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SPANISH ATTACK AMERICANS

BUT WERE REPULSED.

A FURIOUS BATTLE AT MALATE, NEAR MANILA.

Eleven Americans Killed and Thirty-Seven Wounded--The Spanish Loss Upward of 200 Killed and 300 Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—A special to the Call from Cavite August 6, via Hong Kong, says: The American forces engaged the enemy before Malate on last Sunday night and compelled them to retreat with heavy losses. Our troops lost thirteen killed and forty-seven wounded. It has been impossible to ascertain the exact losses of the Spanish. The fighting lasted four hours.

The American troops engaged were part of the 10th Pennsylvania, 1st California and 3rd regular artillery.

The Spanish led the attack, attempting to dislodge our troops by a flanking movement from the strong position they have been holding near the enemy's lines. The position is still held by our troops.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says: The German Steamer Petrarch left Manila August 6, and has arrived here. She reports that the Spanish soldiers at Manila attacked the American camp on the night of July 31. The Spanish forces were over 3,000 strong. They charged the American lines several times. The American fire broke the Spanish center and they retreated. Later they made a second charge, but shortly retreated to the bushes keeping up an incessant fire. Eleven Americans were killed and thirty-seven wounded. Spanish losses reported great. During the fighting the rebels remained neutral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—A special to the Examiner from Manila dated July 31, via Hong Kong, Aug. 3, says: A heavy engagement took place between the American and Spanish forces at Malate. The Spanish made an attack, attempting to turn our right. After an hour's fighting they were repulsed. The troops engaged were: 1st battalion California volunteers, 10th Pennsylvania, 1st battalion 3rd artillery regulars and battery A, Utah. Our loss was nine killed and forty-four wounded. The Spanish loss was upward of 200 killed and three hundred wounded. Our volunteers made a glorious defense against upwards of 3,000 of an attacking force. The battle raged for three hours.

HONG KONG, Aug. 9.—The Steamer Petrarch which left Manila on August 6 arrived here today and brought the first news of a severe engagement between the Spaniards and Americans near Manila. The Americans were victorious and only lost eleven men killed and had thirty-seven men wounded. The Spanish losses are not known but they are reported to have been heavy.

The insurgent forces remained neutral.

The attack was made on the American camp between Cavite and Manila during the night of July 31. The Spaniards who numbered over three thousand men, made several desperate charges upon the American lines but each time the fire of the American troops drove the Spaniards back and finally broke the Spanish center and the enemy retreated.

Later, however, the Spaniards made a second attack but were again repulsed and retreated into the bush,

keeping up an incessant fire on the roads leading to Manila, over which they apparently expected the American troops to advance.

Some estimates place the Spanish losses at over 500 men killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. Merritt has cabled the war department a dispatch confirmatory of the press reports of the battle at Manila.

Washington, D. C., August 8.—The following is General Shafter's sanitary report for August 7th:

Total sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 412; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 406; deaths August 7th, 11.

Surgeon-General Sternberg has written a general defense of the medical corps of the army and himself from attacks made upon them, many of which he says were instigated by those who became offended at his opposition to sending female nurses to camps of instruction or with the army in the field. He says the only trouble with the medical corps is that there are not enough surgeons in the army, even in peace; that it is probable that in taking on about 300 contract surgeons, some incompetence may have slipped in, owing to hurried examinations. Of the shortage of medical supplies at Santiago, he says: The principal reason was that the supplies were left behind when the army left Tampa, owing to lack of transportation facilities, and one of the minor reasons was the delay in landing supplies of all kinds at Siboney.

A Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina rebukes a college of which he is a trustee for consenting to take a gift of \$100,000 from a plutocratic maker of cigarettes. The Judge sees in the gift an effort of plutocracy to smuggle the gold standard into the curriculum. A silver university ought to be founded, and plutocrats should be fined for their insidious endowments.—New York Sun.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Shuford Drug Co.'s Drug Store.

A Strong Nation.

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depend upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

THE PADDED REPORTS.

Secretary Ramsey's Reply to the Charges Made by J. W. Bailey.

Under date of August 2d, Mr. J. L. Ramsey, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, writes to The Raleigh News and Observer, as follows:

In your issue of this date you publish what seems to be an afterthought from the pen of Mr. J. W. Bailey, in which he says that he "is informed" that an understanding exists that Capt. John R. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture, is to get \$2,500 salary instead of \$1,800. He then says that "the padding of some items in the budget at the June meeting of the board may throw some light on the matter." He says: "Gas, water and telephones cost \$99 for the past six months; for the next six months \$200 are appropriated. Printing (and) paper cost \$3,617; \$5,000 is appropriated. There is a special appropriation of \$10,000; of this amount \$5,000 is for the experiment station work and \$300 for the museum, the balance of the \$4,700 is for labor, fuel, repairs and such special appropriations as may be ordered."

As to these intimations that the "budget" was padded for the purpose of paying Mr. Smith additional salary, or for any other purpose whatever, or that the "budget" was "padded" at all, I denounce as absolutely false. I will proceed to explain why I have certain knowledge of the falsity of the intimations.

As secretary of the Board of Agriculture I receive and account for every cent of money coming into the Department. All cash is turned over to the State Treasurer. I also write the warrants for the expenditure of every cent, they being drawn upon the State Treasurer. The appropriations are made by the board semi-annually, in June and December. I make up the budget just before these semi-annual meetings, giving the amount appropriated for the previous year and the amount expended under each head. Having charge of the books all the time, and therefore in a position to make a better estimate of what the expenses are likely to be for the next six months, the work is naturally left to me. The members of the board have in every instance adopted my recommendations without change. I will state that this method was pursued under the old board, which was Democratic, and that I have in most instances adopted the plan of Mr. T. K. Bruner, the former secretary, who, as is well known, was a very capable man. Mr. Bruner assisted me in making the appropriations in June, 1897. They were fully as large as they were in June, 1898. The appropriations for salaries can be made to the dollar, but there are many things that cannot be foreseen in making appropriations for future expenditure in a department like this, where the expenses run up into the thousands in a year. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Board of Agriculture for more than a year, and should have posted himself well enough not to make serious charges without a shadow of foundation. All these matters have been explained to him, and he knew better, but the general public has not had the same opportunities, and I will make it understood. In appropriating a certain amount for expenses which can only be roughly estimated, a board does not intend that every dollar shall be expended. We will suppose that \$5,000 was appropriated. If it turns out that only \$4,000 are needed, then the \$1,000 is left to the credit of the Department in the State Treasury. Even Mr. Bailey ought to be able to grasp a little thing like that. In December last \$200 were appropriated for "gas, water and telephones." Only \$99 were expended in the six months, leaving \$101 in the State Treasury to the credit of the Department. Anything criminal about that? I hardly think \$200 will be spent in this way in the next six months, but the bill will be to pay, and electric lights will have to be paid for, repairs made, probably new lights put in.

If the budget for June was "padded," Mr. Bailey helped to do it, for he voted for its adoption. At any rate, he was present and not a vote was recorded against it.

As Mr. Bailey has brought up the subject, has intimated that something is wrong, or may get wrong, and has sought to make campaign thunder out

of his effusions, I will take the items he mentions and compare them with the financial records of this Department in 1896, under Democratic management. He picks out three appropriations for six months, i. e., "gas, water and telephones," \$200; "paper and printing," \$5,000; "special appropriations," \$10,000. I will compare these appropriations with appropriations made the last year of Democratic control of this Department—1896. In June, 1896, the Democratic board appropriated for "gas, water and telephones," \$200, for "paper and printing," \$3,500; "special appropriations," \$8,000. In December, 1896, the same board appropriated for "gas, water and telephones," \$250 (\$50 more than was appropriated by the present board in June last for the same purpose); \$4,000 for "paper and printing," and \$11,500 for "special appropriations," or \$1,500 in excess of the amount provided by the present board during any meeting since it has had control. Now what is Mr. Bailey and his associate campaign thunder manufacturers going to do about the above facts and figures?

The only item apparently favorable to the former administration is "in the matter of paper and printing." In one instance the amount was \$1,500 less and in the other \$1,000 less. But that is easily explained. In 1896 the circulation of The Bulletin, one of the largest items in "paper and printing," was less than 20,000. It is now considerably over 80,000, requiring more than 35 per cent. increase in cost of paper and typesetting.

In making the above comparison I disclaim any intention of reflecting upon the former board or officials. So far as I know, the expenditures were all legitimate and judiciously made, and as I receive every dollar and pay out every dollar expended, I stand ready to assert and prove that the same is true under the present board.

Respectfully,

J. L. RAMSEY, Secretary.

They Should Have Two Doors.

In Chairman Simmons' new White Man's club that he is organizing, which everybody knows is a trap to try to fool some Populist into according to the conditions that Bob Peoples and Buck Kitchen made for Populists to enter the Democratic party. They will by all means be required to have two doors, a front door and a back door, the front door for the select, or rather elect to enter through, and the back door for the returning Populists to enter. Now, the Democrats, have tried the nigger racket on the people, and that does not scare folks worth a cent, as they have seen for themselves and find when the Democrats were in power, they appointed and aided about as many negroes in office as Populists and Republicans have at present.

They have made all kinds of false charges against the State officers, and the people have investigated these departments for themselves, and find them to be honestly and economically conducted, in fact in many instances thousands of dollars have been saved to the people, and the State and now something must be done, or we fellows will be kept from the pie counter another term, and as a last resort, we will try the White Man's club and run it for all it is worth, and the idea is to take a poor Pop into one of these clubs, muffle him, put a straight jacket on him and administer a sort of a Ku klux oath to him, swearing him to profound secrecy, and then when the fellows come to vote he will not think of doing so until first asking some Democratic ring master to fix up his ticket. Therefore we boldly assert if every Populist in the State and Republican as well, are made out of the kind of stuff we think they are, they will give these Democratic clubs a wide berth. We were opposed to Ku klux, Union Leagues and all kinds of secret political organizations, for the day has arrived when every man can have access to political literature enough to inform himself how to vote to his own interest and that of his country and not swear or pledge away his political freedom to any set of men or political party, but vote the honest sentiment of his own mind after mature deliberation, with all the lights before him.—Home Rule.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. B. All Druggists.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SPAIN GIVEN A LIMITED TIME.

News From Gen. Miles Continues Good. The Dingley Tariff Law Speaks for Itself—A Detachment of the Medical Corp of the Army.

(Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 8th.—President McKinley is so confident from the assurances he has received that the Spanish government will, as soon as it can with safety to itself, formally accept our terms of peace, that he is devoting considerable time to deciding upon just the right men to represent the U. S. upon the commission that will be charged with the important and delicate duty of negotiating the treaty of peace between the U. S. and Spain. Notwithstanding his confidence, there is a limit to the time he is willing to give the Spanish government to square itself with the people of Spain. The French Ambassador, who is representing Spain, in Washington, has been told that unless the terms of peace are accepted in a given time, they will be withdrawn, and that if they are withdrawn, it is intended by this government to carry the war into Spain at once, and that no such magnanimous terms will be again offered.

The news from General Miles continues good. More than half of Porto Rico is already in his possession and he is steadily extending his lines, without fighting.

Gen. Shafter's army is being brought away from Santiago just as fast as the ships at hand can get them away, in order to give the men a chance to recuperate.

President McKinley gave the two Cincinnati boys who started the idea of raising, by contributions from school children, the money to buy the finest battleship in the world, for presentation to the U. S., and to be named the American Boy, a letter endorsing their project and saying: "I am sure the boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking." Master W. Rankin Good, of Cincinnati, President of the National American Boy Fund, and a companion, had a very pleasant interview with the President—two interviews, in fact.

The Department of State has been officially notified that an international Congress, for the purpose of discussing tariff legislation and the regulation of labor, will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, from Sept. 12th to 17th inclusive. Public economists, socialists, manufacturers, merchants, employers and workmen are invited to take part.

The points from which these questions are viewed by Americans and Europeans, are so wide apart that few Americans are likely to attend this Congress, except from curiosity. Americans have a tariff system now that is bringing them great prosperity, and countries that are prosperous have little difficulty in the regulation of labor.

Not only is the American manufacturer holding his own market under the Dingley tariff law, but he is pushing his goods into all the markets of the world at a rate that must be astonishing to those who claim that a protective tariff would cause our manufacturers to lose all their foreign trade. It was generally known long before the bureau of statistics could foot up the figures and announce the grand total, that our exportation of agricultural products during the last fiscal year, was largely in excess of any single year in the history of the country, and it is now known that our exportation of manufactured articles during the last fiscal year, exceeded that of any other year, by nearly \$12,000,000, and reached in value the enormous sum of \$288,871,449, and what is still more gratifying, our imports of manufactured articles during the same period, were unusually light, showing that our manufacturers have recovered control of the home market, which they partially lost under the low tariff law, enacted by the democrats, as well as increased their foreign trade. These are the sort of facts that will have to be forgotten before the people of this country vote the democratic party back into power; they are also the sort of facts that speak for themselves and need no labored argument to make them understood.