

# THE COLUMBIA HERALD.

VOL. XLIII.

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

NO. 19

## NEWS AND COMMENT.

### WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

Friday, May 6.

The French mail steamer Lafayette was captured by the United States gunboat Annapolis Thursday night when about to go through the blockade of Havana harbor. The vessel was taken back to Key West and was thought for a while to be a rich prize, but later the steamer was released on orders from Washington, as it had been given permission from there to land its mail and passengers at Havana.

At Murcia, a town in Spain, the striking miners have cut the telegraph wires and have set fire to the town hall and court-house, destroying the archives. The prisoners in the jail were released. Minister Morfeta made a strong plea in the Congress for support for the Government.

The Twenty-fifth infantry was ordered from Chickamauga to Tampa.

Saturday.

Official reports of Dewey's remarkable victory at Manila were received. They showed that the Spanish fleet was utterly annihilated; that hundreds of Spanish sailors were killed or wounded, while the American vessels were not injured and not an American was killed. After capturing the fortress, Cavite, the Admiral holds the city at his mercy.

Two small Spanish boats were captured by the Montgomery.

The gunboat Vicksburg and cutter Morrill were lured by a schooner Saturday morning to within a mile and a half of the Santa Clara batteries, which opened fire. Both vessels suffered some damage from shrapnel and quickly put out of range, the Vicksburg barely escaping an eight-inch solid shot.

The battleship Oregon arrived at Bahia, Brazil, about 1,400 miles north, following the coast line, from Rio Janeiro, where she was last heard from. This is still a long distance from home, and some fears are entertained as to the ship's safety.

Monday.

The President sent a message to Congress recommending that, following our national precedents and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of Congress be given Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey, of the United States Navy, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the Bay of Manila. Both Houses adopted a joint resolution in accordance with the President's message.

A bill was passed by Congress raising the number of Admirals from six to seven, to provide for Dewey's promotion. Senator Lodge also presented, and the Senate passed, a resolution authorizing the President to present a sword to Dewey and medals to officers and men under him who were in the battle at Manila. It appropriates \$10,000 for the purpose.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the army to feed Cubans and arm people in the island of Cuba.

Some of the Cabinet Ministers of Spain placed their resignations in the hands of Premier Sagasta. Martial law has been declared at Barcelona, Seville, Saragossa and the province of Catalonia. Port Mahon in the Balearic islands is being fortified against attack. The Governor general at Manila has been instructed to resist to the death any attempt to take that town, which, it is expected, will not be done until Rear Admiral Dewey receives reinforcements.

Among scores of war nominations sent to the Senate by the President were the following: John Jacob Astor, to be Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, James G. Blaine, Jr.; Fred M. Alger, of Michigan; William Astor Chanler and W. B. Allison, of Iowa.

A REVOLUTION appears to be under way in Italy. Riots have occurred in many places, and it is reported that hundreds have been killed and many wounded.

S. M. MINGEA, Clerk of the Criminal Court at Birmingham, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling \$2,000.

WHEAT went up to \$1.75 per bushel at Chicago last Monday.

## DEWEY'S MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

### Official Dispatches From the Victor

#### REACHED WASHINGTON SATURDAY

Eleven Spanish Ships Destroyed, Forts Demolished, and Several Hundred of the Enemy Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—An official report from Admiral Dewey of his operations in the Philippines was received this morning. He states that he destroyed the Spanish fleet, silenced the batteries at Cavite; that he cut the cable himself and that he has the bay and everything else completely at his mercy. He has, however, been unable to take possession of the town of Manila for lack of men.

The report came in two dispatches. The first message.

The first, as given out at the Navy Department, after slight expurgations, follows:

Manila, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following vessels: Reina Christina Castilla, Olloa, Isle De Cuba, General Lezo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, one 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. DEWEY.

The second dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A further dispatch received from Commodore Dewey says:

Cavite, May 4.—I have taken possession of naval station at Cavite, on Philippine islands. 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; 250 sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. (Signed.) DEWEY.

Thanks to the Victor.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—By direction of the President Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Commodore Dewey:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1898. DEWEY, MANILA: The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you Acting Admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress. (Signed.) LONG.

A closer examination of the two cablegrams show that in the news as originally given out the names of two Spanish vessels had been omitted from the list of those destroyed. They were the Don Juan De Austria and the Isla De Luzon. The Austria was a 1,130-ton vessel, fourteen knots, carrying four seven-inch guns and also machine guns. The Luzon was a 1,000-ton boat, similarly armed. That makes eleven Spanish ships destroyed by Dewey in the short space of two hours.

"DEWEY IS MAGNIFICENT."

A Newspaper Man Briefly Reports the Battle.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 7.—John E. McCutcheon, of this city, the newspaperman on board the McCulloch, to-day cabled his family from Hong Kong as follows:

"Great victory and greatest experience on earth. Am perfectly safe myself, and but few Americans wounded. Many Spanish killed and eleven ships sunk. Manila and forts bombarded. Just back from Manila on McCulloch. Every American boat and man did great work. Dewey is magnificent."

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Dewey Will Be in High Clover Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The War Department has announced that the volunteer officers and men will receive the same pay as men holding like positions in the regular army of the United States. The salaries of officers of the regular army are as follows:

Major General, \$7,500; Brigadier General, \$5,500; Colonel, \$5,000; Lieutenant Colonel, \$3,000; Major, \$2,500; Captain of light battery (artillery), \$2,000; Captain of cavalry (heavy artillery), \$1,800; Captain of infantry, \$1,800; First Lieutenant (mounted), \$1,600; not mounted, \$1,500; Second Lieutenant (mounted), \$1,500; not mounted, \$1,400.

Naval officers of high rank in active service are much better paid than army officers of similar rank. An Admiral receives \$13,000; Vice Admiral, \$9,000; Rear Admiral, \$6,000; Commodore, \$5,000; Captain, \$4,500; Commander, \$3,500; Lieutenant Commander, \$2,800; Lieutenant (senior grade), \$2,400; Lieutenant (junior grade), \$1,800; Ensigns \$1,200.

It will be noticed that the salary of an Admiral is \$5,000 more than that paid to a Cabinet officer, and it is the highest salary paid by the

Government excepting the President of the United States. The promotion of Dewey from Commodore to Admiral means for him not only great and famous distinction, but a handsome fortune, a difference of \$8,000 per annum in his pay. Nor is this all, for the vote of thanks by Congress gives him the privilege of serving fifty-five years without retiring and the privileges of the floor of Congress. The life of the brave Dewey will hereafter be a happy one, so far as the good things of this world go if he lives to enjoy it. When he returns home he will be the pet and pride of his countrymen.

#### GOMEZ SENDS THANKS.

Hunger in the Fields Almost Equals Weyler's Cemetery Towns.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A commissioner sent to Gomez's camp has returned here, bringing the Cuban leader's formal official thanks in behalf of Cuba to the United States, a letter to President McKinley and one each to Gen. Miles and Admiral Sampson, also thanks to the American people, says a dispatch to the World from Key West.

Gomez wants rifles, food, clothing and United States troops in the order named. Armed and supplied he promises to drive the blockaded Spaniards out in six months.

Cubans in general wish arms and ammunition and American troops to bring them. All are profoundly thankful and earnestly anxious to be put in condition to fight.

Gomez formally declares his readiness to co-operate with Miles and Sampson and now the United States have available the principal land forces necessary to take Havana without risking many of our soldiers.

Hunger in the fields almost equals Weyler's cemetery towns. Ten thousand Cuban revolutionists have died in the last four months.

Gomez's own forces in Santa Clara are now living viciously on small game. Other portions are worse, and but 20,000 healthy soldiers remain.

#### GALLANT GRAY JACKETS.

Wheeler and Lee First to Receive Their Commissions.

Washington, May 7.—"Fighting Joe" Wheeler was the first of the Major-Generals of the volunteer army to be mustered in. The oath of office was administered to him in the office of the Chief Clerk of the War Department yesterday, by Mr. A. N. Thompson, Assistant Chief Clerk.

Gen. Wheeler was not only the first Major-General to be mustered into the volunteer army, but he was also the first ex-Confederate officer to receive a commission in the military service of the United States. Half an hour later Gen. Fitzhugh Lee formally took the oath of office.

#### UPROAR IN THE CORTES.

A Carlist Deputy Is Expelled After an Exciting Scene.

MADRID, May 7.—The chamber has witnessed the most uproarious scenes in the annals of the cortes. Senor Mella, a Carlist deputy, in a speech, made use of a scriptural quotation referring to "an unfortunate nation whose kings are boys," adding that women were always the cause of the fall of thrones. Senor Sagasta, the premier, supported by a majority of the chamber, protested amid the greatest confusion against Senor Mella's language. The republicans sided with the Carlists. The speaker requested Senor Mella to withdraw his words, but this the deputy refused to do, saying that they were scriptural. The president named Senor Mella thrice, declaring that his refusal to withdraw the language he had used was disrespectful to the dynasty and then submitted the question of the expulsion from the chamber of the offending member. A division was taken amid a terrible uproar, resulting in the expulsion of Senor Mella by a vote of 190 to 19, the republicans voting with the Carlists. Upon the announcement of the result, both the republicans and Carlists walked from the chamber.

#### GEN. AUGUSTI REPORTS.

Governor of the Philippines Says the Spanish Loss was 618.

MADRID, May 7.—An official dispatch from Gen. Augusti, governor-general of the Philippines, sent by way of Labuan, says:

"The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. It is said that at the request of the consuls the enemy will not bombard Manila for the present, provided I do not open fire on the enemy's squadron, which is out of range of our guns. Therefore I cannot fire until they come nearer."

"A thousand sailors arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618."

#### Woodford Arrives.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, arrived on La Touraine this morning and left for Washington this afternoon. Gen. Woodford declined to be interviewed by reporters, stating that he was still in the diplomatic service of the Government and could say absolutely nothing for publication.

### Not an American Lost His Life,

#### AND OUR FLEET WAS UNINJURED.

Congress Tenders Thanks to the Gallant Commodore, and Provides For His Promotion.

The full details of Dewey's magnificent victory in the Philippines were not published until last Sunday and Monday, as the facts could not be obtained on account of the cutting of the cable between Manila and Hong Kong. China. Saturday the dispatch boat McCulloch, one of the ships in Dewey's fleet, arrived at Hong Kong and the details were then cabled to the New York Herald. who was on the Olympia during the engagement, sent the following facts to his paper, in reporting the battle:

Manila, on Board the Flagship Olympia, May 5, via Hong Kong, May 8.—Here is a summary of Commodore Dewey's work to date:

Monday, April 25.—Received news of the declaration of war. Quitted British waters.

Wednesday—Sailed for Manila with the fastest speed that could be made with the coal supplies of the ships.

Saturday Night—Passed the batteries at the entrance of Manila Bay.

Sunday—Sunk, burned or captured all the ships of the Spanish squadron. Silenced and destroyed three batteries.

Monday—Occupied navy yard. Blew up six batteries at the entrance to the bay. Cut the cable. Established blockade of Manila. Drove the Spanish forces out of Cavite.

Tuesday and Wednesday—Swept the lower bay and entrance for torpedoes. Gave crews well-earned rest. Prepared official dispatches. The losses of the Spaniards include ten warships, several torpedo boats, two transports, navy yard and nine batteries.

Including the losses ashore, about twelve hundred Spaniards were killed or wounded.

The estimated value of the Spanish property destroyed or captured is \$6,000,000.

On the American side the total loss is eight men wounded and \$5,000 damage to the ships.

As Governor General Augusti failed to comply with Commodore Dewey's demand for the use of the cable to Hong Kong after Sunday's battle, the Commodore was obliged to cut the cable on Monday.

The surgeon of the Castilla tells me that Admiral Montojo was wounded.

The Captain, Chaplain and ninety others were killed, and six were wounded on the Castilla.

One hundred and fifty were killed and ninety wounded on the Reina Christina. Admiral Montojo's flagship.

Five were killed and twenty-nine wounded on the Don Juan de Austria.

Four were killed and fifty wounded on the Don Antonio de Ulloa.

Miraculous Escapes From Death.

The more I recall the events of last Sunday's battle at Manila, the more miraculous it seems that no American lost his life.

One large shell that was coming straight at the Olympia's forward bridge fortunately fell about 100 feet short. One fragment cut the rigging exactly over the heads of Lauberton, Rees and myself.

Another struck the bridge gratings in line with it. A third passed just under Commodore Dewey and gouged a hole in the deck.

One shot struck the Baltimore and passed clean through her fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped up her main deck, disabled a six-inch gun and exploded a box of three-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men.

Aboard the Olympia the surgeon's operating table was placed in the wardroom. Chaplain Frazier, who was assisting the Surgeon, had his head out of the 6-pounder gun port, when a shell struck the ship's side, less than a yard away. The chaplain pulled his head in just in time to escape having it blown off, as the shell instantly burst.

The armor-piercing projectile that exploded the box of ammunition on board the Baltimore passed between two groups of men, so close to both that it is difficult to see how all escaped.

#### AMERICAN OFFICER KILLED.

Captured While Escorting Correspondents to Gomez's Camp.

New York, May 7.—A special to the World from Tampa says:

A telegram to Gen. Laet received here last night has information that Maj. Smith, who on April 24 landed at Calabarian to escort a party of newspaper correspondents to Gen. Gomez's camp, has been captured by the Spaniards and killed.

The message was signed by a Cuban officer named Lorenz. He has been with Capt. Dorst, of the Fourth cavalry, who with two other officers, were sent by Gen. Miles to confer with the insurgents.

Garwood's Sarsaparilla—for the blood—guaranteed to cure. A. B. RAINS

### PORTO RICO.

Rich, Healthful and Beautiful Island and Densely Populated.

In the discussions concerning the banishment of the Spanish flag from American territory, says a correspondent of the Chicago Record, we have heard nothing about the Island of Porto Rico, which, of course, is less important than Cuba, but is, nevertheless, the most beautiful, fertile and productive of all the Antilles. Compared with Cuba, it is very small—not so large as the smallest of the six provinces into which the former island is divided. It is only ninety miles long from tip to tip and thirty-six broad at the broadest part. The total area is 3,550 square miles—one-third smaller than Connecticut and not quite twice as large as Delaware.

The configuration of the island is different from that of Cuba. The land rises immediately from the seashore into a group of hills and mountains, culminating in a peak 3,678 feet high. These mountains are covered with magnificent timber and intersected with lovely valleys, watered by running streams, with a deep, rich soil that produces luxuriant crops of all tropical staples. It is said to be even more fertile than that of Cuba, if such a thing were possible; but, owing to the hill and the rocks, the proportion of land susceptible to cultivation is very much smaller.

The chief products are sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton and fruits of all kinds, and the arable land is pretty well taken up. There are supposed to be very rich mineral deposits. Gold, iron, copper, lead, salt and antimony have been worked for 200 or 300 years with a profit; but agriculture has paid so much better that the mineral resources have been left undeveloped. The timber upon the mountains is extremely valuable, being composed of the finest cabinet woods, and is easily accessible in the rainy season, when the streams are high.

The climate of Porto Rico is much more healthy than that of Cuba, and is as good as that of any tropical country on earth, owing to the absence of swamps, jungles and other lowlands which breed malaria. There is certainly no place in the West Indies so agreeable, as far as climate and temperature are concerned. The natural conditions are almost perfect. Yellow fever and other tropical diseases are unknown, except when they are brought into the seaports from the other islands. The thermometer often falls as low as 50 degrees Fahrenheit during the winter season, and never rises above 85 degrees in midsummer. The nights are always cool, and a sea breeze springs up regularly about 11 o'clock in the morning and goes down at sunset.

Porto Rico is densely populated, the total number of people enumerated at the last census being 784,709, or more than half as many as are in Cuba. If they were scattered evenly over the island, they would run about twenty-two to the square mile, but they are confined in towns and villages in the fertile valleys and upon the coast, while the timber lands are totally uninhabited. Ninety per cent. of the population are negroes or mulattoes; at least 400,000 are pure-blooded descendants of the slaves that were brought over from Africa by the Spaniards. The white population does not exceed 50,000—35,000 Spaniards and a few English, Germans, Dutchmen, Danes, Chinese, South Americans and Canary Islanders. Only 96,867 of the population can read and write, and these constitute the upper and middle classes in the cities and larger towns. The blacks are absolutely illiterate. There are no schools, except those kept by the priests, and they are not encouraged. In the larger towns are several private schools for the rich, but there is no place where the children of the common people can get an education.

The capital, San Juan, is a picturesque place on the northern coast, with a population of 23,414. Ponce de Leon, on the southern coast, has the largest population and is more popular and prosperous, having 37,000 people. St. Germaine has 30,000 and there are two or three other cities of more than 10,000 population.

The city of San Juan was founded by Ponce de Leon, who, in 1508, became its Governor. San Juan is situated on an island and connected with the mainland by a bridge and a causeway. A fine high road extends across through the sugar regions of the city of Ponce. San Juan is protected by an enormous citadel, which stands upon a rock that projects into the sea, and is surrounded by massive walls and stone and cement, in some places 100 feet high. The harbor is attractive, and the city is a favorite place for Spanish sailors and soldiers because of the fine climate and other attractions.

The body of Ponce de Leon, who died in Cuba of wounds received from the Indians in Florida, was brought to Porto Rico and deposited in a lead case under the altar of the Church of the Dominicans, and in the main plaza of the city is a monument to the memory of that romantic seeker of the fountain of youth. The inscription reads: "This narrow grave contains the remains of a man who was a lion by name and by deed."

The revenues of Porto Rico have averaged about \$4,000,000 a year, but are nearly all sent to Spain. Not more than \$500,000 is spent annually on the island, and most of that goes to sustain a garrison of about 20,000 soldiers. The exports and imports will average about \$15,000,000 a year. A large part of the commerce is with the United States.

The people of Porto Rico are much more peaceably inclined than those

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



of Cuba. They have been fortunate in having a better government. They have suffered less from tyranny and taxation, and the island is so small, the people are so compactly settled, that they have been more easily controlled by the military. There have been revolutionary outbreaks from time to time, but none of them were serious, and the people have been kept in such a state of ignorance that they are scarcely able to tell the difference between good and bad government. The intelligent classes, being mostly Spaniards, have been loyal to the mother country and have frowned upon political conspiracies. The Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, is a Senator for life from Porto Rico to the Spanish Cortes, and he and his ancestors have received pensions from the revenues of the island for nearly 400 years.

Garwood's Sarsaparilla—for the blood—guaranteed to cure. A. B. RAINS

### SANCTUM SENTIMENTS.

Well, they ought to have known better than to name him Alfonso XIII, anyway—Cleveland Leader.

Spain announces that she will fight "to the bitter end." She seems pretty certain to get there whether she fights or not.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Spain has only 64,000 pensioners, against our 1,000,000. Spain has only 3,100 war poets, against our 19,000,000. Poor old Spain!—Galveston News.

The greatest menace of the war to the United States is the yellow fever which may be brought back by our armies, and thus given a good start for the summer. The fever, and not Spain, is what we have most to fear.—Courier-Journal.

Some of the Spaniards now located in Mexico talk of invading this country by way of Texas. Texas will be an excellent place to start. There is plenty of room down there to bury them.—Cleveland Leader.

The Spanish fleet has reported to Admiral McInty and is now in his wet dock.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The nerve of Dewey! Destroys the Spanish fleet, stops at breakfast, smokes his cigar and then destroys the Spanish forts!—Nashville American.

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of house keeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic." A. B. Rains. 1y

### Gomez' Wife a Tennessean.

It may not be known generally that the wife of Maximino 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 Mr. Henry Martin, who lived on Nail's Creek, in a county of East Tennessee. The family was one of the best in the county, 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 directly 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 Maximino Gomez, then a very important personage in the island of Cuba, and in a short time they were married.—Washington Post.

## DISFIGURED FOR LIFE

Our little girl's humor commenced with a tiny sore on one nostril, but it kept on spreading till we thought she would never get it cured. We tried everything we could get, but it kept getting larger all the time, till both nostrils, the upper lip, a part of the lower lip, and up one side to the eye, were a solid sore. We thought there was no cure, and that she would be disfigured for life. Finally we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. We used CUTICURA RESOLVENT and nearly a box of CUTICURA (ointment), and in a short time she was entirely well, with no scar or trace of the humor. Mrs. W. M. CHICHESTER, Plainville, Ct.

SEVERE CASE TREATED FOR TETTERING, DISFIGURING, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Worm-bitten with CUTICURA ROYAL, gentle application with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER, DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Proprietors. New York City. How to Cure Baby Humors, Etc.