

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

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## OLD GLORY WAVES ON PORTO RICAN SOIL

OUR SOLDIERS TAKE POSSESSION OF PORT GUANICA.

Spaniards Were Completely Taken by Surprise and Routed—The Gallant Little Gloucester Shows Some More Splendid Work.

[State, 27.]

Washington, July 29.—The war department at 11.30 p. m. posted the following:

St. Thomas, July 26, 1898. Secretary of War, Washington:

Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica, first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery going rapidly ashore. This is a well protected harbor. Water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock today. Capt. Higginson with his fleet has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits.

(Signed.) Miles, Major General Commanding.

THE FIRST DETAILS.

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Port of Guanica, Island of Porto Rico, July 25, 2 p. m., via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26.—Morning.—The United States military expedition under the command of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, which left Guantanamo Bay during the evening of Thursday last, July 21, was landed here successfully today after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of 30 belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair. Four of the Spaniards were killed, but no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about 10 miles east of this place. From Ponce there is an excellent military road running 85 miles north to San Juan. The whole of Gen. Brooke's force, with the New Orleans, Annapolis, Cincinnati, Leyden, and Wasp, are expected here within 24 hours.

THE TRANSPORT FLEET AND CONVOYS.

The ships left Guantanamo Bay suddenly on Thursday evening, with the Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. F. J. Higginson, leading. Capt. Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted, in addition to the Massachusetts, of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester and Yale. Gen. Miles was on board the last named vessel. The troops were on board the transports Naueca, Lampana, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Macon and Specialist. This was the order in which the transports entered the harbor here.

The voyage from Guantanamo Bay to this port was uneventful. At noon yesterday Gen. Miles called a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan Cape, but by the Mona Passage instead, land here, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn Gen. Brooke at Cape San Juan. Port Guanica has been fully described by Lieut. Whitney of Gen. Miles' staff, who recently made an adventurous tour of Porto Rico.

YEOMAN LACY HOISTS OLD GLORY.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done. The first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil was raised on the flagstaff.

The best medicine you can take is that which builds a solid foundation for health in pure, rich blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Excelsior Etchings.

Our farmers are busy now laying by their crops. We are needing a rain again.

Mr. J. M. Epling, of Pine Ridge, Lexington County, has been on a visit to Prof. R. C. Counts.

Mr. A. A. Nates is attending court at Newberry this week as a jurymen.

Mr. Boland and sister, Miss Florence, have been on a visit to Mr. John Metz and wife, of this section.

Miss Mary Peterson, who is visiting Mr. J. C. Singley's family, was given a social at Mr. Singley's home on Wednesday night. We learn the attendance was large.

Sorry to learn Mrs. John Cook, of this section, is confined to her room quite sick.

A good many of our people are looking forward to a pleasant time at the Little Mountain reunion.

Mrs. Henry Suber and children, of Peaks, visited relatives in this community last week.

Glad to see some of our friend correspondents are speaking in favor of the picnic at Brown and Moseley's grove. Don't think a more suitable place could be selected for the picnic gathering.

Misses Bessie Counts, Mattie Counts, and Marie Dominick visited relatives in Taborsville section last week.

Prof. R. C. Counts, who was elected principal of our school for another school term at a recent meeting held by the patrons, informs us that he has accepted of the school after considering the matter carefully. Prof. Counts taught the Bethany school in Saluda County last year and our school brings him back home. While our present teacher, Prof. J. S. Wheeler, goes to the Mt. Pilgrim school another year, still we are glad our school will continue to be in the hands of a good teacher.

## SIGMA.

### Silver Street Dots.

Miss Sallie Spearman, of Whitnire, is visiting at Mrs. E. H. Longshore's. Wister Gary, of Johnston, is in town visiting.

Messrs. Jim King and Mr. Dan Proctor, of Dyson's, spent the day in town a few days ago.

Mrs. Fannie Maffett is off to Spartanburg for a summer outing.

Crops are almost laid by, and I am afraid that some grass will be left in the cotton. Crops are looking fine.

The war seems to be on a standstill. I think that the United States has begun a trouble that it will take more than one generation to get rid of. We may expect another war or the prolongation of this. The influence from this war will reach out far into the minds of other nations and soon all the world will no longer be dictated and ruled by the Roman Church. She may kick at the loss of Cuba, but soon the independence of mankind will down any religion of a taxation by force of a government. The idea of a church being forced to keep up its church by the backing of a financial government will be blotted out by higher power. The missionary movement will no longer be stopped, and Diaz's influence will spread wide and soon Cuba will say all is well.

Judge Hodges is a good man for the Probate office, and there will be no trouble in his holding the office.

Lookout for Ellerbo on the first ballot.

The gardens are coming now and soon we will have plenty of beans.

## PUCK.

The report of the sub-committee on campaign schedule was adopted as follows.

Union, Saturday, July 30. Newberry, Monday, August 3. Laurens, Tuesday, August 9. Greenville, Thursday, August 11. Pickens, Friday, August 12. Walhalla, Monday, August 15. Anderson, Tuesday, August 16. Abbeville, Thursday, August 18. Greenwood, Friday, August 20. Aiken, Monday, August 22. Edgefield, Tuesday, August 23. Saluda, Thursday, August 25. Lexington, Friday, August 26. Columbia, Saturday, August 27.

## Valuable Cook Book Free.

If you will send The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, Ill., your name, address and one cent stamp to pay for postage, they will mail you free of charge a copy of "Home Helps," a practical and useful book of Recipes, with much valuable information on cooking and serving. Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners and Teas, Table Decoration, Invitations, Etiquette and many other subjects of special interest and value to the housewife. "Home Helps" contains 100 pages, is handsomely gotten up and illustrated, and is edited by Mrs. Rorer, the eminent lecturer and authority on Pure Foods and Household Economy, and Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School.

## SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE

FRENCH AMBASSADOR CAMBON PRESENTS SPAIN'S MESSAGE.

Simply a Proposition That Peace Negotiations be Opened—President Reserves His Answer in Order to Consult His Cabinet.

Washington, July 26.—Spain has sued for peace formally and directly to President McKinley through M. Cambon, the French ambassador. The following official statement is made:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, has 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."

Spain's communication presented by Ambassador Cambon is general in terms, and does not make any distinct propositions as to Cuba, the Philippines or any other possession. It is simply a request that peace negotiations be opened. No armistice is proposed. After Ambassador Cambon submitted the proposal a general talk followed between him, the President, Secretary Day and M. Thiebaud.

The President reserved his answer, an understanding being reached that he would at once lay the subject before the cabinet and then invite M. Cambon to another conference at the White House when the final answer will be given as to the willingness of this government to open negotiations.

The manner in which the peace negotiations shall be conducted, in case the United States accepts Spain's tender, has not been determined upon, but it is understood that the method likely to be adopted is to have Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador at Paris, and Senor Leon Castillo, Spanish ambassador at Paris, carry forward the negotiations from the point arrived at by the President and Ambassador Cambon.

## THE QUEEN REGENT IN GREAT ANGUISH.

With Tears She Implores Her Ministers to Sue for Peace—Her Own Care Is for 'The Little King.'

[Atlanta Journal, 25.]

Paris, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid gives the following account of the queen regent's daily life during the present crisis: "Poor queen! This is the exclamation so often heard of late, day after day, as matters grow worse and worse as the Spanish disasters repeat themselves, and as the throne of the little king seems slipping from her hands, into which it was given trust. I see her majesty looking careworn and anxious. Even her drives are becoming fewer and fewer.

"It would surely appeal to any mother in the world were she to see the way this queen-mother each day seems to cling closer and closer to her boy, as though to shield him from the dangers closing about him with almost fatal force. It is touching to witness it. Her worst enemies recognize in the queen personal qualities worthy of the highest admiration. The queen used every means at her disposal to prevent war. Her great hope lay in Senor Moret (Senor Moret y Prendergast, the former minister of the isonies,) and he would have carried out point but for Senor Gullon, the former minister for foreign affairs.

"Today, and ever since the war began, the great occupation of the queen is to find the quickest way for its termination. At many of the council of late held at the palace the queen has burst into tears, begging and urging her ministers to seek a solution for the terms of peace, which they seem incapable of materializing. Peace—which the queen with common sense sees to be of such vital importance, and which her ministers keep postponing with the word so fatal to Spain—Manana (tomorrow). The queen has taken every chance offered in the council of putting in a word for peace, and, little by little, she has finally managed to bring the cabinet to her view and to thoughts of peace."

## BATTLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Lieutenant Wise Used His Camera as He Charged up San Juan Hill.

New York, July 21.—A staff correspondent of the Press, writing from Siboney, gives an account of a peculiar feat performed by Lieut. Hugh S. Wise, son of John S. Wise of New York, and formerly of Virginia. Lieutenant Wise was among those who charged up the hill at San Juan.

The correspondent of the Press says:

"He charged up the hill at the head of his company in the face of Mauser bullets, thick as hail and with shrapnel shells bursting all around him, and carried in his right hand his sword and in his left a rapid firing camera of his own device. He took twelve views on his film plates while he was running and when he and the standing remnant of his company were in possession at the top of the hill, and the Spaniards were flying down the other, Lieutenant Wise turned to a sergeant and said:

"I think I've got some pretty lively pictures this time. If there was only some ice in this sunburned country I'd develop them right now."

Then he gave his camera to a private to guard and resumed fighting. If that isn't bravery, coolness, nerve and audacity combined I never heard of them. And everybody who knows him will say that it was "just like Hughey Wise."

McClure's Magazine for August.

Short stories by Rudyard Kipling, Rowland E. Robinson, William Allen White, Cutcliffe Hyne, and several others, make McClure's Magazine for August especially a fiction number. In Mr. Kipling's story we have a new and most diverting chapter in the lives of those most ingenious and audacious English school boys—Stalky, Beetle, and McPark. In Mr. White's we have an account of the first real passion of our old friend, the King of Boyville, Winfield Hancock Pennington—familiarly known as "Piggy." The other stories are no less characteristic of their authors; and all are interesting, cheerful, and wholesome, affording a diversion that is both nutritious and palatable. The fiction, however, is by no means all that is noteworthy in the number. It contains a religious poem by Mr. Gladstone; an account by Colonel Andrew S. Rowan of a peculiarly hazardous secret journey made by him across Cuba, after the war began, in order to carry messages from our government to the insurgents; the conclusion of Charles A. Dana's reminiscences, giving new information regarding the fall of Richmond, the assassination of Lincoln, the arrest of Jefferson Davis, and other events at the close of the war; and an account by Major-General Miles of his observations and experiences as a guest of honor, last year, at special royal reviews and maneuvers in Russia, Germany, and France. The illustrations of the number are remarkably fine; and so is the special cover designed by Kenyon Cox.

The S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 East 25th Street, New York City.

## 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 nearly refuge during the heated term in the south. For information concerning Hot Springs address C. F. Cooley, 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.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredricktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by W. E. Pelham.

## MRS. HOBSON IN ATLANTA

MOTHER OF THE FAMOUS LIEUTENANT OF THE MERRIMAC VISITS THE GATE CITY.

She is a Pleasant Lady and Was Kindly Welcomed to Atlanta—Thinks Richmond Will Surely Visit Atlanta This Week—She Feels That the Government Ought to Send Him.

(Journal, 25th.)

Mrs. Sallie C. Hobson, of Alabama, the mother of Lieutenant Hobson, of the navy, who has recently come to Lithia Springs for her health, is in Atlanta shopping today.

Mrs. Hobson arrived here at 11.30 o'clock this morning and was met by her son, of 59 West Mitchell street, this city. She went immediately to make some purchases and to see about some things she is having made at one of the large establishments here. After completing her errands she took a carriage which had been called for her and drove to the residence of Mr. W. H. Beatty, of 526 Woodward avenue. Mr. Beatty is a second cousin to Mrs. Hobson, and she will stay with his family until tomorrow afternoon, when she will return to the springs.

Mrs. Hobson expressed regrets that she was unable to visit Atlanta during the reunion and meet many of the persons who had written her very kind letters, but she says she found the trip from Alabama fatiguing and did not feel equal to the trip. She says her trip here this time is purely on business, but she will return next Monday and spend the entire week. The greater part of this time she expects to give to her son here, but says she shall do some visiting, too, during the week.

MRS. HOBSON IN ATLANTA.

Mrs. Hobson, when seen this morning, seemed in excellent health and spirits. She has a very kind face which reflects an amiable disposition.

The mother of the brave lieutenant of the navy is quite sure her son will visit her before returning to his ship. She has received no word from him, but her mother's instinct assures her that she is to see him, and she confidently expects him Thursday or Friday of this week.

She said this morning: "I know he will come here before he goes back south, and he will probably have to come through Atlanta."

When told that a dispatch was received saying the lieutenant was about to sail from New York her faith was unshaken and she replied: "I guess that is a mistake. I firmly believe I will see him before the week is over, and I expect to find a letter from him at my hotel when I return tomorrow afternoon."

TALKS OF HER SON.

"Have you heard from him since he was exchanged?" she was asked.

"Only indirectly," she replied. "I have not received a line direct from my son since he escaped from the hands of the Spaniards. I am informed that he wrote me the moment he was exchanged, but letters come slow from that part of the country, and it will doubtless come along in a day or so. I also believe that Richmond has written since he reached New York, but he did not know I had left Alabama, and his letter was perhaps addressed home and has been forwarded to me."

Mrs. Hobson knows that her son is safe, and from that she is deriving much comfort and happiness. She has been through a great strain and is now enjoying relief. She said this morning that she had suffered many anxious hours during the time her son was held a prisoner by the Spaniards.

"When I first heard of the sinking of the Merrimac," she said, "I was in great suspense. Then I learned my boy was safe and it was a relief. Then it occurred to me at that time that he might be in danger even from American shells, as I know he was in the town to be bombarded. But I have enjoyed a comparative peace since he was exchanged. I will be glad when the war is over. I am impatient to have my son with me again. It would be a

bitter disappointment to me to have him go back without seeing him. I know his time is precious and that his services belong to the government, but I cannot believe they would send him back without first sending him to me."

When asked if she had received any recognition from the government for her son's daring feat, she replied:

"Only from the president. Mr. McKinley sent me a very kind message of congratulation."

WHEELBARROWS OF LETTERS.

"Do you get many letters?" "Many" doesn't express it," she said with a smile. "I get an avalanche of them—wheelbarrow loads. I appreciate every one of them. I have been unable to answer all of them, but I have answered a great many. I have also complied with a number of requests for my photograph, but with all my efforts a number of letters and notes have been neglected. I am thinking seriously of getting a typewriter operator to help me with my correspondence for a short time until I can catch up with it."

Mrs. Hobson said she had a number of invitations to visit Atlanta, and that next week when she comes for a longer stay she hopes to meet all of those who have been so kind.

Mrs. Hobson received the following telegram from President McKinley:

"Washington, July 26.

"Mrs. S. C. Hobson, Atlanta: "The secretary of the navy reports that he tendered your son leave of absence last Friday. At my request he has telegraphed to the same effect today. He is at liberty to leave at any time and has been notified of your message."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

## PROHIBITION DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR KIBLER, County Chairman. A. C. JONES, Member State Prohibition Executive Committee, Newberry County.

The following are taken from the editorials Southern Presbyterian, published at Clinton, S. C., July 21, 1898:

### PROHIBITION OR DISPENSARY.

The people of South Carolina have an important problem to solve in the liquor question. The State has come to the point where high license will not satisfy it. Before the present dispensary law was enacted, a popular vote was taken at which the people declared in favor of prohibition. The Legislature gave the State a dispensary measure instead. A better regard for the will of the people would have saved many law suits, much expense, much strife and several lives. The dispensary law has been patched up by the Legislature and punctured by the courts until it is almost unrecognizable and wholly ineffective as a temperance measure. If it were not for the decisions against it the law would certainly have been to some degree effective. We cannot go back to the high license system. The dispensary system is unconstitutional in so many features that it is a failure in practice. It only remains to adopt prohibition.

### DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

This question is asked by the opponents of prohibition measures as if it could not be answered otherwise than in the negative. We would say decidedly, prohibition does prohibit, as much as any prohibitive law could prohibit. It cannot completely stop the sale of intoxicants but it can make such sales illicit and dangerous and so reduce the quantity sold and consumed to wonderfully benefit the people religiously, socially, morally and financially. There is no law which can procure perfect obedience. And as every other law suffers many infractions so also must the law restraining the sale of intoxicants. But with its many infractions it still greatly reduces drunkenness and would elevate society.

### A CASE IN POINT.

The above is written in a little town of some twenty-two or three hundred population, where a local prohibition law has been operative for some twenty years. When the town went dry it was a wretched little hamlet having about as many bar-rooms as of all other mercantile establishments together. It had practically nothing to commend it, and travelers feared to pass through it in the night. Now, it is probably the most moral place in the State, and there is less whisky consumed by its people now in a year than was formerly consumed by one sixth of the present population in a month. There are two places in South Carolina which have followed the same policy of prohibiting the sale of whisky, Rock Hill and Greenwood which have made wonderful material and social as well as religious progress. We mention these among others because they are well known as leaders of progress in South Carolina.

Not only do we find Christian people for prohibition and find it whisky, but listen to what Robt. J. Ingersoll, the infidel, has to say about it: "I am aware that there is a prejudice against any man who manufactures alcohol. I believe that from the time issues from the colic and poisonous worm in the distillery until it empties

into the jaws of death, dishonor and crime, it demoralizes everybody that touches it, from its source to where it ends. I do not believe anybody can contemplate the object without being prejudiced against the liquor crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wrecks on either bank of the stream of death, of the suicides, of the insanity, of the ignorance, of the destitution, of the little children tugging at the faded and withered breast of weeping and despairing mothers, of wives asking for bread, of the men of genius it has wrecked, the men struggling with imaginary serpents, produced by the devilish thing; when you think of the jails, of the almshouses, of the asylums, of the prisoners, of the scaffolds upon either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this dam of stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down you in its vigor, mangles in its strength, old age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blights parental hopes, brings down mourning age in decrepitude, and blunders innocents, not strength, sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows; children orphans; fathers spenders; and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, invites cholera, imports pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, misery, crime. It fills the highways and support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverence, fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns the holy, and stains judicial ermine. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame not honor; misery, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malvolence of a fiend it calmly seizes the very best and statures judicial ermine. It poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputations, and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does all that and more. It murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy."

And yet there are some men who claim to be Christians that are supporting the State (dispensaries) bar-rooms in Newberry County. Is the life and influence of the late Judge O'Neal entirely forgotten. A. C. JONES.

The number of wounded soldiers in the fight at Siboney near Santiago was so entirely out of proportion to the comparatively small number of killed that Major Lagarde, who is in charge of the hospitals, was asked if he could throw any light on the reason for it.

He said that the humane results of the reduced calibre projectiles have been specially shown among those wounded in the joint end of bones, the parts of lungs. The long bones have shown but few effects. The casualty list, with the old leaden bullets, like the 45-calibre might have shown fewer wounds, but the proportion of the severe wounds might predominate so greatly that suffering would be more general.

General amputation and restriction were rarely necessary with the modern bullet. The Mauser bullets used by the Spaniards show few of the injuries suffered from the old leaden bullets of large calibre. The absence of cases of gunshot wounds in the intestines among the wounded is noticeable. The inference is that there are a number of such wounds among the dead in the field. This is what must be expected to be found from the hydraulic effects of the small calibre projectiles. On all organs with fluid contents the effect is terrible—the maximum, in fact, of explosive result.

The other wounds are trivial, and are seldom serious enough to compel the wounded men to keep their beds unless the bullets are lodged. Even then the wounded merely show slight localized pneumonia.

The number of lodged balls is greater than was anticipated. This is probably due to deterioration of the smokeless powder used by the Spaniards, or, perhaps, to the impeded velocity of the projectiles in passing through the grass and brush between the fighting lines. The suffering and the list of the dead would have been far greater if the Spaniards had used 45-calibre bullets.