



We call your attention to our fine English light weight Worsted Serges and Wool Crash, specially adapted for Summer wear.

Suit to order \$16.00. Trousers \$4.00. Money back or a year's guarantee is the protection we give!

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS, Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y. 8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Causes perfect Digestion, complete the pulse, and healthful regularity. Cure Dyspepsia and its long list of symptoms...

Carpet T. M. STEWART 326 7th Ave., NEAR 24TH ST. Established 1864. Tel. 1122 28th St. Read for Circular.

THE OPPENHEIMER FOR THE CURE OF INSITUATE ALCOHOLISM, NEURALGIA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM...

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Continued from first page.

that the actual landing of troops was in progress, and one report went to the extent of saying that the troops were landing under a heavy fire from the Spanish forces...

SUPPLIES AT NEWPORT NEWS.

MANY TONS TO GO WITH TROOPS ON THE YALE AND THE HARVARD.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 21.—Major H. O. Howard, quartermaster-in-chief of the army corps stationed at Camp Alger, Virginia, has returned after a two days' stay in the city...

It is now evident that unless the Navy Department succeeds in securing more ships than which are to make the first expedition from Virginia will have to return for troops as well as supplies...

It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has received the contract for transporting eight thousand men from Washington to this city...

Battery G, 5th United States Artillery, Captain Reed, and Battery E, 6th Artillery, Captain ... packed their effects this morning...

The work of placing the heavy armor-plated on the water-line of the battleships Kearsage and Kentucky began at the shipyard this morning...

The GORHAM Co's Silversmiths have lately completed many new TEA SETS in sterling silver; the designs include not only colonial, French and Old English patterns, but a number of sets in the WROUGHT SILVER which on account of its great beauty of design and finish, as well as the fact that each piece is unique, has attracted so much notice.

PROCEEDINGS OF CUBAN CONGRESS. Havana, June 21.—Señor Galvez, President of the Cuban Cabinet, has closed the debates in the Chamber with a message to the Deputies...

SOME OFFICIAL SPANISH REPORTS. Havana, June 21.—On Friday morning last the United States battleship Texas, it is announced, endeavored to cover the landing of an American force at Punta Cabrera...

PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTS. TWENTY-FIVE BRITISH BOTTOMS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.—THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. Washington, June 21.—Twenty-five British bottoms have been offered to the War Department by their owners and agents for transport purposes...

THE FEELING IN THE SEVENTH. DISAPPOINTMENT AT NOT BEING CALLED OUT. RELIEF THAT THE SUSPENSE IS ENDED. The officers and members of the 7th Regiment apparently looked upon Governor Black's decision as final yesterday, and many, with bitterly deploring the decree that keeps them from active service...

TO ARREST AN AMERICAN SPY. Coruña, June 21.—The Spanish commandant here has taken measures to arrest an alleged American spy who arrived here on the British steamer Hornet...

THE COLUMBIA AT BLOCK ISLAND. Block Island, R. I., June 21.—The cruiser Columbia, after an absence of twenty-eight days, entered the harbor at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon to receive mail and orders.

WORK OF THE RELIEF COMMISSION. Philadelphia, June 21.—The National Relief Commission today sent to Camp Alger, Virginia, a large shipment of necessities and dainties for the soldiers encamped there...

STUDENTS ENLIST AN ENGINEERS. Philadelphia, June 21.—Twenty students from Lafayette College came to this city today and enlisted in the volunteer engineer regiment being recruited here...

THE CABINET HAS A QUIET SESSION. Washington, June 21.—The Cabinet meeting today developed nothing of great importance in the war situation. Official advices have been received of the safe arrival at Santiago of the transports with General Shafter's Army and a conference between the two commanders...

ARMY OF INVASION ARRIVES. TRANSPORTS OFF SANTIAGO.

GENERAL SHAFTER AND ADMIRAL SAMPSON PREPARING FOR ATTACK ON SPANARDS. On board The Associated Press dispatch-boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 20, 1 p. m. via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, Tuesday, June 21, 3 a. m.—The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, commanded by General Shafter, sixteen thousand strong, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon today...

When the fleet of thirty-seven transports, with its freight of fighting men, swept up the southern coast to-day and slowed up within sight of the city of Santiago the anxiously awaited soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers from the decks of the blockading warships far inshore. They were answered by the troops most heartily.

The weeks of anxious waiting on one side and of impatient chafing on the other were over, and the Army and the Navy had at last joined forces, and all felt that the final blow at Santiago de Cuba was near at hand.

It was 10 o'clock this morning when the lookout on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn reported seeing the smoke of several steamers away to the southeast, and a moment or so later he announced that a dozen transports were in sight. Then signals were exchanged from ship to ship, gladdening the hearts of the weary blockaders. Then the United States auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht the Corsair, dashed away to meet and welcome the troops.

FOREST OF MASTS APPEARED. Half an hour later a grim forest of masts had sprung up apparently from the sea, and a most impressive scene was presented as the big fleet swept gracefully up from the horizon toward the shore where the great struggle is to take place. The transports were ranged in three shifting lines, with the battle-ship Indiana on the extreme right and the other men-of-war on the outskirts of the fleet. In this order the transports and their escorts steamed slowly in toward the hills where Morro's red walls gleamed in the sunlight.

It was intended to take the entire fleet to the lines of Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet of warships, but an order from the Admiral stopped the advance of the ships about fifteen miles to the southeast, and escorted by the Gloucester, General Shafter went forward on the Segurana to confer with the Admiral.

The transports lay to on the smooth sea while the plans were discussed by the leaders on board the flagship. Not the faintest intimation of their intentions regarding the landing has been allowed to escape. Undoubtedly, however, some of the troops will be landed at Guantanamo Bay, in order to relieve the marines there. But it is generally believed that the main body of the troops will be landed much nearer to Santiago de Cuba.

The long and trying journey from Tampa has left the men in a much better condition than anticipated. There are fourteen mild cases of typhoid on the hospital ship, among them being Major Horton, of the 25th Infantry, and several cases of measles. But there are no serious cases of illness.

ANXIOUS TO BEGIN FIGHTING. Owing to the smoothness of the passage the soldiers were not generally affected by seasickness, and they are all widely anxious to get ashore and begin fighting.

The dispatch-boats, as they steamed among all sides for news of Admiral Sampson's operations, officers and men clamoring for a word from the blockaders. Much satisfaction was expressed among the troops when it became known that the actual capture of Santiago de Cuba is to be left to the Army.

The horses and mules on board the transports have suffered severely, many of them dying. The war fleet here has been materially strengthened by the addition of the warships which escorted the transports.

Wherever the landing may take place, the operations and the information of the last ten days show conclusively that some bitter work is ahead for General Shafter's men before the Spanish flag comes down from Morro's walls. The Spanish infantry, cavalry and guerilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson to-day to number from 30,000 to 45,000 men, are stretched from Guantanamo to Cabanas, a distance of fifty miles, ready to concentrate at the point of attack. But, starving and harassed from the inland by the insurgents, the situation of the Spaniards is desperate, and naval officers familiar with the situation fully expect terrific fighting about Santiago.

Interviews with Army officers on the transports indicate that there is some anxiety as to how the men will stand the strain if the fighting begins immediately after the long inactivity at Tampa and the weary voyage. There is no fear, however, for the final result, as the guns of the splendid fleet will be of immense assistance to the American troops.

THE COLUMBIA AT BLOCK ISLAND. Block Island, R. I., June 21.—The cruiser Columbia, after an absence of twenty-eight days, entered the harbor at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon to receive mail and orders.

WORK OF THE RELIEF COMMISSION. Philadelphia, June 21.—The National Relief Commission today sent to Camp Alger, Virginia, a large shipment of necessities and dainties for the soldiers encamped there. Among the articles sent were one thousand current magazines and illustrated papers, three thousand books, and various kinds, hundreds of boxes of canned goods, toilet articles, letter paper, pens and pencils, shirts, and a great variety of minor articles. The Commission is now supporting about forty-six families.

STUDENTS ENLIST AN ENGINEERS. Philadelphia, June 21.—Twenty students from Lafayette College came to this city today and enlisted in the volunteer engineer regiment being recruited here. Colleagues are still enlisting in Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, now at Newport News, commanded by Captain Henry H. Washington, of this city. Twenty-two recruits, representing Yale, Princeton, Lafayette, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Bucknell and several other colleges, started South last night to join the Philadelphia command of colored artillery.

THE CABINET HAS A QUIET SESSION. Washington, June 21.—The Cabinet meeting today developed nothing of great importance in the war situation. Official advices have been received of the safe arrival at Santiago of the transports with General Shafter's Army and a conference between the two commanders. If any decision was reached as to where or when the disembarkation was to take place it was not communicated in the cable dispatches before the Cabinet. The refusal of the Spaniards to exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades is regarded by members of the Cabinet as a trick to prevent the bombardment of Morro Castle, and in line with the strain of trickery in the Spanish character. What further inducements will be put forward to secure their release, if any, it is not known.

No late news has been received from the Philippines, but no doubt is entertained in official circles that the first consignment of troops has already arrived. The officials are not apprehensive that Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, will assume to dictate in any matters relating to the government or disposition of the islands when they are captured. On the contrary, it is said that the official information received here leads to the belief that he will not question the supreme authority of this Government, and will cheerfully acquiesce in whatever steps are

VIOLIS Violet-Orris

understood to have on board a United States Army of about twenty thousand men, commanded by General Shafter. The fleet then consisted of thirty-five vessels, escorted by four-tenth warships, headed by the battle-ship Indiana. This Army was estimated to be the largest invading force that any single country has ever sent such a distance, and it was also said to be the largest expedition organized by any nation since the Crimean War.

The following is a list of the United States transports and the troops they carried: MIAMI—Ninth Cavalry, one battalion 6th Infantry, one battalion 10th Infantry. SANTIAGO—Ninth Infantry, Hospital Corps, General Kent's headquarters. GUSKIE—Three hundred mules, fifty packers and teamsters. CHEROKEE—One battalion 12th Infantry, one battalion 7th Infantry, one Gatling battery. SENA—2d Infantry, one battalion. ALABAMA—Battalion of engineers, one battalion of 10th Infantry, two troops of 10th Cavalry. COMAL—Two light batteries of 1st Artillery, one field hospital, one squadron of 10th Cavalry, 800 horses. YUCATAN—One battalion of 2d Infantry, eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. BERRISBRO—Two light batteries of 2d Artillery. WHITNEY—Three hundred and fifty mules, fifty packers and teamsters. OLIVETTE—Hospital ship, Second Hospital Corps, newspaper men. SEGURANA—General Shafter's headquarters, 1st Infantry. KNICKERBOCKER—Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. CONNOR—Tenth Infantry, 25th Infantry. CITY OF WASHINGTON—Twenty-fourth Infantry, one battalion of 2d Infantry. ALLEGHENY—General Wheeler's headquarters, detachment of 6th Cavalry, 100 animals. SAN MARCOS—General Hawkins' headquarters, 16th Infantry, one battalion 23d Infantry. DEWATER H. MILLER—One battalion 7th Infantry, 30 teamsters and 300 mules. SARATOGA—Thirteenth Infantry, one battalion 21st Infantry. LEONA—General Young's headquarters, 1st Cavalry, one squadron of 10th Cavalry. RIO GRANDE—General Sumner's headquarters, 3d and 6th Cavalry. VIGILANCIA—Seventy-first New-York Volunteers. ORIZABA—Twenty-second Infantry, 125 mules. IROQUOIS—General Miles' headquarters, 17th Infantry, one battalion of 10th Infantry. MATTEWAN—General Bates' headquarters, 20th Infantry, two troops and 2d Cavalry, 288 horses and mules. ARKANSAS—Detachment of 2d Cavalry, 113 animals, equipments of 2d Artillery. STILLWATER—Troop A, 2d Cavalry, 168 horses. BREAKWATER—Third Infantry, 100 animals. MORGAN—Troop C, 2d Cavalry, 100 animals. CLINTON—Companies B and D, 3d Infantry, 200 horses. CUMBERLAND—Miscellaneous. NANTEO—Miscellaneous. KENNOWAH—Water-boat. RESOLUTE—Coffer. LAURA (steam barge)—Machinery and derricks.

The convoys for the transport fleet are the Indiana, the Detroit, the Scorpion, the Vesuvius, the Helena, the Castine, the Annapolis, the Panther, the Hornet, the Manning, the Bancroft, the Wampatuck, the Eagle and the Wasp.

VOYAGE OF THE TRANSPORTS. With the United States Transport Ships, off Santiago de Cuba, June 20, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 21.—The fleet of United States transports having on board sixteen thousand men, under the command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa.

The army of invasion left Egmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14, conveyed by the Indiana, the Castine, the Helena, the Annapolis, the Bancroft, the Morrell and the Hornet. The progress was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens, also used for water, had to be towed. At Rebecca Shoals Lighthouse the fleet was joined by the United States warships Detroit, Manning, Osceola, Wasp and Ericsson.

When the transport fleet left Port Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course, around Cape Antonio; but later it was decided to go by the Florida Straits, that being a shorter route.

After the fleet got into the rough waters of the Straits the transports were formed into three lines about one thousand yards apart, while six hundred yards separated the ships. The easily advancing transports presented a very impressive spectacle, stretching for miles over the blue waters. It was one of the largest fleets ever gathered together, the grim-looking men-of-war hovering like watchdogs on the outskirts of the human-freighted ships.

At night every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack. No lights were allowed on the transports, and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were doubled in number, while at frequent intervals shifting searchlights swept the waters and Cuban shores in search of hostile vessels. Throughout the voyage not one Spanish gunboat or sign of the enemy was seen.

On Friday the conveying fleet was reinforced by the Montgomery and the Porter off Puerto Principe.

The voyage throughout was tedious. To the weary soldiers life on board transports is as unvaried as a journey on a frigate. The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to while the ships' boats carried four-tenth patients to the hospital ship Olivette. In the rough waters of the Bahama Channel this work for the little boats was quite difficult, and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of the Olivette seemed dangerous. But it was accomplished in safety.

The weather throughout the voyage was excellent, and consequently there was little suffering from seasickness. Fourteen cases of typhoid fever and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeons say, however, that the health of the men is unexpectedly good.

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they took a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers, who are now eagerly awaiting the landing in Cuba.

The men seem confident of a swift and easy victory, but they seem rather to hope for hard fighting.

LIST OF TRANSPORTS AND TROOPS. The fleet of transports which sailed from Tampa, Fla., at noon on June 14 for Cuba was

understood to have on board a United States Army of about twenty thousand men, commanded by General Shafter. The fleet then consisted of thirty-five vessels, escorted by four-tenth warships, headed by the battle-ship Indiana. This Army was estimated to be the largest invading force that any single country has ever sent such a distance, and it was also said to be the largest expedition organized by any nation since the Crimean War.

The following is a list of the United States transports and the troops they carried: MIAMI—Ninth Cavalry, one battalion 6th Infantry, one battalion 10th Infantry. SANTIAGO—Ninth Infantry, Hospital Corps, General Kent's headquarters. GUSKIE—Three hundred mules, fifty packers and teamsters. CHEROKEE—One battalion 12th Infantry, one battalion 7th Infantry, one Gatling battery. SENA—2d Infantry, one battalion. ALABAMA—Battalion of engineers, one battalion of 10th Infantry, two troops of 10th Cavalry. COMAL—Two light batteries of 1st Artillery, one field hospital, one squadron of 10th Cavalry, 800 horses. YUCATAN—One battalion of 2d Infantry, eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. BERRISBRO—Two light batteries of 2d Artillery. WHITNEY—Three hundred and fifty mules, fifty packers and teamsters. OLIVETTE—Hospital ship, Second Hospital Corps, newspaper men. SEGURANA—General Shafter's headquarters, 1st Infantry. KNICKERBOCKER—Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. CONNOR—Tenth Infantry, 25th Infantry. CITY OF WASHINGTON—Twenty-fourth Infantry, one battalion of 2d Infantry. ALLEGHENY—General Wheeler's headquarters, detachment of 6th Cavalry, 100 animals. SAN MARCOS—General Hawkins' headquarters, 16th Infantry, one battalion 23d Infantry. DEWATER H. MILLER—One battalion 7th Infantry, 30 teamsters and 300 mules. SARATOGA—Thirteenth Infantry, one battalion 21st Infantry. LEONA—General Young's headquarters, 1st Cavalry, one squadron of 10th Cavalry. RIO GRANDE—General Sumner's headquarters, 3d and 6th Cavalry. VIGILANCIA—Seventy-first New-York Volunteers. ORIZABA—Twenty-second Infantry, 125 mules. IROQUOIS—General Miles' headquarters, 17th Infantry, one battalion of 10th Infantry. MATTEWAN—General Bates' headquarters, 20th Infantry, two troops and 2d Cavalry, 288 horses and mules. ARKANSAS—Detachment of 2d Cavalry, 113 animals, equipments of 2d Artillery. STILLWATER—Troop A, 2d Cavalry, 168 horses. BREAKWATER—Third Infantry, 100 animals. MORGAN—Troop C, 2d Cavalry, 100 animals. CLINTON—Companies B and D, 3d Infantry, 200 horses. CUMBERLAND—Miscellaneous. NANTEO—Miscellaneous. KENNOWAH—Water-boat. RESOLUTE—Coffer. LAURA (steam barge)—Machinery and derricks.

The convoys for the transport fleet are the Indiana, the Detroit, the Scorpion, the Vesuvius, the Helena, the Castine, the Annapolis, the Panther, the Hornet, the Manning, the Bancroft, the Wampatuck, the Eagle and the Wasp.

VOYAGE OF THE TRANSPORTS. With the United States Transport Ships, off Santiago de Cuba, June 20, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 21.—The fleet of United States transports having on board sixteen thousand men, under the command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa.

The army of invasion left Egmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14, conveyed by the Indiana, the Castine, the Helena, the Annapolis, the Bancroft, the Morrell and the Hornet. The progress was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens, also used for water, had to be towed. At Rebecca Shoals Lighthouse the fleet was joined by the United States warships Detroit, Manning, Osceola, Wasp and Ericsson.

When the transport fleet left Port Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course, around Cape Antonio; but later it was decided to go by the Florida Straits, that being a shorter route.

After the fleet got into the rough waters of the Straits the transports were formed into three lines about one thousand yards apart, while six hundred yards separated the ships. The easily advancing transports presented a very impressive spectacle, stretching for miles over the blue waters. It was one of the largest fleets ever gathered together, the grim-looking men-of-war hovering like watchdogs on the outskirts of the human-freighted ships.

At night every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack. No lights were allowed on the transports, and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were doubled in number, while at frequent intervals shifting searchlights swept the waters and Cuban shores in search of hostile vessels. Throughout the voyage not one Spanish gunboat or sign of the enemy was seen.

On Friday the conveying fleet was reinforced by the Montgomery and the Porter off Puerto Principe.

The voyage throughout was tedious. To the weary soldiers life on board transports is as unvaried as a journey on a frigate. The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to while the ships' boats carried four-tenth patients to the hospital ship Olivette. In the rough waters of the Bahama Channel this work for the little boats was quite difficult, and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of the Olivette seemed dangerous. But it was accomplished in safety.

The weather throughout the voyage was excellent, and consequently there was little suffering from seasickness. Fourteen cases of typhoid fever and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeons say, however, that the health of the men is unexpectedly good.

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they took a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers, who are now eagerly awaiting the landing in Cuba.

of the Cubans. The best information obtainable is that there will be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days, but small bodies of troops will be put ashore, probably to-morrow, at several points, both east and west of Santiago.

NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF DISEASE. The result of Rear-Admiral Sampson's investigation of the various proposed landing-places was laid before the Army officers, but General Shafter is not prepared to announce a definite selection without investigating the matter further himself.

General Garcia gave the Americans assurances that they need have no fear of contracting diseases on the southeastern coast of Cuba, as the climate there is not unhealthy, only, extremely hot, at this season of the year. The Cuban General declared that his own troops, who were ill-fed and poorly clothed, were in good health and therefore, the Americans need not fear fevers or other serious ailments.

General Shafter examined the condition of the Cubans, and was impressed with their hardy and soldierly appearance, though he recognized the fact that they need clothes and provisions, both of which were given them.

It was nearly dark before the officers returned to the Segurana, and then she steamed back to the flagship and took up a position for the night.

SPANISH SOLDIERS WATCH THE FLEET. Before nightfall all the other transports and the conveying warships had drifted nearer to the shore, and the Spanish soldiers, watching from the bluffs on both sides of the entrance of Santiago Harbor, must have been impressed by the great array of vessels standing off shore. There were nearly sixty of them, including the troop ships and the men-of-war comprising Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet and the squadron of Commodore Schley.

The eight thousand Spanish soldiers and perhaps two thousand sailors guarding the city and harbor of Santiago de Cuba doubtless concluded that there was small chance of overcoming the force of American warships and some twenty thousand American soldiers and sailors which will be hurled against them before the present week has ended.

The dispatch-boat of the Associated Press left the fleet for the cable station just at nightfall, when the warships had taken their positions in a semi-circle in front of the harbor entrance, with the troop ships further out. The sea was comparatively smooth, for the first time in several weeks, and the great fleet was almost motionless.

The newspaper dispatch-boats, which had been steaming back and forth among the transports since the arrival of the latter, were held at every stage of their passage with the request to take letters to the nearest mailing point, giving accounts of the voyage and announcing the safe arrival of the Army of the enemy's coast.

MADRID LEARNS OF ARMY'S ARRIVAL. Madrid, June 21.—An official dispatch from Havana says that about fifty additional ships, many of them loaded with troops, have appeared off Santiago de Cuba, and that a battle is imminent with the Spanish forces occupying the coast.

VOYAGE OF THE TRANSPORTS. With the United States Transport Ships, off Santiago de Cuba, June 20, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 21.—The fleet of United States transports having on board sixteen thousand men, under the command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa.

The army of invasion left Egmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14, conveyed by the Indiana, the Castine, the Helena, the Annapolis, the Bancroft, the Morrell and the Hornet. The progress was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens, also used for water, had to be towed. At Rebecca Shoals Lighthouse the fleet was joined by the United States warships Detroit, Manning, Osceola, Wasp and Ericsson.

When the transport fleet left Port Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course, around Cape Antonio; but later it was decided to go by the Florida Straits, that being a shorter route.

After the fleet got into the rough waters of the Straits the transports were formed into three lines about one thousand yards apart, while six hundred yards separated the ships. The easily advancing transports presented a very impressive spectacle, stretching for miles over the blue waters. It was one of the largest fleets ever gathered together, the grim-looking men-of-war hovering like watchdogs on the outskirts of the human-freighted ships.

At night every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack. No lights were allowed on the transports, and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were doubled in number, while at frequent intervals shifting searchlights swept the waters and Cuban shores in search of hostile vessels. Throughout the voyage not one Spanish gunboat or sign of the enemy was seen.

On Friday the conveying fleet was reinforced by the Montgomery and the Porter off Puerto Principe.

The voyage throughout was tedious. To the weary soldiers life on board transports is as unvaried as a journey on a frigate. The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to while the ships' boats carried four-tenth patients to the hospital ship Olivette. In the rough waters of the Bahama Channel this work for the little boats was quite difficult, and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of the Olivette seemed dangerous. But it was accomplished in safety.

The weather throughout the voyage was excellent, and consequently there was little suffering from seasickness. Fourteen cases of typhoid fever and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeons say, however, that the health of the men is unexpectedly good.

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they took a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers, who are now eagerly awaiting the landing in Cuba.

The men seem confident of a swift and easy victory, but they seem rather to hope for hard fighting.

LIST OF TRANSPORTS AND TROOPS. The fleet of transports which sailed from Tampa, Fla., at noon on June 14 for Cuba was

understood to have on board a United States Army of about twenty thousand men, commanded by General Shafter. The fleet then consisted of thirty-five vessels, escorted by four-tenth warships, headed by the battle-ship Indiana. This Army was estimated to be the largest invading force that any single country has ever sent such a distance, and it was also said to be the largest expedition organized by any nation since the Crimean War.

The following is a list of the United States transports and the troops they carried: MIAMI—Ninth Cavalry, one battalion 6th Infantry, one battalion 10th Infantry. SANTIAGO—Ninth Infantry, Hospital Corps, General Kent's headquarters. GUSKIE—Three hundred mules, fifty packers and teamsters. CHEROKEE—One battalion 12th Infantry, one battalion 7th Infantry, one Gatling battery. SENA—2d Infantry, one battalion. ALABAMA—Battalion of engineers, one battalion of 10th Infantry, two troops of 10th Cavalry. COMAL—Two light batteries of 1st Artillery, one field hospital, one squadron of 10th Cavalry, 800 horses. YUCATAN—One battalion of 2d Infantry, eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. BERRISBRO—Two light batteries of 2d Artillery. WHITNEY—Three hundred and fifty mules, fifty packers and teamsters. OLIVETTE—Hospital ship, Second Hospital Corps, newspaper men. SEGURANA—General Shafter's headquarters, 1st Infantry. KNICKERBOCKER—Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. CONNOR—Tenth Infantry, 25th Infantry. CITY OF WASHINGTON—Twenty-fourth Infantry, one battalion of 2d Infantry. ALLEGHENY—General Wheeler's headquarters, detachment of 6th Cavalry, 100 animals. SAN MARCOS—General Hawkins' headquarters, 16th Infantry, one battalion 23d Infantry. DEWATER H. MILLER—One battalion 7th Infantry, 30 teamsters and 300 mules. SARATOGA—Thirteenth Infantry, one battalion 21st Infantry. LEONA—General Young's headquarters, 1st Cavalry, one squadron of 10th Cavalry. RIO GRANDE—General Sumner's headquarters, 3d and 6th Cavalry. VIGILANCIA—Seventy-first New-York Volunteers. ORIZABA—Twenty-second Infantry, 125 mules. IROQUOIS—General Miles' headquarters, 17th Infantry, one battalion of 10th Infantry. MATTEWAN—General Bates' headquarters, 20th Infantry, two troops and 2d Cavalry, 288 horses and mules. ARKANSAS—Detachment of 2d Cavalry, 113 animals, equipments of 2d Artillery. STILLWATER—Troop A, 2d Cavalry, 168 horses. BREAKWATER—Third Infantry, 100 animals. MORGAN—Troop C, 2d Cavalry, 100 animals. CLINTON—Companies B and D, 3d Infantry, 200 horses. CUMBERLAND—Miscellaneous. NANTEO—Miscellaneous. KENNOWAH—Water-boat. RESOLUTE—Coffer. LAURA (steam barge)—Machinery and derricks.

The convoys for the transport fleet are the Indiana, the Detroit, the Scorpion, the Vesuvius, the Helena, the Castine, the Annapolis, the Panther, the Hornet, the Manning, the Bancroft, the Wampatuck, the Eagle and the Wasp.

VOYAGE OF THE TRANSPORTS. With the United States Transport Ships, off Santiago de Cuba, June 20, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 21.—The fleet of United States transports having on board sixteen thousand men, under the command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa.

The army of invasion left Egmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14, conveyed by the Indiana, the Castine, the Helena, the Annapolis, the Bancroft, the Morrell and the Hornet. The progress was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens, also used for water, had to be towed. At Rebecca Shoals Lighthouse the fleet was joined by the United States warships Detroit, Manning, Osceola, Wasp and Ericsson.

When the transport fleet left Port Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course, around Cape Antonio; but later it was decided to go by the Florida Straits, that being a shorter route.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, constipation.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price. Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa