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ARRIVAL OF TROOPS

First Division of Transports Reach Santiago.

MARINES SHOUT FOR JOY.

Sampson and Shafter Talk Over Plan of Campaign.

FORCES OF ENEMY ARE DIVIDED.

Strategy Used by Naval Commanders in Landing Marines at Guantanamo Bay Forced the Spaniards to Defend Two Points From Attack by American Forces.

(Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.)

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 21.—Admiral Schwan, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, announced the arrival of the first division of the American army of invasion under command of Major General Shafter. No attempt was made during the day, according to the report, to land the American troops.

General Shafter, soon after his arrival, had a conference with Admiral Sampson, during which the latter furnished information obtained by Admiral Sampson's scouts as to the most available landing places in the vicinity of Santiago and sent further scouting parties along the coast. In the parties were representatives of the army assigned to the duty by General Shafter. They inspected the points considered by Admiral Sampson to be most advantageous and the commanders of the army and navy speedily will decide where to land the troops.

Tremendous enthusiasm was awakened among the men with Admiral Sampson's fleet by the arrival of the American troops. They gave cheer after cheer, the report states, and their enthusiasm met with an equally hearty response from the troops. Repeated delays in the departure of the army from Tampa had made the men with the fleet impatient and they awaited the coming of their allies with great eagerness. For more than ten days they had had practically nothing to do, and the men were impatiently waiting for the arrival of the army.

Officers and men, the fleet having done all the damage possible preparatory to landing the troops, were anxious for more actual warfare.

It has been working for two weeks to concentrate a strong force in the vicinity and Spanish troops have been summoned from various parts of eastern Cuba. General Linera must meet General Shafter's army with a smaller force than he had anticipated, owing to the necessity of leaving several thousand troops to guard Guantanamo.

Now that the marines at Camp McCalla have become firmly entrenched there, the Spaniards must divide their forces to defend both cities. Our forces there are about equal in strength to those of the Spaniards, and the successful landing of marines on the eastern shore of Guantanamo bay. Upon the ability of the troops to stand the climatic conditions at this season of the year in Cuba will depend in a great measure the time that will be selected for the advance upon Havana.

If the regulars are able to keep in as good health as have the marines at Camp McCalla, you may expect to hear of speedy developments in the situation. I am told that the men under General Shafter, despite their experience of 13 days in close quarters aboard the transports, are in good health. They are eager to get at the Spaniards and stirring scenes are certain to mark their landing.

Ker West, June 21.—A vessel arrived here from the blockade this morning and reported all quiet along the line. She brought an officer of the Cuban army and a pilot who are carrying important dispatches to Senator Estrada Palma of the Cuban senate from General Alejandro Rodriguez, the insurgent commander of Havana province.

The Cuban report that there are no supplies of rice, maize, potatoes or eggs in Havana. Flour, they say, costs \$20 per pound and the army has been placed on half rations. The messenger class as false that vessels have succeeded in entering Havana harbor with supplies. They assert that since the blockade began only three small fishing vessels have entered the harbor and that no food whatever is received from Cienfuegos.

Three Persons Drowned. SHOUBUNY, Ia., June 21.—Yesterday afternoon near What Cheer, this county, three persons were drowned by the overturning of the boat, from which they were fishing. They were Jesse Ford, druggist; Mrs. Swinney, known on the stage as Lena Crow, and Rev. Parkinson, pastor of the Episcopal church of What Cheer. The bodies have been recovered.

Connect With Sampson. MOBILE, Ala., June 21.—Courier communication has been established from Cienfuegos, which is 13 miles west of Santiago. The place is being kept as a base of communication with Admiral Sampson's fleet. There are 300 Cubans on guard. The Spanish attack the camp occasionally, but are always beaten.

General May Advances. GERMANY, June 21.—The president rumor from Madrid that the queen regent proposes to abdicate in consequence of the critical condition of the country.

Cadets Report. WEST POINT, N. Y., June 21.—Fifty-two candidates for cadetship to West Point, who passed their examinations last March, reported to Adjutant General May today, took the oath of allegiance and were at once admitted as cadets to the military academy. Among the number was James M. Hobson of Alabama, brother of the young naval aviator distinguished himself in the sinking of the Merrimack at Santiago.

If the Spaniards have murdered U. S. prisoners—there will be no war indemnity needed.

MOBILE TO MIAMI

Schwan's Entire Command Ordered to Move.

AN ARMY FOR PORTO RICO.

General Brooke Receives Word to Be in Readiness.

NEWS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Public Attention Divided Between Movement of General Shafter's Army, Probability of Reinforcements Having Reached Dewey and Status of Hobson and Companions.

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WASHINGTON, June 21.—Major General Miles intends that there shall be no delay in having troops at the places of embarkation for the Porto Rican expedition this morning. He has ordered Brigadier General Schwan, commanding the troops at Mobile, to immediately proceed with his entire command to Miami, Fla., and to hold himself and command in readiness for duty with the Porto Rican army. Orders have also been issued to Major General Brooke, commanding the troops at Chickamauga Park, to have his regiments ready to move to Ferdinandina upon the shortest notice.

Owing to the exceptional facilities offered by Ferdinandina as a base for the embarkation of an army the secretary of war has decided to embark the army for Porto Rico from these two places. At both Ferdinandina and Miami the water is sufficiently deep to easily float a transport ship of any size. The docking facilities at both cities are excellent.

THREE QUESTIONS OF INTEREST. Public Attention Divided Between Shafter, Dewey and Hobson.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Public attention yesterday was divided almost equally between three subjects, the movement of General Shafter's army, the probability of reinforcements having reached Dewey and the status of Hobson. Up to a late hour in the afternoon neither of the anxiously awaited messages which were to announce the arrival of the reinforcements at Santiago or Manila had reached the war or navy departments. It was not doubted, however, that our vessels were off Santiago, for although proceeding at a less speed than the English steamer, which, at Kingston yesterday reported passing them in the Windward passage Sunday night, the distance which they would be obliged to travel from the passage to Santiago, is less than that traveled by the British ship that came into Kingston early in the morning. If they came into Santiago they could report that fact solely by a dispatch boat running over to Kingston, a 12-hour journey. It is not doubted that just about the same time Shafter appeared off Santiago the Charleston came into Manila by leading the transport which bring nearly 3,000 troops to Dewey's assistance.

Admiral May Wait. The fact will not be known, however, officially for two or three days, owing to the distance to Hong Kong, the nearest official point. It is questioned whether Dewey will feel justified in assaulting Manila, or demanding its surrender. Either course would involve heavy responsibilities for the admiral and it is extremely desirable that no pretext be offered for European powers for intervention at Manila under guise of protecting the interest of their subjects. Therefore the admiral may wait another 10 days until the second installment of troops reaches Cavite. In this case he will probably land his troops at Cavite in Cavite, which is now completely under the control of himself and the insurgents, and employ the time in acquainting them to Manila methods and climate.

Deciding the day the dispatches announced that Captain General Blanco had refused to exchange Hobson and his fellow prisoners created some indignation, which was modified later by Madrid advice quoting Sagasta as saying no action had been reached. Should Spain accept the cruel and unusual course of retaining an exchange the regulations of the war department are sufficient to meet the case. The following principle is laid down: "Retaliation will never be resorted to in revenge, but only as a matter of protective restriction, and moreover, cautiously and advisedly, that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry as to the real occurrence and the character of the deeds that may demand retaliation. Indiscriminate or unjust motives moving the belligerents further and further from the mitigating rules of regular warfare and by rapid strides leads them to the interminable wars of savages."

Long Names New Ships. It was pointed out by a leading officer of the army that the Spanish had most to lose by a course of cruelty, which would call for retaliation as the number of Spanish prisoners is far greater than that of American prisoners. There was a wholesale christening at the navy department when Secretary Long supplied names for no less than 35 war craft. All of these were provided for in the last naval appropriation bill and while contracts for their construction have not been let, the advertisements have been issued except in the case of monitors and all the boats will be under way before cold weather. First in the list of big battleships is the Maine, for congress has provided that that name shall be continued in the list. The other two battleships will be the Missouri and the Ohio.

The first of the torpedo boats bears the name of brave young Augustus Bailey, who was killed on the Winslow under the guns of Cardenas, the first American naval officer to lose his life in the war. Four states have the privilege of giving their names to monitors, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wisconsin. The names given to the 16 torpedo boat destroyers are those of American famous naval heroes: Bain-

FACTS ABOUT THE ARMY

Items of Interest Carefully Collected and Condensed.

ME, WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS.

All About the Rank and File and the Regulations That Govern Them—How Men Are Examined For Enlistment—The Soldier and His Use in War.

The regular army is made up of 43 regiments—10 of cavalry; 25 of infantry and 7 of artillery.

It is a severe examination, physical and moral, that the candidate for enlistment in the regular army has to pass. In times of peace about one candidate in 25 is accepted.

It is a good card for a new recruit to begin his term of service with little to say. Officers and private alike soldiers who talk too much, particularly talkative recruits.

A noncommissioned officer is required to perform no labor with his hands beyond keeping his kit clean.

The president is in virtue of his office commander in chief of the army and navy.

Major general, next to commander in chief (always the president), is the highest rank in the army. The title lieutenant general, which ended with General Sherman, will perhaps be revived.

There are 10,000,000 men of fighting age in the United States.

To enlist in the army the applicant must be between 21 and 30 years old, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, not less than 5 feet 6 inches tall, and between 125 and 160 pounds in weight.

Recruits measuring above 5 feet 10 inches in height or weighing above 165 pounds are not accepted in the cavalry service.

Fat men do not make as efficient soldiers as thin men.

Married men and foreigners are not accepted as recruits in times of peace.

While many first battles have been fought upon the sea, there are few great conflicts in history that have not been ended by land forces.

On their caps infantrymen wear crossed rifles, artillerymen crossed cannons, cavalrymen crossed sabers, engineers a castle, signal corps men crossed flags.

The signals of the infantry uniforms are white, of the artillery red, of the cavalry yellow, of the signal corps orange and of the medical department green.

"Eyes of the army" is the term applied to the signal corps.

The signal corps of the regular army consists of ten regiments, including Chief Greely and 50 sergeants. Each company of regular soldiers must have at least four men of this corps, one of whom may be detailed for the work at any time.

Troops who in recent years have fought Indians in the far west are usually experienced in heliographic service. This method of signaling, by flashing of mirrors, was much used in the later Apache campaign.

War balloons are now fitted with telescopic cameras, by which photographs of a vast area of country can be obtained. The anchor cable contains telephone wires by which the men aloft may communicate with the commander on land.

The best of coffee is served to Uncle Sam's soldiers, and it is assumed that each man will drink a pint three times a day.

The regular infantry arm is the Krag-Jorgensen six shot repeating rifle. With it is used the sword bayonet.

Smokeless powder and 30 caliber bullets are used in the army magazine rifle.

An advantage in the regulation sword bayonet is that when detached from the rifle it can be used as a ax, a knife or a machete.

The Missouri mule continues to be the draft and pack animal of the army. All army horses are bred and raised in the west. The government buys food for the mules and horses, wagons and animals for transportation, arms, munitions and supplies of all kinds.

In the present war Spain claims a right to grant letters of marque to privateers, but has intimated that she will simply ships that are to serve as auxiliaries in this conflict.

The Journal is prepared to furnish in the very latest styles, stationer's goods for balls, parties, entertainments, school exhibitions, concerts, graduating exercises, and the thousand other occasions for which fine stationery and nice printing are in demand. We furnish everything in our line at reasonable prices, and strictly in line with the furthest.

Chicago Inter Ocean and COLUMBUS JOURNAL, one year, in advance \$1.75. If

Passengers going east for business, will naturally gravitate to Chicago as the great commercial center. Passengers re-visiting friends or relatives in the eastern states always desire to "take in" Chicago on route. All classes of passengers will find that the "Short Line" of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, via Omaha and Council Bluffs, affords excellent facilities to reach their destinations in a manner that will be sure to give the utmost satisfaction.

A reference to the time tables will indicate the route to be chosen, and, by asking any principal agent west of the Missouri river for a ticket on the Chicago, Council Bluffs & Omaha Short Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, you will be cheerfully furnished with the proper passport via Omaha and Chicago. Please note that all of the "Short Line" trains arrive in Chicago in ample time to connect with the express trains of all the great through car lines to the principal eastern cities. For additional particulars, time tables, maps, etc., please call on or address F. A. Nash, General Agent, Omaha, Neb.

The greatest men are not always in the most exalted offices. It is often with men as with building stones—the greater they are the harder it is to elevate them to high positions.

The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure is to correct ourselves.—De motibus.

LAUGHTER THE SPANIARDS. Aguinardo's Men Kill Over a Thousand of the Enemy.

HONO KOLO, June 21.—The fight for possession of the stone convent at old Cavite was one of the most bloody and gallant engagements of the war. The convent is a massive building with walls five feet thick. June 1 August sent 2,000 regulars from Manila to reduce Aguinardo's force at Cavite. After a day's fight the Spaniards were driven back to the convent. The troops have resolved never to bombard. For several days there have been tremendous rainstorms.

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MINES AND TORPEDOES

Submarine Attacks For Attack at San-Dulinea in Harbor.

Torpedo warfare began during the American civil war. The early torpedoes were crude affairs and were used comparatively few places, so that not many opportunities were afforded to test the possibilities of the new destructive agent in naval and harbor warfare.

Thirty-seven torpedo attacks have been made thus far in modern naval warfare. Their total results were 18 ships sunk and one ship damaged. Six auxiliary boats were lost.

The Whitehead torpedo is the only automobile torpedo which has been used in war and is practically the only torpedo in use today. The United States was the last leading nation to adopt the Whitehead, the navy department delaying action with the hope that an American engineer would produce the Whitehead's equal.

That the torpedo stands today as the most wonderful and terrible of modern engines of war is not to be doubted, but it has had no real test of its power. Naval officers all over Europe have looked forward eagerly to a war between the United States and Spain as an object lesson in torpedo warfare.

The three cylinders that compose the propelling engine within a Whitehead torpedo could be carried in one's overcoat pocket, but they have a combined force of 30 horsepower.

South American wars since 1877 and the recent war between China and Japan have shown what could be done with torpedoes. Russia also successfully employed torpedoes in her war with Turkey in 1877.

A check to the torpedo boat is the torpedo boat destroyer. Of these vessels Spain has 16. England has more than 100, while all the other first class European powers have from 10 to 75 destroyers each. These craft are armed with rapid fire and machine guns, and also are equipped to send torpedoes against an enemy's ship.

The simplest form of an anchored

torpedo or mine is the contact mine, which consists of an iron case containing a quantity of explosive. If a ship hits one of the several projecting firing pins, a percussion cap is exploded, which explodes the mine.

Stationary torpedoes or buoyant mines are anchored near the bottom in deep water by a device which allows them to be electrically released at the proper time to rise to the surface beneath the hostile ship.

In the observation mine two wires lead to the shore. The coming of a vessel above the mine causes a bell to be rung or an electric light to be lighted on shore, which informs the operator there that it is time to touch the button causing the mine to explode.

LEGALIZED WARFARE. Agreements by Which Civilized Nations Diminish War's Horrors.

What is called the law of nations in respect of warfare is a compact among nations as to certain rules and prohibitions that shall be observed in conducting hostilities should war arise between any of the parties to the agreement.

It is agreed among the great nations of Europe that in the event of a war arising, any one of these powers against another, there shall be no privateering on either side. This limits the capturing or destruction of the enemy's commerce to the operations of regularly commissioned warships.

At the beginning of the present war with Spain President McKinley proclaimed that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war and that neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

There are differences of opinion as to whether certain articles are contraband of war—that is, whether they can be useful to the enemy. Thus, while sulphur, from which powder might be made, is contraband, it is still an undecided question whether the same rule applies to coal that might be used in steaming by the enemy's warships.

In all modern wars, even when such savage forces as Spain and Turkey are engaged, the Red Cross flag has been respected by combatants on both sides.

No pillaging is now allowed in war, but an army may take whatever it needs for its use in passing through a country.

Animals for transport, arms, munitions and supplies of all kinds.

In the present war Spain claims a right to grant letters of marque to privateers, but has intimated that she will simply ships that are to serve as auxiliaries in this conflict.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Minerva (deceased), notice to creditors. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will be notified of the date of the hearing of the petition in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, at my office in Columbus, said county, Nebraska, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of October, 1900, and on the 20th day of October, 1900, and on the 20th day of October, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance.

NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE.

Henson P. Dorr, R. R. Bell and John P. Dorr, defendants, will take notice that on the 20th day of April, 1900, they filed a petition in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, at my office in Columbus, said county, Nebraska, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of October, 1900, and on the 20th day of October, 1900, and on the 20th day of October, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL FITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear

the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 24, 1898. *Chas. H. Fletcher, M. D.*

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year. Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year. Price of Daily and Sunday by mail, \$5.00 per year.

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CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Don't Wait a week for the news in these exciting times. By the next train arrive the best paper in the west reaching you first in the morning.

You can subscribe for THE JOURNAL whenever you are ready, subscription books open during all business hours, and always room and welcome for one more.

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, until 6 o'clock of the 20th day of October, 1900, for the construction of a wagon bridge over and across Lincoln Creek in the northern quarter of section 2, town 18, range 1 east, in Platte county, Nebraska, at a point where the "Louise Road" crosses said creek.

Bids to be made in accordance with specifications on