

# The Ellicott City Times.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 30.

ELLICOTT CITY, MD., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898.—SUPPLEMENT.

SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

**ECKERT'S HOWARD HOUSE,**  
Main Street,  
ELLICOTT CITY, MD.  
Reopened and refitted. Accommodations for PERMANENT & TRANSIENT GUESTS.  
Cuisine unexcelled and APPOINTMENTS FIRST CLASS in every particular. Every Delicacy in Season.  
BAR STOCKED WITH FINE LIQUORS, WINES, ETC.  
**Christian Eckert, Proprietor.**  
**Patapsco Flouring Mills.**  
Established 1774.  
PERFECTION IN FLOUR.



**H. S. McDONALD'S**  
New Place,  
STABLE AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATION  
Meals at All Hours.  
CATONSVILLE, MD.

**PURCHASING ARMY OFFICES.**  
The System that Prevailed in Great Britain Up to 1871.

Last among the survivors in conflict with the spirit of the age may be noted promotion by purchase in the army, which retarded indefinitely the advancement of efficient officers and conspired to drop all the honors of the service into the laps of wealthy individuals of no special talent, who could afford to pay for them, which only came to an end in 1871. Under the system merit and fitness went for nothing and so difficult was it for a man without money to get on in the British army that a good officer without the wherewithal to purchase a company might remain a lieutenant for twenty years, to be sored in all probability by seeing brother officers of less standing raised above him by the power of money again and again, and even they who obtained their commissions by some unlooked-for augmentation to the establishment. Strangely enough, in the navy brains and hard work were given scope to carve out advancement at the same time that in the sister service promotion had to be bought, and that at a price frequently double the official value of the post.

White traffic in commissions was largely affected by the district in which the particular regiment was likely to be quartered for some years ensuing, the price was almost invariably 60 per cent. or more above the nominal value of commissions as given in the Army List, which tariff in 1884 gave the price of commission as lieutenant colonel in the Life Guards of Horse Guards at £7,270. In the Foot Guards at £4,700, and in cavalry and infantry of the line £4,700; while a major in the two former corps had to foot out £5,350 for his commission, in comparison with £3,200 exacted for the same position in the line regiments. Captains cost £3,500 in the Life Guards and £2,500 in the Foot Guards, £2,500 in the cavalry and infantry of the line, and £2,500 in the Life Guards, £1,200 in the Foot Guards, and the price of £700 in the less considered cavalry and infantry of the line.—Gentleman's Magazine.

War Was Feared.  
"I have about double," said Dowling, "to go to Cuba and join the insurgent army."  
"Oh, you take my breath away," exclaimed Mrs. Dowling. "Going down there where you will have to sleep out on the ground and be eaten up by snakes and mosquitoes?"  
"Yes."  
"Don't you know you are likely to starve to death?"  
"I do."  
"And take yellow fever or cholera?"  
"I know."  
"Or may be captured or shot or something?"  
"I know that, Maria, but they won't have on the patio after I have gone to bed, nor make me get up after midnight to look after burglars."—Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. Feasler—I don't see why you should feel so much-up just because your husband and two of your brothers have gone to war. There are plenty of other women in the land who have just as many near relatives as you have at the front.

Mrs. Kimmish—That may be so, but not one of my folks has a commission.



The Portion Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Ascerraderos to Boca del Sagua.

## SANTIAGO SURRENDERS.

General Toral Agreed to Capitulate Upon the Basis of Being Returned to Spain.

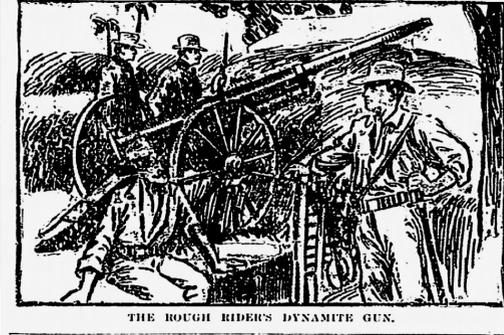
## GIVES US ALL EASTERN CUBA.

Commissioners Appointed by Both Sides to Arrange Details of the Spanish Submission—Tiles's Generous Tribute to Shafter—Spanish Army Will Not be Sent Back to Spain in American Vessels.

A Washington special says: Santiago surrendered at three o'clock Thursday afternoon. The terms of the capitulation are: The surrender of the city of Santiago de Cuba and all of Eastern Cuba from Ascerraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, an area of territory of 5,000 square miles.

The surrender of General Lluera's Fourth Corps, Spanish army in Eastern Cuba, commanded by General Toral since the wounding of General Lluera, composed, it is estimated, of 12,000 to 15,000 men, on condition that the United States send the officers and men back to Spain.

"Santiago surrendered at three" was the significant official announcement that reached the President. It came in a dispatch from a signal service officer at Playa del Este, and told the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners in the most brief and concise form of any of the numerous despatches laid before the President during the day.



THE ROUGH RIDERS DYNAMITE GUN.

General Greely, Washington, Santiago has surrendered. [Signed.]

The Adjutant General received the following from Playa del Este, July 23, 1898: Adjutant General, Washington: Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Ascerraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms. [Signed.] W. R. SHAFER, Major-General.

Four Cities Included. The territory surrendered by General Toral includes about one-third of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The western line, as described by General Shafter, begins at Ascerraderos, a point on the southern coast of the island, and extends to the city of Sagua de Panama, on the northern coast. It comprises something like 5,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 125,000 when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guanantama, Sagua de Panama and Jaraeca. The extreme length of the main point, while Guanantama is second in importance. It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar

and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Jaraeca, Jibacoa and other places are owned by American companies. In the Guanantama district are the extensive sugar plantations of Soledad, Esperanza, Los Caños, Santa Cecilia and others.

Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States.

The President learns it first. The official announcement of the agreement was received in the White House at 3:05 p. m. The President was the first to be acquainted with the action of the Spanish general, the dispatch making the announcement being sent direct to him, in accordance with previous instructions. The President was alone in the private apartments of the White House conversing with Mrs. McKinley when the operator handed him the dispatch. He quickly read it aloud to Mrs. McKinley, and then immediately sent for Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin. Meantime, an instant after his receipt by the President, the dispatch was sent to the Associated Press and thence to every quarter of the world. Secretary Alger and General Corbin remained with the President scarcely a quarter of an hour discussing the agreement and the terms to be arranged at the meeting of the commissioners. When they left Secretary Alger said the commissioners would speedily act.

Spain May Not Want Them. The Spanish forces involved in the capitulation at Santiago may not be taken back to Spain in American vessels, unless there is an official pledge for the safety of our craft and their crew.

Secretary Alger has no hesitation in saying that he doubted if Spain wanted the prisoners brought back there, and said that if transported in our own vessels and without some agreement with the Spanish representatives Spain would not refrain from seizing them.

The plan of the War Department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advice from General Shafter states that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Our Troops Not to Enter City. The plans of the generals are not to allow our troops to enter Santiago city, except a garrison of 10,000 men.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good. Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to tell their drinking water, but, owing to the poverty of their equipment, this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malaria and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the

## SANTIAGO'S WAR GOVERNOR.

General McKibbin Rose Rapidly From the Banks. A Washington special says: Gen. Chambers McKibbin, who has been appointed temporary military governor of Santiago, is a member of an old and well-known Pennsylvania family. He was born in Chambersburg, not far from the famous Gettysburg battle field. Early in the civil war he was a sutler, but showed such bravery in the field that he was soon appointed a second lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regular Infantry. He was promoted to captain on the 10th of June, 1861, when he was made a first lieutenant. On August 18, of the same year, he was given a brevet commission as captain for gallant services in the battle of North Mountain, Virginia, and during the operations on the Weldon Railroad.

At the conclusion of the war McKibbin chose to remain in the army, and on January 1, 1867, he was promoted to a captain in the Thirty-fifth Infantry. On April 25, 1892, he became major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and on May 1, 1896, lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry.

Old Glory to Fly From Morro. The Navy Department had not heard up to the close of office hours to what extent the American fleet was participating in the Spanish surrender. With Santiago in our hands, the way was opened for the United States fleet to enter the harbor and proceed up to the wharves as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed. The fortifications of Morro Castle, San Juan and other places owned by American companies. In the Guanantama district are the extensive sugar plantations of Soledad, Esperanza, Los Caños, Santa Cecilia and others.

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The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malaria and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the

men are unfit for duty. Gen. Chaffee, in addition to General Duffield, is suffering from fever.

No more troops, it is ordered, shall be sent back to the United States.

The War Department notified Gen. Shafter that his plans are approved, so far as they have been made known, and are the result of orders regarding the shipment of all Spanish troops to Spain.

The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all Eastern Cuba, from Ascerraderos to Sagua, is important, in that it shows the surrender to embrace all of the harbor and contiguous territory of Santiago.

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## STARS AND STRIPES WAVE OVER SANTIAGO

The Triumphant Entry of the American Victors.

## A STIRRING EPISODE.

Stars and Stripes Hoisted On The Governor's Palace Whistle Key's Anthem Heard In the Adjuncting Counties. Special Attention Paid to Collections. Remittances Made Promptly.

A Washington special says: Santiago is now in possession of the United States troops.

Sunday morning at nine o'clock General Toral went out from the city, and between the lines met General Shafter, and formally surrendered. He tendered his sword, but it was returned by General Shafter.

At noon the American flag was formally hoisted over the Governor's palace in the city of Santiago. Eighteen American infantry and a squadron of cavalry represented the American troops and about ten thousand residents of Santiago were present.

The ceremony is described as a dramatic one. The "Star-Spangled Banner" and Sousa's stirring march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," were played by a band, while from Capron's battery outside the city came a national salute of twenty-one guns.

General McKibbin has been appointed military governor of Santiago and he at once assumed charge of the city. He is a soldier during the Civil War and was appointed to the regular army for showing bravery in an engagement. Until he was made a brigadier-general one week ago he was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry.

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JOHN G. ROOBS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ELICOTT CITY, MD.

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GEORGE W. KING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Office in COURT HOUSE, ELICOTT CITY, MD. Will practice in Howard, Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties.

J. MALCOLM DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY HENRY E. WOOTTON, ELICOTT CITY, MD.

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Edward J. Curran, PROPRIETOR, OPPOSITE PATAPSCO NATIONAL BANK, Main Street, Ellicott City. WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS AND CIGARS.

EIGENBROT'S BEER—ICE COLD and always on hand. Bottled Beer for family use.

## WERNER BROS.,

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, HATS, CAPS, & C.

LATEST NOVELTY IN A SHOE SOLE! REYNOLD'S "ALWAYS READY" SOLE, Durable, Flexible and Water Proof, and you can put them on yourself at a cost of 35 cents.

KIRKWOOD—ELICOTT CITY

GEO. W. MILLER, General Commission Merchant, AND DEALER IN SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, PRODUCE, & C. GRAIN AND HAY A SPECIALTY.

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DR. RICHARD SAPPINGTON, 112 N. GAY STREET, B. W. Cor. Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

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## DENTISTRY.

DR.