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## SANTIAGO NOT SURRENDERED

### First Overtures For Peace Must Come Direct From The Spaniards.

### NEGOTIATIONS FRUITLESS.

### Gen. Wheeler Took the Last Flag of Truce Into Santiago Demanding Surrender--Toral Referred the Demands to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The impression prevailed in official circles when public business closed for the day that the flag of truce set in the Spanish lines at Santiago at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was still flying, and that negotiations continued looking to a surrender. The basis for these negotiations naturally could not be very broad in view of the injunction the President laid upon General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through the indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with Captain General Blanco in the effort to obtain his assent to the surrender. General Toral undoubtedly has before his eyes the vindictive abuse heaped upon the unfortunate naval commander, Cervera, for surrendering at all, so that he probably will be bound by the direction of Blanco in his own case. It is not generally known that in response to the manly and pathetic report by cable to Blanco, announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply but such is the case. Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissuade Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and in the case of Toral it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless confidence waxes strong in the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the nest will be found empty and the birds flown when the American troops make their entry into the town. Still, should this be the case, it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago, namely, the destruction of the Spanish squadron, having been achieved, the campaign as a whole has been successful.

The most important result of the cabinet deliberations today was an order to remove the mines which guard all the coast ports. This will be done by exploding them. Many military men were opposed to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests, some of them predicting that a few communities which have been so earnest in their demand for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the very first rumor of the presence of a hostile gun boat or cruiser off their coast.

The order of removal, it is said, is to apply to localities where the interests of commerce demand the same. In cases where it is safe an effort will be made to remove the mines, instead of exploding them. Wherever there is any doubt they will be exploded. The action of the sea in some instances causes the dynamite in the iron ellipsoidal vessel to ooze through the screw threads where the plug is inserted and unless the greatest care is taken the removal of the plug may cause an explosion. It will be some days before actual work of removing or exploding the mines can be put in operation and the question as to what the interests of commerce demand will be left to the discretion of the engineer officers having jurisdiction over the various districts of the United States. Orders for carrying into effect the decision of the cabinet will be sent to them immediately.

Although the statement has been repeated day after day that no over-

tures have yet been made to our government for peace, it may bear repetition once more in view of the express denial given at the War Department to so many of the stories emanating from European sources as seek to create the impression that the United States government or any of its representatives, so far have made any move in this direction. The fact is today as it has been: The first overtures in the direction of peace must come from Spain, directly or indirectly.

#### OUR LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

General Shafter Reports 16 Officers and 339 Men Killed—1,252 Wounded in Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department has received definite information in regard to the dead and wounded in General Shafter's army. The information came to-day in this telegram to Adjt.-Gen. Corbin:

"IN CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 6.—Impossible so far to get returns, but there have been treated in hospitals at Siboney 1,052 wounded, and there are still 200 in hospital here. In Lawton's division there are killed, 4 officers and 74 men; wounded, 14 officers and 317 men; missing, 1 man. In Kent's division; killed, 12 officers and 87 men; wounded, 36 officers and 562 men; missing, 62 men. In Bates's brigade; killed, 4 men; wounded 2 officers and 26 men; missing, 5 men. Signal corps; killed, 1 man; wounded, 1 man. Gen. Wheeler's report not yet received.

#### SHAFTER, Major-General.

The Surgeon General of the army has received a letter from Chief Surgeon B. F. Pope of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago, giving facts in regard to the work of the medical force and the condition of the troops. During the voyage from Tampa to Siboney the health of the soldiers was good, less than 1 per cent. of them being sick. When twenty-four men of the wounded in the action of June 24 were received on the Olivette at night, all the work of the medical corps was completed before 3 o'clock in the morning. On the date on which the letter was written the Olivette had 128 persons on board and fifty more were expected. As the troops were not carrying wagons or ambulances, nothing except articles carried on the person could be transported. The wounded are carried on litters to the shore and thence to the ships by boats, the battlefield being four miles away.

The Surgeon-General has received word that the hospital ship Relief has arrived off Santiago with a full corps of medical supplies and, in addition to these, a plant for manufacturing ice and for preparing carbonated water.

#### SPANISH LOSS AT SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, July 8, via London.—It is estimated that the Spanish losses in the fighting near Santiago on July 1 and 2 were 900 killed and wounded out of a total of 1,800 men engaged.

The enemy have landed troops west of Santiago and these have moved northward and joined Gen. Garcia. The enemy have planted artillery on all the roads to prevent reinforcements from reaching Santiago.

We learn from the Statesville Mass. that Mr. Daniel Moore, who lives near Shawnee, in this county, has lost three cows by hydrophobia recently. They were bitten by a dog which bit several other animals in that neighborhood.

## SPAIN'S METHOD OF WARFARE.

### HARD THINGS TOLD BY THE WOUNDED.

Charge That Spain Uses Both Explosive and Brass Bullets—Shelled the Hospitals and Killed the Wounded and Their Attendants—White Flag Treachery.

ATLANTA, July 11.—Two hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded soldiers reached the general hospital at Fort McPherson today, from Tampa. Among them are several of the Rough Riders and many members of the Seventy-first New York. The most seriously wounded are Captain Ducat and Lieutenant Lyons, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, whose families are now at Salt Lake, Utah. The doctors are much encouraged by the improved condition of the men tonight and say they will recover. Many of the wounded men give thrilling accounts of the great fight of July 1, from several sources unsolicited come the information that the Spaniards "use explosive and brass bullets."

Dwight Galoupe, chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, of Newark, N. J., is suffering from internal hemorrhages, but he will recover. He told a story of the utter disregard of Spaniards for the Red Cross flag. "On the afternoon of the 3d," said the chaplain, "I was visiting the wounded in a hospital tent near the point where the firing was hottest. A lieutenant whose name I do not know, was in the other end of the tent, looking after some of his men. Suddenly a shell came through the tent and exploded. That officer was torn into shreds. I was hurled fully fifty feet and injured as you see and every man in the tent thrown from his cot.

"The Spaniards took special delight in firing upon our field hospital. We had to move it seven times on that account. One of the surgeons was killed while dressing the wound of a soldier. In the hasty retreat which the enemy's fire made necessary from the first hospital, a lot of our men were left behind and all of them were killed."

Several of the new arrivals say the reported suffering of the Spanish soldiers are exaggerated. "They get better food than ours," said one of the men, "the citizens of Santiago are suffering, but the soldiers are getting the fat of the land.

"They are hard fighters," he continued, "but very treacherous. Once during the early part of the battle a white flag was thrown up on one of their batteries. Our men approached it, as a matter of course, but were shot down when they drew near."

Captain Ducat, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, is shot through the thigh and his right leg is partly paralyzed. Propped on a cot, he told an Associated Press reporter a story of the bitter fight which resulted in the wounding of himself and his first officer, Lieutenant Lyons, and the loss of many privates. On the first day of the fighting near El Caney, Captain Ducat, with 75 men, set out to take a stone clockhouse at the top of a steep hill. Step by step the men forged ahead, their comrades falling every minute. By the time the top of the hill was reached, but 22 of the band remained. With a shout they forced their way into the coveted stronghold and in a desperate hand to hand fight with revolvers succeeded in scattering the Spaniards. Captain Ducat and Lieutenant Lyons received the wounds at close range. Of the 75 men, but 20 answered the roll call.

"Johnny" Bigelow, of the Ninth Infantry, whose home is at Highlands, opposite West Point, N. Y., and a brother of Poultny Bigelow, is wounded in four places, a part of his jaw being torn away. All are bitter in their denunciation of the explosive bullets.

#### NO LIQUOR TO BE SOLD.

An Order Issued by Gen. Miles to This Effect.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Miles has issued an order instructing the commanding officers to restrict or prohibit the sale of intoxicants at camp exchanges.

When you feel tired, languid, nervous and are troubled with pimples and eruptions, you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets your needs. It purifies and enriches the blood and imparts to it the qualities needed to tone the nerves and nourish the whole system. It cures all blood humors.

## HOBSON'S FAMOUS DEED.

### HE TELLS THE STORY.

### How the Merrimac Was Sunk.

### A BIG MINE EXPLODED UNDER HER.

Torn by Shells From the Vizcaya and the Forts—Hobson and His Men Lay Flat on the Deck Amid a Rain of Shot and Shell Until Daylight, When the Merrimac Went Under and They Floated Off on the Catamaran.

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Off Santiago de Cuba, July 7, by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio, and Kingston, July 8, 9:15 a. m.—The return of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, to his ship, the flagship New York, last night, was marked by wild enthusiasm. It was dark when the shout was passed along the ship that Hobson was coming. On the superstructure clambered the crew, ten deep, and on the quarter deck the officers clustered around the sea ladder and a hundred hands were stretched out to grasp Hobson. It was not until he was safe once more on deck that the crew of the New York cheered and then they broke out into a wild yell which was sent up over and over again until the men were hoarse. Numbers of the crew rushed forward on the quarter deck and a great group of men struggled around the tall figure of the man who dared so much.

Behind Hobson came Col. John Jacob Astor and the first thing Hobson tried to do was to introduce him to the officers, but Colonel Astor got lost in the crowd which surged around insisting upon shaking his hand. The transports blew their whistles. Hobson sat once more among his messmates and told the story of his experience, his marvelous escape and his imprisonment in Morro Castle watching the shells explode outside his cell.

"I did not miss the entrance to the harbor," he said, "as Ensign Powell, in the launch, supposed. I headed east until I got my bearings, and then made straight for it, straight in. Then came the firing. It was grand, flashing out first from one side of the harbor and then the other from those big guns on the hills, the Vizcaya lying inside the harbor joining in.

"Troops from Santiago had rushed down when the news of the Merrimac's coming was telegraphed and soldiers lined the foot of the cliffs firing wildly across, and killing each other with the cross fire. The Merrimac's steering gear broke as she got to Estrella Point. Only three of the torpedoes on her side exploded when I touched the button. A huge submarine mine caught her full amidship, hurling the water high in the air and tearing a great rent in the Merrimac's side.

"Her stern ran upon Estrella Point. Chiefly owing to the work done by the mine she began to sink slowly. At that time she was across the channel, but before she settled the tide drifted her around. We were all aft, lying on the deck. Shells and bullets whistled around us. Six-inch shells from the Vizcaya came tearing into the Merrimac and crashing into wood and iron and passing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke through her decks.

"Not a man must move!" I said, "and it was only owing to the splendid discipline of the men that we were not all killed, as the shells rained over us and minutes became hours of suspense. The men's mouths grew parched, but we must lie there till daylight, I told them. Now and again one or the other of the men lying with his face glued to the deck and wondering whether the next shell would not come our way, would say: 'Hadn't we better drop off now, sir?' But I said: 'Wait till daylight.'"

"It would have been impossible to get the catamaran anywhere but to the shore where the soldiers stood shooting and I hoped that by daylight we might be recognized and saved. The grand old Merrimac kept sinking. I wanted to go forward and see the

damage done there where nearly all the fire was directed, but one man said that if I rose it would draw all the fire on the rest. So I lay motionless. It was splendid the way these men behaved. The fire of the soldiers, the batteries and the Vizcaya was awful. When the water came up on the Merrimac decks, the catamaran floated amid the wreckage, but was still made fast to the boom and we caught hold of the edge and clung on, our hands being above water.

"One man thought we were safer right there; it was quite light, the firing ceased except that directed at the New York's launch, and I feared Ensign Powell and his men had been killed.

"A Spanish launch came toward the Merrimac. We agreed to capture her and run. Just as she came close the Spaniards saw us, and half a dozen marines jumped up and pointed their rifles at our heads.

"Is there any officer in that boat to receive a surrender of prisoners of war?" I shouted. An old man leaned out under the awning and waved his hands. It was Admiral Cervera. The marines lowered their rifles and we were helped into the launch.

"Then we were put in cells in Morro Castle. It was a grand sight a few days later, to see the bombardment, the shells striking and bursting around El Morro. Then we were taken into Santiago. I had the court martial room in the barracks. My men were kept prisoners in the hospital. From my window I could see the army moving and it was terrible to see those poor lads moving across the open and being shot down by the Spaniards in the rifle pits in front of me. Yesterday the Spaniards became as polite as could be. I knew something was coming and then I was exchanged."

Hobson was overjoyed at getting back. He looked well, though somewhat worn. On the whole the Spaniards treated him better than might have been expected. Mr. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago, was tireless in his efforts to secure comfort for Hobson and his men. The young hero knew nothing about the destruction of Cervera's fleet until he reached the army lines. He could not understand his promised exceptional promotion, but was overjoyed to learn that his bravery had been recognized by the people. He is the same simple, unaffected enthusiastic Hobson, more anxious to talk about the effect of exploding shells and army movements than about his own brave deed. The men who came with him received a ringing reception. All are doing well.

#### CATARA TURNS BACK.

Has Been Ordered to Return to Spain With His Fleet.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 8.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippine Islands and which recently passed through the Suez Canal, has informed the Egyptian government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore his ships will go through the canal immediately and will proceed westward. The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

#### Restoring Their Wages.

As already stated in the Manufacturers' Record, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. has restored a portion of the salaries of employes which were generally reduced in 1893. President Milton H. Smith has issued a circular, which is as follows:

"Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1898.—Notice is hereby given that, taking effect this date, one-half of the reduction in the wages of officers and employes made as per circulars dated August 7 and 14, 1893, not heretofore restored, is restored, and the remainder will be restored on January 1, 1899. By order of the board of directors."

#### A Young Soldier.

The New York Tribune records the following instance of modern precocity:

Some people were talking recently of the Civil War, and the older members of the company had compared reminiscences.

"Which side were you on during the war, Mrs. B.?" asked the old young girl of the party, turning to a bright little woman who confessed to having been born in '62.

"I was in arms on the Southern side," was the quick reply.