

Highland Park News.

BY EVANS & FORREST.

HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS.

AUGUST—1898.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Casualties and Fires, Personal and Political Notes, Business Failures and Resurrections, Weather Record.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

WAR NEWS.

The Spanish troops at Calmanera surrendered to Col. Ewers.

Gen. Merritt's expedition is believed to have reached Manila and perhaps may have effected a landing.

Gen. Shafter reports as follows: Total sick, 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever 630; cases of fever returned to duty, 538.

The first mail steamer for the island of Cuba since the war carrying letters for other than the army left New York for Santiago.

Advices from Madrid say Spain is willing to concede what are accepted in Washington as the American terms of peace—abandonment of Cuba and Puerto Rico and the granting to the United States of a coaling station in the Philippines.

Gen. Brooke's expedition to join Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico sailed from Newport News.

It is said in Washington that the German fleet has been withdrawn from the harbor of Manila. The understanding between this government and Germany is said to be perfect.

It was reported from St. Thomas that Puerto Rico volunteers at Ponce had revolted and would not fight the Americans.

Secretary Alger announces that as soon as fever conditions permit Shafter's army will be removed to a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, Long Island. Gen. Shafter reports 4,122 of his men sick, 3,193 with fever of various types, but the low death rate shows the sickness to be of mild form.

The Madrid government received another dispatch confirming the report that Manila had surrendered to Admiral Dewey.

Gen. Miles was supposed to be advancing across the island of Puerto Rico towards San Juan.

Gen. Wesley Merritt and troops under his command arrived at Manila on the morning of July 25 after a trip devoid of startling event.

Gen. Miles reports that the city of Ponce, Puerto Rico, surrendered to his forces without opposition, and that the Spanish troops are retreating from the southern part of the island. The American flag now flies over Guanica, Port of Ponce, Ponce and Yauco. The people were delighted at the arrival of the Americans.

The steamer St. Paul sailed from Newport News with the last of Gen. Brooke's expedition for Puerto Rico.

The cabinet discussed President McKinley's answer to Spain's peace proposal and reached the following decisions: The absolute surrender of Puerto Rico to the United States. Recognition of the independence of Cuba. Cessation of one of the Ladrone islands to the United States as a coaling station and the cessation to the United States of at least a coaling station in the Philippines.

Natives of the Philippine islands and British subjects who have interests there urge President McKinley to put a stop to Spanish rule on the islands.

Spanish troops in Puerto Rico were retreating toward San Juan. Gen. Miles and the United States soldiers were everywhere welcomed and our national colors were in demand.

A dispatch from Havana says that Santiago advises declare Gen. Garcia is disgusted with the Americans and is willing to disband his separatists.

The navy department has received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey that our forces may have to fight the Philippine insurgents, owing to the attitude assumed by Aguinaldo, their leader.

Strong hopes are entertained in administration circles that the conference with M. Cambon will result in a peace agreement.

The American troops in Puerto Rico have taken possession of the Ponce railroad and are operating the trains for the movement of supplies. Paducah, Ky., while bathing.

DOMESTIC.

Thousands of window panes were broken, many buildings unroofed and trees uprooted by a wind and hail-storm in Chicago and several persons were injured and a number of horses killed.

Frank McCormick, one of the most noted counterfeiters in the country, was arrested in Anderson, Ind.

John Palmerton dropped dead in his hotel office at Shelbyville, Ind., of paralysis of the heart.

The powder mill of E. T. Johnson at Troy, Pa., was blown up and the owner was killed.

James L. Hempton shot and killed his wife at Manitowoc, Wis., and then fatally shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

William Selden and Miss Minnie De Witt, of Anna, Ill., were drowned at Harris ford, near Cobden.

Dr. C. H. Strickland, D. D., aged 59, pastor of the First Baptist church in Jackson, Tenn., died in a bathtub.

Howard Fish and Miss Ada Clemmons, young society people of Monroe, Ill., were drowned in the lake at Sandusky, O., by the capsizing of a row-boat.

Jacques Brown and his wife committed suicide by placing themselves in front of a passenger train on the Ohio River railroad at Parkersburg, W. Va.

By the collapse of a building being erected in Boston Morris Brena and James Sullivan were killed and two other men were fatally injured.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 29th aggregated \$1,039,315,602, against \$1,152,889,653 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1897 was 0.3.

There were 189 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 207 the week previous and 259 in the corresponding period of 1897.

The business situation throughout the country shows unusual indications of a season of general prosperity.

A dozen farmhouses near Gower, Mo., were demolished by a cyclone and many persons were injured.

Peter Knass and Herman Elbek were suffocated by foul air in a well near La Salle, Ill.

On the race track in Cleveland the world's mile record to wagon was broken by Grace Hastings, the time being 2:09 1/2.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 31st ult. were: Cincinnati, .681; Boston, .651; Cleveland, .616; Baltimore, .595; Chicago, .556; New York, .540; Pittsburgh, .511; Philadelphia, .476; Brooklyn, .384; Washington, .365; Louisville, .356; St. Louis, .261.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of boats at the cloakmakers' picnic at Columbia park, near Chicago. The town of Beckwith, Cal., having a population of about 500, was almost wiped out by fire.

The farmhouse of Mrs. J. Zartman, near Waterloo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Zartman, her married daughter and a hired man were burned to death.

A balance has been struck of the "conscience fund" in the treasury of the United States, showing that the total amount received since it was opened in 1811 was \$297,452.

Kate Connolly, William White, Frank Kelly, George Hansen and C. A. Holmes were burned to death in a fire in San Francisco.

Five young women and one young man were drowned near Humansville, Mo., while attempting to ford a river in a wagon.

All the Chicago morning papers have raised the price from one to two cents per copy.

Three hundred head of fine cattle were attacked by bees near Bancroft, Neb., and jumped over a high bluff into the Missouri river and were drowned.

Fire wiped out two business blocks in Escanaba, Mich., the loss being \$200,000.

Jesse Johnson, Fred Johnson, James Stewart and Luther Stewart, ranging in age from 13 to 19, were drowned at several persons lost their lives and others were badly injured in a fire in the Berwyn hotel in Chicago.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

In convention in St. Paul the Minnesota prohibitionists nominated George W. Higgins, of Hennepin, for governor.

The populist state convention at Austin nominated Barney Gibbs, of Dallas county, for governor of Texas.

Congressional nominations: Indiana, Fourth district, Francis M. Griffith (dem.); Arkansas, Third district, Thomas C. McRae (dem.), renominated; Kentucky, Tenth district, W. J. Seitz (rep.).

Michigan republicans will hold their state convention in Detroit September 21.

Mrs. Amelia Currier Vollar, who lives with her granddaughter, Mrs. George Haines, in Chicago, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth.

James Clark, the oldest mason in the United States, celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday at Quincy, Ill.

Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, one of the most prominent physicians in the country, died at Pleasanton, Cal., of heart failure.

FOREIGN.

Prince Bismarck, Germany's greatest statesman, died of congestion of the lungs at Friedrichsruh, aged 83 years.

The Chinese warship Jutschu foundered during a storm at Port Arthur and 146 of her crew perished.

LATER.

Pennsylvania volunteers, led by Col. Hulings, captured the town of Juan Diaz, ten miles from Ponce on the road to San Juan. The citizens welcomed the advent of Americans with enthusiasm.

Hosmer, Coddling & Co., boot and shoe dealers in Boston, failed for \$500,000.

The mayor of Yauco, Puerto Rico, issued a proclamation declaring the place a city of the United States and congratulating the people upon their release from the yoke of Spain.

During July the government receipts amounted to \$43,847,108, a gain of \$4,827,000 over July, 1897. The disbursements aggregated \$74,263,475, an increase of \$24,160,000.

The Spanish cabinet was in council nearly all day and then sent a message to Washington asking explanation of some of the American demands. Ephraim W. Sells, the elder of the Sells brothers, well-known circus men, died at Columbus, O.

Latest advices from Manila say that Admiral Dewey has received word from the city that the Spaniards are ready to surrender the city whenever called upon to do so.

Gen. Miles' troops are gradually and cautiously making their way northward on the military road that extends from Ponce to San Juan.

Joseph F. Johnston was reelected governor of Alabama by a majority of 50,000 over the populist candidate. The republicans had no ticket in the field.

President McKinley, it is said, will call an extra session of both houses of congress as soon as there are peace terms for ratification by the senate.

Andrew Warge, an insane miner, shot his wife and two small children and then killed himself at Rosslyn, Wash.

John and Will Parker and James Keys were killed near Hamilton, Mo., by the caving in of a bank of dirt.

Gen. Macias cabled to Madrid that several American warships and transports were off San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico.

Martin Thorn was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., for the murder of William Guldenstuppe on June 25, 1897.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the debt decreased \$49,004,486 during the month of July. The cash balance in the treasury was \$890,069,903. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$978,081,006.

Reports come from Madrid and other European capitals that Spain has accepted the American terms and that peace preliminaries are to be signed without delay.

Stevenson Archer, who, as state treasurer of Maryland, defaulted for over \$132,000, died in Baltimore.

Americans in Puerto Rico advanced to Coamo, 20 miles from Ponce on the San Juan road, and were received everywhere with joy.

The town of Center Ridge, Ark., with a population of 500, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Gen. Merritt sent a message to Washington asking that his command at Manila be increased from 20,000 to 50,000 men.

An order was issued granting sick and wounded soldiers at hospitals when able to travel one month's furlough and transportation to go to their homes.

The republicans nominated E. S. Minor for congress in the Eighth district of Wisconsin and E. H. Higgins in the Twelfth Ohio district.

Mrs. Hanna Lillis and her little daughter and Mrs. Bessie Whetler were fatally beaten by an unknown man in Baltimore.

Gen. J. B. Weaver was nominated for congress by democrats, populists and free silver republicans of the Sixth district of Iowa.

Gen. Shafter reports the sanitary condition of his army as follows: Total sick, 4,285; total fever, 3,164; new cases of fever, 653; cases of fever returned to duty, 722.

The democrats nominated B. F. Caldwell for congress in the Seventeenth district of Illinois and M. M. Hathaway in the Thirteenth Indiana district.

Rev. Joseph Osgood, D. D., over 50 years pastor of the Unitarian church at Cohasset, Mass., died at the age of 82 years.

The pope has appealed to the United States government to protect Catholic clergymen and church property from the insurgents in the Philippine islands.

Gen. Garcia and his force of Cuban insurgents are reported to have defeated Spanish soldiers near Mayari after heavy fighting.

Brig. Gen. Otis and the troopships Peru and City of Pueblo arrived at Honolulu.

Thomas Brackett Reed, speaker of the house of representatives, was renominated by the republicans of the First district of Maine for his twelfth successive term in congress.

BISMARCK NO MORE

Germany's Great Statesman Passes Away at Friedrichsruh.

His Last Hours Very Painful—Interment to Take Place in October—Brief Sketch of the Remarkable Man's Career.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Bismarck is dead. Germany's "man of blood and iron" passed away at 11:20 o'clock Saturday night at his castle of Friedrichsruh. The entire nation—the nation which he unified by his indomitable will and unyielding purpose—is shocked by the sudden news.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic diseases—neuritis of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

United States Ambassador White sent the following dispatch to Count Herbert von Bismarck at Friedrichsruh:

"On behalf of the whole American people, whether official or unofficial, and of whatever birth or descent, I tender condolence upon the mighty career now ended and assurances of the most sincere sympathy for yourself and mourning family."

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The ceremony of blessing Prince Bismarck's remains was performed Tuesday, only the near relatives attending. The coffin was then closed, and it will remain in the castle until the mausoleum is completed, which will be in October next.

BISMARCK'S CAREER.

A Brief Resume of His Great Services to the Fatherland.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was born in the manor of Schoenhause, in the district of Magdeburg, April 1, 1815. At the age of six he was placed in a boarding school at Berlin, and at 12 was sent to a high school at the capital. In 1832 he began studying law and political science at the University of Gottingen. Toward the end of the following year he entered the University of Berlin, and he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he was made the official law reporter for a Berlin court, but he soon was transferred to Aix-la-Chapelle as a referendary, and in 1837 was appointed to serve in the crown office at Potsdam.

The next eight or nine years Bismarck passed in farming, hunting and soldiering. He went into society and took an active part in the local affairs of the neighborhoods in which he lived. In 1845 his father died, and the estate at Schoenhause came into his hands. He withdrew almost entirely from social life, and settled down to the life of a country gentleman. July 28, 1846, he married Johanna, the daughter of Heinrich von Puttkamer, of Vintium, Pomerania, and in the same year he appeared in the united diet at Berlin as a parliamentary deputy, representing the nobility of the province of Saxony. In 1848 he participated in the gathering of the rural nobility at Berlin, known as the Junker parliament. His career as a parliamentary deputy ended in 1850. In 1851, after serving as secretary, he was appointed the Prussian representative at the Germanic diet at Frankfurt, which was the administrative council of the Germanic confederation, founded in the congress in Vienna in 1815.

He was made the Prussian ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1859, where he remained until 1862, when he was transferred to the embassy in Paris. After a few months in the French capital, in September, 1862, Bismarck succeeded Prince Hohenzollern as prime minister. He formed an alliance with Italy in 1866, and Prussia, under his guidance, declared war against Austria and her allies in the confederation in June of the same year. Three months later Austria had been crushed and Prussia had become the head of the North German confederation.

Bismarck concluded secret treaties with the South German states forthwith, in the expectation of war. In internal politics the next 19 years of Bismarck's life were occupied with his struggle to assure the Prussian government the control of the Catholic church in Prussia, with his campaign for the suppression of socialism in Germany and with the inauguration of a protective system of customs duties. He also secured for Germany several African colonies and gave the first impetus to the rebuilding of her merchant marine. Under his guidance the empire laid the foundations of its present industrial prosperity and maritime greatness. In foreign affairs he formed the triple alliance of Italy, Austria and Germany. Having united and solidified the empire by the war against Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866, and against France in 1870-71, he aimed in his later years to develop it internally without disturbance from without.

Dismissed by Present Emperor.

Bismarck was chancellor to the end of Emperor William I's reign and throughout of 99 days of Emperor Frederick. Two years after the present emperor ascended the throne he was dismissed from office. Since then he has lived in Friedrichsruh, near Hamburg, where he went to receive his friends the year around, and thousands of admirers from all parts of Europe, on his birthdays. He was long estranged from the young emperor, and the feud between the old castle in Berlin and Friedrichsruh caused a scandal of world-wide dimensions. A formal conciliation was effected eventually, but the wounds left by the conflict of four years were never healed.

Frau von Bismarck died about two years ago. The Iron Chancellor was never the same afterward. He failed slowly, complaining of loneliness, and when his last illness began, was already a weak, sorrowful and broken old man.

Prince Bismarck leaves two sons, Count Herbert and Count William, and one daughter, Countess Rantzau.

Our Finances.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during July the receipts amounted to \$43,847,108, a gain as compared with July, 1897, of \$4,827,000. The disbursements aggregated \$74,263,475, an increase of a little more than \$24,160,000.

TRIBUTE TO BISMARCK

Emperor and Empress Pay Their Respects to the Dead—Scene in Death Chamber.

Friedrichsruh, Aug. 3.—The grounds about Prince Bismarck's castle were thronged with people early Tuesday, crowds of Hamburgers being attracted there by the prospect of seeing Emperor William pay a tribute of respect to the dead. Many of the people were in mourning. Under the trees 60 men of the Thirty-first infantry from Altona, and the sergeants of Prince Bismarck's regiment, from Magdeburg, had arranged their messes. The sergeants, in their white uniforms with yellow facings and burnished helmets, furnished a guard which was on duty on the terrace facing the garden behind the castle. The latter remains strictly closed. A little side gate was opened occasionally to admit messengers with telegrams and wreaths.

The emperor and empress of Germany arrived here at six o'clock Tuesday evening, accompanied by Baron von Bulow, the minister for foreign affairs. The empress was in mourning. The members of the late Prince Bismarck's family received the imperial party and the emperor on alighting, kissed Prince Herbert Bismarck on both cheeks and shook hands with Count William Bismarck. The party then entered the castle, passing through detachments of the Thirty-first regiment of infantry, which were drawn up along the road and up to the castle gate.

It was a mournful procession that filed into the death chamber, Prince Herbert leading, with the empress and the emperor following with Princesses Herbert, after whom came the privileged members of the imperial suite, and the wife and daughter of Dr. Schweninger and Baron Marck, in all about 30 personages. Chairs were disposed around the catafalque and Pastor Westphal stood at the head of the coffin. When their majesties entered all knelt down around the coffin in silent prayer. Then a hymn was sung and Pastor Westphal delivered a discourse extolling the deeds of the deceased prince. Another hymn and the benediction closed the simple ceremony, which lasted 20 minutes.

Their majesties deposited beautiful wreaths on the coffin and, under the guidance of Prince Herbert, inspected the numerous floral tributes. The imperial party then left the Schloss in the same order as on its arrival, bidding the members of the family a tender farewell. The emperor again kissed Prince Herbert on both cheeks. The public, watching the departure, preserved a respectful silence, only wearing hats and handkerchiefs as the train left for Potsdam. Amateur photographers were all about and displayed the greatest activity.

Bismarck's body was attired, not as was customary, in uniform, but in ordinary grave clothing, with a white neck cloth adjusted as he used to wear it when not in uniform. Dr. Schweninger himself arranged the body in a sleeping posture, lying on the side. Roses were placed in the hands by Countess Marie von Rantzau, the daughter of Bismarck. Two death-bed photographs were taken, one solely for the members of the family and the other for an illustrated life of Bismarck, which it is believed Prof. Franz von Lenbach, the painter, will undertake.

It is expected that the coffin will remain in the death chamber until the mausoleum is completed, or, if the sanitary authorities object, it will be taken to the so-called Tower house. Hamburg friends have already subscribed 300,000 marks to build the mausoleum.

HAS GOOD GOVERNMENT.

City of San Francisco Pointed Out as a Notable Instance of Progress in Self-Government.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.—Some 500 city fathers and officials attended Tuesday's sessions of the League of American Municipalities. The feature of the session was an address upon self government for cities, by Prof. Frank Parsons, of Boston university, president of the National League for Promoting Public Ownership of Monopolies. He advocated the initiative and referendum, woman suffrage, cooperative industries instead of monopolies and entire self-government for cities free from state control. The professor asserted that the present charter of San Francisco is the most notable instance of progress toward self-government of cities.

Questions of policy concerning regulations of saloons developed an interesting discussion in the afternoon. It was participated in by Mayor Perry, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mayor Farnsworth, of New Haven, Conn.; T. A. Hammond, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.; Mayor Smythe, of Charleston, S. C., and others.

Prevailing Rates Are Too Low.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Times says: The Delaware Insurance company of Philadelphia has reinsured its New York city business in the Liverpool and London and Globe and retired for the present from the metropolitan district. The cause of this action is claimed to be that the prevailing rates are too low.

There was which the previous to the man a "bummer" g those of any command held were more on field. The "bummer" neither a gu point of fact, its dregs, He dipline. He d he wanted o pleased. His thing better t also had a c going on b ter how str watchful the "emer" found a and go wande guard of a in cavalry or in free lances at then they act in valuable in they had st themselves. Saving: Just before march for 100 guard of 100 round up a were raiding Four or five a and made p rode into a ed woods and known to eit 50 "get-away same piece of away. As s seized their under comm ber they ma and fell up routed him. rival and the man of the escaped. The houses, and, ing women; they went in of the follow of them ead within a mile a dozen fat as a token of Hol Perhaps t raised by u Charlestonw ing his way ley. "Bumme then, but a themselves a solved to str made a sudd daylight and for the bank with an ax, lock his safe a million do they retreat died; \$100 back of an farmer to pe Milroy in pe money was general to keep ahead As his milit checkedmated tation was u