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WAR WITH SPAIN HAS BEGUN

PRESIDENT DECIDES TO CALL FOR 100,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Regular Army Being Rapidly Moved to the South—Spain Does Not Wait for Ultimatum—The Powers Informed of the Intentions of the United States as to neutrals.

Washington, April 21.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by Congress.

The stirring events of yesterday were succeeded today with rapidity by others of equal importance culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron from Havana. This practically is an act of war, so that war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from today, April 21, 1898. Two minutes after the opening of the State department this morning word came from Minister Woodford that the Spanish Government having anticipated and prevented his intention to present the President's ultimatum, he had asked for his passports. The Administration, in a public statement, announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish Government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, and further stated that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as one placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations. Mr. Woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special Cabinet meeting to arrange and outline a plan of campaign or rather to determine how to begin the execution of the plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic board of the army and navy departments. The immediate result was the order for the North Atlantic squadron to begin the blockade of Havana. How much further than this the Cabinet progressed in its deliberations it is not possible to say, for the obvious reason that the time has now come when the interests of the Government require that the movement of ships and troops should be guarded with the greatest care from undue publicity in order to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of the information.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, under Capt. Sampson, makes a splendid array of fine vessels, comprising battle ships such as the Iowa and Indiana, monitors like the Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite; armored cruisers like the New York, flag ship; protected cruisers, such as the Cincinnati, Marblehead and Montgomery; gunboats like the Vicksburg, Wilmington and Annapolis; regular torpedo boats, as the Ericsson, Cushing, Winslow and the like, not to speak of the large number of fast yachts and other vessels that have been added to the fleet by purchase. This force is quite competent to blockade all the ports in Cuba, or at least all of the ports connecting by rail with Havana, and so likely to be used to supply that place in the event of siege with food and munitions of war. This statement is to be taken with the understanding that it does not contemplate the coming to Cuban waters of the Spanish fleet. In such case the probable policy would be to abandon the blockade and endeavor to force the Spanish fleet to battle.

HOW WOODFORD LEFT MADRID.

Minister Woodford's action during the day as reported to the State department in a late telegram indicated that he was following a carefully prepared programme. A significant feature of his message was the statement that the Spanish Government notified him that it regarded the withdrawal of Minister Polo yesterday as terminating the diplomatic negotiations, showing that it was not disposed to accept the expressed intention of our Government to continue Mr. Woodford as a medium of communication until Saturday noon. Mr. Woodford also announced that he had instructed Consul General Bowen at Barcelona, to cause all American consuls in Spain to immediately withdraw from the

country. He further stated that he had informed the Spanish Government, after asking for his passports, that he had placed the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally in the hands of the British embassy. The ambassador, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, is not at present in Madrid, so American interests will be confided to the British charge, Sir George F. Bonham, Bart.

To all intents and purposes this relieves the State department from further negotiations, as to Cuba, save those relating to privateering, neutrality observances and the like. It was found necessary to frame a notice to the Powers of the intention of our Government to establish a blockade of Havana, a notification required by international law.

BUYING MORE SHIPS.

The navy department today, aside from giving the orders to the squadron, continued the work of adding to the navy and purchasing another ship at Norfolk as an auxiliary craft and some small yachts. The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the department and there were many speculations as to the destination of the Spanish squadron. One suggestion was that they would try to cut off the fine battle ship Oregon now on its way from the Pacific coast to join Capt. Sampson's command. There is also some fear that the Oregon may be taken at an unfair advantage, without knowledge of the existence of war, by the Spanish torpedo destroyer Temmeire, which is now lying at Buenos Ayres. Possibly with a view to avoiding a conflict in the Strait of Magellan, where she would be at a disadvantage, the Oregon has been ordered to go around Cape Horn.

The little Bancroft, now at Boston, has been placed under command of Capt. Clover, who will meet the ship at Norfolk within a few days, and take it to Key West.

100,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

In the war department orders flew to and fro relative to the concentration of troops in the South, and Secretary Alger was several times in consultation with the President, resulting in the determination to call for 100,000 volunteers as soon as Congress passes the necessary legislation. The change in the composition of the Cabinet, entirely unexpected, completed the list of important events of the day.

COAL AND MULES MAY BE SHIPPED.

For several days, and especially today, the Secretary of the Treasury has received a large number of telegrams from collectors of customs at ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, stating that ships were being laden for Cuban ports. Large shipments of mules were being made from Southern ports, and coal and food from those further north. The question as to whether these vessels should be permitted to sail was referred to the Attorney General, and his opinion was that pending the passage of the bill prohibiting all exports of articles of this character this Government should not interfere.

AMENDING THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

Washington, April 21.—The Senate committee on military affairs amended the volunteer army bill to-day by reducing the time of enlistment of members of the National Guard, where the guard of each State enlists as a body, from three years to one.

Another amendment reduces the rank of staff officers, the highest rank of those on the staff of the commander being lieutenant colonel. A proviso at the end of Section 10 terminates the appointments and assignments to staff service when the officers so assigned shall be relieved.

Buckler's Arntica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblaines, 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. Peitham.

Blanco Issues a Manifesto

CALLS FAITHFUL TO ARMS TO FIGHT "ETERNAL ENEMY."

"Nation of Nobodies" Must be Made to Fall Before Spanish Who Emulate Exploits of Ancestors—The Cuban Insurgents Reject Propositions.

Havana, April 21.—The Official Gazette published an extract of the following manifesto:

"The general government of the island of Cuba to the inhabitants of the island of Cuba:

"Without any reason of legality, without the least offense on our part, and at a time when they received from us only proofs of friendship, the United States are forcing us into war just at the moment when quietude began to settle over the country, when production was flourishing, commerce taking courage and peace approaching, with the co-operation of all classes and all parties under the new institutions granted by the mother country.

"Such a proceeding is without precedent in history. It evidently manifests the bogus politics of the republic, demonstrating the tricky plans and purposes that have always been nourished against Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, which the enemy has been conspiring for nearly a century to destroy. Our foes now carry their hypocrisy and falsehood to the extent of demanding immediate peace in a war provoked and sustained by themselves; her prudence and moderation have been no avail to Spain, though she has carried her concessions to the extreme limit of toleration in order to avoid a rupture.

"She still deplores this state of affairs, but she accepts it with all the energy inspired by a glorious national history and the pride of her people, a pride which will never yield to the stranger's haughtiness, nor consent to Spain's right and reason trampled upon by a nation of nobodies. If the United States wants the island of Cuba let them come and take it. Perhaps the hour is not far distant in which these Carthaginians of America will find their Zama in this island of Cuba, which Spain discovered, people and civilized, and which will never be any other than Spainish.

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"It is our turn to have the honor of defending her and we will know how to do it with decision and an effort many a time put forth. I count upon you for this with absolute certainty. I believe there is no sacrifice you are not prepared to make in defense of the national territory, whose integrity is sacred to all Spaniards of whatever origin. I am sure that every viens runs Spanish blood will respond readily to the call which, in these solemn moments, I address to all and that all will group themselves around me to contribute as much as they can to repel a foreign invasion, without allowing dangers, suff'ings of privations to weaken the heart of courage.

"To arm, then, fellow countrymen, to arms! There will be a place for all in the fight. Let all co-operate and contribute with the same firmness and enthusiasm to fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name, emulating the exploits of our ancestors, who always elated high their country's fame and honor. To arms! Cry a thousand times "Viva Espana," "Viva El Rey Alfonso XIII," "Viva Regente" Viva Cuba, always Spainish.

"Your Governor General, "Pamón Blanco."

The government has accepted the proposal of Nicholas Tamin & Co., an American concern, to arrange for a supply of water from Paita and Colon. The contract will be signed immediately. It is looked upon as a good business arrangement from both standpoints.

At a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Spanish bank it was agreed to declare compulsory the acceptance of paper money at its value on the day of presentation, and estates receive it at the previous day's value.

The movement of troops, continual, and there are daily conferences of

the generals and the Spanish admirals at the palace.

IT CURRENTLY REPORTED HERE THAT THE INSURGENTS HAVE DECLINED TO CONFER WITH THE DELEGATION OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS SENT TO TREAT WITH THEM FOR PEACE ON THE BASIS OF A BROADER FORM OF AUTONOMY. IT IS ADDED THAT THE INSURGENTS WILL ONLY ACCEPT SPANISH GENERALS AS MEDIATORS.

The announcement of the United States' ultimatum to Spain caused great enthusiasm at the theatre last night, the audience making a belligerent demonstration against the United States.

WAR MAY BE OF SHORT DURATION.

Want of Supplies and Provisions Will Soon Bring Spain to Terms.

London, April 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Barcelona, via Paris, says:

"Grave apprehensions are entertained in the highest government circles that the issue of war may be decided not by valor and enthusiasm and dogged perseverance, qualities of which the Spaniards possess an abundance, but by reserves of coal and victuals, of which they have made but a scanty provision in Cuba. It appears that in respect of coal in particular they are comparatively worse off than they have hitherto imagined.

"The Spanish government, firmly believing down to the very last moment that peace would be preserved through the intercession of the Pope and the powers, neglected to lay in sufficient provision of coal, despite the representations made to them by one or two far-seeing naval officers.

"Besides this, it is believed they never once inquired of the British or other neutral governments whether coal would be regarded as contraband of war. The result is said to be a state of things which may be fraught with unpleasant surprises and bring hostilities to a premature end.

"Those in the secret were anxious to overthrow the cabinet on other ground before the beginning of war, for patriotic considerations forbade a public discussion of the country's weak point on the eve of hostilities. The short time allowed for the deliberations of parliament rendered this intention difficult of execution, and the Liberal cabinet, which conducted the negotiations, will be allowed to bear the responsibility for the results during a conflict. This alarming story comes from an excellent source, quite above all suspicion, even of hostility to the cabinet.

"If, as I fear, events should demonstrate its truth, the close of the war may also be the end not only of the Liberal government, but of much else which is infinitely more worthy of respect than any political party and which enjoys the sympathy of all Europe.

"I hear that extreme depression prevails among the few who are initiated into this painful secret."

STAFF OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The men who will serve with Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Carville, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Carville, commanding the Second Brigade, Confederate Veterans, of this State, has made the following appointments on his staff.

A. S. Seigler, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Staff, Deervanna, Aiken County.

J. H. Counts, Major and Inspector General, Irmo, Lexington County.

W. A. Watts, Major and Paymaster General, Laurens.

J. W. Poor, Major and commissary General, Belton.

T. G. White, Major and Quarter-master General, B. A. S. A.

O. L. Schumpert, Major and Judge Advocate General, Newberry.

J. J. Bozeman, Major and Surgeon General, Ninety-Six.

J. Lowrie Wilson, Major and Chaplain General, Abbeville.

D. A. Thomas, Captain and aide-de-camp, Gaffney.

P. W. Farrell, Captain and aide-de-camp, Blackville.

THE CALL FOR STATE MILITIA

IT FOLLOWS THE OUTLINES OF THE FIRST CALL MADE BY LINCOLN.

IT CALLS FOR 100,000 MEN—SECRETARY ALGER PROMPTLY REQUESTS THE EXECUTIVES OF EACH OF THE SEVEN STATES TO CAUSE TO BE IMMEDIATELY DETACHED FROM THE MILITIA QUOTA THEY MAY BE CALLED UPON TO FURNISH.

Washington, April 22.—Secretary Alger today took to the White House for the President's signature the proclamation prepared at the war department for 100,000 men to serve as volunteers for one year.

In many respects the call follows the outlines of the first made by President Lincoln on April 15, 1861, when he asked for 75,000 men.

Necessarily, there are a number of changes, because of the different purposes for which volunteers are asked. If the precedents are followed, Secretary Alger will promptly request the executives of each of the several States to cause to be immediately detached from the militia the quota they may be called on to furnish. The Governors will communicate the time at which such militia will be expected at the rendezvous, where they will be met by officers of the United States to muster them into the service of the government.

Following this, the secretary of war will designate officers for the muster service, and they will report at the places in each State where the troops may be rendezvoused. President Lincoln's first call was for but 75,000 men, but the total number furnished was 91,816.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BRIGADIER GEN.

Governor Asks President to Appoint Major Garlington.

(The State, 24th.)

The State capitol looked like military headquarters indeed yesterday morning. The offices of the Governor and of the Adjutant General were filled with military men throughout the day. Nearly all of them were there to look out for officers' positions in the State volunteer corps, and they had their friends along to speak a word to the commander-in-chief for them. Never in recent years have the military men of the State shown such deep interest in anything. The number of men who are trying to get the best place to be had in the service is remarkable. It was not known until afternoon that the call would be for 125,000 volunteers from the country at large. This is taken to mean that the State of South Carolina will be expected to furnish a brigade—the three regiments, and the military men, who had feared that only two regiments would be allowed felt like cracking their heels together.

When Gov. Ellerbe heard of it he took the first important action since hostilities have been commenced. He at once sat down and wired the President of the United States the following:

Hon. Wm. McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to recommend Major Ernest A. Garlington for Brigadier General of the South Carolina volunteers. Letter will follow.

Wm. H. Mauldin, Governor of South Carolina.

RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

Governor Ellerbe had some time ago made up his mind to ask the President to appoint Major Garlington, U. S. A., as Brigadier General in case he had the opportunity. Major Garlington is at present Assistant Inspector General, U. S. A., with headquarters at Washington. He is a member of a distinguished South Carolina family and has a military record that any man may be proud of. He was born in Newberry county 45 years ago. He got his appointment to the United States Military Academy while he was at college at Athens, Ga. After his graduation he was at home on a furlough when the news came of the killing of Custer. He at once returned to duty and went to the front as a lieutenant in the Seventh cavalry. He served with the greatest

Captain Charles V. Munson, employed by the Clyde line at Jacksonville, and formerly with the Ward line and revenue service, arrived here to-night, having been called for by Admiral Sampson. Captain Munson will act as fleet pilot. The Dolphin will take him to the flagship.

According to the Bureau Veritas, the Miguel Jover, in English the Michael Jover, Captain Bill, is a Spanish steamer which sailed from New Orleans on April 22 for Barcelona.

distinction in the battles in the west and was wounded in the battle of Wounded Knee. He was promoted for gallantry, and when the time came to send the Greely relief expedition to the Arctic regions, Major Garlington volunteered and had charge of it. All know the story. When he was appointed by Secretary Lamont as Assistant Inspector General of the army, the secretary made the statement that he was one of the two men in the military service who had never asked for an appointment of office of any kind. That his recommendation by Governor Ellerbe will meet with the unanimous approbation of the people of the State is shown by the many letters and personal requests that Governor Ellerbe has had asking if possible to command the troops from the proud Palmetto State.

The stock of liquors and supplies on hand was taken on April 1 by Messrs. L. J. Williams and J. D. Haselden, representing the board of control, and Wm. H. Mauldin, representing the committee. All of the stock and supplies were actually exhibited, counted and valued, as shown in the quarterly statement appended to this report.

We found the books written up to date and neatly and correctly kept. We checked off all accounts and vouchers and found them correct according to the books of original entry. We also found vouchers for all payments made and invoice for all goods purchased.

We also examined the records of sales made to dispensers and checked off the statement showing the remittances made by county dispensers to the State Treasurer.

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