanish subjects in these islands while the evacuation was in progress. M. Cambon was informed upon all of these points presumably to his satisfaction. There is one point, however, which the Spanish authorities, judging from their communication to their representative here, fail fully to comprehend, and Secretary Day's call upon the ambassador Wednesday night was for the purpose, principally, of making perfectly clear this one point, which was that the evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico and one of the Ladrone Islands, to be selected by the United States, and the permanent cession to this government of all of these islands except Cuba, was made a condition precedent to all peace negotiations, and that not until these terms had been fully complied with would this government consent to entertain any peace propositions whatever.

#### Very Important Condition.

This very important condition does not, it is said, seem to be fully comprehended by the Madrid authorities, and it was with the view to setting the ambassador straight upon this point that Secretary Day made his call upon M. Cambon Wednesday night. The questions upon which the Spanish government have so far asked for additional information are regarded by the administration as perfectly legitimate and proper, and up to this time nothing has occurred to bring in question the sincerity of their motives. Under these circumstances it is the purpose of the president to deal with them in a spirit of perfect fairness, and to make the road to peace as smooth for them as the rights and dignity of this government will permit, and to this end unimportant concessions will be readily granted.

It was midnight Wednesday night before the cession of the president regarding the meeting place of the peace commissioners was communicated to the Madrid authorities, so that, allowing for the difference in time, it was impossible for an answer to have been received in the morning. However, it is expected that the delay will not be long, probably at most not

more than a day or two, and that the answer when it comes will be found to be an unconditional acceptance of the terms as they now stand. There does not seem to be occasion for further prolonged consideration in Madrid before making this reply, inasmuch as the propositions that confront the Spanish cabinet are practically the same as those with which they dealt at the prolonged meetings last Sunday and Monday.

#### Object Not Delayed.

It is realized to be a perfectly natural and justifiable act on the part of the Spanish government to endeavor to secure a further explanation of any article in the president's note that seemed to be doubtful of interpretation, but while willing to explain in such case it must be perfectly evident to the president and to Secretary Day that the curiosity is genuine and the object is not delay.

Something has been said about an effort on the part of the Spanish government to secure some guarantee from the United States that the lives and property of Spanish citizens in conquered territory shall be cared for. The idea of the administration is that no such pledge or guarantee is necessary. Assuming sovereignty over conquered territory and exercising it either through civil administration, as will be the case with Puerto Rico in the end, or through military government, as will be the case in Cuba for an indefinite time, the United States assume a strict obligation to protect the lives, interests and property of all citizens of all neutral nations, and it must be remembered that when the treaty of peace is signed the citizens of Spain, now enemies, will fall in that category.

#### DEEPLY INTERESTED.

#### Foreign Ambassadors at Washington Watching the Peace Negotiations.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Baron Speck Von Sternberg, in charge of the German embassy, in the absence of Ambassador Von Holleben, was at the state department Thursday conferring with the officials. The German authorities, and, indeed all the foreign representatives here, are naturally greatly interested in the progress of the peace negotiations, and they are keeping their governments fully advised of the various stages. But while there is this natural and material interest, there has been no move to take any part in the negotiations or to exercise an influence in the results. Neither is there any apparent anxiety on the part of other European powers in the choice of the French ambassador to conduct the negotiations on behalf of Spain. The British embassy officials are still absent from the city, and so far as can be learned they have shown no activity whatever in connection with the peace negotiations. The Italian ambassador, Baron Fava, is here and has kept himself posted on the recent developments. The Austrian minister and Russian ambassador are out of the city. Mgr. Martinelli, the papal delegate, has also kept himself informed on the status of the peace negotiations. On all hands it seems to be conceded that M. Cambon is best qualified to act as spokesman for Spain, as the interests of Spain were intrusted to his care at the time diplomatic relations were severed.

#### TREMENDOUS SENSATION.

#### Resignation of Officers in Sixth Massachusetts Regiment May Lead to Court-Martial.

Boston, Aug. 4.—A special cablegram to the Journal from Ponce, Puerto Rico, says:

A tremendous sensation has occurred in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, which is in Gen. Garretson's brigade. The friction between the line officers and the officers of the brigade, which has been growing ever since the command left Cuba, reached its climax Monday, when Col. Woodward, Lieut. Col. Chaffin, Maj. Taylor, Chaplain Doussault and Capt. Goodall, of company K, resigned their commissions.

The exact reason which prompted them to take this action is not at present known. The cause must have been serious indeed.

The resignations leave Maj. Charles K. Darling in command of the regiment.

The matter has been fully reported to Gen. Miles and a rigid investigation has been ordered. By military law to resign in face of the enemy means a court-martial.

#### Grain Elevators Burned.

Dayton, Wash., Aug. 4.—Six warehouses, the Western Warehouse company (two houses); Alliance house, Engel house, Engel & Gillis house, Broughton house, storage capacity about 300,000 bushels, estimated grain in the house, 40,000 bushels; the Northern Pacific track, several cars of stacked grain and barley, were destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is still burning. Insurance unknown. There is considerable loss to farmers. It would have been much heavier if a few weeks later

The Dow City citizens responded most liberally to the call made by Department President Georgia McMillan for hospital supplies, by sending her a large number of articles.

## GREAT DANGER IN DELAY

### Gen. Shafter Will Insist on the Army Going Back to United States.

### HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH HIS OFFICERS

#### Gen. Ames Telegraphs to Washington That If the Troops Are Ever to Go Back Alive They Must Go at Once—The Puerto Rican Campaign.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 3 (delayed in transmission).—Summoned by Maj. Gen. Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth army corps. Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him, at the recommendation of Surgeon General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is healthier.

As a result of the conference, Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate sending of the army back to the United States within two weeks.

#### Washington Told to Hurry Up.

Gen. Ames has sent the following cable message to Washington: "The Hon. Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: This army is in-

wardly and probably will be executed.

#### In a Tight Place.

Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, Aug. 2, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 4.—Gen. Roy Stone, while reconnoitering northward along the road leading to Arecibo, on the north coast, with a company of the Second Wisconsin regiment, encountered opposition at Utuado, where a small force of Spanish regulars and volunteers had been instructed by Capt. Gen. Macias to resist to the bitter end. The Spaniards refused to surrender, and Gen. Stone telephoned back to Adjuntas that he would push on, aided by a force of natives armed with machetes. Before the messengers left Adjuntas, where 12 men had been left, a Spanish force was reported to be between Gen. Stone and Adjuntas, picketed on the trail between Adjuntas and Utuado, in the heart of the mountains. As the troops have to move in single file ten men can stop a regiment. Gen. Stone's messengers rode all night.

#### Sail for Puerto Rico.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 4.—The transport Hudson sailed early Thursday for Puerto Rico, having on board a battalion and a half of the First Kentucky regiment.

#### Officers Under Wade.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The following general officers will be ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Wade for duty with the troops going to Puerto Rico: Gen. George W. Davis and Gen. George M. Randall, Second army corps; Gen. R. H. Hall and Gen. W. W. Gordon, Fourth army corps; Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, Seventh army corps, and Gen. John A. Wiley, First army corps.



LITTLE FILIPINO—If I Miss This Train I'm a Goner!

capable because of sickness from marching anywhere except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States, it must do so at once.

To a correspondent of the press, Gen. Ames said: "If I had the power I would put the men on the transports at once and ship them north without further orders. I am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick would mean a copy of the roster of every company here."

#### Ordered Home.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The following official statement has been issued:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 4.—The secretary of war has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison.

#### THE PUERTO RICAN CAMPAIGN.

#### No Forward Movement Expected Until More Troops Reach Island.

Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, Aug. 4.—So far as known, no further forward movement will be made by the American troops until the arrival of more transports, which are expected hourly.

There has been no fighting up to the present, so far as known. The Spaniards are expected to make their first stand at Alibonito, 25 miles from here, where 2,000 or 3,000 Spanish regulars are believed to be entrenched. The present prospect is that there will be no actual fighting for several days.

#### Spaniards Reported Advancing.

Ponce, Aug. 3, via Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 4.—The Spaniards are reported to be advancing, though it is not generally believed.

In addition to the regular fortifications at Alibonito on the road to San Juan, it is reported that the enemy mined the cliffs, preparatory to blocking the road if obliged to retire.

San Martin, the Spanish commander here, who evacuated the place without orders, is a prisoner at San Juan, Puerto Rico. He will be tried for

#### Transports Aground.

Ponce, Aug. 3, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 4 (delayed in transmission).—The transport Massachusetts, having on board troops A and C, of the New York cavalry, the Philadelphia troop, the Sixth cavalry and the Eighth infantry, is aground here. The Roumania, with four batteries of artillery under the command of Maj. Rodney, is aground at Guanica.

The transport Washington, with the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, and the Seneca, with Col. Queto's regiment, are landing to-day at Guanica. The Eleventh and Nineteenth regular infantry regiments and troop B, of the Second cavalry, have disembarked here.

#### To Hold a Memorial Service.

New York, Aug. 4.—A meeting of the United German Societies of New York and vicinity was held at night in this city and a committee appointed to arrange services in memoriam of Prince Bismarck. Leading German societies were represented, and a cablegram of condolence was drawn up to be sent by the united societies to Count Herbert Bismarck.

#### To Investigate Highlanders.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Acting under instructions from T. V. Powderly, commissioner general of immigration, Hart North, the local commissioner, will in a few days commence an investigation into the status of the Chinese highlander tongs of this city. The Chinese consul-general has placed at the disposal of Commissioner North the records of his office.

#### Rob a Tailor Shop.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 4.—Burglars forced an entrance to the merchant tailoring establishment of H. L. Jones, of this city, and carried away made-up suits and piece goods valued at \$500. The safe, containing \$100, cannot be opened, and was undoubtedly looted. There is no clew to the burglars.

Miss Garnet R. Mans is spending a few days with friends at Mapleton.

## REDUCING THE EXPENSES

### Navy Department Inaugurates a Move That Will Soon Spread to Other Departments.

### FLEET OF AUXILIARY SHIPS AFFECTED.

#### Special Board to Be Appointed to Consider Cases of Sailors, Officers and Enlisted Men Who Have Distinguished Themselves by Bravery During Present War.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Secretary Long is now devoting a good part of his attention to reducing the expenses of the navy department which were so vastly increased by the war. In this he is carrying out the wishes of the president, and it is expected that, as a military policy, it will be adopted by all of the other executive departments affected. One of the first steps adopted by the navy department is the reduction of the fleet of auxiliary vessels. Such of these as are unnecessary, but are owned by the government, will be retired from commission, while in other cases, like the American liners, the navy department will surrender the vessel to their owners and cancel the charter.

#### TO PICK THE HEROES.

#### Special Board to Consider All Cases of Bravery on Land and Sea.

Washington, Aug. 4.—So numerous have been the recommendations presented to the secretary of the navy for the promotion, or recognition in some other suitable manner, of American sailors, officers and enlisted men who have so notably distinguished themselves during the present war that Secretary Long has now determined to create a special board for the purpose of considering all such cases on their merits. This was a practice adopted after the civil war had progressed some time to avoid charges of discrimination that had begun to be made in many cases. While this naval board will consider the great mass of cases on favorable recommendation, in some few instances the president and Secretary Long will reserve to themselves the right of independent action, such, for instance, as that in the case of Lieut. Hobson.

### NO MORE TROOPS FOR ALASKA

#### Gen. Merriam So Decides—Year's Supplies for Troops Now There to Be Sent at Once.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Maj. Gen. Merriam has decided to send no more troops to Alaska this season. A year's supplies for the troops now there will be ordered sent from Seattle at once. There are not many soldiers in Alaska now. A company of the Fourteenth United States infantry is at Sitka, and there is one at Wrangell. Three officers and 15 men are now trying to get up the Copper river, seeking a trail to Belle Isle, on the Yukon. A similar party is working up Sushitna river to cross the Tanana river by way of Good Pastor river, Wolkmar and Birch creeks to Circle City. Still another party of three officers and 20 men is at St. Michael.

#### Young Christians Meet.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Over 2,000 delegates are attending the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church of North America, which opened here at night. The principal address was made by Dr. H. L. Hastings, of Boston, on "Humanity's Headlight." Music was conducted by Rev. R. J. Herbert, of Monmouth, Ia., assisted by Miss Susie E. McNeil, of Carnegie, Pa., and Prof. F. Williams, of Mount Lebanon, Pa.

#### President Congratulated.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 4.—The republican state convention reassembled at ten o'clock and was called to order by Senator Fairbanks. Before proceeding to make nominations a resolution authorizing the chairman of the convention to send to President McKinley a telegram of greeting and congratulations for his "wise administration of affairs, both in war and in peace," was adopted.

#### Supports Chicago Platform.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Galveston, Tex., says: "At the democratic state convention Congressman Joseph D. Sayers was nominated for governor by acclamation, and J. N. Browning lieutenant governor. In accepting the nomination Congressman Sayers said he approved every plank of the Chicago platform."

#### A Pacific Cable.

London, Aug. 4.—The Daily News says: "An informal conference was recently held in London between Lord Strathearn and Count Royal, Mr. Mulock, and some Australian gentlemen who are going, we believe, to be concerned in the Pacific cable; and it is reported that the dominion parliament is now disposed to support the scheme."

### TROOPS FOR HAWAII.

#### Companies of New York Regiment That Will Sail for Honolulu on Saturday.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—The troops to go to Honolulu Saturday on the transport Charles Nelson have been designated. They are the following companies of the First New York volunteers:

I. Capt. McIntyre; K. Capt. Sague; L. Capt. Sheldon, and M. Capt. Tompkins, composing Maj. Charles' battalion, and C. Capt. Roach, of Maj. Emmet's battalion. These companies will be accompanied by a sergeant major, a quartermaster-sergeant and hospital steward and one assistant surgeon, Capt. Ashley. Maj. Chase will be in command of the troops, the total number of officers and men being 638. The third battalion of the Second regiment of volunteers will sail on the Lakme, which vessel will carry 325 men.

### IN UGLY MOOD.

#### Indians at Tahlequah, I. T., Declare They Will Not Agree to Allotment in Severalty.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Tahlequah, I. T., says: "The Indians are in an ugly mood over the open avowal of Chief Mayes in his message to the Indian council, favoring allotment. Full bloods are sullen and threaten the lives of progressive Indians if they vote on a measure favoring the acceptance of the Curtis bill. They say they will leave the country, and before going will give evidence of their opposition to the white people's invasion of their land."

### Raid Planned by Canadian Sealers.

Unalaska, July 25, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 4.—Well-founded reports are in circulation that a concerted attempt will be made next month by the rookeries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. There is but one government vessel, the gunboat Wheeling, to guard Behring sea against pelagic sealers.

### Elected President.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 4.—Samuel L. Black, mayor of Columbus, O., is elected president of the League of American Municipalities.

### Train Robbers Caught.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says: "Sam Smith and Tom Winn, the two men who robbed the 'Frisco' train at Andover, near here, have been captured at Nowata, I. T., and will be brought here for trial."

### Studying Durrant's Life.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—It has been learned that the national bureau of education is making an exhaustive inquiry into the life of Theodore Durrant, under the direction of specialists in criminology.

### Fall to Get Their Pay.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 4.—The Ninth regiment leaves over the Washburn road for Jacksonville, Fla. Owing to a mistake in sending the muster rolls here instead of pay rolls, the regiment will not be paid until after arrival at Jacksonville. The Eighth will be paid here next week.

### Salmon Pack for '98.

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 4.—It is estimated that the salmon pack for the season of 1898, on the Columbia river, will be 100,000 cases below the average. Figures compiled by the Astorian show 282,000 cases had been canned up to August 1.

### Sails for Santiago.

St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, Aug. 4.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed for Santiago de Cuba under a safe conduct signed by United States Consul Dart. She will convey some of the Spanish prisoners back to Spain.

### Wage Scale Adopted.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 4.—At a conference of manufacturers and workers of the paste mould branch of the flint glass trade, held here Thursday, the scale of last year was adopted for the next five.

### BITS OF NEWS.

The crops in the country about Dubuque, Ia., were severely damaged by heavy rains.

George P. Gore & Co., Chicago auctioneers, have assigned with liabilities of \$250,000.

The building of one of the main trusses on the Brooklyn bridge has caused the bridge to sag several inches.

A dispatch from Madrid says that 40 persons were drowned by the bursting of a waterspout at Villa Madiana.

A private dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says that 2,000 volunteers have surrendered to the Americans.

The navy department has finally determined to keep the Yale and Harvard in the auxiliary department of the navy.

The national obsequies over the remains of Prince Bismarck have been postponed until the completion of the mausoleum.

Capt. N. Robbins, superintendent of the Eleventh life-saving district, comprising all stations on Lake Michigan, is dead at Halley's Harbor, Wis.

The populists, silver republicans and democrats of Nebraska have effected fusion with a state ticket headed by William A. Painter for governor.

President McKinley has telegraphed his inability to keep the national encampment of the Union Veterans' union in Rock Island, Ill., next week.

Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt have, it is said, reported to Washington a doubt of their ability to control the insurgents at Manila, and a massacre in that city is imminent.