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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.

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PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 21.—Admiral received here last afternoon 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 at length, during which the 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 with the prospect of the arrival of Admiral Cervera's fleet from the harbor. Officers and men, the fleet having done all the damage possible preparatory to landing the troops, were anxious for more actual warfare.

Enthusiasm 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 Linares 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 are now in a position to take advantage through 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 when they 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 General Estrada Palma of the Cuban junta 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. SHROUSEY, 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. Swinburn, 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, N. Y., June 21.—Courier communication has been established from Caco, 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. GENERAL MAY, 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 and have 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 afternoon. 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 cable 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 announcing 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 Bagley, 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 America's famous naval heroes: Bain-

FACTS ABOUT THE ARMY

Items of Interest Carefully Collected and Condensed. MEET, 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. Gun cotton, as the safest and most effective explosive for the purpose, is the material used in planting submarine mines.

It is a severe examination, physical and mental, 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.

Cuban Ask to Enlist. WASHINGTON, June 21.—Advices received at the Cuban legation in this city state that 250 exiled Cubans in Costa Rica who are anxious to fight for the deliverance of their country have petitioned William L. Merry, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that country, asking to be allowed to enlist as United States volunteers in the army to fight against Spain.

Bryan to Be Assigned to Gen. WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is regarded as probable that Colonel William Jennings Bryan and the Third Nebraska regiment will be assigned to the corps commanded by Major General Lee. War department officials were silent about the matter when questioned, but there is excellent authority for the statement that the assignment will be made.

Iowa Artillery Ordered Out. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 21.—Battery A, Cedar Rapids light artillery, four guns and 100 men, with Captain George W. Munn, president of the club, the national flag in the city, has been ordered to report for service.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS. Governor Arkinson has appointed John C. Sandler colonel of the Third Regiment of Iowa Infantry.

His Command Taken in Ambush by the Insurgents. MADRID, June 21.—In an interview at Cartagena, Captain Annon, minister of marine, stated that the third squadron, the base of which is the Lepanto, the Princess de Asturias and the Carlos Tercero, will be ready to start in a month's time. He said that Admiral Camara's squadron consisted of 14 ships, including torpedo boat destroyers and Transatlantics, with a large force for landing. He spoke in the highest terms of the fighting qualities of the Pelayo.

GENERAL NONET KILLED. His Command Taken in Ambush by the Insurgents. MADRID, June 21.—According to reports from Manila dated June 17, it was reported that General Nonet, coming southward with 3,000 mixed troops from Balacan, 30 miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked and was taken in ambush by the insurgents. Several fighting companies were carried on for three days, during which General Nonet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents and the Spaniards who were left, about 500, surrendered.

PRIZES AND PRIZE COURTS. How the Spots of a Captured Enemy's Ship are Divided. Any ship of the enemy may be made a prize on the high seas, even though it belongs to private citizens. The question of the legality of prizes taken is settled by a specially organized prize court.

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 LITTLE MANGROVE. (A line and inside the "Baby of the Navy" captured the great armed steamship Panama, worth about \$750,000.)

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 en route.

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MINES AND TORPEDOES

Submarine Attacks For Attack at Sea. Torpedo warfare began during the American civil war. The early torpedoes were crude affairs and were used comparatively few places, so that many opportunities were afforded to test the possibilities of the new destructive agent in naval and harbor warfare.

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 destroyer 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, so that 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.

Field bridges to be built as per plans and specifications filed in this office, for the purpose of the construction of said bridge, the iron in the said bridge now located at said place. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LEGALIZED WARFARE. Agreements by Which Civilized Nations Diminish War's Horrors. What is called the Geneva law in respect of warfare is a compact among nations as to certain rules and observances 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 privatizing 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 for food, fuel 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 under naval control the merchant ships that are to serve as auxiliaries in this conflict.

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