

# The Kansas City Journal.

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THURSDAY.

KANSAS CITY, JULY 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

THURSDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## The Invasion of Porto Rico Will Proceed. Uncle Sam Can Shoot and Talk at the Same Time

### WHY HE FAILED

**SOME INSIDE HISTORY OF THE HOOLEY BANKRUPTCY.**

**INTRODUCTIONS CAME HIGH**

**THEY COST HIM FROM \$2,000 TO \$10,000 EACH.**

**One Name on the Directorate of a Bicycle Tire Company Cost \$125,000 and Another \$62,500—Huge Sums Paid to Newspapers.**

LONDON, July 27.—The public examination in the bankruptcy court to-day, into the affairs of Mr. Ernest Tarah Hooley, the company promoter, for whose property, on his own application, a receiver was appointed on July 23, attracted a big crowd of people. The debtor attributed his failure chiefly to his partner, a man named Rucker, crippling the business by drawing out \$200,000 within two months.

In detailing the flotation of the Dunlop Tire Company, Mr. Hooley said the names on the directorate cost between \$30,000 and \$100,000, including those of Lord Almaric, £12,500, and Lord de la Warr, £25,000.

In connection with the flotation, Mr. Hooley also said he lost £25,000 on "press calls," these being "shares intended for people connected with newspapers," whose names have not been divulged, though it is expected that they will be made public later.

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Hooley detailed the payments he made to the newspapers, including, as alleged, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Financial Post and a number of smaller papers.

When Mr. Hooley was questioned about £10,000 paid to Harry Marks, editor of the Financial News, he denied that it was connected with the insertion of "puffs" in the paper named.

As a matter of fact, the supposed profit of the flotation of the Dunlop Tire Company, amounting to £1,700,000, had been "sweated" away under £200,000.

Mr. Hooley further asserted that he paid many thousands of pounds for introductions to Lords Ashburton, Warwick, Norbury and others, and he testified that the Earl of Winchelsea received \$10,000 for acting as chairman of one of the bicycle tube manufacturing concerns.

The testimony is creating even more of a flutter in the West End of London than in the city proper. The revelations concerning such men as the Earl of De La Warr and the Earl of Ashburton have been received with astonishment.

Numerous instances were disclosed by Mr. Hooley, in which a peer bearing a proud title would charge the promoter a sum ranging from £500 to £2,000 for an introduction to another peer. Thus, Mr. Hooley said, the Earl of De La Warr received £2,000 for an introduction to Lord Greville, while Lord Dehurst (who married Miss Bonynge of San Francisco) was paid £2,000 for an introduction to Lord Ashburton.

### BISMARCK IS VERY LOW.

**His Family Feared on Tuesday that the End Was Near at Hand.**

BERLIN, July 27.—A representative of the Hamburgische Correspondent, telegraphing from Friedrichsruhe at 4:40 p. m., says: "The report of Prince Bismarck's serious illness, as unfortunately verified, so far as can be ascertained. The family feared the worst yesterday. The prince is weaker to-day, but as he slept well last night it is hoped he may again improve. The whole family is assembled at Friedrichsruhe."

"The athletes participating in the international tournament had hoped to have the privilege of offering greetings to the prince, but, in view of his condition, they could not be admitted for an interview."

In the face of conflicting statements and the secrecy maintained at Friedrichsruhe accurate accounts of Prince Bismarck's condition are impossible. It is the custom of Dr. Schwenninger to deny all alarmist reports, first, because his patient is still in the habit of reading the newspapers when he is well enough, and second, because he contends that Prince Bismarck has the same right of privacy in such matters as an ordinary private citizen.

From the best available sources it may be gathered that Prince Bismarck's condition is one of diminishing strength and power to fight against chronic disease, rather than of sudden collapse or change. His vital organs are as sound and as active as is usual in a man of his age, and though his weight diminishes, and now only 155 pounds, he may live for some time, unless sudden weakness of the heart sets in. The inflammation of the vein of the leg is causing increasing trouble. Some reports say that an open painful sore in one leg prevented him sleeping and has caused general weakness.

Dr. Schwenninger, in a published interview, denies all these alarmist reports. He says he himself proposes to go on a short visit to Saxony and that Baron von Crailsheim, the Bavarian minister, is expected to visit Friedrichsruhe. Prince Bismarck's spirits, he says, are good and he distinctly asserts that there is no immediate danger. He complains of the great trouble caused to himself (Schwenninger) and the whole Bismarck household by telegraphic and other inquiries from all parts of the world, saying that he wants his time for his patient, and cannot be expected to answer inquiries, expressing the opinion that people ought to be more considerate.

It is believed that Dr. Schwenninger will return before Saturday. In the meantime, Dr. Chryander is in constant attendance.

The Hamburg correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung says:

"All the evening papers, with the exception of the Hamburg Nachrichten, represent the condition of Prince Bismarck as unfavorable. Despite his good sleep, there is still a material improvement with better appetite and that the prince joined in the conversation of those in the room. Dr. Schwenninger is not called; he merely made his regular visit. Count Herbert is in the habit of visiting his father weekly and Count William still often. This explains their presence, but they will remain until the end of the week. Dr. Schwenninger told me that he was still hoping that Prince Bismarck would reach a good old age."

The Hamburg correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt also says that it has been announced that there are hopes that there is now a turning for the better. A dispatch from Friedrichsruhe to the Lokal Anzeiger says: "Prince Bismarck has been seriously ill for some days with acute venal inflammation, but is better to-day. He has eaten an ice and taken nourishment. There is no immediate danger. What is serious is his extreme weakness."

### HAWAII HEARS IT

**ANNEXATION NEWS REACHED HONOLULU JULY 13.**

**RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM**

**PLANS LAID FOR A FORMAL ANNEXATION CELEBRATION.**

**Minister Sewell Recommended for Governor—Speculators Cornering Hawaiian Stamps and Coins—War Revenue Stamps in Use.**

### SHAFTER'S SICK LIST.

**More Than 600 New Cases of Fever in a Day—Total Number Sick, 3,770.**

WASHINGTON, July 27.—At 10 o'clock to-night the war department posted the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 27, 1898. Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

"Reports of yesterday show total sick 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever, 623; cases of fever returned to duty, 538.

"Death list for yesterday: First Lieutenant A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Francis Poore, Company D, First District of Columbia volunteers, typhoid fever; T. H. Mahoney, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid; Corporal Charles E. Wangie, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Captain E. G. Goba, yellow fever, and Moore Stuart, yellow fever, all at Siboney. Privates Albert Bergunde, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, malarial fever, and Charles Clemmens, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever, both at regimental hospitals.

"Deaths not previously reported—Privates Brooley, Company G, First Infantry, dysentery, July 17; J. Laine, Company G, Ninth Infantry, dysentery, July 19; G. A. McLeathan, Troop A, Second Cavalry, typhoid fever, July 20; W. E. Hamill, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Andrew Johnson, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Walter Wischman, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, Company I, Second Massachusetts, malarial fever, July 21; colored soldier, name unknown, July 21, at detention hospital.

### MORE SICK BROUGHT NORTH.

**Transport Leona Arrives at Newport News With Yellow Fever Patients on Board.**

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 27.—The transport Leona, from Santiago, with fifty sick and three wounded men on board, arrived at Old Point to-day. Dr. Pettus, United States quarantine officer, immediately boarded her.

On coming aboard Dr. Pettus at once wired Washington of the arrival of the Leona and requested that she be ordered further north. He did not get the order proper to land the sick here and said that it would not be done if he could prevent it.

There are but two officers aboard. They are Lieutenant H. W. Miller, of the Thirtieth Infantry, and Lieutenant E. T. Cole, of the Sixth Infantry. Mr. R. H. Corbin, son of Adjutant General Corbin, a correspondent of the New York Herald, and Mr. H. W. Miller, of the New York Herald, are on board of the Leona. Mr. Corbin is said to be ill, but his condition is by no means serious. He has been allowed ashore. The other forty-eight passengers on the ship are privates, representing almost every regiment sent to Cuba. The majority of them are convalescing and none, it is said, are dangerously ill.

### "THE BATTLE OF JULY 3."

**That Is Likely to Be the Formal Name of the Engagement With Cervera's Fleet.**

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A name has been found at last for the remarkable naval battle between the American and Spanish fleets that resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The absence of a name has been felt in the clumsy attempts made in official reports to refer to the engagement. Lieutenant Whittelsey, of the navigation bureau, has evolved a name that is likely to be formally adopted for the engagement. It is "the battle of July Third."

Does this for the reason that some of the most famous battles that the world has known have been christened as of the date upon which they were fought. Thus the "Battle of July First" was attached to the famous naval engagement fought in mid-July between the British and Spanish fleets on the other, which resulted in the memorable victory for the British navy.

### PRISONERS TO SAIL SOON.

**Ships Are En Route to Santiago to Convey General Toral's Army to Spain.**

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It is expected that the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners will begin very soon. The Alicante sailed yesterday from Martinique, and the hospital ship San Augustin sailed to-day. The Isla Luzon and the Isla Panama sailed from Cadix to-day for Santiago. The Leon XIII, the Salustriana, the Cavadoja and the Colon, all at Cadix, are expected to sail very soon.

The capacity of these various ships is as follows: Alicante, 1,500; San Augustin, 800; Isla Luzon, 1,500; Isla Panama, 1,500; Leon XIII, 2,000; Salustriana, 2,500; Cavadoja, 2,200; Colon, 2,170. It will be observed that none of these ships was in Mexican ports, as had been reported.

The provisioning and loading of the ships at Santiago may take some time, but all possible speed will be the policy of the war department.

### JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

**No Objection to Our Keeping the Islands Nor to Their Transfer to England.**

YOKOHAMA, July 27.—Discussing the Philippines question, the Japanese press generally favors the retention of the islands by the United States.

There would be no objection to their transfer to Great Britain.

Japan's interests, however, forbid their passing into the hands of Germany or of any other continental power.

In any event, the Japanese press regards the scheme of an insurgent republic in the Philippines as entirely impracticable.

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

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### PROGRESS OF THE FLEETS.

**Steamship Mariposa Brings News of Several of the Philippines Expeditions.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The steamship Mariposa has arrived from Australia and Honolulu, bringing the following correspondence to the Associated Press:

HONOLULU, July 20.—The steamship Copitic arrived from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th instant, with the important news that the United States senate had ratified the Newlands resolution, making Hawaii a part of the United States. Long before the vessel reached the harbor, it was known that the steamer brought annexation news, the information being signalled to the Mohican.

The fire whistle and the whistles of foundries, mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned. Fireworks were set off. In the midst of the noise, 100 guns were fired on the grounds of the executive building.

At the same time the Hawaiian bands started out and marched through the streets to the wharf, playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the executive building.

Present at the scene was at his beach home when the steamer was sighted. He hurried inland and reached the wharf as the steamer tied up.

Captain Sealy, of the Copitic, was presented with a silver cup by the citizens of Honolulu for bringing the news. The cup bore the inscription:

"Annexation. Presented by the citizens of Honolulu for bringing the news to Honolulu."

The people here have decided not to have any formal annexation celebration until the Philadelphia and Admiral Miller arrive with the flag.

The leading men of Honolulu met to-day and recommended Harold M. Sewell, United States minister to Hawaii, for governor of the islands. It had been generally thought that President Dole would be their choice.

The committee of the Annexation Club and the executive council have held sessions daily and have arranged the official programme of exercises for the ceremony of annexation, subject, of course, to any changes Admiral Miller may suggest.

In the morning there will be a combined naval and military parade, consisting of men from the warships and the full strength of the national guard. After parading the principal streets the procession will move to the government building, where President Dole, the cabinet, Admiral Miller and staff, Minister Sewell, Consul General Heywood and others will be grouped. The literary exercises will first take place, together with the singing of patriotic American airs.

The citizens have subscribed \$15,000 for the day's celebration, and the most important event in the history of the islands will be celebrated with a magnificence worthy of the occasion.

A banquet will be tendered to Admiral Miller and a ball will follow at the opera house. The citizens have subscribed \$15,000 for the day's celebration, and the most important event in the history of the islands will be celebrated with a magnificence worthy of the occasion.

Returning steamers from the other islands all report a vociferous reception of the annexation news, and scenes similar to the one which occurred in Honolulu. Preparations were at once made in all the towns to officially celebrate the raising of the stars and stripes by Admiral Miller in this city.

Speculators are already cornering the supply of Hawaiian coins and postage stamps, which are sure to be of value in a few years.

The banks have commenced to use the war revenue stamps on checks and drafts, a consignment having been sent down on the Copitic.

After the receipt of the news of annexation, President Dole said to the Associated Press correspondent: "I think the statutes will go on just as they are now until congress has had time to fix them permanently. I feel confident that all Hawaiians who are voters now will continue to be so."

"I think the legislation will be kept up for some time. There will be some hesitation about making radical changes."

"I have strong hopes that the land policy will not be interrupted. Congress will probably pass a supplementary act which will allow our land system to go on. This, it is probable from my knowledge of affairs, will be carried out. Senator Morgan said when he was here that the system we have is better for us than the American system, and Morgan is one of our best friends."

"The news of annexation consummates the efforts and the main policy of the present government. From the time when it was initiated as a provisional government, the time when it was recognized by governments of the earth, from the time when it has been received into the bosom of the greatest republic and one of the most powerful states that the world has ever known."

The council of state has pardoned more than 200 prisoners, most of whom were under sentence for taking part in the uprising of 1855. The men have had liberty under parole. The pardon restores their civil rights.

The board of immigration has decided to allow the planters to import 2,500 Japanese laborers. Most of the men will be for new plantations.

### PEACE TERMS

**SPAIN LIKELY TO YIELD TO REASONABLE DEMANDS.**

**GOVERNMENTS NOT FAR APART**

**PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DOES NOT WANT THE PHILIPPINES.**

**NO CASH INDEMNITY WANTED**

**NO REPLY TO SPAIN'S PEACE PROPOSAL UNTIL FRIDAY.**

**Matter to Come Up at the Regular Cabinet Meeting—Text of Note Being Carefully Guarded—Queen Regent Signed the Message to McKinley.**

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The initiation of overtures for peace has had the effect of suspending, in a large measure, for the time being at least, interest in the military and naval situation. Though it was known, through the open admission of members of the administration, that the present peace phase would remain unchanged until after another cabinet meeting on Friday, there was still evinced a disposition to discuss the matter in its every aspect.

Naturally, the first point of inquiry was the exact shape taken by the Spanish presentation of yesterday. Curiosity on this point remained ungratified and must probably so continue for some days to come, the president having decided that nothing more definite than the statement issued from the White House yesterday shall be given to the public at this time.

The motive is a prudential one and the president has even gone so far as to suggest to the Madrid authorities the expediency of keeping the text of the Spanish overtures from publication at this time.

The next point of interest was the character and extent of the demand likely to be made by the United States as the condition of peace. It is felt that the statement of the terms of peace, both from Spain and from the United States, may be some days off, and there doubtless will be considerable diplomatic fencing at the outset before the actual point of stating terms is reached. A good deal of this, for instance, may result from the attempt to define the methods of approach to the object sought, whether through a commission or through the direct exchange of notes, as initiated yesterday.

There will be much discussion, in all likelihood, also, regarding an armistice, for it is the distinct purpose of the Spanish authorities to secure a suspension of hostilities pending the negotiations for peace. It may be that the application will be granted, but, if so, it will be only under the most effective safeguards to prevent loss of any advantage to the United States, and upon binding pledges that certain well defined objects are to be conceded to.

The president discussed this complex subject all day with various members of the cabinet as they called in the course of ordinary business. Secretary Day and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith spent some time this afternoon at the White House, presumably exchanging views with the president. It is virtually admitted by leading members of the administration that upon only one point in peace negotiations is there likely to be serious friction, and that relates to the future of the Philippines. As to Cuba and Porto Rico, our government feels that there is a reasonable certainty of encountering little opposition to our demands.

### PRINCE HENRY'S STORY.

**German Naval Commander Gives His Version of the Irene Incident in Subig Bay.**

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In conclusion, the statements set forth that the removal of women and children was effected from motives of humanity and with a strict observance of the rules of neutrality.

### Spanish King Has Message.

MADRID, July 27, 10 a. m.—Inquiries met at the palace here to-day confirm the report that the king is suffering from the measles. The attack is following its usual course.

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