

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1849.

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THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

THE TROOPS BEING SENT TO THE HILLS.

STRAINED RELATIONS BE- TWEEN AMERICAN AND CUBAN ARMIES.

Santiago de Cuba, July 18, via Kingston, Ja. July 19.—Strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the American troops in front of Santiago de Cuba were made so soon as the city surrendered, and for the past 36 hours our soldiers have been sent as rapidly as possible to the hills north of the city, where new camps have been established.

Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary conditions of the camps, especially in the case of troops which are expected to take part in the expedition to Porto Rico. Of the regiments here only those which are not in the slightest degree infected will be allowed to go to Porto Rico. The others will remain here for the present, encamped on the heights north of Santiago.

Two immune regiments from New Orleans and Mobile are expected here daily and upon their arrival they will be sent to the city.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time, and it is believed the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to other localities and the extra precautions which are being taken.

Gen. Wheeler's cavalry division is practically free from sickness, and probably will be allowed to go to Porto Rico, to take part in the campaign.

A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the American officers and men is the increasing strained relations between the Americans and Gen. Garcia's Cuban soldiers. Indeed the situation has now reached a point where there is practically no communication between the armies and their relations border on those of hostility rather than the relations which one would suppose should exist between allies.

After Gen. Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban junta enter the city of Santiago, deep mutterings were heard among Gen. Garcia's men. It was evident the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder, as they had in succession sacked Baiquiri, Siboney and El Caney. Consequently their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city upon Gen. Toral's surrender. On Friday last Castillo, a brother of Gen. Demetrios Castillo, went to Gen. Shafter's headquarters in order to ascertain the cause of this, to the Cubans, inexplicable resolution.

"Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies?" he asked. "The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied Gen. Shafter. "We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city nor will any American soldier. The government of the city is a matter for the people to decide. When the American army leaves it, I presume it will be turned over to you, but not until then."

Castillo, who came direct from Gen. Garcia's camp, did not attempt to conceal his chagrin.

The Cuban soldiers now fully realize that there is a rising sentiment against them in the army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass, logging their bacon and hard tack into the woods. Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed toward them at first has now turned into contempt, for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked. The correspondent for the Associated Press who sends this

dispatch saw a group of Cubans refuse point blank to aid in building roads, and, during the two days' heavy fighting, while they were loitering in the rear, our surgeons sought in vain to secure assistance from them, even to cut poles for improvised litters for our wounded.

Hundreds of such instances are being told around the camp fires, until the name of Cuban is usually wreathed with camp profanity and very rarely is a kind word spoken of them. In fact, in some quarters there is a disposition to prophesy an early collision between our men and the Cubans.

Gen. Shafter, yesterday morning, sent an invitation to Gen. Garcia to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago, but the Cuban general showed his resentment by sending a reply which amply confirmed the course which he and his ragged, ignorant soldiers have followed during the weeks of hard fighting and campaigning which have resulted in the fall of Santiago. He declined the invitation, said he hated the Spaniards, and added that he did not want to be where any of them were.

Since that time the Cubans have remained in their camp, eating American rations and our troops have no communication with them.

The question has arisen between the army and navy officials as to the disposition to be made of the half a dozen large merchant steamers which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender. Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in the city to-day on the Vixen and claimed the steamers were prizes of the navy. He was also desirous of placing prize crews on board of them. Gen. Shafter, however, refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claim. He declared the steamers with everything else in Santiago had surrendered to him. The question, apparently is still undecided, but at any rate, the admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

Spanish Auxiliary Cruiser Destroyed.

Key West, Fla., July 19.—The Spanish Trans Atlantic San Domingo, of 5,500 tons, was totally destroyed by the little auxiliary gunboat Eagle on July 12, off Cape Francis. This intelligence was brought here to-day by the Nashville, which came up after the attack and found the Spanish ship burned and smashed on the reefs.

The affair offers a striking commentary on the difference between American and Spanish spirit. The San Domingo had two 5-inch guns mounted and loaded, her magazines were open and it only remained to train her guns and fire them to blow the Eagle out of the sea. But the latter, with her comparatively feeble battery of 6 pounders, steamed to within two miles of the enemy and pounded shot after shot into her until she turned and, in a desperate attempt to get into the narrow channel, grounded on the reef without having tried to return the American fire.

Seventy shots were fired by the Eagle and nearly all took effect. When the Spanish ship went ashore a river steamer came out and took off her officers and crew. Then the Eagle sent a crew to board her, and there were shouts of surprise when the big guns were discovered. She also carried in her hold two 12 inch guns.

The cargo was largely of grain and food supplies. Fifty head of cattle were penned on the decks. She had been drawing 24 feet of water and went aground in 20. The Eagle's men decided that she was too far gone to be floated, and, after shooting the cattle, they set fire to her and watched her destruction.

The same steamer again ran out to try to get off some of the cargo, but was baffled by the flames. The San Domingo burned for three days and was left a charred and misshapen wreck. She was one of the best steamers of the enemy and had been used as an auxiliary cruiser.

According to the San Domingo's papers she was bound from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for New York via Savannah, but of course being a regular Spanish liner, the mention of New York in her manifest is a palpable subterfuge, the intention having been to gain some Cuban port and to put the guns and provisions in the hands of the beleaguered Spaniards. With the Montevideo she slipped out of Habana harbor and got away about a month ago when the blockade had been weakened by utilizing the ships of the station as convoys for troopships to Santiago. Notice to watch for her had been sent to all the ships of the squadron and no vessel could have escaped the fate which befell her.

The "White" runs light. The "White" sews right.

MUST BE SURE OF PORTO RICO.

NO BLUNDERS OR OVER SIGHTS TO BE MADE THIS TIME.

Washington, July 20.—The war and navy departments are now engaged in making all of the arrangements for the dispatch of the Porto Rican expedition and Watson's Eastern squadron.

Gen. Miles' expected departure was again deferred. The explanation given was that there was difficulty experienced at Santiago in securing the naval convoy for the expedition. It is known however, in addition, that the President himself has restrained Gen. Miles to the extent of adjuring him in earnest terms not to commit the folly of starting for Porto Rico without the most complete preparation. The Government has profited by the lessons taught by the Santiago expedition. Aside from the actual loss of life that might be expected to result from a badly calculated start, it is realized that our relations with some of the European Powers would be impaired, in a small measure at least, by the adverse moral effect created by anything approaching a defeat for the American arms at this stage of the war. Therefore, it is certain that, so far as the department can prevent it, Gen. Miles' soldiers will not run short of food, nor tents to protect them from the tropical rains, nor of the means of transportation that were so deficient at the beginning of the Santiago movement.

WAITING ON SAMPSON.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Alger said to-night that he expected Gen. Miles, one brigade of infantry and some artillery would leave Cuba immediately, under convoy of a strong naval squadron, for the invasion of Porto Rico. He expressed the hope and belief that the troops were already en route to Porto Rico. Most of them had been on board transports for several days, and the situation was becoming trying for them.

Secretary Alger said there had been no delay in the embarkation of the troops, and that so far as the war department and Gen. Miles were concerned the expedition had been in readiness for several days. Orders were sent to-day to Admiral Sampson to start at once with his fleet for the landing place in Porto Rico which has been determined upon by the war authorities.

No information could be obtained at the war department to-night as to whether the fleet had actually sailed.

GEN. MILES'S REPORT.

Gen. Miles reported this afternoon that he had with him ten transports, which, it is presumed, have aboard several thousand soldiers, although at least two of them are filled with equipment. The men aboard ship are suffering from delay precisely as did the soldiers who lay in Tampa Bay before the departure of the Shafter expedition. Inquiry made at the navy department to ascertain where the delay had arisen in securing convoys was met with the statement that the orders to Admiral Sampson in this matter were very general. He was simply directed by the department to furnish a convoy, and it was assumed that he would confer with Gen. Miles as to the number and character of the vessels required for that purpose. As the campaign from a naval point of view is to be principally a land movement, the naval officers do not believe a very extensive convoy is necessary.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

According to the calculations at the navy department Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite should now be reinforced by the coast defence vessel Monterey, which, with her tender and collier, the Brutus, has now been about twenty days out from Honolulu. With the addition of this fine and powerful monitor Dewey will be able amply to take care of himself so long as the naval forces in the Philippines are maintaining the relative proportion they now occupy. However the disclosure by the State department of the lack of foundation for sensational stories of strained relations with Germany has largely abated the anxiety entertained at the navy department as to Dewey's position at Manila.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Dr Greenleaf's last report to Secretary Alger from the American army at Santiago came this afternoon, and was to the effect that while the yellow fever was widely spread among the troops, it was of a very mild type. Gen. Duffield, who has been suffering from the disease, was reported to be improving yesterday.

The open statement from the Cuban legation here to-day, made to the war department officials, that they were prepared to accept as proper the programme laid down by Gen. Shafter for the government of affairs at Santiago, is but a prelude, it is hoped, to instructions from that body to the Cuban generals in the field that will tend to prevent conduct calculated to jeopardize the relations between the American and Cuban soldiers.

MANILA READY TO SURRENDER.

Upon Real Show of Force Spanish Flag Will be Hauled Down.

Vancouver, B. C., July 29.—According to advices brought by the Empress of India from Hong Kong, the chief news of the movement is that Manila is ready to surrender. Not that the archbishop and captain general are going to voluntarily capitulate before they are compelled to do so, but that the backbone of resistance is unquestionably broken and upon a real show of force and intention to bombard the town, if the officials do not give in, the Spaniards will haul down the flag. Intimations to this effect are received from many sources.

The correspondent of the Hong Kong Press writing under date of June 23d, says the chief subject of discussion in Manila, in Cavite and in the American fleet, is the meaning of the appearance five German men of war and one transport or supply vessel in port.

I have just interviewed a leading Englishman here on the subject. He unhesitatingly informed me that all foreigners regard it as a remarkable demonstration.

"I am sure," he continued, "that the Spaniards have received encouragement from such a naval display. A Spaniard told me that the coming of a large German squadron was construed by him and leading Spanish officials as a direct act of friendly interest and warning towards the Yankees that they could not go too far. Now when a Spaniard of influence as this man was, will talk like that, I think it is high time to ascertain what the Germans mean by appearing here in such force."

GERMANY'S INTEREST.

"I am familiar," my informant continued, "with all the German interests in Manila and my relations with the Germans are very agreeable, and I am positive that one German cruiser would be fully able to protect them to every extent they required."

Further details of the great fight of May 1st filter through some high officials of Manila as time passes. It now appears, according to authentic information in the hands of Consul Williams, that out of 491 men on the Reina Christina, 364 were killed. Only 171 left the ship. An officer who was aboard and now in prison, tells me that one could not step a foot in any direction on her decks without coming in contact with pieces of flesh or dead bodies. Such was the power of the American guns and the skill of the American gunners.

Manila papers continue to publish monstrous stories about the Americans and do not hesitate to empty the most contumacious epithets, all of which are whetting the appetites of the Spaniards to get even with them for uncalled for insults.

More seizures of arms are reported from Hong Kong. It is suspected that the arms and ammunition were to be shipped to the Philippines. The seizure consists of half a million rounds of Mauser ammunition, 208 breech-loading Mauser rifles and 112 muzzle-loading Enfield rifles.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF TORAL.

Madrid, July 20.—A semi-official note has been published here explaining the circumstances, from a Spanish standpoint, of the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. It declares that the letter which Gen. Toral is alleged to have written to Gen. Shafter is "apocryphal, as the telegraphic version contains a statement which it is impossible for Gen. Toral to have made, because it is untrue that his Government authorized him to capitulate."

The note continues: "What happened was that the war minister recently received two telegrams from Captain General Blanco. The first described Gen. Toral's position, which was most pitiful because of the want of provisions and ammunition. It also detailed the enemy's proposals. In the second telegram Captain General Blanco gave the terms of the capitulation, and requested instructions. The war minister replied to both by telling Captain General Blanco to leave every initiative to Gen. Toral, for it was impossible to recommend any other line of conduct. Gen. Toral accordingly acted as he thought advisable, and would explain before a Court-martial the motives which induced him to capitulate."

Monroe Doctrine Monomaniacs.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Professor Goldwin Smith says an American naval expedition against the Spanish coast would violate the Monroe doctrine. When Uncle Sam is at war he will chase the enemy all over the earth, and if Monroe were alive, he would join in.

A SINGULAR WAR CONTRACT.

SPANISH COMPANY EM- PLOYED TO TAKE PRIS- ONERS TO SPAIN.

Washington, July 20.—Arrangements were practically concluded by the government to night for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain.

The contract was awarded to the Spanish Transatlantic Company, represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man and \$55 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis, as provided for in the government's advertisement for bids.

The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from to-morrow, (the 21st instant) two in seventeen days from to-morrow, and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in twenty one days from to-morrow.

Two days ago Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation of troops in the quartermaster's department of the army, went to New York to consult with shipping companies concerning the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago. Bids, which he had previously advertised for, were opened at the Army Building in New York to-day. Col. Hecker returned to Washington this evening. To-night he had a conference at the war department with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster General Luddington and Adj. Gen. Corbin. Three bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Spanish Transatlantic Company finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made. On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers it will cost the government \$535,000 to transport the prisoners.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned probably entirely by Spanish crews. It was remarked to night, as one of the curious developments of the war, that the United States Government should enter into a friendly contract with a company many of whose vessels are auxiliaries of the Spanish navy, and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

Watson's Scare Squadron.

LONDON CHRONICLE SUGGESTS THAT IT IS INADVISABLE TO SEND IT.

London, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning: "As strong supporters and sincere well-wishers of the United States, we suggest a reconsideration of the decision to send Commodore Watson to Europe. It could not materially harm Spain, and would only be likely to reunite the Spaniards into an impervious obstinacy of endurance, and a determination to suffer to all lengths. That is their national character. It was that that baffled Napoleon, who had land forces to overrun the whole country; while at every point an American fleet could touch there would be danger of European complications."

Absent-Minded Memory of Other Days.

The New York Journal's correspondent says to the splendid generalship of Joe Wheeler, as much as to any other cause, is due the repeated successes of the American forces around Santiago. The camp there, he says, is ringing with praise of Wheeler, and at the same time a good story of his words during a desperate charge last week is going the rounds. As he was leading the Seventy-first New York, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and a strong force of regulars up a high hill at San Juan, storming a large body of Spaniards, who were strongly entrenched, the attacking party began to waver under a fierce fire from Gatling guns and strong field pieces. Wheeler saw his men waver and began shouting at the top of his voice, while the guns were roaring and the small arms rattling:

"Steady, boys! Come on, now! The Yankees are giving way! Look, there they go! The Yankees are leaving their guns!" Suddenly catching himself, he cried out, even more vigorously, "Damn it, I mean the Spaniards are running. Go for 'em boys!"

Despite the hail of Mauser and Springfield bullets, the rain of shrapnel and Gatling fire, the soldiers laughed at their old general's absent-minded memory of other days. But they did "go for 'em." Instantly the wavering line took on a new confidence, the gap closed, and in 20 minutes San Juan was ours.

Shafter in Battle.

In a Tent Having His Head Rubbed While the Fight- ing Was Hottest.

When I got to Shafter's headquarters I found the general reclining on an army cot under the shade of a tree. The battle was on at its fiercest. Two orderlies were rubbing the general's head. He seemed almost overcome by the heat and exertion. Shafter weighs about 300 pounds and is practically incapacitated for hard campaigning. Soldiers going by asked who that wounded officer was who was being given such distinguished treatment. Shafter on a horse is a wonderful creation. His paunch of generous proportions hangs over the pommel of the saddle like a small balloon concealed under his vest. Shafter suffers severely. His physical development makes him irritable and peevish in the presence of anxiety and discomfort. The man is brave enough but he is not the man for Cuban campaigning. If the war continues, the government will have to recognize this and put a younger and more active general. Lawton, Chaffee or Young would fill the bill.

Orderlies were dashing up with dispatches which Shafter had read to him. Men were dying by the hundreds. The battle was not going well for us, if our losses were any indication. I saw Shafter call for a horse. He was gone for about fifteen minutes during the afternoon. As far as I know, the rest of the day he remained in his camp, which was from two to three miles from the first line of fire.

That night there was indignation and cursing around headquarters. When the list of the dead and wounded began to come in the military officers swore frightfully. Major Grossbeck, adjutant for Shafter, came over to the newspaper men and almost wrung his hands. The major did not swear himself, but he was about the only one who did not.

"Now we got it, now we got it!" said an officer. "Here we have been praying for ten years for the government to give us smokeless powder, but they have not done it. We were living marks for the enemy because we had the old style powder. Our government was too stingy to buy it. The Spaniards use the smokeless powder and we could not locate them without losing fearfully. Here was that Spaniard who had the rapid fire gun in the church steeple at El Caney. This fiend virtually mowed down our men. We could not tell where the fire came from. We looked at the trees and everywhere, but it was no use. We ought to have had fifty more pieces of artillery, but there are not that many guns in the country. What a shame to go into war unprepared. Then they ask us to go and take a fortified city and take stone forts with infantry. It is nothing more nor less than murder. They rushed us into this thing; made us go before we were ready, and now we get the reward."

The reports from the various division and brigade commanders were brought in by orderlies and read by a lantern to the general, who still clung to his couch.—Morton Smith in Atlanta Journal.

Come and see us before buying or trading. We can please you with a White-Randee. Wisdom to-day means comfort to-morrow. To prove it buy a "White" and use it. To see is to try, to try is to buy the "White."

It is said that in all Venezuela there is but one paper that does not side with Spain in this war, and that is a paper owned and edited by an Englishman. The only effect this will have will be to show the baseness and ingratitude of the galoots who were fawning upon and flattering us a few years ago and singing our praises because, at the peril of war, we interfered to protect them from demands made upon them by the British government.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
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Absolutely Pure