The Chatham Record

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE first great battle in our war with Spain was fought on last Sunday (and Sunday seems a fated day for great battles) and a glorious victory was won by our fleet. It was fought by Commodore Dewey's fleet in the harbor of Manila, in the Phillippine Islands. The report of it published in another column is from Spanish sources and conceals the extent of our victory. Later telegrams indicate that the victory is complete and the Spanish fleet almost annihilated. It will be noted that while Spanish war ships have been destroyed, not one struck its colors or surrendered. Three Spanish cruisers were totally burned up by our bombs, two smaller ships were sunk and all the others were half destroyed. Our victory was complete, and already the destruction of the Maine has been terribly avenged!

This is the most important naval battle that has taken place between modern ships, and is probably the most important since Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. All over the United States there is great rejoicing, and in our large cities the people went wild in their joy. And in Spain there is great disappointment, and an internal revolution is feared by the Spanish government. Martial law has been proclaimed at Madrid.

Some of our readers may wish to know why our fleet has attacked Manila and where are the Phillippine Islands. For their information, therefore, we would state that the Phillippine Islands belong to Spain and are situate in the Pacific Ocean, off the southeastern coast of China and about 600 miles distant from the city of Hong Kong. There are nearly 600 of these islands, but only 13 are of considerable size, the largest being Lazon, which has an area of about 40,000 square miles—nearly as large as the state of Virginia. Its capital is Manila, whose population is 300,000. The total population of all these islands is about 8,000,000, of mixed races and a variety of religions. Although owned by Spain not many Spaniards live on these islands, and the native population detests them, and insurrections have been frequent.

As the ostensible object of this war is to free Cuba, some may ask why capture Manila, which is several thousand miles distant from Cuba? The answer is because it is necessary to take it in order to protect our commerce in the Pacific Ocean and to have a coaling station in those waters. And yet the capture of Manila may complicate our country with Russia or Japan. The truth is, no man can predict the far reaching results and effects of our war with Spain.

WARS are very expensive as well as destructive, and the people of the United States will soon realize that their war with Spain is no exception. Already all of the fifty million dollars have been spent, that were authorized by Congress only a few weeks ago to be expended in preparing for war. And last week the House of Representatives passed a bill, now pending in the Senate, that provides for a bond issue of five hundred millions. All the Populists in the House voted with the Democrats (as they usually do) against this bill, chiefly because the Republicans would not accept an amendment to levy an income tax.

What a pity that all the persons who clamored so loudly for this war do not have to pay all the increased taxes and bear all the burdens imposed by it!

THE following are the companies composing the first regiment of North Carolina volunteers: the Governor's Guard, of Raleigh: Hornet's Nest Rifles and Queen City Guards, of Charlotte: Forsythe Rifles, of Winston: Durham Light Infantry, of Durham: Reidsville Light Infantry, of Reidsville: Iredell Blues of Statesville: Cleveland Guards, of Shelby: Goldsboro Rifles, of Goldsboro: Asheville Light Infantry, of Asheville: Richland Rifles, of Waynesville: and the Cabarrus Light Infantry, of Concord.

OUR army will embark probably next week from Tampa, Florida, for the invasion of Cuba, with Fitzhugh Lee second in command.

THE first regiment of North Carolina volunteers for the war with Spain has been organized and is now encamped near the Fair grounds near Raleigh. It is somewhat of a coincidence that the first North Carolina regiment in the civil war was organized and encamped at the old Fair grounds at Raleigh exactly thirty-seven years ago.

These troops arrived at Raleigh on last Monday and were enthusiastically received, just as were the volunteers in 1861. The colonel of this regiment is J. F. Armfield, of Statesville, who for several years had been the colonel of the 4th regiment of the State Guards, from which regiment these volunteers were chiefly enlisted. There are twelve companies, and each company is composed of 84 men and officers, the maximum number allowed.

The second regiment will be ordered to the same camp this week and organized. And by-the-way we are pleased to note that this camp has been very properly named "Camp Bryan Grimes," in compliment to one of North Carolina's most distinguished soldiers in the great civil war. These two regiments are composed of white soldiers, but a battalion of six colored companies will be organized and encamped near Wilmington. More men, both white and black, are volunteering than are needed and several more regiments could easily be raised, if needed.

No one knows how long these soldiers will remain at their present camp, but probably all summer. They will be thoroughly drilled and accustomed to army life before being placed in active service. There is no probability of their being sent to Cuba until after the rainy season there is over, and they may not be sent there at all but kept for the defense of our seacoast. But whether sent to Cuba or not, it is sad to think that many of these gallant young men will never return home, disease and sickness (if not Spanish bullets) will bring death to many who are now so bright and buoyant!

When the companies left their respective towns, last Monday, for Raleigh the scenes forcibly reminded the older people of the sad scenes of parting in 1861, when our brave soldier boys started off for that four years' war, from which so many never returned. The greatest demonstration was at Charlotte, which city sent two companies. Nearly the entire population—over 10,000 people—accompanied the volunteers to the railroad station to bid them goodbye. At the head of the procession marched a large number of old Confederate and Federal soldiers—the blue and the gray—now united in cheering on the "boys in blue." At Durham also there was a patriotic outpouring of the people to cheer their brave boys as they started for the war. There were many sad partings between mothers and sons, wives and husbands, sisters and brothers, and they at last began to realize that war—horred war—had again visited our beloved land!

Naval Battle at Manila.

Madrid, May 1.—8 p. m.—The following is the text of the official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippines to the Minister of War, Lieutenant General Correan, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak, the enemy took up positions, opening with a fire against Fort Cavite and the Arsenal.

Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy with heavy loss to manoeuvre repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay.

Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan De Austria, was blown up.

There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadarzo, commanding the Maria Christina is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent."

London, May 1.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unclear the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage.

All news thus far from Spanish sources; but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town he will be in a awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and to refit.

Probably the United States fleet will be obliged to make for San Francisco as the entrance to Manila Bay was heavily mined with torpedoes. Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring nerve in making for the interior harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid, the United States cruisers Olympia, Raleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor.

SPANISH FLEET ANNIHILATED.

London, May 2.—The concensus of advices from Manila shows that Commodore Dewey's American squadron, in only two hours' time, nearly annihilated the Spanish fleet in Manilla bay, and that those not destroyed rushed to cover, under the guns of the forts.

The defeat of Admiral Montejo and his fleet of Spanish warships, cruisers and torpedo boats, aided by the forts, by Commodore Dewey's American squadron, was a most crushing one. The Spanish fleet was, in fact, practically annihilated—that portion of it which did not secure cover in time by rushing under the guns of the forts.

The American squadron, in all probability, has escaped serious injury. It is very certain that had it sustained the loss of a single vessel, or had the death of any prominent naval officer resulted, the Spanish accounts would have mentioned, and doubtless enlarged upon, the fact. That they contain no such references is accepted as the best of evidence that Commodore Dewey came out of the engagement with little damage to his side.

What War Costs.

From the New York World.

War is an expensive luxury. The cost per day of maintaining in commission an ordinary warship is $1,500.

The present outlay for the United States Navy is more than $50,000 a day.

On a peace footing it cost the Government $391,065.69 to maintain the cruiser New York during 1897.

The expense was divided into pay for officers, crew and marines, $237,762.76; rations, $35,542.60; equipment, $6,835.21; navigation, $3,216.58; ordinance, $14,743.70; construction and repair, $9,163.05, and steam engineering, $28,261.26.

Besides these items there were small charges for medicines and navy-yard repairs.

The Maine's expense account for 1897 was $262,416.18, the pay-roll being $159,126.50.

The cost of operating these ships in battle is, as yet, an unknown quantity. The men who handle them must be more skilled in their several departments than those who used to fight the old wooden ships that won so many battles.

A single charge of ammunition for some of the great guns costs as much as $500. Such a shot may do a million dollars' worth of damage to the adversary against whom it is sent.

The single item of coal supply for a man-of-war means an outlay of from $7,000 to $10,000 to fill her bunkers.

No estimate of any value can be made in advance of the loss of lives and property that may result from a war.

These losses are always great and often irreparable, but as no person can set a cash value on the life of one who is dear, the mortality item in the cost of war has to be left out of the question.

The war has not yet fairly begun, but it is already costing the United States at the rate of $25,000,000 a month, or $300,000,000 a year.

Army operations for a similar period would amount to a vastly larger sum, because of the much greater number of men employed.

It is safe to say that at least $500,000,000 would be spent in a year of war with Spain, without making allowance for losses of warships and merchantmen, or for other damages which the enemy might inflict.

Mr. J. J. Otterburg, of Greensboro, attempted to hang himself because his son had volunteered to go to the war.

The steamer Paris has arrived safely at New York from England. At one time it was feared she might be captured by the Spaniards.

Mr. Sol. S. Weill died in New York city, last week, aged about 33 years. He had removed there from Wilmington about two years ago and was one of our State's most brilliant sons.

It is reported that at a certain Quaker church in Randolph the attendance of late has been slim, but since the war talk is rife there is not standing room in the church even at business meetings.

The second regiment of N. C. volunteers will be composed of companies and captains from the following places: Burlington, J. H. Holt; Greensboro, R. Percy Gray; Reidsville, R. G. Gladstone; Wilmington, Donald MacRae; Washington, W. C. Rodman; Tarboro, John W. Cotten; Raleigh, Frederick Wolcott; Rutherfordton, W. T. R. Bell; Oxford, H. L. Skinner; Fayetteville, S. H. MacRae; Gastonia, Robert L. Durham; Lumber Bridge, S. J. Cobb.

Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1898.

Complaints of tardiness on the part of the administration in pushing the war against Spain are growing louder each day, as indications increase that the administration is expecting a very long war, instead of a very short one. The speech of Representative Dingley, who probably voiced the sentiments of Mr. McKinley, on the bill to provide war revenues for the government, which has just passed the House, indicated his belief that the war would last for years. He could not be properly answered, because nobody cared to get up and say things they knew to be true that would be construed by Spain and Europe as meaning that there was a division of sentiment among Americans as to this war. The same feeling has prevented public criticism of the remarkable state of unreadiness in which the War Department was found to be when Mr. McKinley finally gave up his jack o'lantern hope of securing the freedom of Cuba through peaceful negotiations. The people do not want a long war, and do not believe that there is any occasion for one. Fitz Lee, who is good military authority, and who has carefully been over the ground, has said that with 20,000 men and the co-operation of the navy Havana could be taken in 15 days. That many troops, three-fourths of them regulars, could be landed in Cuba in 48 hours after an order was issued, and the navy is already there. But there is no such order. Instead, there is a lot of talk about the necessity of the 125,000 volunteers just called out remaining several months in camps of instruction, and of the probability of the Spaniards being allowed to remain in Cuba until fall, unless the insurgent army can drive them out, or the blockade starves them out. Mr. McKinley calls this a war for humanity, but a continuation of the blockade of Cuban ports without capturing them will result in starving as many women and children to death as Butcher Weyler's policy did. The Spanish army in Cuba isn't suffering for food—they are prepared for the blockade—but non-combatants are not.

Under the law for the reorganization of the regular army, which went into effect this week, the total will at once be enlisted up to 60,000 men, and the war-pay of privates and non-commissioned officers will be increased 20 per cent.

One of the strongest points in our system of government is emphasized by the present situation in Washington. In the State, War and Navy Department building, in which are located the fighting branches of the government, the hurry and bustle of war is seen on every hand, while the department buildings, in which business relating to the industrial and commercial progress of the country, such as the management of our great postal system, the granting of patents, looking after public lands etc., is going on just as though there never was such a thing as a war, and so they will continue to go whether the war lasts three weeks or three months. The fighting branches of the government will attend to the war without encroaching upon the business of the other branches.

In announcing by proclamation the principles upon which he will wage the war, which Congress has authorized, Mr. McKinley has certainly carried mild treatment of Spanish interests to an unnecessary extreme—an extreme that will wipe out the expectations of prize-money entertained by the brave sailors that man Admiral Sampson's blockading squadron, by releasing nearly, if not all of the Spanish vessels they have captured since the blockade was established. This proclamation gives all Spanish merchant vessels in American ports or bound to or from American ports immunity from capture until May 21, inclusive. It would be possible to make some nations surrender by treating them and their interests with consideration, but Spain is certainly not one of them. What Mr. McKinley doubtless intended to be an act of extraordinary generosity and forbearance will be charged to his fear of them by the ignorant Spanish. There is only one way to deal with a Spaniard—fight him and lick him; then he will be ready to entertain the idea of a foe displaying magnanimity towards him.

Republicans in their absurd attempt to monopolize all the patriotism are charging that because some democrats oppose the issue of $500,000,000 in bonds provided for in the war revenue bill the House has passed they are opposed to giving the administration all the money it will need to conduct the war. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a democrat in either branch of Congress who is not in favor of voting all the money that may be needed to vigorously fight the war to a successful conclusion. That many of them agree with the populists and silver republicans in believing an issue of bonds to be unnecessary, and that it would be better to raise the money by an income tax and other ways of direct taxation, is true.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The county commissioners met on last Monday and Tuesday and audited the following accounts:

G. R. Pilkington, for medicine,	$2 40
Dr. J. B. Matthews, for medical services,	3 00
A. G. Hearne, for corn,	2 50
W. H. Burns, insolvent fees,	30
J. B. Johnson, for services as guard,	8 60
J. B. Burns, for work on wall around court-house	27 50
Levi Rogers, for services as superintendent of workhouse, and cash paid for supplies &c,	35 04
T. A. Hanks, for supplies	19 20
J. F. Council & Bro., balance due on supplies,	1 40
W. L. London & Son, for supplies,	51 01
E. A. Farrell, for supplies	24 42
C. C. Hatch, for supplies	7 99
Julius Lewis Hardware Co., for lime and cement	6 88
O. S. Poe & Son, for supplies,	9 10
James Alston, for blacksmith work,	1 90
Mrs. W. A. Wicker, for sewing for county home	9 07
William Riddle, for blacksmith work,	6 90
R. W. Bland, for supplies,	10 90
N. R. Bright, for supplies	19 65
Richard Ramsey, for services as janitor of court-house and plastering,	2 00
Pomona Terra-Cotta Co., for sewer pipes	13 98
R. E. Harris, for repairing White Oak bridge	43 00
J. T. Paschal, for services as clerk of board,	19 40
J. T. Paschal, on account of workhouse,	4 70
H. B. Jones, for removing raft from White's bridge	1 00
John McIver, for services on White Oak bridge	4 00
Dr. H. T. Chapin, for services as superintendent of health,	9 00
Dr. H. T. Chapin, for medical services at workhouse,	3 50
G. W. Moore, for examination of John G. Thomas, a lunatic,	1 00
C. D. Beal, for lumber,	1 00
Edwards & Broughton, for record of mortgages,	7 50
C. D. Beal, for material and work on court-house and jail &c,	29 88
J. J. Jenkins, insolvent fees	2 30
J. J. Jenkins, freight on lime and piping,	5 11
J. J. Jenkins, jail fees,	5 10
J. J. Jenkins, for conveying John G. Thomas to Central Hospital,	8 90
C. M. Yarborough, for services as ferryman at Avent's ferry,	7 50
Edwards & Broughton, for legal blanks for clerk's office,	1 00
Capital Printing Co., for dockets	3 75
R. M. Burns, for examination of John G. Thomas a lunatic,	1 00
J. A. Giles, for services as attorney,	10 00
J. R. Bright, for service as commissioner,	25 00
W. A. Lindsey, for services as commissioner,	18 00
W. O. Farrell, for services as commissioner and on account court-house and jail &c,	37 05
J. R. Bright, for service at workhouse,	3 00
C. D. Beal, for painting court-house and jail,	200 00

Ordered, that J. P. Thomas is allowed $2 for present relief of Carrie Cox.

Ordered, that E. S. Utley is allowed $1 a month for the support of Ida Jones.

Ordered, that T. S. Booth is allowed $1 a month for the support of Mrs. M. J. Woodell.

Ordered, that C. R. Love and H. W Dorsett are appointed county students at the A. & M. College.

Ordered, that W. S. Barbee is allowed to peddle in Chatham county without license, on account of disability.

Ordered, that John W. Taylor is appointed list taker in place of M. J. Mann who has removed to another township.

Ordered, that Dr. H. T. Chapin is appointed superintendent of health of Chatham county for one year at a salary of $9 a month.

Resolved that the board of county commissioners accept with pleasure Mrs. H. A. London's kind offer to place some flowers in the court-house yard, and return their sincere thanks.

Ordered, that all persons are forbidden to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind whatever, or to erect any stand or exhibit any goods of any kind within the area embraced by the wall surrounding the court-house.

Ordered, that the list takers recently appointed are requested to meet at the office of the register of deeds in Pittsboro on the 31st of May, 1898, to receive the abstracts and tax lists and such information in regard to their duties as the register of deeds may be able to impart.

Are You Weak?

Weakness manifests itself in the loss of ambition and aching bones. The blood is watery; the tissues are wasting—the door is being opened for disease. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken in time will restore your strength, soothe your nerves, make your blood rich and red. Do you more good than an expensive special course of medicine. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Spanish-Cuban Finances.

The separate public debt of Spain now amounts to about $1,500,000,000. This would appear not to include the debt which the Spaniards have imposed upon Cuba, and which must now amount to at least $400,000,000, and the interest upon which is paid out of the revenues collected in Cuba. The vast debt settled upon the impoverished island represents nothing whatever except the expenses incurred by the Spaniards themselves in fighting the Cubans. A great part of it undoubtedly represents money stolen by Spain's corrupt civil and military establishments. Now, if Cuba should succeed in winning her independence, it was obvious that she would give herself no concern whatever with any part of Spain's indebtedness, none of which had ever been incurred by authority of the Cuban people, and none of which had ever been expended for their benefit while on the contrary a great part of it had been expended in hostile warfare against them. Not only was there involved in the question of Spain's continued sovereignty in Cuba the $400,000,000 of so-called Cuban indebtedness, but there was further involved, undoubtedly, the total bankruptcy of Spain. That is to say, the value of the $1,500,000,000 of indebtedness issued directly in the name of the Madrid government, of which something like a thousand millions was in the form of the perpetual consolidated 4 per cent. debt, was in the peril. The present war with the United States may be followed by Cuban freedom, but it is encouraging to the holders of Spanish consolidated 4s (other in any market of Europe.—From "The Progress of the World," in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for May.

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May 5, 1898.

LAND SALE BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE. [illegible] April 19, 1898. D. T. BALDWIN, R. H. HAYES, Atty.

Land Sale Under Mortgage.

By virtue of a power [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] April 16, 1898. T. W. STROUD, E. G. STROUD, Administrators W. H. STROUD. By R. H. Hayes, Attorney.

W. J. Hunter

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