

The Commonwealth.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor.
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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC JUDGES NOMINATED.

Following is a list of the Judges for Superior Court nominated in their respective districts and ratified by the State Democratic Convention:
First district—Geo. H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.
Second district—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth district—Thos. J. Shaw of Guilford.
Sixth district—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh district—Thos. A. McNeil, of Robeson.
Eleventh district—William A. Hoke, of Lincoln.
For Solicitor of Second District—W. E. Daniel, of Weldon.

DID YOU BORROW THIS PAPER?

The Charlotte News has recently had some experience much like most newspaper men have. It speaks of it in the following manner:
"The newspaper borrower is the bane of North Carolina journalism. He not only reads the newspaper without paying for it, but worries the life out of his neighbor who does subscribe for papers. It is the borrower who by some means wiped out the subscription list of many journals would be struggling along, merely existing would be prosperous. These reflections were suggested by the visit to the News office of the cheekiest borrower that has yet appeared in this 'land of the free,' which some people think includes free lunch and free newspapers. The borrower walked in and said to the clerk, 'Please give me a copy of the News.' 'Are you a subscriber?' was asked, the clerk thinking he had missed his paper. 'Oh, no,' he replied, 'I have the reading of my neighbor's paper and I failed to get it from him to-day and thought I would call by the office and get a copy.' 'What is to be done with a specimen endowed with such colossal cheek?'"

BRINGING THE SOLDIERS TO NORFOLK.

Sunday's Virginian and Pilot gave the following interesting description of the landing of sick and wounded American and Spanish soldiers at the naval hospital:
"The Solace, the splendid hospital ship of the United States government, arrived at the naval hospital, this city, yesterday at 12:20 o'clock, having passed in at the Capes at 5:30 in the morning. There has not been such a spectacle presented in this section for many long years. There were on board, under command of Commander Dunlap, fifty-nine Americans and forty-seven Spaniards, most of the Americans wounded being from the band of marines at Guantanamo, some of whom, being not much hurt, conversed with the newspaper men. Several of them knew Lieutenant Neville of this place, who is of the Guantanamo command.
"The ship lay out in the stream and the tug Alice, from the navy yard, did the transferring from the ship to the hospital pier, where the men—those too sick or badly wounded to walk—were put in ambulances and conveyed to the hospital building. It was a sad sight, indeed, it consuming several hours to transfer the men, and there was nothing but genuine sorrow and sympathy expressed for the Spanish prisoners, some of whom seemed to be in a dying state as they were lowered from the ship's side to the tug and again carefully transferred to the tug and ambulances. Many men wore empty sleeves, while others limped around the deck, while still others, more seriously wounded, were laid out on cots. Some had lost a leg, others an arm and many with terrible bullet wounds in their bodies unable to move at all, and several others apparently had no life at all in their bodies. Bare footed, ragged and wholly prostrated did they seem to be. Some of their clothing bore the marks of fire, being burned and tattered.
"The Americans, too, bore evidence of hard service, yet their general appearance was much better than that of the prisoners, who presented a wild and ferocious appearance, caused, no doubt, by their intense mental and bodily sufferings.
"There was an immense throng present to see the sad but very interesting sight presented, and occasionally a sad smile would flit over the faces of the more seriously wounded as some affectionate term would be addressed to them. Among those wounded was young Lieutenant Naval, of the torpedo boat destroyer Furor, who jumped overboard from his ship and was struck by her propeller, having his leg cut off. Besides him there were Capt. Concha, commander of the Maria Teresa, with a wound in his arm; Lieut. Pijano, of the Pluton; Dr. Nicholas, surgeon of the Vizcaya, and several other officers. Many of these men were wounded in the battle at Guantanamo, while others were injured at Santiago. James Burns, a fireman on the Brooklyn, the only man wounded on our side in the great naval engagement with Cervera, is here, shot through both legs. Yeoman Ellis being the only man killed. The men are cheerful and talk of their battles in Cuba.
"Dr. Hope, health officer of the port, boarded the ship and made an investigation, finding no yellow fever or any other disease that would interfere with the men being landed here."

SANTIAGO SURRENDERED.

SPANISH COLORS GIVE PLACE TO "OLD GLORY."
Now for Porto Rico.

For the past few days the attention of the War Department has been occupied by affairs at Santiago. Generals Shafter and Wheeler, of our army, and General Toral, the Spanish commander, are attempting to negotiate terms of surrender for the entire Spanish army of Eastern Cuba. It has been settled that the surrendered troops be transported to Spain by the United States government, but there has been some difficulty in arranging minor details of the capitulation. The Spaniards were very desirous to retain their arms, while the United States war department was determined that they should give them up. The final agreement was that their sidearms should not be taken from officers, but that all other munitions of war, including guns, ammunition, &c., should be surrendered.

The following military dispatches give a good idea of the negotiations which have taken place:
Washington, July 14.—The Adjutant General received the following dispatch from General Shafter this afternoon:
"Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces the surrender of all of Eastern Cuba, from Asseradero on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange terms."
"W. R. SHAFTER, Major General Commanding."

Playa, Baiquiri, July 15.—Secretary of War, Washington.—Commission on behalf of the United States was appointed, consisting of Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Lawton and Lieut. Miley, with Spanish commission, to arrange the details for carrying into effect the capitulation. I will reach Sibony tomorrow. (Signed) MILES.
Santiago de Cuba, July 16.—To His Excellency, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces.—Excellent Sir:—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you, and requesting that you designate the hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your Excellency, to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date, in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States Government respecting the return of arms so as to note on the capitulations also the great courtesy of your great graces, and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the Peninsula with the honors the American army do them, the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended. (Signed) JOSE TORAL, Gen'l Com. Fourth Army Corps. GENERAL SHAFTER, Comd. American Forces.

Headquarters near Santiago, July 16.—The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in the district to the Kingdom of Spain; the Spaniards, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy. Officers to retain their side arms, and officers and men to retain their personal property. The Spanish commander is authorized to take the military archives belonging to the surrendered district. All the Spanish forces known as volunteers, mairilizades and guerrillas, who wish to remain in Cuba, may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms. Spanish troops to march out of Santiago with the honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon, to await disposition of the United States Government. It being understood the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in the hands of the government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand and surrendered, said by Gen. Toral to be about twelve thousand, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about twenty-four thousand, according to Gen. Toral.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General Commanding United States Volunteers.
"Camp Near Santiago, July 16.—The surrender has been definitely settled, and the arms will be turned over tomorrow morning and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock and the American flag hoisted."
[Signed] "SHAFTER, Major General."

Upon the reception of the last quoted dispatch from Gen. Shafter, President McKinley and Secretary Alger immediately telegraphed congratulations commending the gallantry of our troops, and extending to them the thanks of the nation.
DETAILS OF SURRENDER.
A dispatch from Santiago at noon Sunday, 17th, gave the following details of surrender:
Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.
Gen. Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and Gen. Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.
Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.
Gen. Shafter returned to Gen. Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.
Our troops lined up at the trenches, were eye witnesses of the ceremony. Gen. Shafter and his escort, accompanied by Gen. Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.
The city had been sacked before they arrived by the Spaniards.
At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the Governor's palace and was saluted by twenty-one guns by Capt. Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star

Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.
The Thirtieth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

HOISTED STARS AND STRIPES.
Gen. McKibbin has been appointed temporary Military Governor. The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic Cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly-painted building, with broad verandas—the club of San Carlos; on the other, a building of much the same description, is the Cafe de la Venus.

TROOPS DRAWN UP IN PLAZA.
Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth Infantry, headed by the Sixth Cavalry Band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second Cavalry, with drawn sabers, under command of Capt. Brett. Massed on the stone flagging, between the band and the line of horsemen, was the brigade commanders of Gen. Shafter's division, with their staffs.
On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Capt. McKittick, Lieut. Miley, and Gen. Wheeler; immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend, "Vive Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chiming of the old cathedral rang out the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Capt. McKittick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the military bands unfolded in the gentle breeze against a fleecy sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

SALUTE FROM CAPRON'S BATTERY.
At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Capt. Capron's battery, firing a salute of twenty-one guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled hoarse cheering of our troops. The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly Gen. McKibbin called for three cheers for Gen. Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."
The ceremony over, Gen. Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of Gen. McKibbin.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.
The agreement consists of nine articles.
1. Declares that all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation.
2. That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.
3. The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.
4. That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property.
5. That after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.
6. That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all soldiers in the district.
7. That the Spanish General shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.
8. That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, given a parole that they will not take up arms against the United States, unless properly released from parole.
9. That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American Commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those who "bravely defended them."

SHAFTER'S DESPATCH.
Headquarters U. S. Army, Santiago de Cuba, July 17.
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:
I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been hoisted this instant, 12 o'clock noon, behind the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present, a squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national airs. Light battery fired salute of twenty-one guns.
Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor.
Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day it would have cost 5,000 lives to take it.
Detachments of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory over which I have guard. Gen. Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.
W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.
PORTO RICO NEXT.
Santiago having been surrendered and formal possession by the United States having been consummated, the next attack that our forces will make will be against Porto Rico. General Miles has already started and perhaps has landed.
Gen. Brooke will be the senior officer

in Gen. Miles' command and will be responsible for the land attack on San Juan. The navy will give aid in storming San Juan as it did at Santiago. As many as 30,000 men will be thrown upon Porto Rican soil at once and 40,000 or 70,000 if they shall be needed.
Gen. Shafter will remain with his forces in front of Santiago. The soldiers who fought about Santiago will not go in the Porto Rican campaign. Developments must be awaited, but there seems to be a most hopeful feeling that Porto Rico can be reduced without much fighting at all.

NORTH CAROLINA RESOURCES.
Manufacturers' Record.
One of the best pieces of work now under way for the future development of a Southern State is under the auspices of the North Carolina Geological Survey. Within the last few months the survey has published several bulletins, notably among which are three treating of gold mining, timber trees and forestry, and clay deposits and clay industry, respectively, in North Carolina. The first paper is by Mr. H. C. Nitz and Mr. E. A. J. Wilkens, in which no attempt has been made to describe all the mines or even to present detailed descriptions of all the more important mining regions found in North Carolina and adjacent States, but such mining and metallurgical methods practiced in North Carolina and other States are described as it is believed will be found useful in the study of the best methods for the development of the North Carolina gold fields. The point is made that one of the existing needs of the North Carolina gold field is the establishment at central points in this region of practical plants that will successfully treat the low-grade sulphate ores; plants that will do custom work at reasonable prices and where individual miners can ship their ore and pay for same according to its value, as is the case in the great mining regions of the West. The work on clay deposits and the clay industry is preliminary report by Mr. Heinrich Ries. The investigation was undertaken to determine the extent, qualities and applicability of the clays occurring within the State, and whether those deposits now being utilized could be used for making other or better products than those that are now being manufactured from them. The forestry bulletin is by Gifford Pinchot and W. W. Ashe. This is intended to present a succinct statement of certain salient characteristics of the more important trees of North Carolina, than which the forest flora of no other State is more varied. To this is added a short account of the various forest regions of the State. An attractive and valuable feature of these bulletins is the half-tone engravings of maps of machinery and of specimen woods. These are very profuse and are a great addition to the text. The publications are invaluable to persons contemplating investment in the industries represented in North Carolina and should be the means for attracting productive capital in the Old North State.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles.—E. T. Whitehead & Co.

THE WIGGINS BROTHERS.
New York, July 16.—The steamship Seminole, of the Clyde Line, from Jacksonville, Fla., which arrived here to-day, brought ten soldiers of the First North Carolina Volunteer Regiment. Two of them, brothers, named Wiggins are under sentence of three years' imprisonment for desertion from camp at Jacksonville.
They were in charge of a lieutenant and five sergeants, who kept them under guard constantly day and night on the trip. The prisoners were shackled when placed on board the Seminole at Jacksonville and also when they left the steamship here. Immediately on landing they were taken to Governor's Island to begin their sentences.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases.—E. T. Whitehead & Co.
CONVENTION OF SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
A Convention of the Democratic party of the Second Congressional District is called to meet in Wilson, on the 31st day of August, 1898, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making a nomination to Congress, acting an executive committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before that body. This July 12, 1898.
W. A. DIXON, Chairman.
Papers in District will please copy.

Are You Weak?
Weakness manifests itself in the loss of ambition and energy, nervousness, the blood is watery; the tissues are wasting—the door is being opened for disease. A bottle of Brown's 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.

Big Bargains.
For the next Thirty Days, I will sell all trimmed and untrimmed hats at a sacrifice.
ALSO FLOWERS, FANCY RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, HAMBURGS, ETC., AT COST.
Come soon and secure rare bargains before the goods are picked over.
Yours very truly,
MRS. W. H. WHITE,
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We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snow-storm.
No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will Ayer's Hair Vigor melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation. It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases. And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.
We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some defect with your general system which may be easily remedied. Address—Ayer's Hair Vigor, Lowell, Mass.

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24 Instructors, 185 Students. Total enrollment, 670.
For Catalogue, Address, President Alderman, CHAPEL HILL, N. C. 6 23 Ct.

Notice!

By virtue of power in me vested in a deed executed to me by J. R. Whitehead on the 12th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Halifax county, Dec. 7th, 1892, Book—, Page 268, I shall sell for cash in the town of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, N. C., on the 10th day of August, 1898, the following described land, to wit: All of the right, title and interest of the said J. R. Whitehead in the tract of land lying and being in Halifax county, North Carolina and known as the Whitehead tract, adjoining the lands of Fannie Pope, J. D. Lewis and others and lying on the public road leading from Spring Hill to Enfield.
This June 29th, 1898.
7-7-98 E. SHIELDS.

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I also keep the BEE WASHING POWDERS and BEE LYE.
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W. L. HARRELL & CO.
NOTICE.
Having duly qualified as executor of J. R. Weeks before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Halifax county, all persons having claims against his estate are notified to present them to me on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate settlement.
This July 5th, 1898.
MRS. M. E. WEEKS, Executrix of J. R. Weeks. 7-7-98

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Repairs of Machinery of all kinds. Require good men and good judgment.
We think we are possessed of the above qualifications to more than ordinary degree, and at least a trial will cost you nothing.
To demonstrate the fact, we may be able to bring your invention to a successful issue by means of our skill, which has been devoted for the past twenty years in this special direction.
Write and ask us anything concerning machinery of any kind, or for any purpose whatever, at our expense, and we will cheerfully reply to your inquiry at once.
Very respectfully,
F. H. TREACY, Prop., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
6-16-3m

WHITAKERS - ACADEMY,

(FOR BOTH SEXES.)
WHITAKERS, - - - NORTH CAROLINA.
The 38th session will open, the Lord willing, on the First Monday, September 5th, and close the last of May. Board can be obtained from \$8 to \$10 per month. Tuition from \$10 to \$20 per half term, to be paid in advance. Tuition for Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy extra. No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars inquire of
A. J. MOORE, Principal. 7-21-2t

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Judge Geo. D. Gray, Culpeper, Va., says: "I sincerely believe it is the very best female school of which I have any knowledge." Illustrated catalogue free to all who apply. 6-30-98

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A High Grade School for Boys and Young Men. Terms Reasonable. Next Session Begins AUGUST 24, 1898. For full particulars, Address D. M. PRINCE, Supt., Scotland Neck, N. C. 6-23-98.

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