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PRESIDENT VISITS CAMP.

A DAY OF INSPIRATION AT MONTAUK.

Mr. McKinley Reviews the Cavalry and Makes a Speech—A Notable Day at Camp Wikoff—General Shafter Told to Keep His Seat and Then Congratulated on the Success of the Santiago Campaign—Miss Wheeler the President's Guide.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, Sept. 3.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp to-day, bare-headed most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments.

He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, and reviewed the cavalrymen. He expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi. With the President were Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Brigadier General Eagau, commissary of the army; Brigadier General Ludington, quartermaster of the army; Colonel Henry Hecker and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hicker, a daughter of Colonel Hicker.

General Wheeler, his staff, and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp, met the President at the station, except General Shafter, who is still in the detention hospital. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the President took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, was among a group of horsemen near by. Mr. McKinley saw him and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Colonel Roosevelt hastily dismounted and tussled with a gauntlet for fifteen seconds so that unglued he might shake hands. The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third Cavalry Regiment and the mounted band of the Sixth Cavalry. The party paused a moment on the hill and the President looked out on the wide, undulating cape, water-bound on either side, and whitened on the levels and hilltops by the tents of 18,000 men, laid out in geometric lines.

Mr. McKinley drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform, sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but Mr. McKinley said: "Stay where you are, general. You are entitled to rest."

The President congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago campaign and after a few minutes rest proceeded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. Mr. McKinley took off his straw hat then, and scarcely put it on for more than a minute at a time, during the remainder of his progress through the camp. Miss Wheeler, the daughter of the general, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents and she showed the President through her division. General Wheeler announced in each ward: "Boys, the President has come to see you," or, "Soldiers, the President of the United States."

Some of the soldiers slept on unconscious, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others feebly clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he paused an instant and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

In the second ward the President entered. Sergeant John A. Alexander, of Company D, First Illinois, who has a fever, was rather startled by hearing General Wheeler announce the President. The sergeant half raised up on his cot. Mr. McKinley, attracted by the movement, took Alexander's hand and said: "I am sorry to see you so sick. I hope that you are getting better."

"Thank you, I think I shall get well," he replied.

"Do you wish for anything?" inquired General Wheeler.

"No, I have everything good for me, I guess," Alexander replied wearily,

"but I wish I were home." "I hope that we may soon get you there," said Mr. McKinley.

He had many such bits of talk with the men, and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of all his party by his slow-going through ward after ward. When seemingly all the wards of the general hospital had been gone through and the President was about to get into a carriage, Attorney General Griggs detained him.

"Miss Wheeler has told me," said he, "of a Lieutenant Prado who is in a tent back of here by himself, and he is in a dying condition. He has asked about your coming, and Miss Wheeler has promised that you shall see him." "Certainly. Let us go to him," Mr. McKinley said. The others of the party discreetly remained outside the tent. The President reappeared with the nurse a minute or two later. His eyes were moist and downcast.

As it was inconvenient to go back to the doors of the long tents, Mr. McKinley said he would go through the frame work at the ends of the tents and jump down. The general hospital is on a slope and the height of the floors from the ground increased with each ward. At ward F the jump was nearly six feet. Mr. McKinley took it. Vice President Hobart, who is a bulky man, hesitated. "I balk here. Can't go over this hurdle," he said. Neither would Secretary Alger, who had taken all the jumps until then. But General Wheeler sprang lightly down.

Today was hot. Mr. McKinley wore a black frock coat with a waist coat. The perspiration streamed from his face. A glass of apollinaris was offered to him, but he declined to drink, saying that he was too warm. He proceeded to the infantry plain, as it is called. The men of the Ninth Massachusetts, the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio, the Thirteenth, Twenty-first and Tenth Regular Infantry were assembled without arms. About 5,000 men stood in close order. General Wheeler said:

"The President of our great country has come here to greet the soldiers that marched so gallantly up San Juan hill on July 1st. He comes here to express the nation's thanks. I wish to tell you that when the President sent me here two weeks ago to command this camp he enjoined me in the most emphatic language that I should, without regard to expense, exercise any and every authority necessary to make comfortable this body of brave men who by their courage have raised this republic to the highest position among the great nations of the earth. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the President of the United States."

President McKinley said: "General Wheeler, Soldiers of Camp Wikoff Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps; I trust that you will put your hats on. I am glad to meet you. I am honored to stand before you today. I bring you the gratitude of the nation to whose history you have added by your valor, a new and glorious page. You have come home after two months of severe campaigning which has embraced assault, siege, and battle, so brilliant in achievement, so far-reaching in result as to command the unstinted praise of all your countrymen. You had the brunt of the battle on land. You bore yourselves with supreme courage, and your personal bravery, never before excelled anywhere, has won the admiration of your fellow citizens and the genuine respect of all mankind, while your endurance under peculiar trial and suffering has given meaning to your heroism. Your exertions made easy the conquest of Porto Rico under the restless army commanded by Major General Miles, and behind you to proceed at a moment's summons were more than 200,000 of your comrades, ready to support you, disappointed that the opportunity which you had did not come to them, yet filled with pride at your well-earned fame and rejoicing upon your signal victory.

"You were on the line of battle. They no less than you were in the line of duty. All have served their country in its need; all will serve it so long as they may be required, and all will forever have the thanks and regard of

(Continued on Eighth page)

THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY

Letter From Superintendent Newbome—Number of Acres Cultivated, Etc.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 30, 1898.
HON. A. Y. SIGMON, Member Board of Directors, N. C. Penitentiary, Hickory, N. C.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of inquiry of recent date in regard to matters pertaining to the Penitentiary I beg to say: In his report to the Board of Directors, 1896, Supt. Leazar stated that, "the area cultivated in all crops this year is estimated to be 11,300 acres, that the average number of convicts in the Penitentiary this year is only 1,198." I suppose the usual amount of brick were made. The number of acres in all during the years 1897 and 1898 respectively (not including gardens, cane and potato patches, which will this year amount to 240 acres) are estimated as follows:

1897.	Cotton	Corn	Peanuts	Oats	Pens	Wheat
Halifax farm	600	1000	8	80		
Northampton	1000	1000		86		
Caledonia No 1	1300	1200		125		
Caledonia No 2	1500	700				
Castle Hayne		50		50		
Anson		900	500			

Total 5300 4450 8 291 50

Total of all crops 10,000.

Average number of convicts from January 1, to July 1, was 1,143.

1898.	Cot-	Corn	Pea-	Oats	Pens	Rice
	ton		nuts			Wheat
Halifax farm	500	100		100		
Norhampton	1200	1000		400	75	
Caledo. No 1	1050	1300		275	25	
Caledo. No 2	1050	1000		125	300	
Tillery		900	150	200		
Castle Hayne		440	160			
Rice Farm					265	
Anson		500	400	150	100	

Total 5200 4390 485 2125 200 265

Total all crops 12,570.

Average number of convicts from January 1, to July 1, this year was 1050.

In addition to the area cultivated this year there has been carried on a railroad work with an average of 90 hands, a shirt making business with an average of 30 State convicts, and brick making with an average of 20. You can readily see by comparison that Supt. Leazar had an average of 1198 convicts from which to draw to cultivate 11300 acres, Supt. Smith 1,143 convicts from which to draw to cultivate 10,099 acres and make the usual amount of brick.

This year the average number of State convicts has been 1,050 from which have been drawn hands to cultivate 12,570 acres (not including gardens, cane, and potato patches) carry on railroad work, shirt making and brick making during crop time as stated above.

The various crops are very fine at this time and bid fare to make an enormous yield. Of course severe storms or freshets may sweep; very much of them away which would interfere greatly with the following conservative estimate, included in the real and probable indebtedness and resources of the penitentiary to Jan. 1, 1898:

Rents	\$11,700.00
Indebtedness to Aug. 20.	\$90,000.00
Probable Indebtedness from now (Pay Rolls)	\$21,000.00
Probable Indebtedness from now (Food and clothing)	\$11,000.00
Probable Indebtedness from now (Commutation)	\$ 1,250.00
Probable Indebtedness from now (Incidentals)	\$ 1,550.00
Total	\$138,500.00
Real and probable resources:	
From U. S. Government for supporting prisoners	\$ 5,000.00
From Brick	5,000.00
From R. R. Work	1,500.00
From Phosphate Mines	2,000.00
From Shirt Factory	1,500.00
From Wheat (over and above what will be needed for use)	2,000.00
From Oats	2,000.00
From corn on hand (crop of 1897, yet to be sold)	4,000.00
Estimates of Cotton growing 3,000 bales	60,000.00
Estimates of cotton seed growing 80,000 bushels	8,000.00
Estimates of corn growing 100,000 bushels	35,000.00
Estimates of peanuts growing 15,000 bushels	7,000.00
Estimates of Lowland Rice 10,000 bushels growing	10,000.00
Estimates of hogs 700 head	1,500.00
Total	\$146,500.00
Balance in favor Peniten.	\$10,000.00

There has not been a dollar of appropriation to the Penitentiary. It has run entirely on credit and its own resources. In the above statement no account whatever has been taken of gardens, potatoes, fodder, straw, hay, peavines, sorghum, etc., a large amount of which ought to be on hand at the end of the year. Yours truly,

J. M. MEWBORNE, Supt.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN CHEROKEE.

Mills, Bridges, Crops and Roads Washed Away—Rivers Higher Than Ever Before.

MURPHY, N. C., Sept. 3.—The terrific rains of the last two days have swollen the streams to the highest point ever known. The Lower Valley river bridge is gone and the upper will perhaps follow. There is great damage to crops and fences. The water is still rising.

September 4.—Reports from the country today indicate that great damage was wrought by the storm of Saturday. Hanging Dog creek is five feet higher than was ever before known. It has swept all the bridges at Patton's, Gentry's and Farmer's Mills. The crops are almost destroyed. Axley's mill, near town is reported wrecked; also Hayes mill on Valley river.

The floods of last year were less disastrous than this. Cherokee county is damaged many thousands of dollars. The upper bridge, Valley river, in town, is injured; the lower is gone. Trains may be delayed three days.

ANDREWS, N. C., Sept. 5.—Cherokee county has never suffered so badly from high waters as it has from the freshet now on us. Quite a number of county bridges are gone entirely, while others are badly wrecked. Great damage has been done to the crops. The country roads are impassable all over the county.

Sam Farmer's wheat mill, three miles below Murphy, is gone. Jeff Hayes' corn mill at Tomotla is gone. Some railroad trestles are washed away, and others are badly wrecked. The track and roads are badly damaged.

The old citizens say the waters have never been so high as this in the county's history. ANDREWS SUN.

BRYSON CITY, N. C., Sept. 5.—There were heavy rains last night, but no special damage was done except on the line of the railroad. Several trestles are gone or out of line. The trains transfer at Deep Creek for this place. Communications west are cut off.—Asheville Citizen.

DR. J. O. WILCOX DEAD.

Typhoid Fever Carried Him Off Sunday—A Fine Physician and a Good Citizen.

ELKIN, Sept. 5.—Dr. Joseph Orren Wilcox died at his home at Dresden, Ashe county, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

For the past four weeks he has been ill of typhoid fever, and strong hopes were entertained for his recovery up to a week ago, when his condition became critical. Four physicians were in almost constant attendance, but all their skill could not cure him.

Dr. Wilcox was twice married, the first time to a daughter of the late David Worth, of Ashe county. By this union one child was born, Mrs. W. W. Barber, of Wilkesboro. His second wife was a Miss Henry, of Raleigh. Six children blessed this union—three girls and three boys. All the children, with their mother, survive.

Dr. Wilcox was the leading physician in his part of the State and his practice extended over several counties. He owned a magnificent farm and was considered quite wealthy. He has represented Ashe county in the Legislature, and was the independent Republican candidate for Congress in the eighth district this year. He was the regular Republican candidate for Congress six years ago, but was defeated by Hon. W. H. Bower.

His death leaves the anti-Linney men without a candidate and what they will do now is not known. It is dollars to doughnuts that they will not nominate another man.

Dr. Wilcox was a good citizen and a kind neighbor, and will be greatly missed in his section. The funeral services took place today.

The Populist Senatorial Convention for the 29th District will be held in Hickory on the 13th of September.



SENATOR J. C. PRITCHARD

Will speak at Rutherfordton, Monday, Sept. 13th, and at Lincolnton Sept. 17th. Everybody cordially invited to come out and hear him.

State Chairman Holton's Call.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF CATAWBA COUNTY:

The Republican voters of Catawba County are hereby called to meet at their respective voting places in each precinct on Wednesday, September 7th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to elect three delegates and three alternates to represent their precincts in a County Convention to be held at Newton, N. C., at noon on Saturday, September 10th, to nominate candidates for county offices and arrange co-operation with the Populist party. It is very important that every Republican voter attend the precinct conventions.

This call is made at the request and agreement of the leading Republicans of Catawba county.

A. E. HOLTON,

Chm. Rep. State Ex. Com.

August 27th, 1898.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The Total Reserve Fund Now the Highest in History.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The gold in the Treasury is steadily climbing upward, and today again broke a record with a total reserve of \$230,916,282, the highest in the history of the reserve fund. United States Treasurer Roberts, speaking of the upward trend of the gold in the Treasury, said that out of about \$40,000,000 yet to be paid in for the new war loan, it is likely that \$25,000,000, or \$30,000,000 will be in gold. "It would not be at all strange," he said, "if before the tide turns our total gold will be considerably over \$250,000,000."

Something to Depend On

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Shuford Drug Co.'s Drug Store.

Some unknown person approached an open window at Mr. Buck Kinklew home, in Davidson county, one night recently, and reaching in, stabbed a sleeping child. The wound is serious and the child has not been able to speak since she was stabbed.—Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

CASTORIA.

Keeps the Stomach Regular and Cures Biliousness and Headaches.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.