

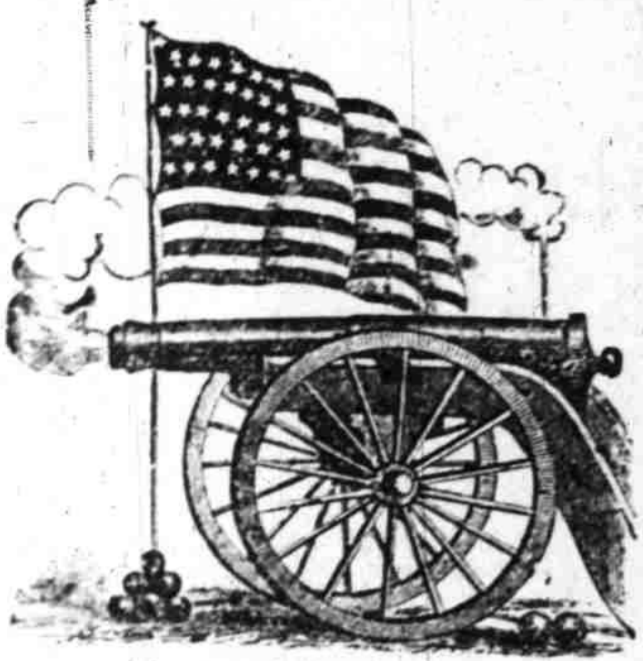
# The Hickory Press.

PROTECTION! INDUSTRY! ENTERPRISE! PROSPERITY!

HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

VOLUME 30.

NUMBER



SEVENTY HOURS FIGHTING.

One Thousand Spaniards Slaughtered.

TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN INSURGENTS AND SPANIARDS.

Spanish Guns Made Useless by the Rain and the Insurgents Use Knives—Now Hold the Suburbs of Manila.

MANILA, via Hong Kong, June 6.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line, simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over 1,000 have been killed. There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours, despite the typhoon which is raging. The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives.

Today the insurgents hold Malabon, Tarlac and Baco. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molite, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles. A native regiment under Colonel Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents. The Governor has issued a despairing proclamation, begging the insurgents to come to terms, and meanwhile he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats, testing the draw bridges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific. I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it, and found there 56 prisoners, among them six Spanish officers, the others natives. All were well treated.

Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to allow "hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis."

Admiral Dewey intends to await the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Malote river, seven miles south of Manila; otherwise the Petrel will be stationed there to bombard them.

The volunteers smelt powder yesterday. An officer was killed and three others wounded. The rest retired rapidly. One German resident has enlisted with the volunteers.

Many natives will try to secure the large reward the government has offered for the capture of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several of the insurgent officers have been assassinated. It is officially declared that four armored cruisers, with colliers, torpedo boats and transports carrying 10,000 troops have left Spain for eastern waters. The Spaniards are utterly unimpressed by the naval defeat here. They explain that their squadron was vastly outclassed, and are confident of a victory on shore. They are determined to fight to the end as the ships did. Evidently they will never learn common sense until Manila is annihilated by street and house fighting in the outer city, and by a bombardment of the walled citadel.

The insurgents raided a railway station to the north of Manila and killed three priests and an officer. There has also been a pitched battle at a Spanish post south of Manila, near Cavite, the result being that the insurgents retired. The Spanish casualties were 150.

At Manila the work of constructing defenses goes on; and there are sand-bag breastworks in all directions.

The Spaniards believe that they are short on ammunition.

The Governor has issued a proclamation offering the natives great concessions and declaring that the Americans will be powerless on the land. Meanwhile, the insurgents are steadily advancing along the coast supported by the United States gun-boat Petrel, and are driving the Spaniards into Manila. They have captured five important positions nine miles from the city, and over 400 Spaniards have been killed. Four thousand Spanish reinforcements have been sent, but it is asserted that Aguinaldo will enter the city by June 12. A bombardment will be avoided, if possible.

The foreigners have held a public meeting and two steamers are ready at a moment's notice to take them to the protection of their own warships or the Americans.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Sent to the Bottom by an American Warship Uncertain About the Identity of the Lost Craft

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—News has been received here to-day from Port Antonio, confirming the report brought there yesterday by a vessel from Santiago de Cuba saying the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, (Furor) had been sunk by an American warship. It appears that the battleship Oregon saw a long craft skulking close to the shore and headed toward the harbor. She signalled the craft to turn and the signals were improperly answered, whereupon the Oregon opened fire on her. A 13-inch shell struck the torpedo boat amidships and she sunk with all hands.

The vessel is supposed to have been the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, trying to make her way from Porto Rico into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, to rejoin the fleet of Admiral Cervera, with which she arrived at Fort de France, island of Martinique. The Terror was compelled to remain at Fort de France, owing to her boilers being out of order. On the other hand, it is believed the torpedo boat destroyer sunk may have been the Furor, of Admiral Cervera's fleet, as the latest reports concerning the Terror seem to show that her boilers were still out of order.

## DEWEY'S INSURGENTS.

Good Work Being Done in the Philippines Capture of 1,800 Soldiers and 50 Officers.

Washington, June 6.—The Navy Department at 2 o'clock posted the following: "Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged in the province of Cavite during the past week. They have won several victories, taken prisoners about 1,800 men, and 50 officers, of the Spanish troops, not native. The arsenal of Cavite has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon the arrival on the transports."

"Admiral Sampson is engaged in arranging with Admiral Cervera for the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and the men who are now prisoners at Santiago, for some of the officers and men held prisoners by the United States at Fort McPherson."

## Patriotic Families in North Carolina.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Speaking of brotherly patriotism, it is worthy of note that among the members of the Asheville Light Infantry, now Company F, First North Carolina Regiment, are James and Frank Turner, brothers, natives of England, who were prompt to respond to the call for volunteers. First Lieut. Stewart, his brother-in-law Second Lieut. Cunningham, and their nephew, Private Ray, represent one family in Company F. There are in this company several instances of brothers enlisting for Cuba Libre.

Will Aiken.

Asheville, N. C., June 3.

Young Hobart and Young Harrison on Lee's Staff.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 4.—Major General Fitzhugh Lee, in command of the Seventh Army Corps, headquarters for which have been definitely established in this city, has appointed on his staff Russell Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, and a son of Vice President Hobart. Mr. Hobart will be assistant general, and Mr. Harrison probably assistant inspector general.

## HOBSON THE HERO.

### Sheds Glory on North Carolina.

THE SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC IN SANTIAGO HARBOR AN EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN HEROISM THAT WILL LIVE

Hobson a Great Nephew of Governor Pearson and a Grandson of Chief Justice Pearson—Ranks High in Naval Circles.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—From early morning, when the first newspaper appeared on the street containing the brief statement of the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, the officials of the Navy Department awaited with intense interest official confirmation and explanation from Admiral Sampson. In the afternoon the story came, lacking in detail, it is true, but giving in rough outline a sketch of American heroism that will live through generations to come. There is no doubt that the name of Hobson is destined to be bracketed with that of Cushing among America's naval heroes, and indeed, it was the opinion of the majority of officers who scanned the Associated Press account of the sinking of the Merrimac, that the exploit surpassed in brilliancy and as an exhibition of cool daring, even Cushing's famous attack upon the ram Albatross. Reward sure and adequate is awaiting these heroes, and Acting Secretary Allen has so pledged himself after consultation with Secretary Long, who is still confined to his room by a lame leg. Medals and promotion are the least they can expect at the hands of a grateful people. Moreover, they will not languish long in a Spanish prison, if the authorities here can bring about their release, for half an hour after Sampson's bulletin was displayed on the walls of the Navy Department, Col. Carter, assistant adjutant general, had taken the preliminary steps to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, and was learning just how many Spanish officers and enlisted men were still held in captivity at Fort McPherson, Ga., where they had been taken from the prizes captured by the American naval vessels. In addition to these, the navy has just turned over to military authorities at Fort Monroe for safe keeping another Spanish officer supposed to be of high rank, but who has so far managed to conceal his identity. The officials are confident that they have more than enough Spanish officers to offer as ransom for the one American officer and seven enlisted men held by Cervera. The officers, one and all, took note of the generous recognition by the Spanish admiral of the bravery of the Americans and his kindly treatment of the prisoners, and it can be guaranteed that the admiral's lines will fall in as pleasant places as any captive has a right to expect, should he be overcome in the end and forced to surrender to Sampson.

The naval situation is believed to be entirely satisfactory. Notwithstanding the Spanish reports of the doing away of the Merrimac, it is not believed for an instant that Sampson would submit to lose this so dearly purchased adventure, and he can be relied upon to prevent the removal of the obstruction. With the Spanish fleet caged inside the harbor, there to remain until they are starved out, or surrender. Sampson will be free to detach most of his powerful squadron for service elsewhere. This means, according to common belief, immediate attack upon San Juan.

Peace signs have been multiplying; there has been a notable change of tone, and although up to this moment no advice has been made to the State Department by any of the European powers, there is an indefinable suggestion in the air that any moment may bring fresh overtures of this kind. For this reason the campaign against Porto Rico probably will be hurried in order to insure its possession by the United States before peace is attained.

Naval Constructor Hobson, whose name is on every lip in Washington tonight, is well known at the Navy Department, as he served in the bureau of construction for several years. His associates regarded him as combining great ability as a student with the eccentricity often accompanying genius. It was remarked by

one of the chief officials of the Department that Hobson was a man who held naval regulations concerning matters of form in contempt and was oblivious to official rules. These dare-devil characteristics were offset, however, by his recognized ability in all branches of naval science, particularly naval architecture. Although the youngest man in his class at the Naval Academy, he graduated at the head of the class, a signal honor, which led to his being sent by the government for a cruise in the naval schools of Europe. Here he gained new honors. On returning to this country, he served with the Department and also saw sea service, and about a year ago became instructor in naval architecture at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

When the war broke out he asked for active service, and at the same time insisted on taking the three naval cadets of his class with him, in order that they might gain the advantage of practical experience on shipboard during the war. As a result he and his three cadets were assigned for service on Admiral Sampson's flagship. It was the prevailing expression at the Department tonight that Hobson was just the character to take the lead in such a hazardous feat as that of sinking the Merrimac. It is presumed that Admiral Sampson chose him from among many volunteers owing to the fact that his expert knowledge of naval construction would permit him to sink the Merrimac in such position as to prove most effective in blocking the channel.

From naval sources a full sketch of Constructor Hobson was secured, as follows: Richmond Pearson Hobson was born August 17, 1870, at Greensboro, Hail county, Ala., where he also graduated from the Southern University at the head of his class. He was appointed to the Naval Academy on competitive examination in May, 1885, and although the youngest man of his class, graduated at the head, in 1883. His first cruise was in the squadron of evolution on the flagship Chicago, with Admiral Walker, in the Mediterranean. Later he made a cruise to Brazil when the flag of the new Brazilian republic was recognized. April 17th last he was assigned to duty as constructor for the fleet at Key West.

Mr. Hobson is the author of a political-naval-military paper on "The Situation and Outlook in Europe," which has received considerable attention abroad. During the China-Japan war he was selected as the American naval observer, but his selection was revoked owing to opposition of line officers to those in the construction service. His expert knowledge was recognized by the Mexican government, which designated him, in 1896, to conduct trials upon the Mexican dispatch vessel, Donato Guerra, built at Philadelphia.

Constructor Hobson is a great nephew of Governor John M. Morehead, of North Carolina. His father was a well known lawyer and judge of that State. On the maternal line he is a grandson of Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, and a nephew of Representative Richmond Pearson, of that state. He is a great-grandson of former Senator Williams, of Tennessee.

## They May Be Shot.

Fred Merritt writes to the News and Observer: "Riley Thomas and Walter King, two members of the Governor's Guard, have been absent several days without leave. King has been found, but Thomas is still at large. Goldsboro also lost three men by desertion: Oscar V. Wiggs, Willie Wiggs and Murray Holland. The man who deserted at Raleigh, H. P. Carteret, is still at large. The penalty for desertion in time of war is death. The Goldsboro men are believed to be walking home."

The War Department will establish a general hospital in the building known as the Chickamauga Park Hotel, which was recently purchased by Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, who offers it free of expense to the government. It will accommodate 500 patients.

The country is proud of Richmond Pearson Hobson as an American, and the North is particularly glad that the hero of the Merrimac happens to be a Southerner.—New York Sun.

## PORTO RICO WILL BE HELD.

THE ISLAND CERTAIN TO BECOME PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

It Will Be Taken as In Remuneration for the Cost of the War and Will Yield an Ample Revenue—The Gulf Will Be Well Guarded.

The statement made some time ago in The Post to the effect that the United States would not accept any negotiations for peace which did not include the entire surrender of Porto Rico and Cuba to the United States can now be positively confirmed.

It is the purpose of the administration, it can be authoritatively stated, to hold the Island of Porto Rico for indemnity for the expenses of the war. Whether the Philippines will be permanently retained is a question which is said to be yet undetermined, notwithstanding the statements made in Secretary Alger's letter to Speaker Reed. The islands will, of course, be kept until the close of the war, and it is not likely that they will, under any circumstances, be returned to Spain, which for many years has misgoverned them and paralyzed their capacity for production. It is certain that no treaty of peace could be ratified by the Senate which proposed to deliver them back to Spain. The United States, however, may not desire to retain more than a coaling and supply station there, in which case some method will be found for their transfer to some other nation. Porto Rico, however, will be a part of the permanent possessions of this country. On this point there does not seem to be any doubt whatever.

With Haiti and Cuba as independent republics, with Great Britain controlling Bermuda and Jamaica, and with the United States owning Porto Rico, the entire West Indies, with the exception of a few smaller islands, would be in safe hands, and the gateway to the Gulf would be well guarded. This view of the situation has been thoroughly discussed in administration circles, and meets with favor. Whether it is necessary to actually occupy Porto Rico in order to secure its possession is another question that has been considered. It is generally understood, however, that this would not be absolutely essential. The surrender of Porto Rico to the United States could be made one of the terms of peace without actual occupation, but it is believed that Spain will not regard the war as over until Porto Rico has been wrested from her control; so that the military expedition against the island is probably a necessity.

In view of the fact that Porto Rico will eventually become a part of the United States, in payment of indemnity, it is interesting to know that the commerce of the island amounts to about \$30,000,000 a year. The coffee trade alone reached \$8,000,000. With these resources under Spanish rule, it is expected that Porto Rico will easily pay within a few years the entire cost of the war.

## BOLD BURGLAR.

Forces Entrance at the Office of George F. Scott & Co.

A burglar is evidently abroad in the land and his operations last night show that he is a bold worker, as he selected for his base of operations a building only a short stone's throw from police headquarters. The place visited was Geo. F. Scott & Co., on College street, and the burglar first tried to effect an entrance through one of the east windows. After boring half a dozen holes in the sash without result, the burglar turned his attention to the rear door, and with better success. From the burnt matches and other evidences it was seen that the burglar had tampered with the safe. He was unable to open it, however, and finally retired without doing damage further than a temporary derangement of the combination.—Asheville citizen.

## Attempted Suicide in Marion.

MARION, June 4.—Mr. Percy Martin made an attempt to commit suicide to-day by taking corrosive sublimate. He slipped into the back way of Mr. J. W. Streetman's drug store and took the drug while Mr. Streetman was in the front of the store. Drs. Kirby and Morphew were called in and by prompt work his life was saved.—Charlotte Observer.