

# The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

## TERMS OF SURRENDER

THE VICTORY AT SANTIAGO GREATER THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED.

Spain's Power in the Entire Eastern Half of Cuba is Crushed—Everything Was Ready for the Final Assault, But the City is Captured Without the Shedding of Blood.

Off Aguadores, July 14, 6 p. m., via Port Antonio, July 15.—Santiago de Cuba was surrendered today. Menaced by the American forces on land and sea, disheartened by past defeats and without hope of victory, General Toral yield his city to save his people.

With the final stroke of the Spanish General's pen, the only stronghold in the province of Santiago has fallen and the power of Spain in eastern Cuba is crushed.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Asso raderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, through Los Palmas Sorin, Alcantara, to Sagna de Tanamo, on the north coast and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned.

Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

### GENERAL SHAFER TALKS OF THE VICTORY.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible but to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardship they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proven himself to be a foeman worthy of any man's steel. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet shelled the enemy's position.

Throughout these periods of truce, General Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being court-martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that personally he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral yesterday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that before noon today a categorical affirmative to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Four lines had been extended until Santiago was surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work. In addition arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago.

## THE END CAME SWIFTLY AND UNEXPECTEDLY.

The end came swiftly and unexpectedly. The Santiago campaign, with its deeds of splendid daring and dark with the record of slaughter, had been believed by many men high in rank to have only just begun. The refusal of the Spanish to surrender has been so emphatic and so recent that both army and navy had forsaken the idea of victory without further bloodshed, and noon today had been set for the final and desperate assault upon the stubborn defenses of the city.

That its fortifications were strong and that its forces were brave all knew, and today had been looked forward to as likely to be the bloodiest in the history of the campaign; and, when soon after 2 o'clock this afternoon Admiral Sampson received by signal the news that General Toral had surrendered, the admiral and his officers scarcely credited the story.

When General Toral on Monday last refused absolutely to consider the terms of unconditional surrender and when General Shafter announced negotiations at an end, it was believed that the taking of the city without further fighting was an impossibility. The artillery of the Federal forces was ordered to be rushed to the front, the investing line was extended to the town completely and every preparation was made for the final assault.

Acting under instructions from Washington, however, General Shafter again proposed surrender, and at a conference yesterday at which General Miles and General Toral were present, it was proposed to allow the Spanish officers to retain their side arms and the American commander offered to return the defeated army to Spain under convoy and parole.

The story of the conference has already been told. General Toral's announcement that the matter would have to be referred to his government convinced the majority of the officers at headquarters that nothing further would come of the negotiations and an order was issued to prepare for a general attack at noon today, at which hour the extended armistice expired.

The men at the front made every preparation for battle, the fleet gathered around the little bay of Aguadores to hurl shells over the hill and into the city, and the combined American forces quietly and grimly awaited the word of General Miles.

But while all these preparations were going forward General Shafter and General Miles were still hard at work in an attempt to avoid the slaughter which must follow an attack.

The telephone and telegraph wires from the front to Jaruco were burdened all the forenoon with messages to and from Washington, and General Toral was busy in communication with either Captain General Blanco or with the government at Madrid.

At about 11 o'clock General Miles sent an aide-de-camp from Jaruco to Rear Admiral Sampson telling him the chances for a surrender were good and that no shots must be fired from the fleet without definite orders from the shore.

As the hour of noon approached, the New York ran close in shore at Aguadores and took up a position in readiness for the expected bombardment of the, to the fleet, hidden city. The Brooklyn ranged in the rear of the New York and the other vessels took up positions assigned to them. The swift little Hist stemmed to Jaruco to await word from General Miles.

Noon came, and although the expected call to quarters was not issued the men lingered anxiously close to their places, eager to begin the work of bombardment. From the bridges of the warships the officers trained their glasses alternately on the signal station ashore and on the fleet of transports off Jaruco, behind which the Hist had disappeared.

# JAMIESON'S Summer Clearance Sale.

The balance of our Spring Clothing, Straw Hats, Ladies' Oxfords, etc., must be closed out. **CLOTHING**

In this department we will show the biggest bargains ever offered to the trade.

\$6.00 Suits cut to \$4.50.

\$8.50 Suits cut to \$6.50.

\$11.50 Suits cut to \$8.75.

Watch our Clothing Window for great values in higher grade suits and odd pants that we will sell for much less than cost to manufacture. We have

## Big Lot of Children's suits

From 50 cts. to \$6 that we will make prices lower than they have ever been sold for before.

The balance of our Straw Hats to be closed at reduced prices.

Our entire stock of Ladies' Oxford Ties to be closed out, ranging in price from 37 cts. to \$2.00.

Our entire stock of Dry Goods must be closed out.

Good Sheetting, 3 1/2 cts.  
Good Shirting Prints, 3 cts.

Checked Homespun, 3 cts.  
Heavy cottons, 10 cts. Regular price, 15 cts.

This sale means spot cash to every one. Come to see us and we will save you money.

# O. M. Jamieson,

The Newberry Clothes Furnisher and Shoe Dealer.

### CONDITIONS OF CAPTULATION.

Shafter's Dispatch to Adj. Gen. Corbin Recites Conditions of the Surrender which were Afterwards Considerably Modified.

Washington, July 16.—The war department today issued the following bulletin:

Playa del Este, July 16, 1898.—Adjutant General, Washington.—Headquarters near Santiago, July 16.—The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agree, with as little delay as possible, to transport all Spanish troops in the district to the Kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy. Officers to retain their side arms, and officers and men retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district. All Spanish forces known as volunteers, munitized and guerrillas, who wish to remain in Cuba, may do so under parole during present war, giving up their arms. Spanish forces to march out of Santiago with honors of war depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await deposition of United States Government, it being understood United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with 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 surrendered, said by Gen. Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about 21,000 according to Gen. Toral.

W. R. SHAFER.

How the Carolina and Minnesota Soldiers Received the Great News. [Special to The State.] Chickamauga, July 14.—Great rejoicing in camp today. The only regret is that South Carolina had no part in the fall of Santiago. At 3 o'clock Col. Alston received the compliments of Gen. Wylie, stating that Santiago had surrendered. The glorious news soon reached the ears of every soldier. The band, heading a column of 1,000 men, cheering at every step, marched across our camp to the entrance of the Minnesota camp, where it halted and played "Yankee Doodle." The Minnesota band played "Dixie," whereupon our boys entered their territory and 2,000 men, loudly cheering, assembled in front of Col. Bobleter's tent. The Carolina band played "Yankee Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner," while the immense crowd of soldiers stood with uncovered heads. The Minnesota boys alternated with "Dixie" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and how they did play "Dixie," and how the crowd did yell. Col. Bobleter then made a very feeling speech, which was responded to eloquently by Lieut. Col. Tillman. After a long time spent in handshaking and in exchanging pledges of eternal friendship the South Carolina boys returned to camp. Private Norris, who was hurt by a mule, is in a critical condition. There has been continuous rain all day, washing the dust and trash into the creeks.

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### BACKER'S ANTISEPTIC.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Robertson & Gilder and W. E. Pelham.

### FINAL REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

An Aggregate of 1,914 Officers and Men Killed, Wounded and Missing—Comparatively Small Number of Fatalities.

Gen. Shafter's Headquarters, July 15, via Kingston, Jamaica, 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 84, 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. Eben Brewer, who was in charge of the postoffice affairs in Cuba and whose headquarters were at Siboney, died on Thursday night after a brief illness.

### Campaign Appointments.

The report of the sub-committee on campaign schedule was adopted as follows. Lancaster, Saturday, July 23. Chester, Monday, July 25. Wimsboro, Tuesday, July 26. Yorkville, Wednesday, July 27. Gaffney, Thursday, July 28. Spartanburg, Friday, July 29. Union, Saturday, July 30. Newberry, Monday, August 8. Laurens, Tuesday, August 9. Greenville, Thursday, August 11. Pickens, Friday, August 12. Walhalla, Monday, August 15. Anderson, Tuesday, August 16. Abbeville, Thursday, August 18. Greenwood, Friday, August 19. Aiken, Monday, August 22. Edgefield, Tuesday, August 23. Saluda, Thursday, August 25. Lexington, Friday, August 26. Columbia, Saturday, August 27.

## THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOAT OVER SANTIAGO

AS THE CATHEDRAL'S CHIMES RUNG OUT THE HOUR ON HIGH NOON.

A Most Inspiring Spectacle Took Place in City of Santiago—Complete Story of the Evacuation by the Spaniards, Whose Arms Were Laid Down, and the Occupation by Our Troops Ending the Santiago Campaign.

Washington, July 17.—The war department posted the following bulletin at 5:15 p. m.:

Santiago de Cuba, July 17. Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.;

I have the honor to announce that the American flag has this instant, 12 o'clock, noon, been hoisted over the house of the civil governor 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 air. Light battery fired salute of 21 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 the harbor. Fighting, as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions 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. SHAFER, Major General.

### THE ARMS SURRENDERED.

Washington, July 17.—At 11:05 o'clock tonight Adj. Gen. Corbin made public the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter:

Headquarters U. S. Army, } Santiago, July 17. }

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in today and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of 15 old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on tomorrow. List of prisoners not yet known.

SHAFER, Major General Commanding.

### THE FIRST DISPATCH.

In Front of Santiago, Sunday, July 17, 10 a. m. (via Guantanamo Bay).—Old Glory is now floating over the fortifications of Santiago.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Spanish troops under command of Gen. Toral left their trenches and marched into the American lines, where, one by one, the regiments laid down their arms. At the same time the Spanish flag was hauled down and the stars and stripes hoisted in its place.

The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them to Spain will be commenced as soon as ships are provided.

The authorities at Washington have been urged to use haste in this matter. It has been suggested to use Spanish transports for this work, fear being expressed that the use of the American vessels would result in rendering them dangerous for use in moving American troops on account of the exposure of the Spaniards to yellow fever.

### NOT NECESSARY TO ENTER.

Washington, July 17.—It is expected by the navy department that but few ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron will enter the harbor at Santiago. Enough vessels will be sent in to put the harbor in condition for naval operation and the needs of American interests.

### GREEN LEAF'S REPORT.

Washington, July 17.—The war department posted the following at 10 a. m., Siboney, via Haiti, July 16. Sternburg, Washington:

Sixteen new cases past 24 hours; one death; sanitation measures rigid. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon.

### WHEAT IN THE SOUTH.

Excellent Food for Reflection for the Farmers.

(Atlanta Journal, 12th.)

Last spring the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin said that southern farmers who, discouraged by the low price of cotton, were going into wheat raising, were jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

Mr. Fred O' of Charlotte, N. C., does not think that this is necessarily so, and in a letter to the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin gives his experience with wheat and cotton. Mr. Oliver says he had cultivated cotton on 200 acres of land for five years past, raising from three-quarters of a bale to a bale to the acre. He had 50 acres in corn which produced 25 bushels per acre.

To produce his cotton crop Mr. Oliver used \$10 worth of fertilizer to the acre, and as he could grow no other crop on that land in the same year he could hardly do more than come out even at the present price of cotton.

By planting wheat on the same land he could raise in addition to wheat a crop of corn, cow peas, Irish or sweet potatoes, or peanuts. Any one of these crops could be harvested in time to plow and sow the land in wheat the same fall.

Last fall Mr. Oliver determined to try his entire 250 acres, which had for years been given up to cotton and corn, in wheat. He wrote his letter to the New York paper before his wheat had been harvested, but after it was mature enough to show about what it would do. He says:

"The whole 250 acres of land mentioned is now in winter wheat, and as 250 acres were last season in cotton the wheat was very late in being sown. Fertilizer to the amount of \$5 per acre was used and drilled in with the wheat. The present condition of this 250 acres is the wonder of the whole farming element of this county, and the present estimates of the yield per acre, provided there is no disastrous weather, is from 30 to 50 bushels; probably 40 bushels will be harvested on the average.

"This wheat crop will produce at least two tons of straw per acre, which will bring \$5 to \$8 per ton.

"The wheat will be followed by a crop of cow peas to make cow pea hay, and by the use of \$5 worth of fertilizer per acre at least three tons of hay can be gathered, which will sell at from \$12.50 to \$15.00 per ton.

"There will be raised on each acre 40 bushels of wheat at \$1 per bushel, \$10; 2 tons straw, \$10; 3 tons cow pea hay, \$35; total, \$55; expense of fertilizer, \$10 per acre for the two crops, same as to raise a bale of cotton that may bring 5 cents per pound, or \$25, or perhaps only 4 cents or \$20, and perhaps at most 8 cents or \$40. The two crops of wheat and cow pea hay can be grown, harvested and sold at no greater expense than necessary to raise a bale of cotton per acre."

This is a remarkable showing, and we do not wonder that Mr. Oliver has strong faith in the possibilities of wheat in the South.

An unusually large quantity of wheat was planted in Georgia this year because of the high price of wheat and the low price of cotton, and we have heard of many farmers in this State who made their wheat crops profitable.

Mr. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe County is a large producer of wheat and makes it pay handsomely. Last year he raised 10,000 bushels of wheat and his crop averaged over 30 bushels to the acre. That would be a good wheat crop in the West.

There are thousands of acres of land in Georgia which will bring fine wheat crops under proper cultivation, and we expect to see a great increase in the wheat production of this State and the entire South.

Mr. Oliver's letter affords excellent food for reflection.

### Butler Complimented.

The presentation to Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, of a fine saddle horse and accoutrements by the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of New York, was a pleasing incident that has attracted favorable comment.

"The last nail in the coffin of sectionalism, if it needed any last nail has been driven," says the New York Mail and Express, "by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Its members have at the same time, presented Major General Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina, with a handsome warhorse, and handsome accoutrements, at Camp Alger, and given to Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant at Chickamauga, a sword richly chased and inscribed, together with belt and epaulettes of his new rank."

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it cures promptly. W. E. Pelham.