

## INVADING ARMY MOVES

American Troops Embark to Begin War's Real Work.

## FLEETS OF TRANSPORTS START

Military Expeditions from Tampa and Mobile Move on Cuba.

Exact Destination and Number of Men in Various Expeditions Hidden from the Public—Reserve Troops from All Points of Concentration Will at Once Move to the Gulf Ports and Prepare to Follow Them—Schley to Have Aid in Smashing the Armada.

Washington special: The military invasion of Cuba began Monday. Almost immediately following the receipt of definite information as to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Gen. Miles went to the War Department and issued telegraphic orders putting the troops in motion and thus starting the forward movement of the military arm of the service. At an early hour the troops that have been gathered at the gulf ports began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fast-

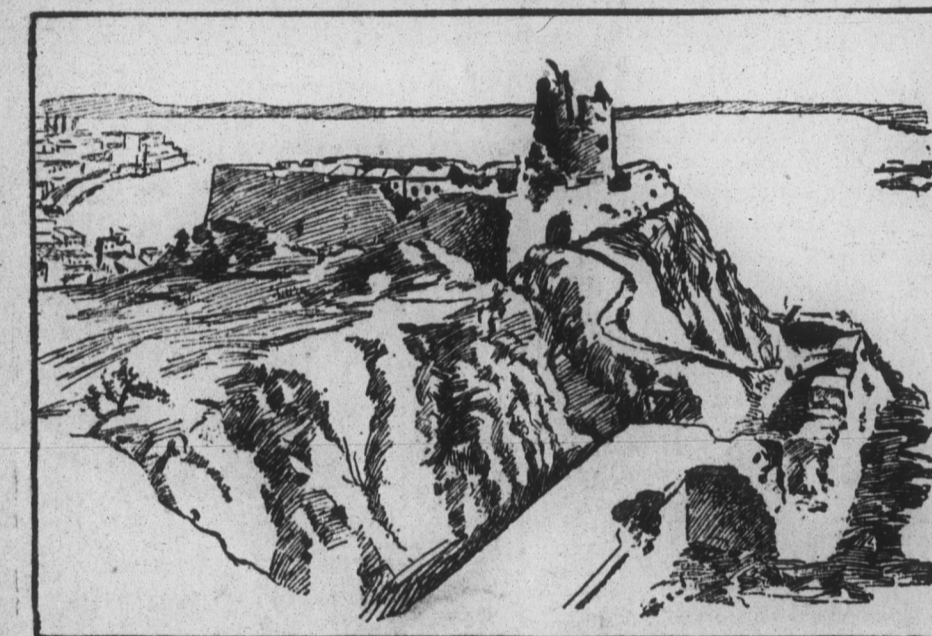


GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

est that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They accommodate about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the gulf ports to Cuba, it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case for a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops started and where they were bound were questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refused positively to answer. They had no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. The

### HOW SAMPSON BATTERED THE ANCIENT FORTS OF SAN JUAN.



From a photograph taken after the bombardment. This shows much of the damage done by the shells of the American fleet. Old Castle Morro was the greatest sufferer, so far as visible effects are concerned, but many of the more modern fortifications were hammered with equal effect.

start was made from Tampa and Mobile and in each case the fleets of transports converge at Key West to pass under the convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson provided to insure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida straits and to guard them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent. The Government already sent expeditions to a number of points on the island and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the War Department that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed to constitute an effective support for the troops as they land.

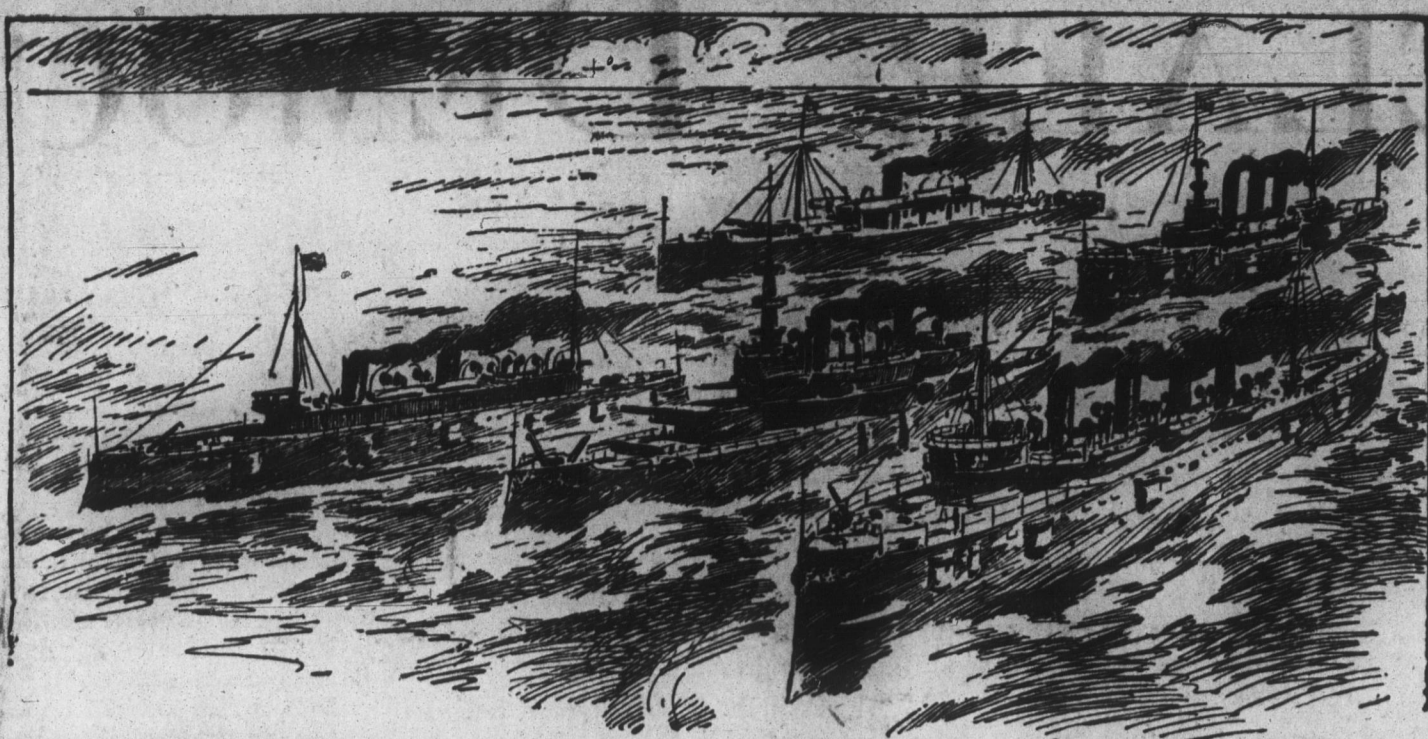
It is understood to be the plan to have the troops at Chickamauga take the place of those at Florida ports as fast as the latter leave for active service, thus keeping a large force always ready for embarkation from Florida. Aside from the troops already specified, there are 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington, and lesser bodies of troops on Long Island and in various States. The 75,000 volunteers under the recently issued second call constitute still another reserve, which, however, is yet to be organized and equipped.

### MORE MEN FOR PHILIPPINES.

President Decides to Send 20,000, Instead of 12,000, Soldiers.

Twenty thousand troops will be sent to the Philippines. The President has decided to increase the force originally intended for the occupation of the islands by 8,000 men. The commissary department and ordnance department have been ordered to provide equipment at once. The preparations for embarking these additional men will be made with the greatest possible speed, and nothing will be allowed to interfere.

## COMMODORE SCHLEY'S FLYING SQUADRON.



### CUBAN ARMY A MYTH.

Messengers from Gomez Bring Discordant Reports.

Gen. Shafter has been given a startling demonstration on the amount of reliance that can be placed on the statements of Cubans with regard to their position on the island. Two commissioners, both of them in possession of credentials from Maximino Gomez, arrived in Tampa with "information" about the size of the chief's army and like matters. One of these commissioners, Maj. Smith, reported that Gomez had 10,000 men trained and disciplined and that he needed an equal number of rifles with the same number of saddles. Emile Cardela, the other messenger, informed Gen. Shafter that Gomez had instructed him to say that he had 2,000 men in hand and 3,000 horses suitable for cavalry. Well-informed and trustworthy people who have penetrated to Gomez' hiding place describe the old leader's camp as the temporary dwelling place of a guerrilla leader with probably 200 men at call. They have been told that Gomez' army was stationed around the surrounding hills and valleys, to be summoned whenever it became necessary. But nobody on whose word anyone cares to rely has found a very easy way out of the perplexity caused by these conflicting reports. Gen. Shafter notified Washington that the great body of men supposed to be with Gomez is a myth, and that the couriers who have been arriving from Cuba are thoroughly untrustworthy.

### CAPTAIN IS SHOT.

Fate of the Spaniard Who Failed to Fire at Dewey.

News has reached Madrid of the execution at Manila of the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao. He was shot on the order of Captain General Augusti. The Callao arrived at Manila a few days after Dewey's great victory, and was at once surrendered. The vessel had been away from communication with its home Government for thirteen months, and ran into the bay of Manila, unaware that war between Spain and the United States had been declared. Having fallen into a hopeless net, surrounded by the American war vessels, after being fired upon and without the slightest chance of

## ON TO CUBA!

THE vanguard of the army of Cuba has moved at last. Many of the soldiers who have been grumbling at Tampa and Mobile over their unwelcome inactivity embarked on the transports which have been lying idle at those points so long. Gen. Miles has left Washington for the front. Soon stirring news will come of victories won over Spanish troops. The work of liberating Cuba, to which this country pledged itself more than a month ago, has been commenced in earnest. Decoration Day was made memorable not alone by the ceremonies attaching to its observance and by the reunion of the veterans, both of the blue and the gray, under the same flag, and of the volunteers also under the same flag in defense of a common cause, but by the good news which came from Commodore Schley that at last the Cape Verde fleet was definitely located in Santiago harbor. This officer asserts he has seen the vessels, and the evidence of one's eyes does not need further confirmation. The receipt at Washington of the news that Admiral Cervera's fleet was in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with Commodore Schley at the entrance, ready and able to fall on it if it attempted to escape, dispelled those fears of the Spanish vessels which have kept the army on American shores so long. When it was learned authoritatively that Cervera was bottled up and could not interfere with the transports or with the landing of the troops, the forward movement began.

## WAR BULLETINS.

There are believed to be only 13,000 Spanish troops in Porto Rico.

It is said that the populace of Manila is reduced to eating horseflesh.

Spaniards in the Canary Islands live in dread of bombardment by the American fleet.

The wonderful submarine torpedo boat Holland has been bought by the Government.

The war has caused an immense decrease in first and second-class ocean travel.

A dispatch from London says Queen Victoria favors an alliance with the United States.

Marine insurance companies are greatly agitated over Spain's new threat of privateering.

France is worrying over the possibility of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

All our revenue cutters have been under fire in Cuban waters and have proved their great usefulness.

Several of the cannon captured at Manila will be sent to Annapolis Academy to be added to the trophies.

A high fence has been erected around the Carpenter steel works at Reading, Pa., as a further protection from spies.

The Philippine insurgent chief Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation to his followers at Manila to obey the orders of Admiral Dewey.

To maintain an army of 200,000 men for six months will cost \$30,000,000, according to estimates prepared by Paymaster General Stanton.

Our troops in Florida are hampered by lack of water and how to supply the transports that will convey them to Cuba is a serious problem.

The American cable companies in London have issued instructions to their agents to refuse to transmit any Spanish Government messages.

Tampa is 250 miles from Havana. The transports can land troops near the latter city in twenty-four hours after sailing from the former rendezvous.

A United States cruiser is said to have had a narrow escape from destruction in Hampton Roads by a floating mine cut adrift at night by Spanish spies.

### ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR AT SANTIAGO.



Before Dewey's arrival at Manila the Spanish fleet bombarded Cebu and massacred about 100 natives at Tonde, a suburb of Manila.

A strong detachment of troops has been detailed to guard the United States powder works, near Dover, N. J., against Spanish spies.

The talk of an Anglo-American alliance seems to have had a marked effect in Europe. Friendship for the United States is now being displayed by powers which before were believed to be intensely hostile to this country.

### QUOTAS OF THE STATES.

Number of Men Each Should Offer Toward Making Up the 75,000.

The following gives an approximate estimate of the State quotas necessary to make up the 75,000 troops called for in McKinley's second proclamation:

Alabama	1,500	New Hampshire	451
Arkansas	1,230	New Jersey	1,778
California	1,933	New York	7,507
Colorado	794	North Carolina	1,545
Connecticut	965	North Dakota	276
Delaware	210	Ohio	4,349
Florida	450	Oregon	377
Georgia	1,908	Pennsylvania	6,458
Idaho	139	Rhode Island	425
Illinois	4,829	South Dakota	1,110
Indiana	2,581	South Carolina	448
Iowa	2,264	Tennessee	1,036
Kansas	1,698	Texas	1,454
Kentucky	2,045	Utah	255
Louisiana	1,164	Vermont	397
Maine	759	Virginia	1,673
Maryland	1,166	Washington	704
Massachusetts	2,832	West Virginia	833
Michigan	2,622	Wisconsin	905
Minnesota	1,728	Wyoming	138
Mississippi	1,295	Arizona	109
Missouri	3,246	District of Columbia	198
Montana	314	New Mexico	286
Nebraska	1,446	Idaho	139
Nevada	142	Oklahoma	98

The organization and division of this extensive force is yet to be arranged by the Adjutant General's office. Generally speaking, however, the 75,000 men will suffice for the formation of seventy-five regiments. With three regiments to a brigade, which is the present basis of organization, this will make twenty-five brigades. In turn, eight divisions of three brigades each will be formed, and out of the eight divisions the entire force will be divided into three army corps.

### Old Monitors Rebuilt.

The old monitors, which did such effective service in the civil war, have been practically rebuilt at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and rendered far

### GENERAL VIEW OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



more formidable than they were originally. In addition to full equipment of modern appliances, they have been furnished with rapid-fire batteries to supplement their big old-style guns, which are tremendously effective at close range.

### The Auxiliary Fleet.

Since the outbreak of war with Spain the Government has acquired ninety-nine vessels for the auxiliary fleet and these are exclusive of over thirty transports which have been only chartered. In this auxiliary fleet there are fifteen cruisers, thirteen in commission; seventeen vessels belonging to what is called the mosquito fleet, and sixteen revenue cutters, now with the Cuban blockading fleet. There are beside numerous tugs and colliers.

**Cuban Recruits Disappeared.** It is reported that 200 Cuban cigar-makers were recently enlisted at Key West for service in Cuba, but when the mustering officer went to the rendezvous to muster them into the service 150 of them had disappeared.

**Spain Watched by Britain.** The British Government authorities are watching Spain's obvious intention to grant to France the permanent free use of Ceta, and the Russian Government is exercising vigilance in regard to Port Mahon, Minorca.

## BOTTLED UP IN THE BAY.

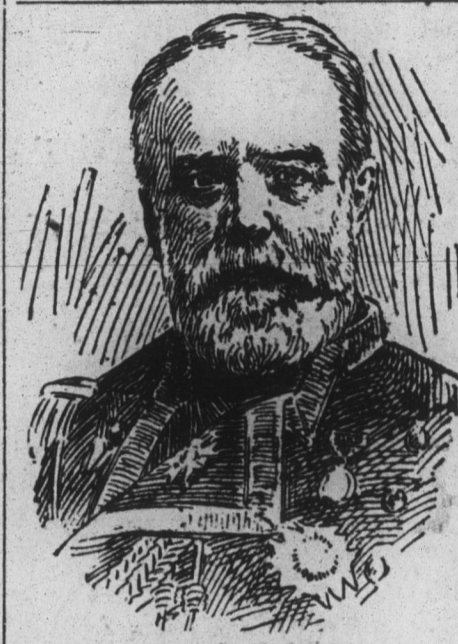
Spanish Armada Is Entrapped at Santiago de Cuba.

## SCHLEY BLOCKS DON'S WAY.

Admiral Cervera Will Now Be Forced to Surrender or Fight.

Our Squadron Is Guarding the Entrance to the Trap at Santiago de Cuba and Spain's Ships May Never Leave That Harbor—Madrid Has Official Advice of Cervera's Predicament—Town Is Short of Provisions and Could Soon Be Starved Into Subjugation.

Washington special: The Navy Department has official and positive information that the Spanish fleet is at Santiago de Cuba, and that the American warships are on guard to prevent its escape. A cipher dispatch from Commodore Schley was received at the



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

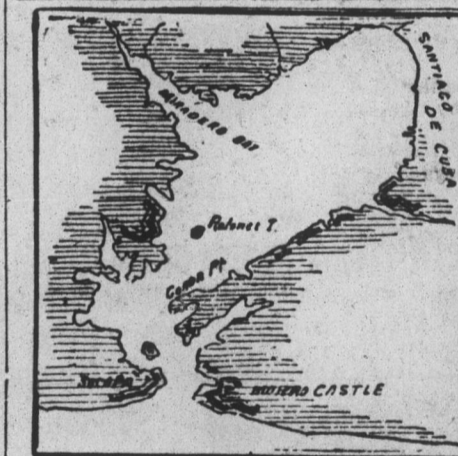
Navy Department stating that he is off Santiago, guarding the harbor entrance, to prevent the escape of the Cape Verde fleet.

This places Admiral Cervera and his ships in prison and incommunicado, according to Spanish regulations. They are as securely imprisoned as any insurgent in Morro Castle. The Spanish admiral

### GENERAL VIEW OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



has played himself a Spanish trick and has bottled himself up in a harbor where he could not go out and make an even fight if he wanted to. A much inferior force could prevent the Spanish fleet leaving the harbor because of the narrow inlet which permits only one vessel to pass at a time. He would have to take his fleet



SANTIAGO HARBOR.

out in single file and be able to use only his forward guns, while the ships waiting outside could pour broadsides into him as he made the run.

Sampson and Schley have the Spaniards imprisoned and can keep them there until they surrender. The naval authorities say that with the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, it ceases to be a factor in the war. It is imprisoned and cannot be released. Should Spain send another fleet to Cervera's relief, Sampson can station his monitors in front of the inlet to destroy Cervera's fleet as it comes out, and take the fighting ships to meet the coming fleet. The only question with naval officers is as to how long it will take to starve out the Spaniards. It is not believed that Santiago has enough food to support the people and the Spanish troops and the Spanish navy for more than two or three months.

**Spanish Mail by French Boats.** The Madrid postoffice has authorized the dispatch of letters to Cuba and the Philippine Islands by French mail boats.

**Cuban Volunteers Landed.** The 380 Cuban volunteers taken from Tampa by the steamer Florida have been successfully landed in the island. The steamer also carried several thousand Springfield and Remington rifles, a large amount of ammunition, and a quantity of other military supplies.

**Water Scarce at Key West.** The Government is having to ship drinking water to Key West. Wednesday the watership Maverick came in with 1,000,000 gallons, and also towing a barge containing 350,000 gallons.

**A Valuable New Book on the War.** The war with Spain is the topic now uppermost in the minds of the people, and, as the navy is playing the most important part in this memorable conflict, every one is anxious to follow the movements of the fleets and acquire authentic information regarding the construction, speed and armament of each vessel. The most accessible source from which to obtain a thorough knowledge regarding American warships is "The Official Photographs of the United States Navy." This is a handsome book, with illuminated cover, containing over 200 views made by E. H. Hart, official naval photographer, together with a large colored map of the East and West Indies, showing all the Spanish possessions and by means of which the reader can locate the position of each squadron. It is impossible to enumerate the wide range of subjects covered without naming them all, but it can be said that no feature that is of any importance is omitted. Torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, cruisers, battleships, gunboats, monitors, rams, dynamite cruisers, dispatch vessels and other war craft are shown, exhibiting the American navy as it exists to-day. A complete description of the construction, displacement, size, speed, batteries, armor, crew and cost of each boat enables the reader to form an accurate estimate of our fighting strength. Included with these are photographs of the leading Spanish men-of-war, also fully described. Perhaps the most interesting portions of the book are views of the Maline, taken before the disaster in Havana harbor, showing the life and discipline aboard the battleship, together with portraits of the officers and crew, supplemented by photographs taken after the explosion, depicting the divers at their work, and other incidents in connection with this sad and memorable event. Taken all in all, it is doubtful if so much in the way of immense public interest and concern and so opportune in the scope covered was ever presented at such a low price. The book is sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of twenty-five cents, by Chicago Newspaper Union, 93 South Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill.

### Earliest Complete Clock.

The earliest complete clock of which an accurate record exists was made in the thirteenth century by a Saracen mechanic.

### Public Clocks.

Few cities are provided with public clocks of such a size and prominent location as to indicate time over metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this, and cures dyspepsia and nervousness.

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