

THE ARMADO OFF SANTIAGO.

Safe Arrival of the Transports at their Destination.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 20, 1 p. m., via the Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, Tuesday, June 21, 3 a. m.—The United States army for the liberation of Cuba, 16,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon today. The line of its disembarkation has not been decided on, but it will be within the next three days.

When the fleet of twenty-seven transports, with its freight of fighting men, swept up the southern coast today and slowed up within sight of the doomed city of Santiago de Cuba, the anxiously awaited soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading war ships far in shore, were most heartily answered by the troops.

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 was at hand.

It was 12 o'clock this morning when the lookout on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn reported seeing the American fleet 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 yacht Corsair, dashed away to meet and welcome the troops.

In about half an hour later a grim forest of masts had sprung apparently from the sea, and a most impressive scene was presented as the armada swept gracefully up from the horizon towards the shores where the great struggle is to take place.

The transports were ranged in three shifting lines, with the battleship 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 toward the hills, where the Morro's red walls gleamed brightly in the sunlight.

A dispatch boat of the Associated Press, as she steamed among the transports was eagerly besieged on all sides for news, 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 is to be left to the army.

The American fleet off Santiago has been materially strengthened by the addition of the war ships, which escorted the transports here.

VOYAGE OF THE TRANSPORTS.

With the United States Transport Ships, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 20, Noon, via the Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, Tuesday, June 21—1 a. m.—The fleet of United States transports, having on board 16,000 men, under command of Gen. Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon today, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa.

The Army of Liberation left Egmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14, conveyed by the United States war ships Indiana, Castine, Helena, Annapolis, Bancroft, Morrill and Hornet. The passage 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 war ships Detroit, Manning, Osceola, Wasp and Eriasson.

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 via the Florida Straits, that being a shorter distance.

After the fleet got into the rough waters of the straits the transports were formed into three lines, about 100 yards apart, while 600 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 watch dogs 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 search lights swept the waters in the direction of Cuba in search of hostile vessels.

Throughout the voyage not one Spanish gunboat or sign of the enemy was seen.

On Friday the conveying fleet of war ships was reinforced by the Montgomery and the Porter, off Puerto Principe.

The voyage throughout was tedious

and uninteresting. To the weary soldiers life on board transports is as unwarlike to them as a journey on a fruiter.

The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to while the ships' boat carried fourteen 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 the moving of the sick was finally accomplished in safety.

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

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. When the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they sent a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers, and they 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.

The heat and long confinement in the holds of the transports have told very severely on the horses and mules, and many of them died during the last days of the voyage.

LOOKING FOR A LANDING.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday night, June 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 21, 11 a. m.—As soon as the fleet of transports had arrived at a point about twenty miles off Santiago de Cuba this afternoon the steamer Seguranea, having on board Gen. Shafter and his staff, left the other vessels lying to and steamed to the flagship of the American fleet in order to visit Rear Admiral Sampson.

The general went on board the flagship, and later Gen. Shafter, Admiral Sampson, and a party of officers boarded the Seguranea, which went to Acerraderos, about seventeen miles west of Santiago, and near which place Gen. Garcia is encamped with 3,000 Cuban soldiers. Gen. Shafter and his staff and Rear Admiral Sampson went ashore and proceeded to Gen. Garcia's headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban general.

At the conclusion of the conference Gen. Shafter and the other officers had little or nothing to say regarding the plans for landing the American troops, or for the co-operation of the Cubans. The best information obtainable is that there will be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days.

The result of Rear Admiral Sampson's investigation of the various proposed landing places was also laid before the army officers, but Gen. Shafter is not prepared to announce a definite selection without investigating the matter further himself.

Gen. 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, ill fed and ill clothed as they were, were in good health, and therefore the Americans need not fear fevers or other serious ailments.

Gen. Shafter examined the condition of the Cuban soldiers during his visit and was impressed with their hardy and soldierly appearance, although he recognized the fact that they need clothes and provisions, both of which were given them during the day.

The interview closed with the understanding on the part of both generals that small bodies of troops are to be landed at once at several points along the coast, where they will be safe from any serious attack by the Spaniards and will be able to keep the enemy in doubt for the present as to their ulterior intentions.

Among the troops that will be landed first are a number of men from the engineering corps, who will begin work at once preparing for the movement of the main body.

Gens. Shafter and Garcia will consult further to-morrow.

Wherever the landing may take place, the operations and the information of the last ten days show now conclusively that bitter work is ahead for Gen. Shafter's men before the Spanish flag comes down from Morro's walls. The Spanish cavalry, infantry and guerrilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson to-day to number from 30,000 to 45,000 men, are stretched from Guantanamo to Cabanas, a dis-

tance of fifty miles, ready to concentrate at the point of attack. Starving and harassed from the island by the insurgents, the situation of the Spaniards is desperate, the naval officers familiar with the situation fully expect terrific fighting about Santiago. Interviews with army officers on the transports show 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 wearying voyage. There is no fear, however, for the final result, as the guns of the fleet will be of immense assistance to the American troops.

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

Before nightfall all the other transports and the conveying war ships 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 the 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 8,000 Spanish soldiers and perhaps 2,000 Spanish soldiers guarding the city and harbor of Santiago de Cuba doubtless concluded that there was but a small chance of overcoming the force of American warships and some 20,000 American soldiers and sailors which are certain to be hurled against them before the present week is passed away.

The dispatch boat of the Associated Press left the fleet for the cable station just at nightfall, when the war ships had taken their positions in a semi-circle just 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 transports, were held up at every stage of their passage with the request to take letters to the nearest mailing ports, giving accounts of the voyage and announcing the safe arrival of the army off the enemy's coast. For some it might be the last word for mother, wife or sweetheart at home from him who had answered the call of his country.

According to the naval regulations established at the outbreak of the war not a light was visible on any of the ships, and the cordon of men-of-war lying under the Spanish guns near Morro Castle kept their vigil with more than usual care during the dark hours of the night to guard against the approach of a torpedo destroying boat, which might attempt to run out of the harbor, and with one well-directed shot sink a troop-ship in the depths of the sea and send the souls of those aboard into the realms of eternity.

THE CUBAN WELCOME TO SHAFER.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday night, June 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 21, 2.40 p. m.—Gen. Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban officers gave Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson a hearty welcome at Acerraderos this afternoon, when the American officers on board the steamer Seguranea went to his headquarters to hold a consultation.

The Cubans showered upon their distinguished visitors all the blessings of Cuba Libre for the assistance of the United States in the Cuban struggle for freedom, and they expressed the conviction that victory was at hand, and that the power of Spain would soon be driven from the island by the combined strength of the American and Cuban arms.

When the first curl of black smoke appeared on the distant horizon at noon, and announced the coming of the long-expected soldiers, Gen. Garcia himself, with the officers of his staff around him, stood on a hillside overlooking the sea, and gave forth expressions of joy as he watched the approach of the vessels.

The welcome news soon spread among his half-fed, half-clothed troops, and great shouts arose from the dark-skinned veterans who have spent three years in fighting the war of liberty. They watched the Seguranea, accompanied by the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, draw away from the other vessels and make her course to the flagship. After she had taken Admiral Sampson aboard they saw her heading for shore near their mountain camp. The Cubans sent a guard of honor to the beach to welcome and receive the Seguranea.

As soon as she came to anchor in the cove Gen. Shafter and his staff, including Gen. Dudlow, chief of engineers, and Admiral Sampson, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, went ashore in small boats. They were received by the Cubans with all military honors, and horses were placed at the disposal of Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson to ride up the steep trail to Gen. Garcia's headquarters. The Cu-

ban commander's tent is a rude hut, covered with leaves and containing only a meagre camp outfit. Here, after words of greeting had been spoken, the consultation was held. It lasted several hours. Gen. Garcia explained his plans fully; told how he had the Spanish general, Pando, cooped in Manzanillo, without the possibility of being able to co-operate with the Spanish troops in Santiago, and laid before the American officers maps, showing all the mountain trails, leading to Santiago from the most convenient landing places east and west of the harbor entrances.

Gen. Dudlow, in particular, made a close investigation of the subject, and sought all the information available with regard to the most feasible plans of transporting a large body of troops overland.

Rear Admiral Sampson says that the general landing of the troops of Gen. Shafter's expedition on the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba will necessarily be delayed several days. Reports published in the United States to the contrary are pure guess work.

HOW LANDING OF TROOPS WAS MADE.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Daiquiri, Wednesday afternoon, June 22.—As 9 o'clock, the hour supposed to have been fixed for commencing the disembarkation came and passed, the expedition was in suspense, but the squadron lay rocking complacently outside the little bay. About 9.15 a. m. the bombardment of the hills surrounding the village of Juragua, some six miles away, began to distract our attention from our own affairs. Then steam pinnacles, trailing strings of empty boats began speeding to and fro among the transports and gradually, though imperceptibly, began filling up with troops.

At 9.45 Cuban scouts appeared west of Daiquiri, and the New Orleans, Machias, Detroit, Suwanee and Wasp began bombarding. Forty-five rounds were fired into the bush during the first quarter of an hour and many rounds from the quick firing guns. Not a shot was fired in reply. At 9.45 the first boat load, containing the men of the Eighth and First Infantry, started for the shore, followed by the Twenty-fifth, colored, and the Tenth and Twelfth Infantry at 1.10.

Prodigious cheering from the shore, caught up by the nearest ships, and flying from vessel to vessel through the squadron, announced the momentous fact that the American army had begun a landing on Cuban soil, the honor of setting the first foot on the island falling to a detachment of the Eighth Infantry that was towed ashore by the tug Wampatuck.

This important operation, thus successfully completed without loss of life or accident, the troops on land formed and moved up and away to quarters without confusion. A force of mounted Cubans, which had been under cover during the bombardment, now arrived and congratulations were exchanged. The inhabitants of the village, assured that the worst was

over, came out—colored women and children creeping into sight from subterranean shelters. At 11.30 a detachment of the Second Massachusetts volunteers pulled for the shore, and by noon probably three thousand men had been landed. Other detachments were following as rapidly as the steam launches could be made available for them.

The sea was auspiciously calm and the sky clear. A cool breeze was blowing and the troops were in the highest feather, and at the strains of "Yankee Doodle" were greeting, with loud cheers, every string of the boats coming in.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, going ashore at 12.10 p. m., found that the Spaniards had done little wanton mischief. Around the house a locomotive, several cars and the railway offices had been destroyed, but the bulk of the village was left standing. Firing on Juragua still continues as this dispatch is filed, but it is desultory and is directed over the first line of hills to clear the country beyond.

An Explosion.

The steamer S., commanded by Captain S., exploded several years ago with terrible effect, and burned to the water's edge. Captain S. was blown into the air, alighting near a floating cotton bale, upon which he floated uninjured, but much blackened and muddled. Arrived at a village several miles below, to which news of the disaster had preceded him, he was accosted by the editor of the village paper, with whom he was well acquainted, and eager for an item.

"I say, is the S. blown up?"

"Yes."

"Was Captain S. killed?"

"No, I am Captain S."

"The thunder you are! How high were you blown?"

"High enough to think of every mean thing I ever did in my life before I came down here."

The other started on a run for his office. The paper was about to go to press and, not wishing to omit the item of intelligence for the next issue, a week off, wrote as follows:

"The steamer S. has burst her boiler, as we learn from Captain S., who says he was up long enough to think of every mean thing he ever did in his life before he lit. We suppose he was up about three months."

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Chas. P. Johnson, a well known attorney of Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of different remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

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Respectfully,

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