

CERVERA IS MADE A PRISONER.

Gallant Old Spanish Admiral Surrenders to Lieutenant Commander Norton and is Taken on Board the Auxiliary Gunboat Gloucester.

THE AMERICAN VICTORY COMPLETE.

Every One of His Ships Destroyed and 1,500 Prisoners Taken. Spanish Dead Numbered by Hundreds—Americans Caring for Several Hundred of Their Wounded—Several United States Warships Give Chase to the Cristobal Colon, Which Got Away During the Fighting and She is Sent to the Bottom With all on Board.—Spaniards Were Literally Covered by Their Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

“Playa, via Hayti, 3:15 A. M., July 4.—Sibony, July 3.

“To Secretary of Navy, Washington:

“3:15 A. M.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. It attempted to escape at 9:30 A. M. and at 2 P. M. the last, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore, 60 miles west of Santiago and let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Viscaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago; the Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Loss one killed and two wounded; enemy's loss probably several hundred, from gun fire, explosion, and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners taken, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

BRIEF RESPITE FOR SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter Needs More Force to Capture It.

SUMMARY OF SITUATION.

The Besieged City in a Terrible Condition—Fearful Havoc Wrought by American Forces. Our Loss Fully 1,000—Spaniards' Double That.

Washington, July 3.—From the heat and carnage of the battlefield of Santiago, where for the last three days the American forces have pressed forward against an entrenched army, General Shafter to-day sent the following dispatch, summarizing the situation:

Playa del Este, July 3. Secretary of War, Washington:

Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, July 3.—We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it, we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but the list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably have to go to the rear today. General Young also very ill—confined to his bed. General Hawkins slightly wounded in the foot, during sortie made by enemy last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent. General Garcia reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also, that General Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French consul with about four hundred French citizens, came into his line yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Sure Egg Test.

A way to tell bad eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if good, they lie on their side; if bad they will stand on their small ends, the large ends always uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water, always end up, never on its side. An egg that lies flat is good to eat and can be depended upon.—Southern Cultivator.

CERVERA'S SQUADRON.

Annihilated by the Fleet of Admiral Sampson.

IN THE SANTIAGO HARBOR.

All the Spanish Ships, Except One, Destroyed and Burning on the Beach—The Information Conveyed by an Army Officer, an Eye-Witness.

Washington, July 3.—It is reported on what is deemed to be reliable authority, that Admiral Sampson's fleet today engaged the fleet of Admiral Cervera and entirely destroyed it.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

Washington, July 3.—The following dispatch was received at the war department:

“Playa del Este, July 3.—Sibony of five confirms statement that all the Spanish fleet, except one warship, has been destroyed and is burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Captain Smith, who told the operator there was no doubt of its correctness. (Signed) “ALLEN, “Signal Officer.”

SURRENDER DEMANDED.

Washington, July 3.—The following statement was tonight given out at the White House:

General Shafter telegraphs: Playa del Este, July 3.—“Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city, believe the place will be surrendered.” This contradicts the report that General Shafter has fallen back.

Second Regiment Officers.

Governor Ellerbe on Monday made the following appointments for the Second Regiment of Volunteers, and all being thoroughly accomplished soldiers, will no doubt give general satisfaction:

Colonel, Willie Jones, of Columbia; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry Thompson, of Darlington; Majors, Avelock Eaves, of Bamberg, and Julius G. Wagner, of Charleston; Adjutant, Luther M. Hasselden, of Marion; Battalion Adjutants, Norman Bull, of Orangeburg, and W. M. Culp, of Union; Surgeon, E. J. Wannamaker; Assistant Surgeons, Poore and Griffith; Sergeant Major, N. D. Fowler; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. W. Tripp; Chaplain, Rev. P. A. Murry, of Beaufort, who is a well known Methodist minister; Quartermaster, W. P. Snelgrove, of Anderson; Hospital Stewards, J. D. Wise, of Chester, J. W. Floyd, Jr., of Kershaw, and E. E. Osborne, of Greenwood.

In England the income tax amounts to \$80,000,000.

THE SPANISH HEMMED IN.

Practically Prisoners of War in the Town of Caney.

IN HANDS OF AMERICANS.

Two Thousand of the Enemy's Best Soldiers Killed, Wounded, and Captured—Losses Sustained by Americans Amount to One Hundred and Fifty.

Headquarters of General Shafter, Friday, July 1, evening.—By the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, Saturday, and Kingston, Sunday, July 3.—2:30 a. m.—Hemmed in on all sides by General Lawton's division, the Spanish troops in the town of Caney are tonight practically prisoners of war, and by daybreak tomorrow (Saturday) Spain will have lost two thousand of her best soldiers, killed, wounded and taken prisoners, in and around the town, which was practically in the hands of the American forces at 5 o'clock tonight. This result was not obtained, however, without severe fighting on the part of the American forces, and although it is impossible at this time to give a list of the dead or wounded, it is safe to say that the loss in General Lawton's division alone will be 150 killed or wounded.

Programme Edgefield Baptist Sunday School Convention.

Place, Red Hill, Time, on Friday before the fourth Sunday in July, 1898. Program, First Query—The necessity of manifest love on the part of teachers to their pupils to successful work. Speakers, O. Sheddard, J. P. Mealing, Jr., T. S. Lewis. Second Query—The Holy Spirit a direct agency in successful Sunday school work, and how obtained? Speakers, James Harling, E. G. Morgan, Sr., E. G. Parker. Third Query—Does Sunday school literature as used detract from the Bible? Speakers, Rev. W. A. Hart, H. Bryan, J. D. Timmerman. Fourth Query—Shall not the church exercise a direct oversight over the Sunday schools in their territory and require reports from them to that body? Speakers, J. C. Morgan, Robert Strom, Luther Brunson. Fifth Query—To what extent is the Sunday school and the cause of Christianity affected by extravagant dress? Speakers, Rev. L. R. Gwaltney, G. W. Bussey. Sixth Query—What constitutes repentance unto Godliness? Speakers, A. S. Tompkins, E. H. McKie, J. N. Crofton. Seventh Query—The difference between mental and spiritual knowledge of the Bible. Speakers, Thomas Lanham, P. H. Bussey, Eary Thibert.

H. W. DOBEY, Secretary.

Gen Blanco is said to have issued a proclamation that any one daring to express an unfavorable opinion of, or suspected of being dissatisfied with, the present policy of the government will be summarily shot without trial or investigation.

GLORIOUS OLD JOE WHEELER.

The American Soldiers in the Battle of Santiago.

RETREAT OF THE SPANIARDS.

Battle Began at Daylight and Raged All Day—Fifteen Thousand Americans Thundering at Outer Gates of the Doomed City.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Juragua, Friday, July 1, 4 p. m., via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Saturday, July 2, 5 a. m., and Kingston, Jamaica, 7:11 a. m.—The battle of Santiago has raged all day, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 15,000 American troops are thundering at the outer fortifications of the doomed city. Since daybreak General Shafter's army has fought its way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified country, and the entire line from left to right is within gunshot of Santiago town.

The American loss thus far is estimated at hospital headquarters at twenty killed and fifty wounded, but it will be hours before the death roll can be accurately given. Lieut. Col. Patterson of the Twenty-second infantry, is the only officer known to have been wounded, and he is not fatally hurt.

The Spaniards killed and wounded are undoubtedly by hundreds.

The Spanish strongholds of Caney and El Paso have fallen, and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro Castle, on the coast, has been blown to ruins by the fleet. With the exception of about a thousand troops, who are guarding Baquiri and Juragua, the entire army is engaged, together with 4,000 of General Garcia's Cuban troops. The men fought gloriously, and if the same measure of success which attended today's engagement follows the fighting of the next twenty-four hours, the American flag will fly from Santiago's wall on Sunday. Officers and men are fully convinced that the city will be theirs by tomorrow night.

The battle began just at daylight at a point about eight miles from Juragua and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for advance was issued by General Shafter at dark last night, and by midnight every man in the army knew that a desperate struggle would come with the dawn. The news put the troops in a fever of excitement and the night was spent in cheering and singing, the popular strain being, “There'll be a hot time in Santiago tomorrow.”

At 4 o'clock this morning hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille, and before the sun had risen the great line was complete. To the extreme left was General Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores bridge by train next to the north to the northeast was General Kent's division, a mile and a half from the sea, and held as a reserve force. The centre of the line was held by a cavalry division, which, until General Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by General Sommer. Owing to General Young's illness, Col. Wood, of the Rough Riders, commanded; his brigade, which consisted of the First volunteers and the Tenth regular, all dismounted with the exception of two troops on the extreme right, under General Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea. It had been arranged that General Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguadores in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock General Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First artillery under command of Captain Allyn Capron.

Every man in the army carried 3 day's rations and ammunition to match, and every one knew that he was not expected to return to camp until Santiago had fallen. The first shot was fired from the battery at 6:40 by Captain Capron, whose son, Captain Allyn Capron, of the Rough Riders, was killed in the battle at Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force, and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued for twenty minutes without response. Meantime the cavalry division had moved forward on the Main Santiago trail, headed by a light battery of the Second artillery under Captain Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heartbreaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and a steep hill. Under the musketry fire of the cavalrymen the Spaniards in the

little town of El Paso retreated, and Captain Grimes's battery took up a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery.

The town was surrounded by rough earthworks and lines of barbed wire.

After the enemy had been driven from El Paso, twenty-one shots were fired by Captain Grimes and Captain Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexpected accuracy, the shots being from three and five-inch rapid-fire rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's warships and mounted behind the fortifications. The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which El Paso stands and which meantime had been made the headquarters of General Summer and the Cuban Generals Garcia, Castello, Capote and Rabi. One shell struck a large sugar store house, on the red corrugated roof of which stood ten Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell and all the Cubans were wounded and three of them will die.

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso, and then Col. Wood, with the Rough Riders, the First and Tenth cavalry, started down the hillside straight for the enemy's fortifications.

Captain Grimes's battery poured a steady fire on the Spaniards to protect Col. Wood's advance. The dismounted cavalry passed on their way through the tangled grass and underbrush and half way down the hillside selected a good spot to halt, and from there opened and maintained for twenty minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries banged away, Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards pounding away at the hilltop with vicious persistence.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hilltops and fell in a ravine beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves and before they could be moved seven insurgents were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time, two Americans were killed and nine wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder, and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagement. The wonder is that many more lives were not lost, as the opposition batteries were less than two miles apart.

Col. Wood's command behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys, with the enemy's shells screeching and bursting over their heads.

Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into them after they ceased firing, but there was no response, and it is presumed that the guns were dismounted or the gunners driven off.

Away to the left General Lawton's division, with Chaffee's men and Capron's battery, was meantime fighting fiercely with the enemy entrenched in and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every inch of ground bitterly and fought with unexpected coolness and courage, but the irresistible onward movement of the Americans slowly forced them back upon and beyond Caney. About 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Capt. Capron's guns and the muskets of the men broke the Spanish line and a retreat began toward the line of outer fortifications. The enemy took the trail known as the main Santiago road and Captain Grimes's battery immediately began pitching shells in ahead of the retreating men while a detachment of 2,000 Cubans headed by Garcia started to cut off the retreat.

No report has yet been received from them. A large detachment of General Kent's reserves was sent to aid General Garcia in this work and it is probable that fierce fighting occurred.

All this time General Summer had commanded the center, owing to General Wheeler's illness, but about 11:30 General Wheeler started on the two miles journey to the front in an ambulance. About half way to the front he met a number of litters bearing wounded. The veteran, under protest by the surgeons, immediately ordered his horse, and after personally assisting the wounded into the ambulance mounted and rode onward. The men burst into frantic cheers, which followed the general all along the line. By noon, although very ill, General Wheeler had established headquarters at the extreme front and centre of the line, and still holds his position.

The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank, and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other

points on the line, and General Chaffee's brigade was the first to cross the little San Juan River close to the line of outer fortifications.

At 2 o'clock Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed on past it and it was theirs at any time they chose to march into it. At that hour General Shafter, whose headquarters for the day had been three miles to the rear, went forward to assume personal command of the operations. Some surprise is expressed that he did not wait for the siege guns before beginning the final attack, as these guns are still on the beach at Baiqui. He decided yesterday that they were unnecessary, and determined to strike at once.

The only movement of the day which did not meet with success was General Duffield's attempt to occupy the seavillage of Aguadores. The New York, Suwanee and Gloucester shelled the old fort and the rifle pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity and bowled over the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag, but owing to the broken railroad bridge, General Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town, and were compelled the go back to Juragua. It is probable that an effort will be made tomorrow to repair the bridge and a complete movement attempted.

Gen. Wheeler, who made a reconnaissance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines near Santiago Tuesday, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view through the luxuriant tropical foliage, dismounted and climbed a tree. A Major General in the forks of a tree, surveying the Spanish outposts through his field glasses, was a spectacle that gave some idea of the wonderful energy of the dashing ex-Confederate cavalry leader. This feat of agility in a man sixty-two years of age put to blush many a younger officer in his staff.

CANDIDATES.

The Fee is Five Dollars. Insurance, Ten Dollars.

For Congress.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Second Congressional District, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Respectfully, W. T. TALBERT.

For State Senate.

The friends of Hon. John C. Sheppard present his name to the voters of Edgefield county for the State Senate. He will abide the results of the primary and support its nominee.

The Hon. T. H. Rainford is hereby announced as a candidate for the unexpired term of J. M. Gaines in the State Senate. His record in the lower House for five years proves him to be a wise and prudent legislator, capable of taking care of the interests of his constituents. We pledge him to abide the result of the primary election.

For House of Representatives.

We are requested by the friends of M. P. Wells, Esq., to announce him for the House of Representatives. He will abide the results of the primary and support the nominee.

Dr. W. P. Timmerman is announced as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

The friends of N. G. Evans, Esq., respectfully announce him for the House of Representatives. He will abide the results of the primary and support all its nominees.

The many friends of P. E. Mayson, Esq., respectfully present his name to the Democratic voters of Edgefield county for a seat in the House of Representatives, and respectfully solicit their support. He will abide the result of the primary election and support the nominees of the party.

For County Treasurer.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer. I will abide the result of the primaries and support all the nominees of the party.

For County Auditor.

I am a candidate for the office of County Auditor, and respectfully solicit the support of Edgefield democrats. I will abide the results of the primary and support the nominees of the party.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Auditor. I will abide the results of the primary and support the nominees of the party.

For County Supervisor.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination to the office of County Supervisor at the ensuing Democratic primary election. The cordial support of my fellow citizens is respectfully solicited.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Supervisor of Edgefield county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

I am a candidate for the office of County Supervisor, and will abide the result of the primary election and support the nominees of the party.

I am a candidate for County Supervisor. I will abide the result of the primary election and support the nominee.

For Judge of Probate.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate of Edgefield county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary election, pledging myself to abide by the results and support the nominees of the party.

For Superintendent of Education.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Superintendent of Education, and pledge myself to abide results of the primary.

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Twenty years is a long time. This is true in life insurance, as well as in other business transactions. Nearly all life insurance policies are contracts for a period of twenty years. They are made so by insurance companies to supply the needs of the insuring public. When a man takes a whole-life, twenty payment life or twenty-year bond, he considers its cost to him during twenty years, and the settlement which he can make at the end of twenty years. Experience and statistics prove that only a small percentage of policies are continued longer than the twenty-year period.

Men take on large lines of insurance from age 30 to 40. The ensuing twenty years cover the period when their families are growing up and being educated; it also covers the period of their greatest business activity. It covers the time when their families and business interests require the greatest amount of protection. A man's requirements are not the same at 60 years that they are at 40 years. His family has grown up, his business conditions have changed, or the necessity for insurance has disappeared.

In view of these facts, The Provident Savings issues a policy at a fixed rate for twenty years, which includes only the cost of protection for that time. The premiums on this policy are less than one-half the premiums charged for a twenty-payment life. If a man waits insurance for protection only, this policy will supply his wants admirably. He is not obliged to make a deposit with an insurance company for a future which he may never reach; especially when he has need for this deposit, and more, too, in his business.

To illustrate this Policy, we will give the figures. A man at 30 takes one of these Policies for \$1,000 at the regular term rates of \$14.91 per annum for twenty years. This policy can be continued, after twenty years, without medical re-examination, at rates for the age then attained.

D. R. DURISOE, SPECIAL AGENT, EDGEFIELD, S. C. Jan. 24, '98.

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