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NO ANSWER YET RECEIVED.

IF SPAIN SEEKS DELAY WAR WILL BE PUSHED.

CAMBON IN CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

But Not One Word of Information Leaked Out--Philippine Question the Most Interesting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—After a conference on the peace question lasting an hour this afternoon between the President and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the latter acting as the representative of Spain, Secretary Day emerged from the white house and announced that today's conference was inclusive, wherefore the parties to it had agreed to say nothing publicly as to what had occurred.

The secretary did not appear to be discouraged as he made this statement, though he admitted that no time had been set for another conference. From this it is gathered that the long expected answer of the Spanish Government to the President's note upon being received had turned out to be just as it was expected—either a counter proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the President's note.

Up to the middle of the afternoon it was stated by all parties concerned that the Spanish answer had not been received; that the only formal note that had come to hand was one from the Madrid cabinet to Ambassador Cambon asking for information upon some points that were not clear to the Spanish minister. However, just after three o'clock the secretary of the French embassy M. Thiebaut, called at the state department and arranged with Secretary Day for a meeting between the President and the ambassador at 3:45 o'clock. As already stated, after conferring for an hour the parties separated, having been unable to reach a conclusion as to the acceptance by Spain of the peace conditions laid down by the President and binding themselves to the observance of the strictest secrecy as to the proceedings until further progress has been made. Thus it is practically assured in advance that any attempt to state what occurred at today's meeting at the white house will be nothing more than pure guess work.

ILLITERACY IN SPAIN.

According to Official Figures 6,104,460 Persons There Are Unable to Read or Write.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has compiled from the official figures of Spain a few deductions tending to show reasons for the deplorable condition of that country.

The population of that country is estimated at 18,000,000, and nearly half this number have no employment. According to the census 8,726,519 are stated to have no trade or profession, and of these 6,764,406 are women. The agricultural census is the largest, and is composed of 4,033,291 men, while 928,531 women work in the fields. The total number of persons unable to read or write is estimated at 6,104,470, of whom 3,417,855 are men. The schools of the country are attended by 1,728,720 pupils of both sexes, for whose instruction there are 39,592 teachers, 24,624 of whom are men.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in various pursuits: Public employes, 97,257; pensioners, 64,000; physicians, male, 39,477; female, 78. Writers, male 1,171; female, 32; actors and actresses, 3,479; male servants, 3,407; female servants, 319,506. Professional beggars, male, 39,279; female, 51,948; priests and monks, 43,328; nuns, 28,549.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE TERMS MADE SPAIN ARE VERY LIBERAL.

Our Preparations for Pushing the Campaign in Porto Rico Has Not Been Stopped. (Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 1st.—President McKinley's reply to the Spanish "feeler" as to the terms upon which we would negotiate peace, which is now in the hands of the Spanish Ministry, is not only liberal, it is, under the circumstances magnanimous. It provides for the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the former to have an independent government, under the protection of the U. S., and that the latter shall become our property, Spanish troops upon both to be sent home at the expense of Spain, and leave the question of what shall be done with the Philippine islands, to be settled afterwards. If Spain is wise, she will lose no time in accepting these terms, as it is very certain that if the war is continued the terms will grow harder and harder, but for Spain to display wisdom will be a new thing under the sun. The French Ambassador, who is now also the Spanish Minister, accepted the terms, but, of course, his acceptance goes for nothing until confirmed by Spain.

Our preparations for pushing the campaigns in Porto Rico and in the Philippines have not been stopped to await Spain's answer, and will not be stopped, and if Spain refuses the terms or attempts to gain time by quibbling, the plans for sending Commodore Watson's fleet to Spain, which were deferred in order to give Spain a chance to ask for peace, will at once be carried out. It is doubtful whether any other country than the U. S. would have been so generous to a defeated foe as not to insist upon the payment of a large money indemnity; it is also doubtful whether the Spanish character is capable of appreciating that generosity.

The results of the first week of the campaign of Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, have been more than pleasing to President McKinley and every member of his Cabinet, notwithstanding the attempt on the part of some of the yellow journals, to create the impression that the relations of Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles had become unfriendly because the latter had not conducted the campaign in accordance with Alger's orders. The same sort of stories were circulated about Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter while the Santiago campaign was under way, but Gen. Shafter has since stated that he was allowed to conduct his campaign on his own judgment, and was never at any time hampered in the slightest degree by orders from the War Department. It is well known in Washington that General Miles has supreme control of the Porto Rican campaign, which was planned by himself, and that neither President McKinley nor Secretary Alger has interfered with him or expect to have any cause to do so. The administration has the utmost confidence in General Miles. That confidence has been fully justified by what he has accomplished in a single week. The entire southern end of the island, including its second city and a number of smaller ones, is under our flag; and not a single American life has been lost. Hurrah for Miles!

Brigadier General Chas. P. Eagan, Commissary General of the Army has made public a scratching denunciation of Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, for having written a letter to the Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution, charging shameful incapacity or infamous dishonesty in the commissary department. The tenor of Gen. Eagan's remarks, which make a column of nonpariel may be judged from the following quotation: "Notoriety is what Mr. Roosevelt wants, and he is bound to have it. He deserves it—he stayed at home. He did right to stay at home. Notoriety is what he is after; we see it in every line of his writing. He carefully avoids giving a name or a date. Of course, we know why. He could not do it and tell the truth. But he could manufacture a letter in such shape and form as to bring misery and distress to every father and mother, wife and sister of the men at the front, who did not know that the disingenuous representation of a lawyer for the purpose of

notoriety were what they were reading, not a statement of facts, not a true or fair representation of the action of officers, nor the truth regarding the situation in the field, but a low, libellous, scandalous vilification of honorable men."

Sickness continues to increase in Gen. Shafter's army at a rate that would be alarming were it not for the small number of deaths. As it is, there is much uneasiness, and plans for bringing the men back to the U. S. at the earliest possible moment are being perfected.

Dispatches from Admiral Dewey, and Gen. Merritt, who has arrived and taken command of the army, have increased the apprehension that we shall have to whip both the Spaniards and the insurgents before the Manila campaign is over. It is expected that Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey will make a combined land and water attack on Manila in a few days, if the Spanish do not meet their demands for surrender, and if Spain does not accept our terms of peace. Then it will be seen whether they will have to fight the insurgents.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM SCHLEY.

He Declines to appropriate to Himself What Ought to be Shared With All.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 2.—The following letter has been received from Commodore W. S. Schley, by Mr. A. W. Reese, of Macon:

"Flagship Brooklyn, Guantanamo, Cuba, July 26, 1898. "My Dear Mr. Reese: I thank you for your note of congratulation. I am afraid I am being praised more than I deserve for a simple act of duty to which my whole training in life has been directed. The victory was won by all who were engaged, and the people's thanks are more due to them than to me, and I feel that I could not appropriate to myself what ought to be shared with all.

"Very sincerely yours,
"W. S. SCHLEY."

THE BALANCE SHEET OF WAR.

List of the Losses on Both Sides.

With the fall of Santiago the third month of the Spanish American war is brought to a close. Victory has been the reward of the best equipped battalions, if not always the heaviest. Both Americans and Spaniards have shown that they can fight with conspicuous courage. Mere animal bravery, however, has been hopelessly beaten when it had to contend with courage reinforced by a thorough knowledge of the weapons which modern science has placed in the hands of governments. The willingness of the Spanish soldier to die in the last ditch, and of the Spanish sailor to go down with his ship has not prevented Spain being beaten at every point. Nor has it enabled her to inflict any considerable damage upon her enemy. This can be proved by placing side by side the losses suffered by the combatants in the first three months of the war:

SPANISH LOSS.

21 war ships.
21 merchant vessels.
1,200 sailors killed.
1,300 sailors prisoners,
Santiago and neighborhood.
Fourth Army Corps (12,000 to 15,000 men.)

Ladrone Islands.

AMERICAN LOSS.

1 merchant vessel.
Under 50 sailors killed and wounded.
300 soldiers wounded.
1,500 soldiers wounded.

Such comparisons as these must speedily convince even the most sanguine of Spanish ministers that further fighting will only result in fresh disasters for Spain, without inflicting serious injury upon the United States.—London News.

TAR-HEELS GO SOUTH.

The North Carolina Regiment Left Raleigh Yesterday Afternoon—Companies and Destinations.

The Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteers broke camp at Raleigh yesterday afternoon. Companies B, H, K, and L.—Captains Bell, Wagner, MacRae and Gibson—passed through here this morning about 2:30 for St. Simon's Island.

PONCE CAPTURED.

SURRENDERS TO THE NAVY.

Chief City in Porto Rico Occupied by Gen. Miles.

POPULACE SALUTE THE STARS AND STRIPES WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Invaders' Enthusiastic Welcome—Porto Ricans Declare They Are Americans and Will Join Our Army.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 28.—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, yesterday. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Maj. Gen. Miles arrived here this morning at daybreak with Gen. Ernst's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division on transports. Gen. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops.

A fight before the latter place on Thursday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

Gen. Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men were killed, and only three were slightly wounded.

The wounded are Capt. Gihon Barret, Private James Drummond, and Private H. C. Gary.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed, and say they are all Americans, and will join our army.

The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy, and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Gen. Miles has issued the following proclamation:

In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the Island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence, they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the government of the United States.

The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain, and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves but to your property, promote your prosperity, and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and government.

It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order, and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization.

If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength.