

The Newberry Herald and News.

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DEWEY HEARD FROM. OFFICIAL REPORT RECEIVED

PREVIOUS REPORTS OF THE COMMODORE'S VICTORY AT MANILA FULLY CONFIRMED.

A Crushing Defeat for the Spaniards—Eleven Spanish Warships Destroyed Within Two Hours and One Hundred and Fifty Spaniards Killed and Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded—Not an American Life Lost and Not an American Ship Injured—Only Six of Dewey's Men Injured.

Washington, May 7.—The State and navy departments received several dispatches this morning from Hong Kong announcing the arrival there of Dewey's dispatch boat, the McCulloch, and subsequently two reports direct from Commodore Dewey.

Secretary Long gave the newspaper men at 10:30 o'clock the following translation of the first report, written last Sunday immediately after the great battle:

Manila, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Ullon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, the transport and the water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

Manila, May 4.—I have taken possession of naval station at Cavite on Philippine Islands. I have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, patrolling garrison. I control bay completely and can take city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy; 150 killed, including captain of Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

Other dispatches announced that Dewey cut the cable himself and that he was in complete command of the situation. It was also stated in private dispatches from Dewey that he was not in need of anything.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic Cures Fever In One Day.

BATCH OF NEW LAWYERS.
Quite a Number Successfully Pass Examination—Sworn In.

[The State, 7th.]
The Supreme Court met at 10 a. m. yesterday, with Chief Justice Pope, Gary and Jones present.
The Chief Justice stated that all the applicants named below had passed a satisfactory examination, and being present they were admitted, sworn and enrolled as attorneys of the Supreme Court, except Mr. M. L. Rice, who was absent: H. E. Gyles, Robt. J. Bland, J. Monroe Spears, J. M. Mauldin, G. L. Johnson, Legare Walker, S. S. Davis, J. C. Otis, W. Russell Jeter, Wm. S. Hall, Jr., J. Pinckney Mathony, C. Arthur Best, B. E. Nicholson, J. A. Berry, H. L. Seafie, F. H. Dominick, L. C. Spore, S. Coker King, Henry K. Osborne, Green Jackson, J. B. Stroman, J. W. Ragsdale, W. H. Kauffman, Wm. D. Bennett.

GOVERNOR ELLERBE TALKS OF HIS COURSE

WHY HE WANTED THE TROOPS MOBILIZED IN COLUMBIA.

The Issue as to the Small-pox—Dr. Evans of the State Board and the Commander-in-Chief Discussed This Matter—A Report.

[The State, 7th.]
In view of the criticism from some quarters made upon his action in insisting that the State's troops be brought to Columbia instead of Charleston and that he hurried them here before elaborate preparations were made for their reception Gov. Ellerbe yesterday afternoon had something to say.

He said he regretted the necessity for making any statement about the matter. He said when the question of bringing the troops to a point of rendezvous first came up, he felt that Columbia was the best place in the State to bring them for many reasons. He was fully aware that there was small-pox here and was also aware that vaccination was one of the first things an enlisted man had to submit to. About this time, however, Dr. James Evans of the State board of health came to Columbia, and in talking of the small-pox situation, informed him that Dr. Horibek had reported to him the existence of small pox in Charleston. Dr. Evans had also said that it was scattered over not only this State, but a good portion of the south. Such being the case, Gov. Ellerbe went on to say that he could see no more danger in Columbia than in Charleston, and resolved to bring the men to the most accessible and convenient point where he could be in touch with the camp.

In this connection it may be mentioned that many of the men have come from points where small-pox existed according to official reports before it came here.
In speaking of his action in bringing the troops here before all camp arrangements had been concluded, Gov. Ellerbe said that this was due to the fact that the captains had collected their recruits, who were at different points at their own expense, and there were fears of disintegration unless prompt orders to move were given. In consequence of this he lost no time in ordering the men to the point of mobilization. The idea conveyed by the governor was that the men who had responded had not taken the field expecting a carefully prearranged pleasure camp.

In this connection the chairman of the Columbia board of health states that Dr. Evans gave him the same information as to Charleston that he furnished the governor.
There are now 138 cases of small pox at the Riverside hospital, and 12 patients were discharged yesterday.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

(Special to Charleston Critic.)
Washington, D. C., May 7.—The following conversation occurred at the White House between ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who has been strongly recommended for a commission in the volunteer army, and Secretary Alger.
Alger—"How is your health now, Butler? You look as young as you did twenty years ago."
Butler—"Well, all I can say is that I secured a \$10,000 increase in my life insurance a few months ago, and the examining surgeon says I am good for twenty-five years yet. There is one thing certain—I cannot take yellow fever in this," exhibiting his wooden leg, with a chuckle. "You Yankees filled its predecessor full of lead in the late war, and I have the bullets with me as souvenirs." Gen. Butler is past sixty years old, but so is Commodore Dewey.

Funds Wanted for Campaign

PROHIBITIONISTS MAKE A CALL FOR MONEY.

To Work Systematically—The Plan for Collecting the Fund Itemized from the Executive Committee Through County Committees to Every Prohibitionist in the State.

(Register, 8th.)
The Prohibitionists are determined to wage a strong crusade in the interests of their party and principles. There is an unusual amount of activity among them. Besides proselytizing, they are working hard to secure a campaign fund to be used in defraying the legitimate expenses of the crusade. The following circular was issued yesterday:

Newberry, S. C., May 5, 1898.
To the Prohibitionists of the State:
The executive committee having authorized its chairman to call for a popular subscription to enable the committee to carry on its work, would urge upon every friend of the movement, the duty and necessity of responding promptly and liberally to this call.

Money is necessary for the legitimate purposes of this cause, and if the amount needed is promptly placed at the command of the committee, I feel assured that our success will be made certain.

As the benefits to result from this success will be realized by all, each should cheerfully contribute.

I have this day addressed a letter to the members of the executive committee of each county in the State, authorizing the collection of this fund and requesting notice thereof in their respective counties.

Contributions in each county may be made to the county chairman or members of the executive committee or forwarded directly to Thos. J. Lamotte, secretary and treasurer, Newberry, S. C. A. C. Jones, Chairman.

FAST MEN ARE COMING.
A Number of Southern Bicycle Flyers Will Be Here on the 20th.

[Charlotte Evening News.]
The military feature being eliminated from the attractive list of pleasures that Charlotte intended treating her guests to on May 19th and 20th, the promoters of the bicycle races have redoubled their efforts to forward an exciting number of races on bicycles to supply the deficiencies.

The racing men are sending in their names right along. Not only will North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia be represented by her fastest flyers, but old Georgia also will line up to do battle with her sister states. Her "flying squadron" comes from Savannah, and is headed by that veteran racing man and trainer, R. V. Connerat.

Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta and Richmond will send their representatives also. The prediction is made right now that there will be none who can show their rear wheels to the present crop of Tar Heel racers.

A special \$25 prize is offered for a mile under 2 minutes.
A generous offer of \$30 is made for the team of 3 men from any one place, who will defeat all comers in a pursuit race.

Three hundred and fifty dollars is offered in other prizes for a variety of races. 1st, for the novices, the green riders, who have never entered a bicycle contest; 2nd, for the young boys; 3rd, for boys a little older; 4th, for the season's tough riders. In fact for every class of bicycle rider.

All should come to Charlotte and race, for they will find unique races on programs, so arranged that the tortoise will have equal chance with the hare.

The fast men will have to spin very fast to beat out their slower brethren. This 19th and 20th May, will be the grandest ever celebrated in Charlotte, besides the unveiling ceremonies, there will be base ball, musical festival, ball, dances, bicycle racing, brass bands, etc. etc.

EXAMINATIONS PLAY HAVOC

NOT A COMPANY LEFT WITH ITS FULL QUOTA.

A Sound Mind in a Sound Body Is a Brief Epitome of the Qualifications Required.

[Register, April 7th.]
It is not every man that can enter the army of Uncle Sam. Patriotism, willingness and even strong desire to serve the country are not the only requisites necessary to welcome a soldier.

A sound mind in a sound body is a brief epitome of the qualifications required. And the way in which the medical board is turning down applicants fairly astonish the natives of South Carolina.

The boys thought that all they had to do was to come here and tell the folks that they wanted to fight, and sooner than it takes to tell it, they would be hustled off to Cuba, there to slay Spaniards, seize treasures and gain fame. All these visions fade, however, when the recruits go before Drs. Lewis, Mood and Lawson.

A candidate for martial honors is ushered into the examining room where he finds three able bodied, serious looking doctors in their shirt sleeves and the perspiration pouring from them. The embryo general hands his slip to the clerk. Dr. Lawson catches him by the arm marches him to the scales and ascertains his weight. If the beam balances at the correct figure, the applicant is then turned over to Dr. Lewis, who manages the eye test. The thoroughly embarrassed volunteer is then passed to Dr. Mood who thumps on the bared skin of the unfortunate, punches him in different parts of the body and then gives him a rest. The three doctors then put their heads together and as a result of their cogitations, the pathway to fame is either laid open or irrevocably closed to the ambitious disciple of Mus.

The examination is no child's play, as will be shown by the fact that nearly thirty per cent. of the applicants are turned down, and of the five companies examined, not one has retained sufficient men to be mustered into service.

In order to give some idea of the rigid manner in which the examinations are carried on, the results thus far are given:

The Abbeville Volunteers arrived in camp with 98 men. The doctors accepted 72 and rejected 26.
The Richland Volunteers presented 82 men for examination. Of this amount 52 were received and 30 were rejected.

The Lee County Rifles presented 80 men. Of this number 53 were accepted and 27 rejected.
The Catawba Rifles presented 96 men. Seventy one were accepted and 25 were rejected.

The Newberry Rifles presented 93 men. Of this number 53 were accepted and 40 rejected.

The Butler Guards of Greenville were being examined when the day's business ended. Twenty five men had been presented and nine were rejected.

The prevailing cause is defective eye sight. A total of 450 men have been examined, and of the number 301 have been accepted and 158 rejected. So much for aspiring genius.

Only Wounded Six Americans
Washington, May 7.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has received a cablegram from a friend who was on the McCulloch during the great naval engagement, which says:
"The Spanish fleet of eleven warships was destroyed totally.
"Best of all, no American ship was lost or even damaged. No American was killed and only six Americans were injured."

Another cablegram received by Mr. Vanderlip from the Commodore of the McCulloch at Hong Kong states that Chief Engineer F. B. Randall died on May 1. The cause of his death is not known.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned dose of blue-mess and anemone phlegm to the pleasant little pills known as DEWEY'S Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. W. E. Fulham.

WE WILL FOUR TROOPS INTO ISLAND OF CUBA.

From 60,000 to 80,000 Men Will be Landed There With No Unnecessary Delay.

Washington, May 8.—The Washington Post tomorrow will say:
Between 60,000 and 80,000 men will be landed on Cuban soil at once. They will wear the uniform of the United States and they will not return until they have defeated the Spanish forces on the island and the American flag floats as proudly over Habana as it does over the ruins of the Cavate fortress in Manila harbor.

This is the idea of the military advisers of the administration, and the President has approved the plans. The first section of the army to invade Cuba will be the 15,000 or 18,000 troops now assembled at New Orleans and Tampa. They are all regulars and most of them are men who have seen fighting on the plains. They are seasoned, disciplined and effective. They will be followed at once by another army of 50,000 volunteers, who will be concentrated at Southern ports as quickly as the trains can carry them, and will be transported as fast as the necessary ships can be collected. It is estimated that it will take at least 300 vessels to move this immense army to Cuba. Nearly everything that floats has already been secured by the government, and last night the wires were hot in all directions directing contracts to be closed immediately in the principal seaports.

Other details of the great expedition have been arranged. Within 48 hours there will be 2,000 wagons at Tampa and 12,000 mules. Several hundred ambulances will also be hurried to Tampa. They may be needed. Battles are not all like the one which has just been fought in Manila harbor.

Miles' Personal Representative Lands in Cuba, Near Havana, and Prepares for Invasion.

Tampa, Fla., May 7.—After accomplishing the most difficult and hazardous mission of the Spanish-American war up to date, Captain J. H. Dorst, the confidential representative of General Miles, reached Tampa at 1 o'clock and reported to General Shafter.

Captain Dorst having conferred with the insurgents, brought information of the most important character, and the time of the invasion of Cuba by the United States army will probably be determined by his reports. Captain Dorst, accompanied by only three Cubans, in a small tug, landed on Cuban soil within fifteen miles of Havana, held a conference with the Cuban insurgents, and after obtaining such information as he desired returned to Key West.

I had a personal interview with Captain Dorst immediately upon his arrival at Port Tampa at noon. While not inclined to talk before seeing General Shafter, he said:
"I found that the Cuban coast for many miles on either side of Havana in full view of the Spaniards and spent about 15 minutes on Cuban soil conferring with a Cuban officer named Dolargo."

It was daring in the extreme. Whether Captain Dorst will go on to Washington or will remain here cannot be told until after his conference with General Shafter. The arrival of Captain Dorst has created the impression here that the movement upon Cuba will certainly be made very soon. Many think next Tuesday has been selected for the invasion, and it is generally believed that the movement will certainly be made before the end of next week.

That much depends upon the character of Captain Dorst's report to General Shafter is certain. The two are now in conference.

The 200 Spanish prisoners of war have been sent from Key West to Atlanta by way of Miami. They will probably reach Fort McPherson tomorrow. The Fifth Regiment breaks camp today. Colonel Cook and his staff will return to Atlanta probably on Monday.

THE NEWBERRY HOTEL MATTER.

There Will be No Prosecution but Privilege Will be Revoked When Present Stock Has Been Sold.

(Register, 7th.)
The State Board of Control during the morning session devoted a large part of the time to the consideration of the Newberry hotel case. Mr. "Hub" Evans, as attorney for Mr. Bardin, the proprietor of the hotel, was present in his behalf, as was Mr. Bardin himself. Assistant Attorney General Townsend appeared for the State. The representatives of the newspapers were excluded, but the proceedings were simply in the nature of taking evidence, and that is understood to have consisted in the presentation of affidavits and counter affidavits and impeaching of the character of witnesses for the prosecution.

When the doors were opened the board gave out the following resolutions as their decision:
Whereas the Governor having submitted charges without proof of violation of dispensary law against H. C. Bardin; and

Whereas Mr. Bardin desiring to be relieved of and to surrender his hotel privilege, if he is to be held to the Governor's view of the law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board agree to the suggestion of the Mr. Bardin and will accept a surrender of the permit when goods have been disposed of.

This in effect is a declaration of the innocence of Mr. Bardin and acceptance of the compromise whereby the prosecution would be dropped the proprietor give up his permit. Mr. Bardin would not have voluntarily surrendered the permit, however, had his innocence not have been established. He is a gentleman who seems to deeply regret the position he has been placed in and he is glad enough to get rid of the business.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.
The Mountain-locked Miracle of the Ozarks.

The hot waters, the mountain air, equable climate and the pine forests make Hot Springs the most wonderful health and pleasure resort in the world, summer or winter. It is owned and controlled by the U. S. Government and has accommodations for all classes. The Arlington and Park hotels and 60 others and 200 boarding houses are open all summer. Having an altitude of 1000 feet it is a cool, safe and nearby refuge during the heated term in the south.

For information concerning Hot Springs address C. F. Conley, Manager Business Men's League, Hot Springs, Ark.
For reduced excursion tickets and particulars of the trip see local agent or address W. A. Turk, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Southern Ry., Washington, D. C.

O, WONDROUS DAY!
Tillman and Hanna, Flated Over Dewey's Victory, Embrace Each Other.

[Charleston Post, 7th.]
Washington, May 7.—It would seem that an era of good feeling was already upon this country.
When the last telegram from Dewey was read this morning there were a number of senators and representatives and correspondents present. As a shout went up for our hero, Tillman and Mark Hanna who were standing near clasped hands and then embraced one another in their excitement.

The spirit of conquest and colonization is certainly uppermost in the public mind. The only unpopular man here today is he who advocates giving back any territory captured from Spain in this war.

ALL GRAINS ARE FREE.
Spain Removes All Import Duties From Various Food Products.

Madrid, May 7.—Noon—A royal decree was gazetted today announcing that wheat, maize, oats, rye, barley, flour, beans and potatoes are henceforth allowed free entry at all Spanish ports on the peninsula and interdicting the exportation of wheat, maize, oats, rye, barley, flour, beans and potatoes.

Daring Dewey Is The Hero Of The Day

HIS VICTORY MARKS AN EPOCH IN THE HISTORY OF NAVAL WARFARE.

Troops Will Be Sent to Him—Secretary Long Says That He Believes the Fire of the American Gun Was So Rapid and the Destruction So Terrible That the Spaniards Were Utterly Destroyed Before They Were Aware of the Presence of the American Marines.

[Special to The Journal.]
Washington, May 7.—Secretary Long states that Dewey's remarkable victory was an event in annals of naval war which marked an epoch, and was especially creditable to the courage and daring of Americans who entered the harbor of Manila during darkness and destroyed the Spanish fleet with so little loss.

He stated that he believed the fire of our ships was so rapid that it completely annihilated the enemy before they were fully aware of the presence of the Americans. In view of revelations of the concise report from Dewey, the American commander looms up as a hero more than ever. On his own unembellished statement it appears that he is lying in Manila harbor with the Spanish fleet annihilated, and with but few men in his own force to effect a landing, it appears, too, that in spite of disparity of his force, and of the fact that he was lying in a hostile harbor, he deliberately cut the cable so as to prevent the Spaniards sending over reports, thus leaving himself cut off absolutely from immediate communication with the world, and this, too, before he had an opportunity to inform the department in Washington as to his brilliant achievement.

The modesty of Dewey's statement, its terseness and utter freedom from glorification of himself or his men, is the startling thing about it. It could hardly have been more terse if he had simply had to announce to the department his safe arrival in a peaceful harbor.

It has been decided to send a transport with troops and supplies to Commodore Dewey at Manila. The City of Pekin will be used for this purpose and will be escorted by the cruiser Charleston. The troops will be sent from the Pacific slope and Idaho, and will be a sufficient force to enable Dewey to take control of the Philippines.

Mrs. Gomez an American.
It may not be known generally that the wife of Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the insurgent forces in Cuba, is an American woman, but such appears to be the fact. Representative Gibson claims to represent the district in Tennessee where she was born. Her former name was Miss Pink Martin, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Martin, who lived on Nail Creek, in a county of East Tennessee. The family was one of the best in the country, and her father was very wealthy, so that Miss Martin was given exceptional opportunities during her childhood and early womanhood. She first married a Georgian, but he died shortly after the civil war, and as Mrs. Cline, his widow, she went to Havana, where her brothers were engaged in business. While at the Cuban capital she met Maximo Gomez, then a very important personage in the Island of Cuba, and in a short time they were married.

AMERICANS HOLD MANILA.
Private Message Received From the Far Away Spanish Port.

Washington, May 7.—The state department today received the following dispatch dated New York, noon, May 7.—Secretary of State, Washington—Have cable from Hong Kong saying: "Spanish fleet entirely destroyed. Manila in hands of the Americans. The latest news is all quiet."

As we have a line of steamers running between Manila and Hong Kong it is possible that this news may be of interest to you. We believe it thoroughly reliable. (Signal.)

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.