The Chatham Record.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:

First District,
GEORGE H. BROWN JR.
Second District,
HENRY R. BRYAN.
Fifth District,
THOMAS J. SHAW.
Sixth District,
OLIVER H. ALLEN.
Seventh District,
THOMAS A. McNEILL.
Eleventh District,
WILLIAM A. HOKE.

FOR SOLICITOR:
Fifth District,
ROBERT H. H[illegible].

SANTIAGO was formally surrendered on last Sunday. Negotiations had been pending for several days, and much time consumed in making the Spaniards consent to our terms, but the delay probably prevented more fighting and saved many lives. The surrender includes not only the city and harbor of Santiago, with all the soldiers there with their arms and munitions of war, but also the eastern portion of Cuba—an area of about 5,000 square miles—embracing several towns and several thousand soldiers who had not fired a gun.

A garrison of two or three regiments will occupy Santiago, but the main body of Shafter's army will be encamped several miles inland, on a high range of hills, where the wearied soldiers can obtain a much needed rest and be more comfortable and less liable to sickness.

The Spanish prisoners will be conveyed to Spain the first of August in transports hired by our government. It is much cheaper to carry them to Spain than to feed and guard them either in Cuba or in this country. They can do us no harm in Spain, and certainly will never return to Cuba.

An expedition will, as soon as possible, be sent to Porto Rico and that island speedily occupied by our troops, who will there be much less liable to sickness than in Cuba, as it is much more healthy there. Gen. Miles with a small force has already sailed for Porto Rico, and reinforcements to the number of 30,000 will rapidly follow him. With the early surrender of Porto Rico it seems improbable that Spain will prolong the war any longer, but make peace on the best terms she can get.

ONE result of the surrender of Santiago is very significant, and it is the occupation and control of that city by a portion of our army, instead of turning it over to the government of the so-called Republic of Cuba.

Many Americans censured President Cleveland, and then President McKinley, for not recognizing the so-called Republic of Cuba, and now, after our army has driven the Spanish army out of Cuba's third largest city, we have to govern it by military power in order to protect its inhabitants!

The truth of the matter is the Cuban insurgents are not capable of self-government, nor fit to govern other people. While the Spaniards are cruel and treacherous, the Cuban insurgents are equally as much so, and are unworthy of the sacrifice of blood and treasure that our country is making in their behalf. Commodore Watson's fleet is preparing to start in a few days to bombard some of Spain's seacoast cities, and carry the war home to the Dons.

SIX companies of the second North Carolina regiment of volunteers have been very fortunate and peculiarly favored in having been ordered from their camp, at Raleigh, and stationed at southern forts to do garrison duty.

Company A (from Fayetteville) is at Tybee Island, near Savannah. Company D. (from Greensboro) is at Port Royal, South Carolina. Company C. (from Lenoir) and Company I (from Tarboro) are at St. Augustine, Florida. And Company F. (from Lumber Bridge) and Company M. (from Murphy) are at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta.

This is certainly much better than being sent to Cuba, or Porto Rico, where some of our soldiers are foolishly clamoring to go.

The other six companies of the second regiment are still at Raleigh, and it is unknown when or where they will be moved.

So [illegible] Butler [illegible] the demagogue [illegible] to [illegible] the Populist party [illegible] against the Democratic party by calling it the "Lawyercratic" party. No one but a contemptible demagogue ever attempts to arouse the prejudices of the people against the lawyers, who as a class have always proved themselves to be as patriotic and true as any other citizens. And it is untrue to say that the lawyers control the Democratic party.

But even if it was true, the Populist party cannot consistently criticise it on that account, because that party has taken its worst [illegible] and has given an office to every lawyer who has joined it!

Haven't we enough of this?

Search throughout the State and where will you find a Populist lawyer who has not either been given an office or does not occupy a high place in his party?

[illegible] it was [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] events in our war with [illegible]. It was on Sunday, May 1st, that Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila. It was on Sunday, July 3rd, that Cervera's fleet was destroyed near Santiago. And it was on Sunday, July 17th, that the city of Santiago and a Spanish army of 25,000 [illegible] were surrendered.

The first ship to enter the harbor of Santiago after its surrender, was the Red Cross steamer Texas, loaded with supplies for the suffering sick and poor. This illustrates most forcibly and beautifully the humanity and [illegible] of the American people.

First Three Months.

The war [illegible] three months ago and [illegible] the [illegible] most important events [illegible] our [illegible] a brief summary of [illegible] we copy from the Charlotte Observer as follows:

The flying squadron left Hampton Roads for Key West on April 21st, and during the same week President McKinley called for volunteers. On May 1, the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay was destroyed by Commodore Dewey. On May [illegible] English [illegible] ed on the [illegible] in Cardenas harbor. Admiral Sampson bombarded [illegible] on May 12 [illegible] Schley [illegible] Cervera [illegible] Santiago harbor on May [illegible] and on [illegible] Naval Constructor Hobson sunk the Merrimac in the entrance to the harbor. The first landing of American troops was at [illegible] of marines [illegible] ashore. [illegible] [illegible] Shafter's army [illegible] until June 22d, when the transports bearing Gen. Shafter's army arrived and a landing was effected. The first engagement between Shafter's army and the Spaniards occurred on June 24, in which the Rough Riders participated. The Americans continued to advance their positions around Santiago, and there were battles on July 1 and 2, in which over 200 Americans were killed. On July 3d Admiral Cervera's fleet attempted to escape and on running out of Santiago harbor was sunk by the American ships, chased and destroyed. The Indiana was taken on July 4. On July 13 Santiago surrendered, the Spanish army formally capitulating to the Americans on July 17.

Such in brief, are the leading features of three months of war. The Americans have captured two admirals, one general and about 25,000 prisoners. They have utterly destroyed two powerful fleets and are practically the possessors of the Philippines, the [illegible] and the Ladrone Islands and eastern Cuba, and all this has been accomplished without the loss of a ship, with but [illegible] taken prisoners, and with a loss of life of less than 300 men. It is a most remarkable record, embracing the most famous series of achievements in the history of war, ancient or modern.

Carlists Secretly Arming.

London, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier.

When the signal for a Carlist rising is given the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night.

The government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind."

Gen. Wilson Under Orders.

Charleston, S. C., July 18—Gen. Wilson has received orders which he declines to disclose. Transports are, however, being loaded, and it is understood a move for Porto Rico is anticipated within a day or two.

The Surrender of Santiago.

[illegible]

Santiago, July 17.—At noon today the American flag was hoisted over the city of Santiago, while in the streets of the [illegible] our bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Officers and men reverently saluted the colors as they went sailing up the tall staff which a few hours before had supported the yellow and red emblem of Spain.

The hoisting of our flag meant the actual occupation of the city by our troops. At 11 a. m. the official entrance to the town began. As soon as possession had been taken Gen. Chambers McKibbin was appointed Military Governor of Santiago.

The first troops to enter were the men of the Ninth Infantry. The position of honor was given them as a reward for their heroic assault on San Juan hill during the first days of the fighting against Santiago.

Gen. Shafter and his staff as they rode into the town were escorted by the Second Cavalry.

As the Ninth entered the city the spectacle was thrilling. The balconies of the houses were crowded with people. Many of them waved a welcome to our men, but [illegible] showed their satisfaction [illegible].

[illegible] open threats of [illegible]. Even the Spanish soldiers massed about [illegible] our men, their [illegible] On every side [illegible] could be heard to say:

"[illegible] will [illegible] the Americans [illegible]."

The best of good order reigned in the streets. Our men, with a [illegible] sense of the fitness of [illegible] their exultation [illegible] the pride of [illegible] and the Spaniards philosophically accepting the new condition of affairs.

Gens. Shafter, Wheeler, Kent, Lawton, Ames, Sumner and McKibbin [illegible] to the Captain-General's palace, where they were [illegible] the [illegible] authorities. At [illegible] of Santiago [illegible] the defeated Spanish army.

Gens. Toral and Vasarlo and their staffs received our generals with every possible courtesy.

Gen. Toral apologized for the [illegible] of Lieutenant-General [illegible] was [illegible] suffering from a serious wound. He [illegible] and [illegible] his respects to Gen. Shafter as soon as he is able to leave his room.

An elaborate dinner was provided at the [illegible] generals [illegible] fifteen generals, and at [illegible] of the details of the surrender which have not [illegible] were discussed.

[illegible] out the Spanish municipal authorities will remain in charge of the city.

While our troops were marching into the city, the disarmed defeated [illegible] to march out [illegible] Spanish [illegible] of the city. All of the Spanish troops [illegible] camp [illegible] and a [illegible] there it will be comparatively easy to keep them under control until the arrival of the transports which are to carry them back to Spain.

The Spanish soldiers appear to be upon the verge of starvation. They have been terribly underfed for weeks, and their general condition shows it. They have had nothing to eat but rice, a little salt and sugar.

Our troops found the entrance streets to Santiago wonderfully intrenched, and all are thanking God they did not have to take the city by assault. It would have meant a fearful slaughter on both sides.

Across each of the main entrance roads were four wire entanglements and six barricades.

To have broken through the wire and carried the barricades one after the other would have meant terrible losses. On the San Juan road in particular an assault would have been disastrous.

Gen. Shafter is being congratulated by every one for the capitulation he secured. It has certainly saved hundreds of good American lives.

Lieut. Bathers, of the Ninth Infantry, was the first American officer to enter the town. He went in at the head of a small detachment of troops.

El Caney road, leading to Santiago, is terribly congested by returning refugees. Some of the scenes along this road make the heart ache.

Clara Barton and her Red Cross assistants are doing noble work in relieving the distress. This afternoon they are feeding hundreds of the poor starved ones in the town.

Admiral Sampson will begin the work of clearing the mines from the harbor at once.

Mobs Burn Buildings in Spain.

Madrid, July 18, 3 p. m.—The increase in the octroi rates, or duties on produce taken into the towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain. The populace of the province of Huelva has rebelled against the imports of corn and flour, and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called out to repress the disorder. The Pais, organ of the Republicans, is endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for [illegible] purpose.

Scenes at Santiago.

Santiago, July 17.—Since 4 o'clock this morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city, sore-naked, and all hungry, [illegible] and foot-sore. Many had fallen by the wayside. The town of Santiago presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted and nothing to eat can be had for love or money. In the streets of the city this morning at the entrenchments, at the breast works, and at every hundred feet or so of the barbed wire fences, were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

Among the arrivals today were the German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls and their families, the British and French consuls having arrived day before yesterday. Gen. Pando was never here, but 3,500 men from Manzanillo arrived on July 3, making the total garrison here 7,000.

Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5,000 at Firmeza and 5,000 at Cuabitas el B[illegible], and San Vincente, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 300 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pig sty, with a horrible stench. They used the water from the river, where soiled clothing was washed and all manner of filth floated. The Spanish troops laid down their arms at 9 o'clock this morning. They will be camped two miles outside the city limits, under guard, until their embarkation. The docks are crowded by incoming refugees in a starving condition awaiting the arrival in the harbor of the Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas, as there are no eatables to be bought in the city. The entrance of the refugees was quiet and peaceful, they viewing their wrecked homes philosophically as the fortune of war. Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked 57 houses in the city causing heavy damage.

Going to Porto Rico.

Washington, July 18.—The Fourth army corps, under Gen. Coppinger, at Tampa, went aboard the eight transports there last night, and only await the word to start for Porto Rico.

The corps numbers 6,200 regulars, with three light and eight heavy batteries.

The date of sailing has not yet been fixed. Some of the regiments at Santiago, which have not been exposed to fever, will also be sent, together with the heavy siege batteries on the transports at Santiago that have not been landed.

In all 30,000 troops will be sent to Porto Rico.

The navy will cooperate, clearing the shore for the army to land, and then the combined land and sea attack will begin on San Juan. All available battleships and monitors will be used.

It is not known whether Commodore Schley will go, but he probably will, and command the second division of the fleet.

Several vessels are to be left at Santiago to protect the interest of the United States there, and more warships, principally the converted yachts and tugs, will be sent to extend and strengthen the blockade on the south coast.

The Porto Rican program is to be inaugurated by an extension of the blockade of that island. At present an auxiliary cruiser or two maintain jurisdiction of the United States over the waters of Porto Rico.

It is expected that several vessels of Sampson's command will proceed to Porto Rico at once and enrich the island. No ships carrying supplies or troops to Spanish forces there can get in without a fight.

Our Killed and Wounded.

General Shafter's Headquarters, July 15, via Kingston, July 15, 3:30 p. m.—The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,914 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed number 246, of whom 21 were officers; wounded 1,584, of whom 98 are officers, and missing 85, including no officers. Of the wounded, only 68 have died.

Col. Pope, the surgeon in chief, says this is a remarkably small number of fatalities, considering the large number of wounded. In the field hospitals there have been a remarkably small number of septic wounds, and but two cases of gangrene have developed, one of which resulted fatally.

Newton Enterprise: Mr. Elam Douglass, of Maiden, says there is a spotted crow, black and white, on his place. He sees it every day in a flock of black crows. The white and black spots are about the same size, and of about the same number.

The Senate did not confirm the President's appointment of Judge Ewart as the successor of Judge Dick, and yet he has re-appointed him until the next meeting of Congress.

The wheat yield of Southern Nebraska was seven bushels to the acre in 1891 and fourteen and a half bushels last year. This year, at the end of the harvest, it is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels.

Too Hot Marching.

Charleston, S. C., July 18.—At 7 o'clock this morning the three regiments camped here were ordered out for a ten miles tramp in heavy marching order. The day was an excessively hot one, and the men suffered greatly. Before half of the journey was accomplished, the ranks had been decimated by men falling from exhaustion. Before they returned to camp some companies lost half of their men. Some of the men are seriously sick as a consequence of the march. Nineteen of them are in the city hospital and several of these are thought to be in a critical condition. They are having consultations and will need the most careful attention. The trouble seems to be that the men have been kept on traveling rations for over a week. Before starting on their tramp this morning they had breakfast, consisting of hard tack, coffee and canned tomatoes. There was not sufficient food to sustain them through the task set for them. The sympathies of the town folk were greatly excited by the spectacle presented by the soldiers returning to camp, and their officers are being harshly criticised for sending them out on so long a march without better food and on so hot a day.

Important State Paper.

Washington, July 18.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued tonight by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin tonight cabled the document to General Shafter in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction to Gen. Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It makes the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property.

Which Party Shall Rule!

From the Monroe Enterprise.

The Republican party of North Carolina is composed of 120,000 negroes and about 32,000 white office-holders and politicians.

The Democratic party of North Carolina is composed of about 147,000 solid white men—mechanics, farmers, editors, lawyers, manufacturers, doctors, teachers, preachers, merchants and other classes that help to make the State good and great.

Now, as a commonsense proposition, we ask our Populist friends of Union county which one of these two organizations is most likely to be the real friend of the State?

Recollect that the Populist votes can and will put one of these parties in control, and we ask every Populist who reads this to think carefully for himself and to come to his own conclusions, without the aid of the politicians and bosses. Say what you will, and after all is said, it comes down to this fundamental question. It is a time for men to think seriously and with honesty toward themselves and their families.

Lincoln Journal: R. A. Peattie had two cows killed by lightning near Lowesville last week. The cows were standing near a wire fence a hundred yards or more apart. About half way between them and some distance from the fence stood a tree. Lightning struck the tree, glanced from it to the fence, ran along the fence in different directions and killed the cows.

Tarboro Southerner: Thirteen is no longer an unlucky number. During the severe electric storm of last Saturday night, a small house on Hope Lodge farm, in which were sleeping thirteen colored children, was struck by lightning. The current came down the chimney, passed over the floor, went under one of the beds, turned over some furniture and darted through the floor, killing a dog under the house as it went out.

Secret of Beauty
is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part.
Do you know this?
Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills

THE NEW YORK WORLD.
THRICE A WEEK EDITION.
18 Pages and Sometimes 24 Pages a Week 156 Papers a Year FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Published every Alternate Day except Sunday.

The Thrice a Week Edition of the New York World is first among all "weekly" papers in size, frequency of publication, and the freshness, accuracy and variety of its contents. It has all the merits of a great $6 daily at the price of a dollar weekly. Its political news is prompt, complete, accurate and impartial as all its readers will testify. It is against the monopolies and for the people.

It prints the news of all the world, having special correspondence from all important news points on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete markets, departments of the household and women's work and other special departments of unusual interest.

We offer this unequaled newspaper and the Chatham Record together one year for $2.25. The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.
VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
TO
ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE,
AUGUSTA, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA, NASHVILLE
AND
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

Trains Leave Pittsboro—
9:30 a. m. 3:20 p. m.
Trains Arrive at Pittsboro—
11:25 a. m. 5:25 p. m.
Daily except Sunday.

Schedule in Effect May 8, 1898.

Southbound. [illegible]

Northbound. [illegible]

*Daily. Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos 403 and 402—"The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S. C.

Nos. 41 and 38—"The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta. Company Sleepers between Columbia and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to H. S. Leard, T. P. A.
Z. P. Smith, C. T. A. Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Manager
H. W. B. GLOVER,
Traffic Manager
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON,
General Pass. Agent,
Portsmouth, Va.
GENERAL OFFICES, PORTSMOUTH, V[A].

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1878. 1898.

THE WAR AND ELECTION Will make this year exciting!

EVERY CITIZEN
—OF—
CHATHAM COUNTY
OUGHT TO TAKE THE CHATHAM RECORD,

And thus keep posted about the WAR with SPAIN.

THE RECORD

Publishes every week the latest news and the fullest information about the war, and its readers will be fully posted as to the movements of our army and navy.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

The RECORD is the "Old Reliable," that can always be depended on.

ONLY THREE CENTS A WEEK.