

PRINCE BISMARCK SLEEPS

DEAD IN FRIEDRICHSRUHE

HEATH SAID TO HAVE COME TO HIM WITHOUT A STRUGGLE

WORLD WAS NOT PREPARED FOR NEWS OF HIS DEMISE

Former Chancellor of the German Empire Had Been in Precarious Health for Many Days—His Iron Will Did Not Forsake Him, and He Remained Calm and Cheerful to the Last—A Sketch of One of the Most Remarkable Men of the Century.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight. He passed away peacefully.

Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty, because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle, and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an unheralded apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But, when the daily bulletins chronicled improvements in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare, and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no danger why Bismarck should not reach the age of ninety years.

The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had been often repeated in the past. All the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph noting the improvement, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales' knee.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's



PRINCE BISMARCK.

death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the tonsils—which kept him in constant pain that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- Page.
- 1—Immediate Peace in Prospect. Reply Sent to Spain.
 - 2—City Life in Porto Rico. France is Growing Friendly.
 - 3—Twelfth in a Sham Fight. Shandrew's Seizure Serious.
 - 4—Editorial. Poetry of the Period.
 - 5—Petty Quarrels of Kings. Financial Week Reviewed.
 - 6—Regulation of Fishing. Future of the Philippines.
 - 7—Minneapolis Matters. News of the Northwest. News of the Railroads.
 - 8—Sporting News. Salts Lost to Brewers. Yachting at White Bear. Gossip of the Prize Ring.
 - 9—Bicycle of 1899.
 - 10—Mr. Stevens Renominated. At St. Paul Hotels. Railway Clerks' Picnic. Sheep Farming Profitable.
 - 11—Career of Lieut. Dickinson.
 - 12—Affairs of the Heart. Mrs. Wilmerding's Sanity.
 - 13—The Queen of Canines.
 - 14—Social News of St. Paul.
 - 15—In Woman's Realm. Literature of the Day.
 - 16—Life of John Lind. Markets.
 - 17—Wants. Today at the Churches.
 - 18—Ride With Bolivian Mails. The Man in the Caboose (Story).

IMMEDIATE PEACE WITH SPAIN IN PROSPECT

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House this afternoon, between the president, Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done today to bring the war to an end.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the president credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to action upon every one of the peace propositions submitted by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice, and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations. With these credentials, authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the government of Spain, and with full instructions on any point raised, Ambassador Cambon, on behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion, with a view of reaching a final and complete agreement.

After a strong argument, the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American demands in one particular. What that modification amounts to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the conditions for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico, or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored.

The modification brought about practical unanimity between the president and Ambassador Cambon as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

The profoundly important results developed today came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock, and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him. But since the original proposition of Spain was presented last Tuesday, M. Cambon has been prepared to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The president himself had preferred this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few were aware that the latter would come ready to treat as the envoy of Spain. The first instructions to M. Cambon made him a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the direct diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government within his very complete instructions.

The meeting was held in the president's library, and both on the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable.

After M. Cambon had presented his credentials as plenipotentiary, and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of the terms laid down by the United States government. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebault, first secretary of the French embassy, to interpret into French, as the ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and interpreting by M. Thiebault took but fifteen minutes. Then began the discussion point by point. The president and the ambassador addressed each other directly with the greatest freedom and firmness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When, at last, after an eloquent plea by the ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the ambassador addressed himself to the president, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having, with the president, a like interest in humanity.

M. Cambon is a speaker of eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling that made a deep impression on the president and others present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebault with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassador's expressions lost little by this indirect method of communication. The president spoke with equal frankness, and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in which the range of the war was not met and freely discussed.

What the modification is that has been agreed upon can be only conjectured, but there is reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended, or else to the extent of our interest in the Philippines, leaving unchanged the condition that Spain shall withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, grant the United States coaling stations in the Pacific and make important concessions in the Philippines.

It is now for the Madrid government to give formal approval to what was partly accomplished today. It is even possible that this approval may come speedily, within a day or two, for there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence. All that was accomplished today, when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions, the prospect would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what had been done. But it is for Spain herself to determine between the issue of peace or war as now presented.

July 20, when the prince was confined, to his bed. He had been several days prostrated, but no evidence of his decline reached the world. On Friday Dr. Schweninger said:

"For the past nine days I have hard-

MERRITT ASSUMES CHARGE

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS ARRIVAL AT MANILA OFFICIAL

Cablegram Received From Admiral Dewey and the Governor General of the Philippines—Arrival of Monitor Monterey Anxiously Awaited—More Troops Expected Today—Aguinaldo Defiant.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The navy and war departments make the following public:

"Cavite, July 26.—Secretary of Navy: Merritt arrived yesterday in Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days."

"Hong Kong, July 30.—Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington: Cavite, July 25.—Arrived today about 12. Health of command good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed."

"Major General Commanding." Gen. Merritt's expedition included the transports Ohio, City of Para, Indiana and Morgan City, which left here June 27, carrying 3,000 officers and men, under Brig. Gen. McArthur; the steamer Valencia, which sailed on June 28, with 600 men, and transport Newport, which sailed on June 29, with 800 men, under the immediate command of Gen. Merritt. Altogether there were 5,000 officers and men in the third party. The first expedition carried 2,501 men, and the second carried 3,515 men, so that Gen. Merritt now has under his command 11,016 men.

MERRITT IN COMMAND.

MANILA, July 26 (via Hong Kong, July 30).—Gen. Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey. He has established headquarters at the Cavite arsenal. The Newport was escorted to an anchor near the cruiser Charleston, by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving her a rousing welcome.

At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, Gen. Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of thirteen guns. Until he shall have received the reports of the officers who have preceded him and familiarized himself with the situation,

Gen. Merritt cannot determine as to his future course.

More of the American troops are expected to arrive tomorrow.

Nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus has been heard, and it is supposed the monitor is coaling at Guam Island.

The troops encamped at Paranaque have not yet made a move, the condition of the country between the camp and the outskirts of Manila being such, on account of the heavy rains that have fallen, as to make it impossible to advance. The insurgents are still active, but have accomplished nothing.

AGUINALDO DEFIANT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announced that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance, and that it

disco in a few days. There is no sickness among the troops.

It is believed that Gov. Gen. August will surrender, owing to the fact that Admiral Camara's squadron has returned to Spain, but the army officers desire to resist to the last, and there is a prospect that peace will be concluded prior to the capture of Manila by the Americans.

About a dozen small Spanish steamers have passed out recently under the insurgent flag, ostensibly to go to Gen. Aguinaldo, but the suspicions of the Americans are now aroused, and no more of these craft will be allowed to proceed.

BETTER HIDE.

HONG KONG, July 31.—The British

Shafter's Sick List Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The war department posts the following: Santiago de Cuba, July 29, via Bermuda.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sanitary conditions for July 28: Total sick, 4,279; total fever cases, 3,406; new cases fever, 696; cases fever restored to duty, 590; death, Private Michael McGilrichs, First infantry, cause asthenia following malarial fever.

—Shafter, Major General Commanding.

would take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents.

MANILA MAY SURRENDER.

Gov. Gen. August Restrained From Capitulating by His Army.

HONG KONG, July 30.—Letters received here from Cavite, under date of July 26, state that the insurgents have done nothing since their second repulse at Malato, when the American troops were held under arms through fear of an attack by the Spaniards. There are now 4,800 American soldiers within an hour of Manila, near Malato. Their camp is protected by trenches and guns, and is covered by the guns of the cruiser Boston and the Callao, from the sea.

The American transports, it is said, will start on their return to San Fran-

steamer Yuen Sang has arrived here. She left Taleham, island of Leyte, Philippines, on July 23, and Cebu, capital of the island of that name, on July 25. She reports that Taleham was quiet, and that there were no signs of rebels. At Cebu, however, the rebels made raids periodically. The Spaniards, according to the reports of the Yuen Sang, are preparing defenses, consisting of trenches and bamboo obstacles. There is one small gunboat at Cebu, which hides in the river directly any warship is sighted.

One German warship, the name of which is unknown, is cruising in the neighborhood of Cebu. It is reported that a Chinese steamer is supplying the rebels with arms.

ONE RAY OF HOPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Brig.

Gen. Charles H. King has been selected to command the troops which sail on the Scandia and Arizona.

Gen. Merritt's telegram, stating that he would need all the troops originally destined for the Manila expedition, has revived the dropping hopes of the regiments still here.

WANTS TO BE LET ALONE.

Ambition of the Average Filipino Does Not Soar Aloft.

MANILA, July 22 (via Hong Kong, July 30).—Conversation with a very considerable number of natives has failed to disclose the existence of any perceptible anti-American feeling among the Filipinos. These people are apparently satisfied to accept annexation to the United States. Their principal desire is for a peaceful existence, with the minimum of trouble. They, however, earnestly wish the abolition of oppression incident to Spanish official rapacity and the tyranny of the religious bodies. The natives have no objection to the church apart from the orders of friars. The Filipinos are scarcely interested in any particular form of government, but only desire to be left alone.

The rebels, who recently captured Calocan, shelled the Spanish block house at Malpago, where, after having smashed the Spanish cannon, they bayoneted twenty Spaniards.

German officials here explain that the landing of food at Manila recently was a mere trifle, and was for the relief of German residents. It has now been decided to discontinue this mode of aiding the subjects of Germany at Manila.

WILL FIGHT DESPERATELY.

Spaniards in San Juan Determined Upon Resistance.

LONDON, July 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Sunday Times says: "Telegrams from Porto Rico announce that Capt. Gen. Macias has decided to entrench San Juan. A majority of his 18,000 men are spread over the island in detachments. They have been ordered to defend themselves as long as possible, and as a last resort to retreat to the capital."

"It is feared that the Americans will easily secure San Juan, various officials reporting that the natives are not likely to resist. The garrison of San Juan will fight heroically. They are not hampered, as was the garrison of Santiago, with a lack of food and ammunition, stores and supplies destined for Cuba having accumulated there."

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Peace arrangements hastened by the Spanish government appointing M. Cambon minister extraordinary, and authorizing him to act directly.

French minister springs a surprise by presenting credentials from the Spanish government.

Concessions made to M. Cambon do not alter the main points in the peace terms named to Spain by America.

Gen. Merritt arrives at Manila and assumes charge of the American forces there.

Admiral Dewey reports that Aguinaldo is defiant, and intimates that the United States may have to conquer the insurgents.

People of Ponce, Porto Rico, wild with joy over the arrival of the American troops.

Ponce men cheer the Stars and Stripes, while the women adorn themselves as for a fete, and give hearty welcome to soldiers.

Gov. Gen. Macias appealed to by Porto Rico friends to urge the Madrid government to yield to the inevitable without bloodshed.

ANSWER SENT TO SPAIN

REPLY TO PEACE NOTE HANDED M. CAMBON YESTERDAY

PROBABLY NOW IN THE HANDS OF MADRID AUTHORITIES

UNITED STATES WILL HOLD MANILA AN INDEFINITE PERIOD

Commission to Settle the Future of the Philippines—Aguinaldo's Bad Break in Defying Americans Will Likely Cut Him Out of All Consideration in the Adjustment of the Philippines Question—Porto Rico to Be Ceded, Cuba to Be Freed From the Spanish Yoke—Spaniards Must Abandon Sovereignty in West Indian Waters.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The reply of the United States government to the Spanish overture for peace was this afternoon placed in the hands of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, to be by him transmitted to the government of Spain.

It was 4:30 o'clock before the minister received the answer, and, as it makes about 1,100 words in all, must be reduced to the diplomatic cipher and then transmitted by cable. The Madrid authorities probably will not receive it until some time tomorrow.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning, in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday, the members of the cabinet began to assemble at the White house, but it was nearly 11 o'clock before they were all present and ready to resume their discussion at the point where it was interrupted yesterday, by adjournment. Secretary Day had prepared a draft of the answer, based on the expressions of his colleagues in the cabinet yesterday, and it was expected that only a short time would be consumed in going over this and giving it formal approval. It turned out otherwise, however. Probably over-night new factors had suggested themselves or fresh influences had been brought to bear, for the cabinet was soon engaged in an animated discussion of the Philippine settlement. On the other points of the answer there was no disagreement, and these propositions were ratified as they stood yesterday, namely: Cuba to be free; Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States; one of the Ladrones islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and, as an immediate step, all Spanish military forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among those islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet agreed upon the following point:

That Manila bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group.

After that point, the main divergence of opinion began and all sorts of propositions were put forward and urged by individual members as the best means of dealing with the future of the islands.

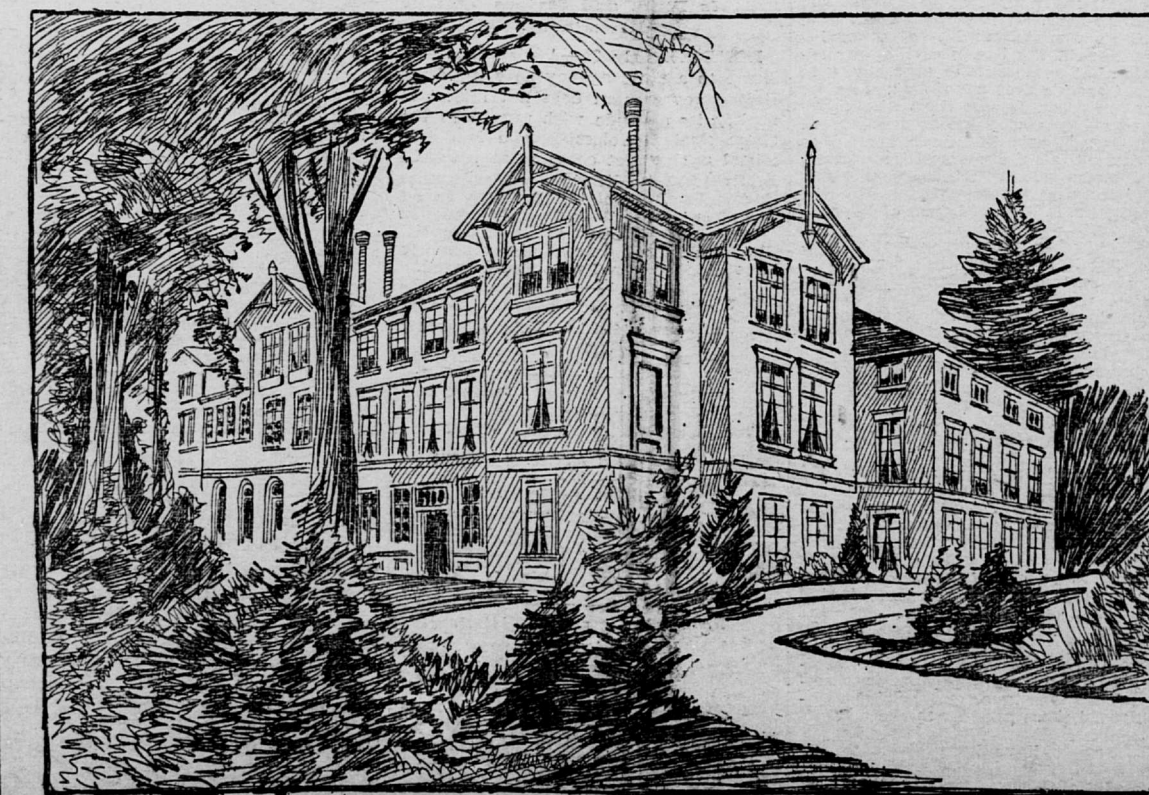
AGUINALDO'S BAD BREAK.

In the very midst of the discussion the element that had strongly urged the necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in any settlement we should arrange, received a severe check through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude, and Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that the United States would be obliged to make war upon them, necessitating the requirements of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands. While this did not bring about a complete dismissal of the proposition to take the insurgents into account in settling the terms of peace, it did have the effect to cause an agreement upon the proposition to defer action upon the question as to the disposition of the islands until the other phases of the peace negotiations have been satisfactorily adjusted; meaning by that that the matter goes over until the last Spanish flag has disappeared from the Western hemisphere, and the American flag is hoisted to stay over the coaling stations we require in Micronesia.

The discussion lasted two hours and a quarter before the cabinet hit upon the best course for the United States to adopt. It was finally decided that what we desired could be best done by the appointment of a joint commission, limited in its representation to the governments of the United States and Spain, which commission is to endeavor to settle the details of the government of the Philippines, and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents, the United States army and navy meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila bay, and thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

CAMBON AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

As the cabinet meeting adjourned Assistant Secretary John Moore, who had been called into the meeting at the last moment, went to the state department to put the views of the president and cabinet in the proper diplomatic form, and while this was doing notice was sent to the French ambassador that the president would be pleased to hand him personally the reply of the United States government at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. It was expected that this ceremony would occupy only a few moments; that the ambassador would take the note and immediately hurry with it to his cipher clerks, and then to the telegraph office. In this expectation Assistant Secretary Moore went out of town on an afternoon train and Secretary Day, as he went to the White house to meet the ambassador, tossed his grip sack into his carriage in the firm expectation of being able to catch



FRIEDRICHSRUHE, BISMARCK'S HOME.