

ROCK ISLAND ARGUS.

VOL. XLVII. NO. 26.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1898.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

STILL MORE DELAY.

Peace Commissioners Mutually Agree Upon Longer Parley.

SPAIN'S REPLY IS SUBMITTED.

Determination to Hold to the Philippines is Irrevocable—American Representatives to Consider the Don's Last Statement—Significant Army Movements in America.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The Spanish-American commission met at 2:15 this afternoon and adjourned at 3.

The Spanish commissioners presented a long document answering the Americans' argument submitted last week. It was mutually agreed to adjourn to Saturday. The Americans will discuss the document in the usual daily sessions.

The Spanish communication reaffirms the position heretofore assumed against the discussion here of Spain's sovereignty in the Philippines, and proposes arbitration.

Madrid, Nov. 16.—The government has received dispatches from the Spanish peace commissioners at Paris indicating that today's meeting of the joint commission will not be the last. The commissioners, it is added, have received additional instructions to defend Spain's rights in the Philippines.

War Department Activity.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Remarkable activity has been manifested about the war department for several days. The 10 regiments of regulars recently distributed throughout the west have been ordered recruited to their full strength and made ready for the tropics. The various bureaus are preparing supplies in anticipation of orders to move. It is noted also that some volunteers, lately returned from abroad, while given furloughs, have not been mustered out.

MERRITT ON PHILIPPINES

Says They Are Not Capable of Independent Government.

London, Nov. 16.—Gen. Merritt, lately in command at Manila, read with interest the complaint against the American officials in the Philippines, addressed by the Philippine Junta, at Hong Kong, to President McKinley. Gen. Merritt refers to the Philippines as children, and says it is impossible to establish an independent government in the islands; that they must have some form of colonial government similar to the British colonial governments.

Emperor William and the French.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The Volante says Emperor William sounded the government about visiting French waters, but it is denied that the fleet has been ordered to meet him.

Madrid, Nov. 16.—The government has advised the German emperor to visit the Spanish ports, arriving at Cadiz Saturday, but maintaining the strictest incognito. The Spanish authorities will not visit the imperial yacht.

Humbert Favors Disarmament.

Rome, Nov. 16.—King Humbert in opening parliament spoke of the cordiality of Italy's relations with the powers, and said the navy would be gradually increased, and closed with the statement that Italy needed peace, and cordially adhered to the czar's proposal to discuss the question of disarmament.

Sibyl Johnstone's Mysterious Death.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Times says Sibyl Johnstone, the actress, died in this city Nov. 1, and that her body was cremated, and that the fact of her death has just become known.

Farmers' Congress Delegates.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16.—The governor has appointed 500 delegates to the farmers' congress at Fort Worth, Tex., next month.

Northern Pacific Train Trains.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 16.—The six men who are suspected of being the Great Northern train robbers were brought here from Moorhead yesterday. They were very quiet on the way here, but were observed to study the country when they reached the Pelican river bridge, where the robbery occurred. In reaching Fergus at 12:50 a crowd of 1,500 was at the train. There were several toughs in the crowd and two of the robbers nearly made their escape. They

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

started on and as the snail reached for them a crook interfered, but was unsuccessful.

Pinckney Dares the President.

Detroit, Nov. 16.—Governor Pinckney is not worrying about the possibility that Senator McMillan will be appointed ambassador to England. "President McKinley no more dare appoint McMillan ambassador to the court of St. James than McMillan dare appoint William G. Thompson collector of the port of Detroit," said the governor. "That's all there is to it."

Virdeon Company and the Strike.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—At a meeting yesterday between officials of the Chicago Virdeon Coal company and representatives of the miners' union the coal company agreed to pay 40 cents a ton for pick mining and 30 cents for machine mining. The agreement did not cover the future of the men employed to take the places of the strikers.

Wisconsin Arbitration Board.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 16.—Governor Scofield has appointed George E. Willott, of this city, a member of the state board of arbitration. Willott is a conductor on the Northwestern between Madison and Milwaukee, and takes the place of Richard Jeardeau, resigned.

She Was Certainly 112 Years Old.

Keokuk, Ia., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Lucy Alexander, colored, died yesterday aged 127 years, the oldest person in Iowa. She was born near Richmond, Va., in December, 1770, and had lived in Iowa forty-two years. Her family has records proving her over 112 years old.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The Michigan supreme court has declared all forms of boycotting illegal.

Joseph Jefferson's illness has developed into a mild attack of pneumonia.

The Chiefs of Police Union of Illinois is in annual convention at Springfield.

U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego, is apparently the leading candidate for the California senatorship.

It is feared that there will be a great shortage of coal before spring at the West Superior, Wis., coal docks.

George H. Noonan, defeated Republican candidate for congress in the Twelfth Texas district, will contest.

The meteoric display of Leonidas occurring but twice in a century, was observed at the Lick observatory on the 12th.

While returning from hearing mass said for her husband, Mary Doolan was ground to death by the cars at Shelbyville, Ind.

Charles Douse, a Green Bay chimney sweep, fell from a chimney, a distance of thirty-five feet, struck on his head, dying later.

The American Brake Company, St. Louis, will consolidate with the present lessee of the company, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

A man who registered as Fred Wilson and is supposed to be from Nelson, Wis., was found dead in his room at the Hart House, Eau Claire, Wis.

The 14-year-old son of Ole Nelson, residing ten miles southwest of Vandalia, Ill., committed suicide by hanging. No reason being apparent.

The frozen surface of the river Suchona, at Velituzing, Russia, broke while a number of people and vehicles were crossing and twenty were drowned.

A convention of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance will be held at Big Bend, Wis., Nov. 30, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization.

It is estimated that 15,000 acres of wild land, heavily timbered with windfalls, logs and brush were cleared in Barron county, Wis., by the late forest fires.

Opposition to Expansion Organizing.

Boston, Nov. 16.—A conference of anti-imperialists of Boston will take place within a few days. Invitations are now being sent out, and it is expected that the deliberations of this gathering will result in the formation of a regular organization in Boston for arousing public sentiment against the taking of Spain's conquered possessions by the United States.

Cretans Are Blessing the Powers.

Canea, Island of Crete, Nov. 16.—The population of this town is holiday-making; there is great rejoicing everywhere. A "Te Deum" has been chanted by the bishop, who amid cheers invoked divine blessings upon the protecting powers who have freed Crete from Turkish rule.

One Thousand Odd Fellows Present.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16.—The grand lodge of Illinois Odd Fellows convened last night in representative hall, with 1,500 members present. Grand Master Cicero H. Lindsey, of Greenville, presiding. Reports of officers were read and a number of resolutions introduced.

Change in the Fourth Illinois.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 16.—Colonel Casimir Andel, of the Fourth Illinois regiment, has resigned, and Governor Tanner has decided upon Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Swift, of the Ninth Illinois, to be colonel of the Fourth.

New Bank for Alton, Ill.

Alton, Ill., Nov. 16.—A new bank to be known as Second National bank of Alton will be opened here about Jan. 1. The preliminary organization has been completed and capital stock of \$100,000, fully subscribed.

A Wedding Announcement.

This is how the editor of the Humboldt (Kan.) Herald recently announced his marriage: "Mr. F. A. McCarthy (that's us) and Miss Nannie Fisher (that's more of us) were united in marriage Wednesday, July 27, at 10 a. m. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous repast, which we have only a faint recollection of. Some way events seemed to crowd on each other then, and God has given us the best earthly thing within his gift. The joy in a sweet wife is too great to be described—too sacred to be spoken of."

The words of praise bestowed upon Hood's Sarsaparilla by those who have taken it prove the merit of the medicine.

MEN WON THE FIGHT.

Gen. Shafter Gets Small Credit for Santiago from General J. C. Breckinridge.

CAMPAIGN WAS HAPPY GO LUCKY.

Seems To Be the Opinion of the Witness.

Who Is Anything Except Complimentary to the Commander Before Santiago—Much Praise for Miles—Characteristic Story of Berezford Told to Illustrate the Situation Before the Surrender of Toral.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The feature of General Breckinridge's testimony before the war investigators yesterday was its tone in regard to General Shafter, which was anything but complimentary. On the other hand it was highly eulogistic of General Miles. He said that the preparations for embarking Shafter's force at Tampa was quite inadequate; that there were no lighters to speak of nor any preparations to land in the face of the enemy except the warships at Santiago. At the front the only point was to get men forward; equipment was not considered. The fight there was won when General Toral's nerve gave out. He did not consider General Shafter was above criticism in the conduct of the campaign.

"Limitations of Gen. Shafter."

Proceeding General Breckinridge said that all engaged in the war had acted with zeal, and every man had done the best of which he was capable, and he had never known a war in which there was not criticism at the close of it.

"What was to be expected from the limitations of General Shafter? I am sure that if he [Miles] had charge he would have been in the front rank." He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the army was one which was capable of meeting all calls. "No matter how it was tangled up," he said, "it went to victory."

He had at the time quoted Lord Berezford when he said to his opponent on a certain occasion: "I have led you into a devil of a fix, and it is now your duty to fight like hell to get me out of it."

Leaves Room for "Speculation."

The most interesting perhaps of Breckinridge's testimony was when he declined to testify. He was asked if he had visited General Shafter in his tent when the latter was ill at Santiago, and General Breckinridge replied that he had done so. "Did he then offer the command of the army to you as has been reported in the press?"

General Breckinridge replied: "I very much prefer not to answer that question. You should ask General Shafter."

"If General Shafter has not recalled the conversation I ought not to do so."

"As a matter of fact, he did not turn the command over to you?" suggested Governor Beaver, to which General Breckinridge responded:

"No, he did not, and I do not think there is any impropriety in my saying that he could not have done so."

Those Sinks at Camp Thomas.

Dr. Conner questioned General Breckinridge about the condition of the sinks at Camp Thomas when the troops left there, saying that it had been represented to the commission that some 3,000 of them had been found to be uncovered. The general replied that necessarily some of the sinks had been left uncovered; that it was difficult to clean up after a large army evacuating a camp. He said, however, that he had foreseen this and had asked \$1,500 from Washington for the purpose of putting the sinks in proper condition. This money had not arrived before his departure, but he supposed it had been received later and had been used by his successor for the purpose for which it was intended.

DOCTOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Tells the Commission Something More About Army Hospital.

Dr. William G. Weaver, of the Ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, proved an important witness, as he gave detailed information concerning the conduct of a regimental hospital at Camp Thomas. Weaver said that typhoid had broken out about the 15th of June and that it had increased from that time until the 20th of August. There had been about 600 cases of this disease, with twenty-eight or thirty deaths. The doctor said there was an insufficient supply of drugs and that at times he failed to get what was needed. Quinine was one of the articles of which there had been a scarcity and 100,000 pills were secured from home.

He said that at one time there were fifty-six typhoid patients in the regimental hospital because there was no accommodation for them in the division hospital. At another time there were sixty-seven fever patients in the company tents for whom admission could not be secured in any hospital, division or regimental, in summing up the causes of disease in the camp Dr. Weaver included over-work of the men as one. The first revulsion sounded at 4:20 and after that time the men were kept quite constantly engaged with drills and other exercises until 6:15, notwithstanding the weather was intensely hot. He also expressed the opinion that the water from Chickamauga creek was polluted. He considered the water in this stream hardly fit to bathe in, much less to drink.

Dr. Weaver related his difficulties in securing tents for the regimental hospital and he said that in one case Chief Quartermaster Lee had refused to allow the regiment to have a tent which was stored and which was its property. Col. Lee said the tent could not be taken out except in the proper military manner. In this connection, Governor Beaver expressed the opinion that this conduct on the part of Colonel Lee was an outrage, and he said the only mistake that Lee made was that he had not taken the colonel by the nape of the neck and bludgeoned him out of the camp.

Major Louis A. Lagarde, a regular army surgeon who was in charge of the division hospital at Siboney, said the transports taking troops to Cuba were overcrowded, and the air was very fetid and hot. On his steamer, the Saratoga, thirteen cases of fever had developed going over. The men sent north were supplied with all that could be spared, but the hospital authorities felt that those who went north, even though short of attendance and supplies, were taking fewer chances than those who remained, as yellow fever was even then beginning to make its appearance. The orders were to send only such men as could wait upon themselves. He said he had obtained from the Red Cross society all that he had asked for.

There was a shortage of nurses, as the military necessities were such that it was impracticable to keep as many men at work in this capacity as were needed. Dr. Lagarde expressed the opinion that the United States could have a supply of stores on hand as well as the Red Cross, and he believed that it would have done so if such a battle as was fought had been anticipated. There was a sufficient quantity of medical supplies, if they could have been unloaded. The lighters were all used for unloading articles of military equipment, and it had been next to impossible to get the hospital supplies landed.

Referring to the charge that the sick on the Seneca had no change of clothing, he said he presumed this was true, as nobody in Cuba seemed to have more than one suit of clothing. Furthermore, the hospital had no ice to spare to the transports. Ice was a scarce article. The gentlemen of the press had furnished the chief supply to the institution.

W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Stevens, of Maine, Is to Fill Miss

St. Paul, Nov. 16.—The first event of interest yesterday in the W. C. T. U. convention was the election of Mrs. Stevens, of Maine, president, the place Miss Willard so long and so successfully filled. Mrs. S. M. D. Fry was elected corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, recording secretary. There was a skirmish all day on the Temple matter, Mrs. Carse bringing it up every time she saw a chance, and finally it came to a vote again and the Temple went down again.

The fight was on a resolution pledging co-operation in the retirement of the Temple trust bonds, because the W. C. T. U. was morally bound to such action; no one thought it legally bound, and the friends of the Temple argued that heavy indebtedness was given to the new bonds by the national convention in Boston 1891; that such indebtedness decided many to purchase the bonds, and that the moral obligation thus incurred by the national union toward the bondholders has been acknowledged again and again. Even the moral obligation was repudiated by many and the final result was the defeat of the resolution—75 to 25.

PORTER'S REPORT ON CUBA.

Lots of Information in It for Those Who

Washington, Nov. 16.—Hon. Robert P. Porter, special commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Puerto Rico, presented his report to the president and secretary of the treasury yesterday. The report submitted contains about 60,000 words, and goes very fully into the financial and economical condition of Cuba, analyzing the budget of the island for fourteen years, showing the sources of income and the causes of expenditures. There are some supplementary reports yet to be made.

There are also among the data and statistics collected many valuable statements relating to the financial, industrial, commercial and social condition of the island of Cuba, which form a nucleus for a report on the possibilities for American enterprise and the opportunities for American capital and labor when the more pressing question of the government and revenue and taxation of the islands have been settled.

Dreyfus May Not Get Justice.

Paris, Nov. 16.—La Liberté asserts that the court of cassation has decided to impart to the counsel of Dreyfus the text of the depositions of the various ministers of war, the secretaries of state, Ferdinand Walzin Esterhazy seized by the court and the secret dossier, if the latter is produced. The court has ordered that Dreyfus be notified to prepare his defense. When the news was imparted to Mrs. Dreyfus she was so overcome with joy that she was unable to utter a word.

Philippine Troops Must Stay.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Great pressure is being brought upon the war department to have the volunteer troops now in the Philippines return to this country. Nearly every state that has troops stationed at Manila has asked through its governor or representatives in congress that these troops be sent home. It is said at the war department that there is no way of relieving these troops from duty in the Philippines at the present time.

War Took the Front Place.

"These questions were forced into the background by the declaration of war, but they must be faced again as soon as peace is restored. The Chicago platform presents for public consideration certain vital economic questions. That platform has not been abandoned by those who endorsed it in 1896. It will be reformed in 1898 because it gives expression to the hopes and aspirations of a large majority of the party. When the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans favored Cuban independence they understood that war would give a temporary advantage to the party in power, but they were willing to risk defeat in order to aid the people fighting to be free."

As to a Foreign Policy.

"Neither can the election be regarded as an endorsement of any definite foreign policy. Until a treaty of peace has been entered into and the terms made known the people cannot pass judgment upon it."

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Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—Col. Bryan last night gave to the Associated Press the following interview relative to the late election: "While I do not understand that service in the volunteer army prevents a soldier from expressing opinions upon political questions I declined to take part in the late campaign lest I should be accused by partisan opponents of attempting to embarrass the administration. Now that the election is over I shall exercise a citizen's privilege of discussing the returns. Compared with the election of 1896 the Republicans have gained in some places and lost in others. It was not a sweeping Republican victory. On the whole, the result is not surprising when it is remembered that the administration is just concluding a successful war."

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"While a majority of the soldiers are probably anti-Republican the management of the war has been entirely in Republican hands, and the strongest argument used during the campaign was that a Republican defeat would discredit the president in the eyes of foreign nations while his commissioners were engaged in making a treaty. It was not a trial upon the issues now before the people, but a successful plea of a continuance of the case. The people have not accepted the gold standard; they have not fallen in love with the plan to give the banks a monopoly of the issue of paper money; they have not decided to retire the greenbacks; they have not surrendered to the trusts."

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