

# THE COUNTY RECORD.

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—AT—  
KINGSTREE, SOUTH CAROLINA,  
—BY—  
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The proverbial shrewdness of the Swiss people makes it possible that the little republic may come to own not only the railroads in its own country, but some in the surrounding territory by way of investment.

Irish fishermen are protesting loudly against a proposal to restock certain rivers in the Emerald Isle with salmon from the Rhine. An indignant Celt says in a Dublin paper that the made-in-Germany salmon are "large, coarse, flabby looking fish, with not a spark of sporting nature."

Reports in the society columns of an English newspaper say that "the Lord Mayor of Missouri recently attended his inaugural ball in a Prince Albert coat, white duck trousers, russet shoes, a turn-down collar without a necktie, and pearl-gray gloves, to say nothing of a black dotted white vest."

The bicycle has come to the front once more as a great civilizing influence. It is being ridden by Chinese women in Peking, and it is safe to say that when mothers see with envious eyes the joy of pedaling along a boulevard, rebellion against artificially compressed feet will be declared with promptness and determination.

A notable execution of the oleomargarine laws occurred at Philadelphia recently when the United States District Court sent to jail two men caught in the act of removing the manufacturer's label from packages of oleomargarine, removing the internal revenue stamps, and removing the brand of the word "Oleomargarine."

According to a recent census the population of France is now 38,228,969. Of this number 659,825 are Protestants, namely 572,625 Reformed and 80,000 Lutherans. Before the days of Louis XIV, the Protestant population in France was 2,000,000. In 1756 it had decreased to 400,000. At present there are in the entire country 582 Protestant parishes and 700 Protestant pastors.

The New York Independent says: Where our sympathies must be in the struggle for control in China appears from the protest by the German Minister against the grant by the Chinese Government to a company backed by American money to build a railroad through Shantung. He says that Germany must have the refusal of any contract to build railroads in that province in which they have seized a port. Great Britain says that her only aim is to open China equally to all Nations; and that is all we ask, a fair field and no favor.

## NEW OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN.

### Breeding of Angora Cats Presents Financial Possibilities for Women.

"It is the general opinion of cat fanciers that the culture of Angoras is an occupation which any young woman with a fondness for pets and a little of the commercial instinct may pursue with profit as well as pleasure. It is an occupation in which success does not depend upon a special talent. One cannot succeed in literature, music, the arts, or in teaching, without a course of training and an inborn adaptability, but the rearing of cats calls for no mental preparation, or for any rare power in any particular direction. Capital, however, is necessary. Angora cats bring a good price, and it will cost something to establish a kennel. The amount will depend upon the magnitude of the beginning. One may expend a hundred dollars and secure, perhaps, three choice thoroughbred adults, or at an outlay of twenty-five dollars, or thereabouts, one may purchase a male and a female kitten and rear them herself. The fitting up a suitable kennel need not cost much, but there are important points in the construction and care of the kennel which should not be neglected, and which any owner of Angoras is always ready to explain. The essentials for a successful Angora kennel are not elaborate. Most important is an ample outdoor runway, made of woven wire, with a roof of the same material. This should connect with a cozy house or dormitory. Both apartments should be provided with elevated shelves, as the cats like to sleep as far from the ground as possible. They also enjoy the exercise of jumping up to and down from their elevated perches. Fresh grass and pure milk are absolute necessities. The Angora has been a much-slandered animal. The general public believes it to be delicate in physique and surly and treacherous in disposition. This is as far from the truth as is possible. They are almost uniformly amiable and affectionate in disposition, and possess hardy and vigorous constitutions. They are full of interesting eccentricities, however."—Forest Crissey, in Woman's Home Companion.

# AT WAR WITH SPAIN!

## Blockade of Havana and All the Cuban Ports Followed the Ignoring of Our Ultimatum.

### FIRST SHOT AND CAPTURE

#### The President Signs a Call For One Hundred Thousand Volunteers.

### Blockade of All Cuban Ports Established

The President Decided That Spain Had Given Her Answer in Dismissing General Woodford, and That a State of War Existed Between the United States and Spain—Therefore Orders Were Sent to Rear Admiral Sampson to Move on Havana Immediately—Our First Prize of War—A Spanish Merchantman Nabbed by the Key West Fleet—Her Flag Came Down in Short Order When a Shot From the Nashville Crossed Her Bow—Escorted Into Key West by Our Gunboat—Vessel and Cargo Worth \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Spurning the ultimatum which gave her the choice of peace or war, Spain defiantly threw down the gage of battle, and the United States promptly took it up by ordering the North Atlantic Squadron to Havana at once. The two nations have passed from peace to war. Their flags are now the standards of belligerents, and actual hostilities have taken place.

Though war between the United States and Spain had not yet been formally declared by either Nation, hostilities may be said to have virtually begun with the issue of the President's proclamation announcing a blockade of the principal Cuban ports. To carry out this forcible closure of the ports of Cuba to commerce with the rest of the world the North Atlantic fleet, which had been lying for several months past at Key West, sailed Friday morning to take station off the principal harbors of the island now controlled by the Spanish authorities. Two double-turreted monitors, the Terror and the Puritan, which are scarcely fitted for open sea patrol duty, were left behind at the Key West station, and with them the torpedo-boats Cushing, Dupont and Porter, the dispatch-boat Dolphin, the gunboat Helena and the cruiser Marblehead.

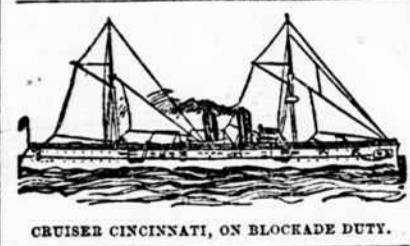
Just before sailing the first organization of the various battalions of marines on the North Atlantic Squadron was formed, and war maneuvers were executed, chiefly that of landing parties in naval engagements. Three hundred and ninety-five marines were in line, under command of Captain Manell C. Goodrell. The ships represented in the order of the companies were: The Indiana, 78; the Helena, 20; the Newport, 12; the Cincinnati, 32; the Marblehead, 31; the Detroit, 19; the Nashville, 16; the Dolphin, 6; the New York, 62; the Mayflower, 16; the Wilmington, 15; the Iowa, 33; the Machias, 13; and the Castine, 12. The full strength of the organization is: Captains, 3; First Lieutenants, 3; Second Lieutenants, 1; First Sergeants, 14; Sergeants, 11; Corporals, 81; musicians, 8, and privates, 384.



TORPEDO BOAT CUSHING.

The squadron, under Rear Admiral Sampson, sailed at 7 o'clock a. m. The following ships were in line: Battleship Iowa; cruisers New York, Detroit, Cincinnati and Montgomery; gunboats Nashville, Wilmington, Castine, Machias and Newport; monitor Amphitrite; torpedo boat destroyer Mayflower; torpedo boats Foote, Porter and Winslow.

The vessels sighted the Cuban coast at 5 o'clock and the blockade of the ports mentioned in the President's proclamation was immediately put in effect. The blockading plan is but a step toward the development of a larger plan. A glance at the map of Cuba, bearing in mind the words of the proclamation of the President, will show at once that the blockade is contrived to oppress Blanco and afford the largest opportunity to Gomez and his insurgent



CRUISER CINCINNATI, ON BLOCKADE DUTY.

hands to assemble in force and contribute their part to the driving out of Spain's forces. The ports on the north side of Cuba, from Cardenas on the west, and Cienfuegos on the south, are those by which only Blanco can expect to secure aid from the sea. The middle section of the island is that in which the Spanish forces have been and are concentrated. All of the far eastern provinces and the extreme west of Cuba are substantially in the hands of the

**First Congressman to Resign.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Representative James B. Campbell, of Illinois, a Democrat, has resigned and reported to the Secretary of War that he will at once raise a regiment and offer its services to the Government. Mr. Campbell is the first member of the present Congress to resign for the purpose of going to war.

**French Fleet to Be Near Cuba.**  
BRESE, France (By Cable).—The naval authorities here have received orders that the French Northern Squadron is to be fitted out and the Atlantic Division is to be kept in constant proximity to Cuba during hostilities.

## THE THEATRE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.



insurgents or abandoned by the Spanish. The ports of those sections will remain uncovered and aid for the insurgents can be run into them without molestation from the vessels of the United States.

Naval officers say that the blockade of Cuban ports is a beautiful piece of strategy. Only about 130 miles of the northern coast is patrolled by the United States vessels, and one port only on the southern coast is guarded by Admiral Sampson's ships. But in the short stretches every port having means of railroad communication with Havana is cut off from communication with the outside world.

On the south coast, only Cienfuegos is blockaded, but Cienfuegos is the only place in that part of Cuba which has direct railroad communication to Havana. The principal places on the northern coast over which a blockade is now maintained are Bahia Honda, Cabanas, Muriel, Jaimanita, Havana, Playa de Bacuranas, Playa de Rincon, Boea de Jaruco, Jesus Nazarena, Matanzas, El Varadero and Jucaro.

### FIRST SHOT OF WAR.

The Nashville Captures the Spanish Steamer Buena Ventura.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The first shot of the war was fired by the gunboat Nashville.

It was a blank shot from a six-pounder directed across the bow of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura. In marine language the shot meant "Halt and hold up your hands." The Buena Ventura held up her hands and hauled down the red and yellow striped Spanish flag that floated over her stern.

The United States blockading fleet was about two miles off Sand Key Light when the Spanish merchantman was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville



BATTLESHIP IOWA. (The most powerful member of Rear Admiral Sampson's blockading fleet).

ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the four-inch gun on the port side at, commanded by Lieutenant Dillingham. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another, closer to her bows, brought her to.

A prize crew under Ensign T. P. Magruder was put aboard. Captain Luacarra, in command of the Buena Ventura, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville brought her prize into this harbor at 11 o'clock Friday morning, and put a prize crew on board.

### SPAIN'S DESPERATE STRAITS.

Great Decline in Her Securities and Her Financial Situation Appalling.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—A royal decree has been gazetted calling out 30,000 men of the reserves of 1897.

All the persons who have been consulted by the Queen Regent have advised a continuance of the Sagasta Cabinet. It is probable, however, that the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, will insist upon resigning in order to take command of a squadron.

Patriotic enthusiasm reigns throughout Madrid and the Spanish provinces. A crowd six thousand strong, carrying flags and shouting "Viva Espana!" "We want war!" and "Down with the Yankees!" burned the Stars and Stripes in front of the home of Senor Sagasta, the Premier, who was enthusiastically greeted.

The most unpleasant feature of the situation is the panic which is prevailing at the Madrid and Barcelona bourses and in financial circles throughout Spain.

Despite the energetic efforts of the leading bankers and the remonstrances of the press, the people have begun in Madrid, and even more in the provinces, to crowd the branch offices of the Bank of Spain to exchange notes for silver, which has long been the only coin of the country.

### FLEET MOVES ON MANILA.

Report That the Philippines Are to Be Attacked by the Americans.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—The American squadron which has been waiting the opening of hostilities at Hong Kong, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, has sailed for Manila, which it will attack. The dispatch adds:

"Three steamers recently purchased by the United States Government will follow the fleet to Manila." "The approaches to Manila are mined." "It is reported here that the priests and the commercial classes in the Philippines are in favor of a peaceful surrender rather than to suffer a bombardment, but that the military are determined to resist."

The cruiser Baltimore joined the Asiatic Squadron, before it sailed from Hong Kong to attack the Philippines.

The Asiatic Squadron consists of seven cruisers, five of which have been at Hong Kong for the last month. The Baltimore, Captain N. M. Dyer; the Boston, Commander B. F. Lambertson; the Olympia, Captain C. V. Gridley; the Petrel, Commander E. P. Wood; the Raleigh, Captain J. B. Coughlan, and the Concord, Commander A. Walker.

### THE FIRST TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Two Battalions of Marines Embark at Brooklyn on the Panther.

New York City (Special).—The first regular troops to embark direct for Cuba were the First and Second battalions, United States Marine Corps.

The auxiliary cruiser Panther left the Brooklyn Navy Yard Friday night, carrying them. Her destination is Matanzas, but she will touch at Hampton Roads and Key West.

The marines were divided into two battalions of three companies each, each company numbering 103 men. Captain Harrington's company is the artillery company, manning four of the field pieces. Two guns are to be kept on the Panther as her armament. The Panther, according to the orders, will be the permanent quarters of the two battalions who are attached to Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson's forces. The total force comprised 618 men.

### Porto Rico in Open Revolt.

St. Thomas, West Indies (By Cable).—A revolution has broken out in the Ponce district of Porto Rico, and there is rioting all through the island. Residents of other countries now in Porto Rico are panic stricken. They feel that there is no

safety in the ports of the island, and they are momentarily expecting bombardment. But when the question of going to the interior arises foreigners face a new danger—that is, the rioters there.

### SAMPSON A REAR ADMIRAL.

Captain Commanding the North Atlantic Squadron Promoted.

President McKinley authorized Captain W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, to hoist the flag of a rear admiral.

By this act the President has made Captain Sampson the senior flag officer of the entire force of war vessels on the North

Atlantic coast. Should Commodore W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron, or Commodore Howell, commanding the Northern Patrol Squadron, fall in with Rear Admiral Sampson's vessels, it will be his duty to report to Rear Admiral Sampson and to carry out any orders that that officer may consider it necessary to give.

In promoting Rear Admiral Sampson the President acted with a view to clearing the situation as it existed in reference to the commanders-in-chief of the squadrons on the North Atlantic coast. Had the rank of Rear Admiral Sampson remained that of a captain he would have been deposed from the position of commander-in-chief immediately upon falling in with the Flying Squadron and Commodore Schley would have had command over the two fleets.

### We Seize Another Ship.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special).—The Spanish passenger steamer sailing from Porto Rico to Havana has been seized by Admiral Sampson's squadron and sent into port here, conveyed by the cruiser New York.

### Blanco's Proclamation.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—General Blanco issued a manifesto declaring that the United States were forcing Spain to war "at a time when they have received from us only proofs of friendship." The General asked all his "fellow-countrymen" to "fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name."

The Government instructed Captain-General Blanco to declare the armistice ended, owing to the decision of the United States to resort to war.

### Ninety Tons of Gold.

Nearly ninety tons of gold have come into this country since the Maine was destroyed in Havana harbor.

## QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH.

Addresses Spanish Parliament With the Young King by Her Side.

### DEFIANCE TO UNITED STATES.

Tells the Spanish Cortes She Has Summoned Them to Defend Spain—Appeals to the Spanish People to Gather Round Her Son's Throne—Gratitude Due the Pope For His Peace Efforts.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The opening of the Spanish Cortes Wednesday was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of Madrid gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied. There was a terrific crush at the entrance leading to the Senatorial seats, many of which were occupied by ladies.

Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building, including the handsomely uniformed Blue Dragoons and the magnificently attired Palace Guards. All the members of the diplomatic corps were present in full dress.

The Queen Regent read the speech from the throne. She referred to the troubles mentioned at the last session of the Cortes, saying they had increased "owing to the attitude of part of the people of the United States in fomenting rebellion," adding that hitherto Spain had submitted "to these threats and injuries, as not being the genuine expression of the American nation, but, becoming national, they would oblige me to break relations with the United States."

Continuing, the Queen Regent remarked that in the supreme crisis the Pope "spoke words of peace, which were hearkened to by my Government, in the firm consciousness of right and in the strict performance of international duties."

Her Majesty added: "Spain's gratitude



QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

is due to the Pope, and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy."

"Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfill the oath I swore in accepting the Regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne and defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation."

The Queen Regent then referred to the trouble in the Philippine Islands, and, continuing, said:

"Although a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our power. With our glorious army, navy and united nation before foreign aggression, we trust in God that we shall overcome, without stain on our honor, the baseless and unjust attacks made upon us."

The Queen Regent read the speech with the little King on her right, amid great enthusiasm.

### AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Cuban Insurgents to Co-operate With 50,000 Good Fighting Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Remarks made by Senator Foraker in the Senate and a conference of General Miles and T. Estrada Palma lead to the belief that the United States Government has virtually recognized the Cuban Republic.



T. ESTRADA PALMA.

At General Miles's conference with Mr. T. Estrada Palma, the Minister of the Cuban Government, plans were discussed by them for a joint campaign between the United States forces and the army of the insurgents. Rifles and ammunition and such other munitions of war as are necessary will be provided by this Government for the use of the insurgents. It is desired to employ these troops in as large numbers as possible on account of their natural ability to endure the climate of Cuba in the rainy season. Minister Palma represented that if the United States would furnish arms the insurgents could place 50,000 good fighting men in the field immediately.

### A Railway Boom.

During the past two months the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received 1110 new box cars, 1239 double hopper gondolas and 224 coke cars of the order of 5150 recently placed with Pullman's Palace Car Company, the Michigan Peninsular Works, the Missouri Car and Foundry Company and the South Baltimore Car Works. Deliveries are being made as rapidly as the cars are completed.

### Beef in Berlin.

The average price of first quality dressed beef in the Berlin market for 1897 was thirteen cents per pound.

## WOODFORD ASKED TO GO.

Spain Sends Our Minister Passports Before He Delivers Ultimatum.

### HOSTILE OUTBURST IN MADRID.

The Spanish Government, Having Received a Copy of the Ultimatum in Advance, Anticipated the Delivery of the Official Communication—Regarded it as a Declaration of Hostilities.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The Spanish Government sent passports to United States Minister Woodford and officially declared that it regarded the American ultimatum as a declaration of war.

General Woodford received President McKinley's ultimatum at midnight Wednesday and decided to deliver it Thursday. Before he could do so he was given his

passports and notified by Spain that diplomatic relations with the United States had been terminated. General Woodford left for Paris after intrusting American interests to the British Embassy. Minister Woodford's delay in delivering the ultimatum is regarded by diplomats as a blunder.

After receiving his passports, General Woodford left his private residence in his own official carriage. His route to the railway station was carefully guarded by police and he had a strong escort of Civil Guards, although very few persons were aware of his departure.

An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civil guards maintained order, while among the crowd moved a large number of private detectives. A detachment of Civil Guards accompanied General Woodford to the frontier.

The retiring Minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued. When the crowd was thickest about him General Woodford forced his way through, and, approaching Colonel Gullon, the Chief of Police, shook hands with him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the United States Legation and his (General Woodford's) residence for so many months.

When General Woodford took his seat in the train there was a stir among the spectators and a rush toward the window of the carriage. The Minister sat unaccompanied and dignified. Senor Aguilera, the Civil Governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising head and shoulders above the crowd, in a stentorian voice raised a cheer, which was thrice responded to frantically by the crowd. "Viva Espana!" was shouted throughout the station until the train was fairly outside. This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent up feelings.

The British flag is now flying over the American Legation, which is still guarded by the police. Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, the British Ambassador, called on Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and informed him that the affairs of the American Legation were in his (the Ambassador's) hands. General Woodford was accompanied by his acting private secretary and two servants.

General Woodford Insulted.  
BIARRITZ, France (By Cable).—When the train on which General Woodford was traveling reached Valladolid a mob attempted to storm it.

The crowd shouted "Death to the Yankees!" and broke the windows of the cars. The civil guard came to the rescue and dispersed the mob with difficulty.

When the train neared the French frontier an attempt was made to arrest General Woodford's private secretary on the ground that he was a Spanish citizen.

General Woodford protested against the proceedings and the authorities desisted.

### Violent Scenes in Madrid.

A Mob Smashes the American Eagle on the Equitable Building.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—Enthusiastic processions are now moving through the principal streets. A mob gathered in front of the building of the Equitable Insurance Company and insisted upon the removal of the American eagle, which was thrown down and smashed in bits. The fragments were then carried through the streets by a cheering, yelling mob to the Military Club, where the members applauded the balcony and, enthusiastically cheered the demonstrators, shouting "Viva Espana!" and "Down with the Yankees!" The police mixed with the crowd and allowed the demonstrations to go on without restraint.

The Civil Governor of Madrid, Senor Aguilera, instead of prohibiting, allowed complete liberty of action, mingling among the demonstrators. He was loudly cheered.

Toward midnight the crowd left Atocha street and paraded several thoroughfares, sacking shops owned by Americans, or where American goods were displayed. Among the places wrecked was the office formerly occupied by Dr. Tinker, a dentist.

### A Company of Cowboys.

The War Department has notified Attorney General Griggsby, of South Dakota, of the acceptance of his proposal to recruit a company of cowboys and has advised him to establish recruiting stations.

### Call For Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Both Houses of Congress adopted the conference report on the Volunteer Army bill, and the measure was signed by the President. It was decided that a call for 100,000 volunteers should be issued.

### Weyer to Command a Corps.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—Bullfights have been arranged in all the large towns, the proceeds to be devoted to the national defence fund. It is still asserted that General Weyer will receive command of an army corps.