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If propriety forbids going about in shirt sleeves, remember the next best thing to no coat at all is an unlined one. Unlined, extremely light-weight SERGE—low priced. That's a combination hard to beat.

Double Breasted Serge Coats
At \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Complete Suits
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ALPACA COATS from \$1.00 up—Cut price.

We had made about six dozen Colored Shirts of Madras cloth. Bright, attractive colors, sizes 14 to 16 1-2, price 95c. But usage said they were too "loud," too "flashy," and usage doesn't seem to change her mind—we still have the Shirts. To-day we mark them 69c.

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THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

War, War, War!

We are at war with—
HIGH PRICES
AND
CHEAP STUFF,
AND OUR
PRICES AND QUALITY WILL WIN!

OUR REPAIR SHOP IS COMPLETE.

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ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.
Wall Paper is Unsanitary.
Kalsomine is temporary, rots, rubs off and Scales.
ALABASTINE forms a pure and permanent coating and does not require to be taken off to renew from time to time. Is a dry powder. The latest make being adapted to mix, ready for use, with Cold Water. Can be easily brushed on by any one. Made in white and twelve fashionable tints. ALABASTINE is adapted to all styles of plain and relief decorating.
ASK YOUR PAINT DEALER FOR CARD OF TINTS.
If not for sale in your town, write us for name of nearest dealer.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
ALL COLORS KEPT IN STOCK BY
EVANS PHARMACY.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERED.

How it Was All Arranged on Thursday Afternoon.

With the United States troops before Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 6 p. m., via Kingston, July 15, 12:15 p. m.—The reverse to the Spanish arms in Eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island.

Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with Gen. Shafter this afternoon, at which Gen. Miles was present.

The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accept the news with heartfelt relief.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the 4th corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Aserraderos, 18 miles west of Santiago, through Dos Palmas, Palmas Soriana, Alcantara, to Sagua 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.

Gen. 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 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 hardships 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 proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel."

"The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of Gen. Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce Gen. 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 they could die if necessary obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by Gen. Shafter with Gen. Toral yesterday that the American General made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease, and that before noon to-day a categorical affirmation 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. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded, and our light batteries had been 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 Spanish batteries, opposite Morro Castle, were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city, and Gen. Lawton's division at the same time was to fall on the enemy's left flank, under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enveloped their lines and have driven them into the city.

Gen. Toral must have realized that he was trapped, and that to hold out longer meant a useless sacrifice of his men; but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms Gen. Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock he sent a communication to Gen. Shafter, enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of Eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid Government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid.

At the same time Captain General Blanco authorized Gen. Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners to meet like commissioners on the American side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the force under his command on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely, Robert Mason, the British vice consul, Gen. Toral's chief of staff, Col. Fontaine, and Gen. Escarajoa.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the

terms agreed to by the commissioners and Gen. Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and together with Gen. Miles and their staffs he rode to the front. At Gen. Wheeler's headquarters Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles, Col. Maus and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches with a flag of truce to the mango tree under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by Gen. Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

Gen. Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs or to detract in the least from the glory of Gen. Shafter's achievement.

Gen. Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

After parleying, Gen. Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Captain Gen. Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting Gen. Shafter complimented Gen. Toral very highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to Gen. Lawton and to Gen. Kent and to the brigade commanders. A scene of general rejoicing followed.

Gen. Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately appointed General Wheeler, Gen. Lawton and Captain Miles to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by Gen. Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding anyone, soldier or civilian, from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present.

The order as to the Cubans is very specific. The have shown a disposition to loot every and any place. But they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetite for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines as in individual cases is most practicable.

The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops. The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army especially from the dreaded contagion.

It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole.

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef was served.

Then Gen. Shafter appointed Col. Astor and Capt. McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a noisy demonstration, but Gen. Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Col. Astor and Capt. McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out in wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

Gen. Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, and the supply ships, to enter, and that the railroad from Sioney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation.

Gen. Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food. It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the entrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city.

Our Commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

Gen. Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening and went aboard the Concha. On the wharf Gen. Miles said: "Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by us. The surrendered carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west to a line drawn from Aserraderos on the south coast to Sagua on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included."

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once, and a commission of six, three from each

side, will meet this afternoon to arrange details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time until they are needed for service elsewhere. "I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so."

OLD GLORY FLOATS OVER SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Noon—Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and Gen. Toral and his staff by one hundred picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes. Gen. Shafter returned to Gen. Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. Gen. Shafter and his escort, accompanied by Gen. Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.

The city had been sacked before they arrived by the Spaniards. At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted with twenty-one guns by Capt. Capron's battery.

At the same time all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.

The 13th and 9th regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

CEREMONIES IN THE CITY.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday 17—1 p. m.—The American flag is floating in triumph over the Governor's palace at Santiago de Cuba. Gen. McKibbin has been appointed temporary military Governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A concourse of ten thousand people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the plaza De La Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic Cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas—the club of San Carlos, on the other—a building of much the same description—is the cafe De La Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the 9th infantry, headed by the 6th cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the 2d cavalry, with drawn sabres, under command of Capt. Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of Gen. Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Capt. McKittrick, Lieut. Milec and Lieut. Wheeler; immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend, "Vive Alfonso XII." All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chiming of the old cathedral rang out the hour of twelve the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Capt. McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Capt. Capron's battery, firing a salute of twenty-one guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our ears came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops. The infantry came to "order arms," a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly Gen. McKibbin called for three cheers for Gen. Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, Gen. Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of Gen. McKibbin.

PROGRESS OF THE SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—At 11:05 o'clock to-night Adjt. Gen. Corbin made public the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter:

Headquarters United States Army, Santiago, July 17.—Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: My ordinance officers report about 7,000 rifles and 600,000 cartridges turned in to-day.

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 fifteen old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

Major-General Commanding. START FOR PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Porto Rico expedition has started on its mission to capture that island. General Miles, leading the expedition, left Albany, Cuba, to-day with four batteries of artillery and a few seasoned troops. Two brigades now at Charles-

ton are embarking on transports to-night. All the force at Tampa, 1,300 strong, are embarking. Artillery will be put aboard the ships as rapidly as the transports can be gotten there. General Brooks will take the first and second divisions of his corps at Chickamauga to Porto Rico.

STATE NEWS.

—A Teachers Institute will be held in Wallhalla from August 1st to 6th.

—The Court of General Sessions convened in Greenville last Monday.

—The crop reports from every section of the State is very encouraging.

—John C. Sheppard announces himself a candidate for the State senate from Edgefield.

—Rev. John O. Wilson has been appointed Presiding Elder of the Columbia District, to succeed the late Rev. J. Walter Dickson.

—Charleston will invite the Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy to hold their annual reunions in that city next year.

—Heavy rains have visited all parts of the State during the past week, and in some places the precipitation was heavier than it has been for several years.

—Governor Ellerbe has granted a full pardon to Policeman Campbell, of Spartanburg, the slayer of J. A. Pettigrew, a drummer, and for which he was tried, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced last June to two years in the public works of Spartanburg county.

—The board of trustees of the South Carolina College, at its last meeting elected to the chair of ancient languages in that institution Prof. C. W. Bain, as professor of English. Prof. G. A. Wauchope, lately of the University of Iowa. These gentlemen will cast lot among the people of this State.

—Commissioner Vance gives notice to all the druggists throughout the State that he has raised the price of alcohol from \$2.50 to \$2.60 a gallon in small quantities, and in barrel lots from \$2.40 to \$2.45 a gallon. The raise is due to the advance in the market during the last sixty days of 12 cents a gallon.

—The award for the publication of the Southern Christian Advocate for four years from January 1st, 1899, has been made to the Columbia State, which was the lowest bidder. Eight bids were considered by the Publishing Committee, and the contract was given to The State because it was much below any other contestant.

—During a very severe electric storm recently there were a number of casualties near Plantersville. On Sandy Island one negro was killed; on upper Waccamaw three negroes were severely shocked, on lower Waccamaw near Georgetown one negro was killed, two shocked, on Pee Dee one ox was killed and a negro shocked.

—The cotton ginners in and around Barnwell will have their presses altered to pack the growing crop into standard sized bales, 54x24 inches. While the bales will not be quite as heavy they will be of improved size and the better protected from the weather and dirt, and the saving in freights alone ought to be 75cts for each bale for the farmer's pocket.—Barnwell People.

—Mr. J. L. Price, of McCormick, was in the city Monday and paid the *Index* a pleasant call. He gives an encouraging report of the work at the old Dorn gold mine. The Lessees, Dunlap & Beggs, are meeting with much success. Week before last they took out \$1,500 worth of gold. They are working from 15 to 25 hands at present, but will put on a larger force later. It is also their intention to purchase new and improved machinery.—Greenwood *Index*.

—In February, 1896, Charles P. Barrett, an attorney at Spartanburg, S. C., was convicted in the United States District Court on the charge of defrauding the United States Government and using the mail to defraud citizens, and was sentenced by his Honor W. H. Brawley to eighteen months in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. From the sentence Barrett appealed. Now more than two years after the sentence the Court of Appeals has handed down a decision affirming the judgement below and Barrett is in the Spartanburg jail, from whence he will be taken to Columbus, Ohio, to serve his eighteen months sentence in the penitentiary.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

—Fire at Marion recently destroyed property to the value of \$11,550.

—During court in Yorkville last week a jury returned the following so-called verdict: "We agree to disagree." The judge sent them back into the jury room and made them apologize.

—An eminent Italian doctor has been experimenting with the inhalation of petroleum fumes in cases of whooping cough, and has obtained good results.

—The marigold is a little weather prophet. If the day is going to be fine the flower opens about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon; but if wet weather is in store the marigold does not open at all.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TREASURER.

WILLIAM L. BOLT, the ex-Sheriff, is hereby announced as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election. JAS. M. PAYNE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary. R. E. PARKER.

The friends of L. O. WILLIFORD, Esq., of Rock Mills Township, respectfully nominate him as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

BROWN A. WILLSON, of Balton, who for the last nineteen years has been Railroad Agent there, announces himself as a candidate for Treasurer of Anderson County, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR.

The friends of OLIVER BOLT respectfully announce him as a candidate for County Supervisor, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election.

I respectfully present myself to the voters of Anderson County for re-election to the office of County Supervisor, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary. W. P. SNEEGROVE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Supervisor of Anderson County, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party. LEVI N. CLINKSCALES, Jr.

FOR SENATOR.

I announce myself a candidate for the State Senate from Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary. JAS. M. SULLIVAN.

FOR HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election. T. T. WAKEFIELD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the result of the Democratic Primary Election. GEO. E. PRINCE.

The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the House of Representatives from Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary. B. C. MARTIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives from Anderson County, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic Primary. R. B. A. ROBINSON.

I announce myself to the voters of Anderson County as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary. J. L. JACKSON.

HON. J. W. ASHLEY is announced as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

I announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary. B. M. RUCKER, Jr.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives from Anderson County, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary. JOHN B. LEVERETT.

I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary. J. A. HALL.

FOR COUNTY SUPT. EDUCATION

LEWIS M. MAHAFFEY is hereby announced as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education for Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary Election. A. W. ATTAWAY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Superintendent of Education, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election. R. E. NICHOLSON.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate, subject to the rules governing the Democratic Primary.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Probate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary. R. Y. H. NANCE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary. R. M. BURRIS.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge for Anderson County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary. J. F. RICE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary. D. H. RUSSSELL.

FOR AUDITOR.

G. N. C. BOLEMAN is respectfully announced as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary Election.

FOR CONGRESS.

JULIUS E. BOGGS, of Pickens, is respectfully announced as a candidate for the Fifty sixth Congress, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

I announce to the voters of the Third Congressional District that I am a candidate for re-election to Congress, subject to the rules of the Democratic party of South Carolina. A. C. LATIMER.