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NUMBER

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE

DIRECT TO UNCLE SAM

REALIZES HER UTTER HOPELESSNESS

TERMS NOT YET DISCUSSED

Proposition Formally Submitted to President McKinley by M. J. Cambon, French Ambassador to United States.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley.

The proposition was formally submitted to the President at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry.

At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the French ambassador the following official statement was issued from the white house: "The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture and to make clear and definite that at least Spain had taken the initiative toward peace.

Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and, until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late last night, no overtures of any kind had been received.

Shortly before midnight last night a dispatch to the French ambassador made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations on behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almodovar Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, were received this morning. Mr. Thibault, first secretary of the embassy, called at the state department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon on the President. The purpose of the call was not stated.

It was arranged at the white house that the call should be made at three o'clock. M. Cambon first went to the state department, where he was joined by Secretary Day and the two then proceeded together to the white house. The call lasted about half an hour and after the first formalities had been expressed by M. Cambon, the talk became general and quite informal, the President, the ambassador and the secretary of state discussing the outlook for a conclusion of hostilities.

The proposition submitted by the ambassador acting for the Spanish government was quite general in terms and was confined to the one essential, earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or other Spanish possessions.

The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up such terms as the two parties

must suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that if formal peace negotiations be entered upon that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur.

In conversation which followed the reading of the proposition, neither the President nor the ambassador entered upon the question of terms of peace. The instructions of the ambassador had confined him to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations and it was evident that the President desires to consider the proposition at this moment before giving any definite reply. It was finally determined that the President would consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposition and after a decision had been arrived at M. Cambon would then be invited to the white house for a further conference and for a final answer from the United States government.

Before the call closed a brief of the memorandum was agreed upon in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where diplomatic reserve was essential.

When the President will submit the Spanish proposition to the cabinet has not yet been announced. The call of the ambassador was two hours after the cabinet meeting of today had closed and there will not be another regular cabinet meeting until Friday. It is generally understood, however, that a special cabinet meeting will be held in order to make prompt reply to the proposition.

Secretary Long arrived at the white house shortly after the French ambassador had departed and had a talk with the President, during which the Spanish proposal was gone over briefly. Mr. Long said afterwards that it was an initial move, but in reply to inquiries as to whether it was likely to bring a speedy cessation of hostilities he expressed some doubt, saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far.

GOVERNOR OF SANTIAGO.

Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders Promoted.

PLAYA, July 21.—Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders was appointed military governor of Santiago yesterday, succeeding Gen. McKibbin, who returns to his old duty and who is on the sick list.

Squads of natives were sent today to clean the streets and bury the dogs and horses whose remains have been lying in the streets for days and weeks. Other steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city are being taken.

Stop Borrowing.

Fairbrother's Farrago.

No matter about the editor's opinion, let it be of any politics or creed, if he has enterprise enough to buy the best news service in the world, and serve it to you hot, stay with him, and subscribe and pay for your paper. Stop borrowing.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

HOBSON WARMLY RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

The Delivery of the War Bonds Begins—Commodore Watson's Fleet Has Not Yet Sailed.

(Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, July 25th—Uncle Sam took the first step towards the acquisition of another desirable piece of real estate, when Gen. Miles hoisted "Old Glory" on Porto Rico, and, whatever may be done with other captured territory, it is certain that Porto Rico is going to be ours to keep. In addition to the troops with Gen. Miles, two other armies are to be landed at different points in Porto Rico at once. Then the three armies will capture all of the smaller places before moving in concert on the heavily fortified town of San Juan. Three weeks is the outside estimate of the length of the campaign, although President McKinley's desire that San Juan shall be taken without infantry assaults upon the breast works, if possible, may lengthen the campaign.

For reasons satisfactory to himself, President McKinley has deferred sailing of Commodore Watson's fleet for the coast of Spain. The presumption is that he is giving Spain an opportunity to sue for peace, although neither he nor any member of his cabinet has said anything upon which to base that presumption. Secretary Long, when asked the direct question, when Commodore Watson's fleet would start for Spain, said: "Whenever the President issues the order."

The encouraging news from Gen. Shafter's army has destroyed the last vestige of the yellow fever scare. A considerable number of our men over there have the fever, but there have been very few deaths from it.

The trouble about the yellow journal story of how the War Department got euhred when it contracted with a Spanish Steamship Company for the transportation of the surrendered Spanish soldiers from Santiago to Spain was the usual one—it was't true. The Spanish Steamship Company will get no advantage whatever out of the contract beyond the cash paid for the transportation, while the War Department made sure by placing this contract that no complaint could be made against us in connection with the treatment of the prisoners on the voyage, and that there would be no trouble about their being landed in Spain. The contract specifically stated that no vessels belonging to the company would be allowed to leave blockaded ports to perform the service provided for.

It is the opinion of President McKinley and members of his cabinet that the friction between Gen. Shafter, and Gen. Garcia, who commands the Cuban insurgents in the Santiago district, which led to Garcia's withdrawing his troops and announcing that he had tendered his resignation to Gen. Gomez, the Commander in Chief of the insurgents, is more the result of misunderstanding than any thing else. Gen. Shafter's instructions are to treat the insurgents courteously and kindly and not to expect too much from them in a military way. It is nonsense for Garcia to be disgruntled because Santiago was not turned over to the insurgents. It has been made plain to him and all of the other insurgent leaders that the U. S. intended to assume military control of Cuba as fast as it came into our possession, and to retain that control until such time as all the residents of Cuba could be given an opportunity to express themselves as to how and by whom they would be governed. It was because of doubt that the insurgents represented a majority of the residents of Cuba that President McKinley strove so hard and successfully to prevent Congress providing for the recognition of the insurgent government.

The U. S. sells more wheat and flour to Japan than do all other countries combined, and the official figures in a report from U. S. Consul Harris, at Nagasaki, shows a steady and healthy growth in this trade. Of wheat we sent in 1895, only 484,510 lbs., but in 1896 it had grown to 2,451,689 lbs., and in 1897 to 12,467,466 lbs.

Of flour we sent in 1895, 13,866,970 lbs., in 1896 31,408,311 lbs., and in 1897 31,094,819.

That a protective tariff does not pre-

vent the growth of our export trade, ought to be too well known to need proof, but in case you have still a few free traders in your vicinity who need proof, the following facts concerning our exports to Canada for the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1897, when the Wilson tariff law was in effect, and for the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1898, under the Dingley tariff law, are given. During the former period, we sold Canada \$37,370,825 worth of goods, and during the latter period, \$46,251,228, a difference in favor of protection of nearly a million dollars a month.

Lieut. Hobson, who is in Washington in connection with the work of trying to save some of the ships of Cervera's fleet, was most warmly received by the President, members of the Cabinet, his own personal friends, and the public at large.

The delivery of the war bond began today, the denomination of \$20 and of \$50 being the first sent out. The delivery will be continued as fast as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing can get them to the Treasury. They are sent to purchasers by express.

NORTH CAROLINA'S QUOTA.

Adj. Gen. Cowles Denies Reflection on the Tar Heels.

Washington Post.

Recent publications in the newspapers that North Carolina had furnished only about fifty-five men on her quota under President McKinley's second call for volunteers prompted Assistant Attorney General Boyd, who hails from that State, to address the Adjutant General. He received a reply yesterday by telegraph, which forcibly explains the situation. The telegram received by General Boyd reads:

Raleigh, N. C., July 22, 1898.

Hon. J. E. Boyd,

Assistant Attorney General:

Yours received. The facts are that under the first call we raised our quota, 2,205, which made the First and Second Regiments and a battalion of colored. Under second call our quota was 1,551. As the companies of troops under first call were organized on minimum of eighty and the United States desired the maximum of 106 men to a company, Gen. Corbin set aside 783 of our quota, with which to recruit, and ordered us to use the balance, 768, to make seven companies of colored infantry.

We got this order June 23 and organized at once and added the seven to the three colored, making three regiments complete. Now we have used our part of the 783 to recruit the Second Regiment, and the First Regiment at Jacksonville has within seventy-five of its recruits. So you see under the second call we have raised 1,500 men. Under the second call 100 companies, or 10,000 men, volunteered as new organizations with their own officers. Recruiting is always slow, as men go in as privates, with no prospect of being officers. I can raise twenty regiments, if necessary, in a week of new troops and with an unlimited quota we can furnish 100,000 in thirty days. We have been awfully and persistently lied on, and I believe studiously and maliciously, in Washington.

A. D. COWLES,
Adjutant General.

Georgia's Good Credit.

It is announced that Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, has borrowed in New York for the State \$300,000 at 2 1/2 per cent. The arrangement was made with the National Park Bank upon the mere promise to pay without collateral. The president of the Park Bank is Mr. E. E. Poor, who has always shown himself liberally inclined toward the South, and the first vice-president is Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, who is not only interested as president of the Illinois Central railroad in the development of a rich section of the South, but who is also one of the best friends of the whole South in the metropolis. The ease with which this loan has been secured speaks well for Georgia's credit abroad, and is another indication of the friendliness of Northern and Eastern capital to States of the South which show a disposition to keep up with the procession of modern progress.—Manufacturers' Record.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SEVEN HUNDRED MORE SPANIARDS SURRENDER.

Entire Garrison Lays Down Arms.

BUT FEW PLACES MORE TO HEAR FROM.

Gen. Shafter Authorizes an Absolute Cancellation of the Report That the Cuban General Encountered a Force of Spaniards, Returning to Santiago to Surrender, and Was Defeated by Them.

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Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—Everything here is peaceful. The 7,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo lay down their arms today. The 3,350 from Palma Soriano, San Luis and Soriano surrendered yesterday to Lieutenant Miley and today pack trains with provisions were sent them. The only others included in the capitulation are 2,000 troops at Baracoa and 1,000 at Sagua. They have not yet been turned over but they are not here in General Garcia's vicinity. He is at Jiguira today and reached there without encountering any Spaniards. General Shafter authorizes an absolute contradiction of the report that Garcia encountered a force of Spaniards who were returning to Santiago to surrender and was defeated by them.

Colonel Ezra P. Ewers, of the Ninth infantry, acting for General Shafter, will receive the formal surrender of Guantanamo.

Yesterday General Shafter released forty Cubans who had been confined in the local jail on political charges.

Indeed some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most trivial pretexts and yet others solely because of sympathy with the insurgent cause. The jail is still filled with many whose crimes and sentences are not on record and are absolutely unknown so far as has yet been ascertained. A general investigation has been ordered immediately.

American newspapers which have arrived here contain articles written apparently under a misapprehension of the facts regarding the conduct of the campaign and the dictation of the terms of surrender. General Miles was here simply as a visitor and adviser.

In his official capacity he had nothing to do with the terms of the capitulation, the entire credit for which belongs to General Shafter, who, on July 10, received the following dispatch from Washington of that date: "General Shafter, Siboney:—The secretary of war directs me to inform you that General Miles left here at 10:40 o'clock last night for Santiago, but with instructions which do not in any manner supersede you as the commander of the United States troops in the field near Santiago so long as you are able for duty."

"CORBIN, Adjutant General."

GAVE UP THEIR ARMS.

More Spanish Regulars and Volunteers Surrendered.

Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

Lieut. Miley has returned from San Luis and Palma Estriano, where he went four days ago to receive surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than Gen. Toral reported—3,005 Spanish troops and 350 volunteer guerillas. Volunteers gave up their arms, and gave parole, and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in, loaded on ox carts, and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanied Miley to San Luis, and all apparently greatly delighted at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation, and I have to send them rations to-morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have, there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo, and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

SHAFER,

Major General Commanding.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Blandest and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.