

THE COPPER COUNTRY EVENING NEWS.

VOL. VI.

CALUMET, HOUGHTON COUNTY, MICH., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1898.

NO. 181.

REMEMBER THE DATE. THE EMPIRE TAILORS

Will Make a Special Offer

To the public for five days, beginning today. To any leaving their measure for a \$25 suit of clothes we will give a piece of cloth for a pair of pants extra. Remember for five days only. This is no bluff, the people of Houghton county know we do work in the latest style. Don't miss your opportunity. Special attention paid to my K. O. T. M. Brothers.

THE EMPIRE TAILORS, CALUMET, MICH.

D. Horwitz, Manager, Opposite Shea's Livery Oak street.

I WANT YER, MA HONEY,

Yes, I do! is the international hymn now. King coal was never more sovereign than he is today, and we are proud to say that we have a coal station where every one in Calumet can get supplies of good, high-grade, well screened coal at a reasonable price.

PAUL P. ROEHM.
Coal and Wood Dealer.

Do You Know

We can aid you in passing the time pleasantly by selling you one of our fine Enamelled Iron Beds, which, when fitted with one of our springs is a sure cure for insomnia.



COUCHES.

We have them in a variety of styles and prices to suit the condition of your pocketbook. If you wish to take advantage of our monthly payment plan we would be pleased to have you do so. We charge you nothing rest.



John Gately & Co. 355 Fifth St. Red Jacket.

G. Martini.
444 Fifth Street, Calumet,
WHOLESALE LIQUORS, CIGARS,
IMPORTED WINES AND CORDIALS.
Telephone Or Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

P. IDE GOETH BEFORE A FALL

and the haughty Don deserves his fate. An honest pride in presenting a respectable and fashionable appearance is commendable to all, and the only way to obtain it is to have an artistic tailor create you a suit of clothing such as we can fit you with from exclusive styles in fabrics, and it will raise you several degrees in your self esteem. You may want a suit of clothes for the Fourth of July, if so, leave your order now.

J. B. Rastello, 217 Sixth St.

Puncture Proof

Pneu matic **Single Tube** **Easy Riding** **Resi lant**

Tires

Is just what bicycle riders are looking for. We have them in different sizes.

FRANK B. LYON, General Hardware, Calumet, Mich.

Shanahan & Crowley
—Are Prepared To Do All Kinds Of—
Paper Hanging, Painting And Decorating
Kalsomining, etc., in all the latest styles. Leave orders at Messrs. Slatery & Ryan's Livery Stable.

BLUE'S BRAVERY

He Distinguishes Himself at Santiago.

INSPECTS SPANISH FLEET.

Enters the Enemy's Country Alone and Makes a Reconnoissance.

Admiral Sampson cables the authorities at Washington that Cervera's fleet is all in the harbor at Santiago. The batteries at Havana open fire on one of the auxiliary gunboats now blockading the harbor at that place.

Washington, June 15.—Admiral Sampson has settled beyond further question the presence of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago. In a dispatch to the secretary of the navy, received at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, the admiral says:

"Lieutenant Blue just returned after a tour of seventy statute miles to observe the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports the Spanish fleet all there. The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An outpost of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed."

Washington, June 15.—The last lingering doubt that may have existed as to the presence of Cervera's fleet in its entirety in Santiago harbor was removed Tuesday when Admiral Sampson's dispatch reached the navy department. Up to that time information as to the number and character of the vessels lying in the harbor, shielded from observation by the hills, had been obtained through Cuban sources, supplemented by such glimpses as could be obtained by naval officers from the outside entrance. Now, however, according to Lieutenant Blue the ships have been actually seen by an American officer, counted and inspected from such points of vantage as were afforded by the high hills surrounding the harbor. The officials are full of praise for Lieutenant Blue's achievement. Victor Blue has been long known in the navy as an enterprising and daring young officer, but it required a good deal of sustained courage for him to go ashore in a hostile country and alone make this reconnaissance.

Nothing Less Than a Spy.

He was in the eye of military law nothing more or less than a spy, and had he been captured by the Spaniards he would have been tried by a drum-head court-martial and executed. Considering the fact that the marines' fight at Guantanamo last Saturday night was really the first engagement of the war on shore Admiral Sampson's reference to the affair in his dispatch just posted was remarkably brief. Hence, it is inferred that perhaps too much importance has been attached to it by the public. The action of Lieutenant Colonel Huntington in removing his men to a more secure point than the exposed position occupied by them on Crest heights is taken here as an indication that no offensive movement is to be attempted by the marine corps, but that it will limit its operations to the defense of a small point in Guantanamo harbor to protect the coaling of our warships, and perhaps to serve as a cable station when the necessary operators and instrument are secured from Cape Haytien to enable Admiral Sampson to reopen the cut cable. It does not follow by any means that the place seized and held by the marines on Guantanamo bay is to be used as a point of debarkation of the United States regular troops now on their way to Cuba.

Another Point Selected.

On the contrary, there is the best reason to believe that another point very much better adapted for a landing has been selected. But this point also is believed to be much healthier than any point on the shores of Guantanamo bay, where yellow fever is said to be epidemic all the year round. The officials here were very reluctant to believe that the Spanish who fought the marines at Crest heights had been guilty of the horrible barbarism of mutilating the bodies of soldiers. The first press reports by some of the officers were supposed to be based upon the horrible wounds inflicted under certain conditions of range by the steel-clad bullet of the Mauser rifles. Admiral Sampson's report, however, seems to remove all doubt on that point, for his surgeons undoubtedly would be able to distinguish at once between the effects of a bullet and of a machete.

FIRE ON BLOCKADERS.

Shells from the Havana Batteries Go Wide of the Mark.

Key West, Fla., June 15.—Captain General Blanco has apparently not yet abandoned the hope of luring the American warships within range of the Havana batteries. He tried it again on Friday morning last, but with no better success than in his previous attempts.

Advises received here are to the effect that five Spanish ships ran out to the mouth of Havana harbor on the day mentioned and headed in an easterly direction. The vessels of the blockading squadron were lying well off shore, the nearest not being closer than 2,000 yards. Upon sighting the Spaniards they ran in a short distance and opened fire on them. The volley of shot and shell brought no response from the enemy, but the quintette of ships speedily turned tail and hugging the shore, under the batteries, ran back into the harbor. The American ships, however, did not accept the bait and made no further attempt to molest them. In the afternoon three of the Havana batteries, the Santa Clara battery and sand batteries No. 1 and No. 2 deliberately opened fire on one of the auxiliary gunboats which was cruising closely along the shore.

About a half dozen shots were fired, none finding any other mark than the sea, although several dropped too close for comfort. The gunboat made no reply, but hurried out of range and reported the attack to the flagship of the blockading squadron. No attempt at retaliation, however, was made.

SAN JUAN BOMBARDMENT.

Captain of a British Steamer Says Little Damage Was Done.

New York, June 15.—The British steamer Tyrion which sailed from San Juan de Porto Rico on June 6 has arrived. Captain Angrove reports that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror was in port when he sailed, with steam up and stored with coal, water and provisions. On arrival at San Juan the Terror's boilers were leaking. Repairs were made and some tubes were fitted in the boilers. Captain Angrove says that very little damage was caused by the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet on May 12.

The forts, he says, were not injured. One church had a large hole in it where a large shell passed through. The captain said he visited all of the forts to see the result of the assault, but could observe nothing unusual. At the gateway of one of the forts stands an unexploded American shell which is kept there as a souvenir. There were in port the Alphonso XIII and four of the old style gunboats.

Another Fight at Calmanera.

Off Calmanera, June 15.—Another fight, engaging both land and sea forces, has taken place at Calmanera. Camp McClellan on the crest of the hill was attacked by an overwhelming Spanish force. Nine hundred marines, aided by the rapid-fire guns of the Texas and Marblehead launches, riddled the bushes along the coast while the big guns of the ships themselves ripped the undergrowth and trees into shreds, sending the Spaniards flying to places of safety. The battle lasted all night and was remarkable for the ferocity of the evening attacks.

LEITER'S DOWNFALL.

The Young Speculator Compelled to Surrender 10,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

Chicago, June 15.—Joseph Leiter has surrendered to his creditors 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. His grain deal, beginning in April, 1897, has collapsed. His estimated loss is \$5,000,000. On wheat owned May 31 Mr. Leiter might have realized a profit of \$4,500,000. Since then the market has declined, and financial support which he had hitherto received being withdrawn, he retired on the best terms possible. His creditors are financial institutions in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and New York city. These concerns lent money on his wheat at 50 cents or less a bushel. They are amply protected. The Illinois Trust and Savings bank probably will be selected trustee for the Leiter grain and place one or two broker representatives in the market. Accurate figures as to Mr. Leiter's holdings when he decided to liquidate are difficult to secure. The best estimates indicate that he has 12,000,000 bushels of wheat in Duluth and Minneapolis, 2,000,000 bushels en route to Europe, and 2,000,000 bushels in or en route to New York. Mr. Leiter will not make an assignment, and court proceedings for the settlement of his grain account will not be necessary.

Armour bought all of Leiter's cash wheat in the northwest, amounting to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels. Semi-authoritative information is also obtained that Armour will take up all of Leiter's wheat. This is the anti-climax in the great board of trade drama in which the Leiter family loses millions.

London, June 15.—The collapse of the Leiter wheat corner has caused a panic in the Liverpool market. In London the news of the collapse was received with equanimity. The consensus of opinion of a number of operators on Mark lane is that the English markets will gain steadiness now that "the plunger operating without regard to market precedence is shaken out."

It is asserted on Mark lane that the collapse was due to Messrs. Armour and Pillsbury. The newspapers generally rejoice at the breakdown of the Leiter plans and point to it as a moral. The Star says: "If the prime mover in his war against mankind is beguiled by his greed the retribution is well merited. Nothing can atone for the awful suffering Leiter and his accomplices have caused."

New York, June 15.—Justice Daly of the supreme court has issued an attachment against the property of Joseph Leiter, the wheat speculator, for \$79,925 in favor of Otto E. Lohrke, William P. Callaghan and William Knight, grain dealers, for money advanced.

STATE LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

Annual Convention of National Association Opens at Detroit.

Detroit, June 15.—The labor commissioners of a score of states have arrived for the annual convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, which will open at the Cadillac hotel and continue its sessions for three days. The opening address will be delivered by Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor and president of the association.

The feature of the opening session will be an address on "The Workings of Michigan," by J. L. Cox, state labor commissioner. Reports embodying the work of the various state bureaus will be presented to the convention, and among the general subjects which will receive attention are the relations of alcoholism to industry and crime, the wage question, the subject of arbitration between employer and employee, and the results of the national bureau's investigations during the last year.

MILES TO LEAD IT

Army Which Will Make an Attack on Havana.

LEE SECOND IN COMMAND.

He Will Get the Army in Shape for the Capture of the City of Havana.

The Next Expedition to Leave Will Be the Army to Invade Porto Rico Under Command of General Coppinger—General Shafter Expected to Call for Large Reinforcements Within the Next Few Months—Recruiting Work Going On.

Washington, June 15.—Major General Miles, commander of the army, will return to Washington from his southern trip at once. He will remain in the department for about ten days, when he will go to Jacksonville, Fla., to arrange for the departure of the Porto Rican army of invasion. General Coppinger, who will be in command of



GENERAL COPPINGER.

this army, is now at work arranging for the troops and the transports. It is the present intention to take not less than 15,000 troops on this expedition, and to this number starting from Florida it is intended to add several thousand of the regulars now on the way to Santiago.

Intends to Lead in Person.

It is said to be General Miles' intention to await in this country the time for sending an army to storm Havana. This army he intends to lead in person, with General Fitzhugh Lee as his second in command. To the latter is left the detailed work of getting in shape the army that is to take Havana. At least 20,000 or 40,000 will be needed. General Lee will get this force together as soon as possible.

Efforts of the war department will now be directed toward preparing the volunteers for active service through drills in camp, instruction of officers, supplying of proper clothing and equipping the men up to the standard of the regular army. The next expedition which is to leave will be that of General Coppinger, and will comprise a large number of volunteer regiments chosen from those reported as being best fitted for actual and immediate service. These, it is expected, will be sent immediately to Porto Rico, where the climate is much more healthful than that in Cuba and where protracted campaigning after the capture of San Juan is not expected.

The Troops Left Behind.

When these two expeditions have left the United States the efforts of the government will be concentrated to bringing into solidly condition the troops left behind and those which will be recruited under the second call. Large reinforcements will doubtless be called for by General Shafter within the next few months, and when the capture of Havana is undertaken it is thought that not less than 100,000 United States troops will be on the island.

As the recruits come from the various recruiting points they are to be sent at once to their respective regiments in the camps until all are filled to the maximum number. It is thought two or three months of drilling in camp and proper discipline in association with more experienced soldiers will perform wonders with the volunteer army, while by the time their services are needed the supply departments will be able to meet all their needs, as it has been impossible for them to do up to the present time.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

New Arrivals Will Cause Considerable Reorganization in the Army.

Chickamauga Park, June 15.—Reports received at Camp Thomas from the recruiting officers sent out a short time ago show that several thousand more men can be expected here in the near future. Upon the arrival of these new men a considerable reorganization must take place in the army. The present organization is thoroughly satisfactory, but changes will be necessary. There are now two army corps at Camp Thomas and another will be established soon. The First division of the First army corps includes three brigades. In the First brigade are the First Kentucky, the Third Wisconsin and the Fifth Illinois. In the second brigade are the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania. In the third brigade are the First Kentucky, the First Pennsylvania, and the Fourteenth Minnesota. In the First brigade of the Third division are the First South Carolina, the Twelfth Minnesota, and the Fifth Pennsylvania. In the Second brigade

are the Eighth Massachusetts, the Twenty-first Kansas, and the Twelfth New York. In the Third brigade are the Ninth Iowa, the Second Missouri, and the First New Hampshire. In the First brigade of the First division of the Third army corps are the Fourteenth New York, the First Missouri, and the third place is vacant. In the Second brigade is the Second Nebraska, the second and third places are vacant. In the Third brigade are the Third Tennessee, the First Vermont, and the Eighth New York. In the First brigade of the Second division are the Second Kentucky, the Ninth New York, and the First Arkansas. In the Second brigade are the Fifth Missouri, second place vacant, and the Second Arkansas. In the Third brigade are the First Maine, Fifty-second Iowa, and the First Massachusetts.

The Third brigade is yet vacant. The nine batteries of artillery are brigaded under General Williston, but have not yet been assigned to either army corps or division. The Sixth army corps is the next one to be established. This corps will likely be encamped on Mission ridge, near Green's lake. Every effort is now being made to furnish the Camp Thomas troops with the necessary equipments for field service, and Colonel Rockwell is exerting himself in the way of equipping the men so that they may be ready to leave for the front at a moment's notice. Major Nye, who is in charge of the commissary supply department, has now on hand a sufficient amount of provisions to supply all the soldiers for thirty days.

Cavalry Ordered to Jacksonville.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 15.—Orders have been received by Colonel J. L. Torrey for the Second volunteer cavalry to move from Fort D. A. Russell, with their horses, to Jacksonville, Fla. The regiment is thoroughly uniformed, armed and equipped, and considering the short time it has been organized, it has reached a high state of perfection in drill evolutions.

Orders for Georgia Volunteers.

Washington, June 15.—Orders have been issued for the First and Third regiments of Georgia volunteers to report to Major General Brooks commanding the First army corps at Chickamauga, Ga., and for the First regiment of Mississippi volunteer infantry to proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Major General Lee, commanding the Seventh army corps.

Flower Donates \$1,000.

Tampa, Fla., June 15.—Roswell P. Flower of New York has wired \$1,000 for distribution among the Second and Sixty-ninth volunteer regiments of New York.

FOUGHT WHILE A STORM RAGED.

Thunder and Lightning Add Terrors to Santiago Bombardment.

London, June 15.—The morning papers publish further long accounts of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on June 6, confirming the reports from the United States that Morro castle and the Estrella battery were both set afire by the American shells and that the Spanish fortifications were immensely damaged. These versions say that the Massachusetts and the Svanee were somewhat injured by shells.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says: "The spectacle was one of awe-inspiring grandeur. Nobody who saw it could ever forget it. The lightning flashed and the thunder boomed, drowning the roar of the guns, while a tropical rain poured throughout a perfect deluge. The Spanish shooting was better than the American."

"The sunken collier Merrimac does not block the entrance to the channel. Admiral Sampson intends to try to force the entrance when the troops arrive. He expects to lose a ship or two, but is convinced that he will succeed."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent says: "It is surprising that the American losses were so small, as the engagement was very severe. Altogether the bombardment might fairly be claimed by the Spaniards as a victory, for after three hours' fighting by the pick of the American fleet Spain's colors were still floating."

SIX MEN DROWNED.

Terrible Mine Accident Occurs at Stotts City, Mo.

Aurora, Mo., June 15.—An accident in the mine of the Mount Vernon company at Stotts City, a mining camp twenty miles from this city, resulted in the death of John Durham, his son William Durham, J. W. Newman, William Brown and John Houck. Sam Bennett, another miner, had a narrow escape from death.

For some time the mine has been under water and the men mentioned were at work on a raft pumping it out. Without warning a mass of rock from the sides of the shaft above them fell onto the raft, breaking it up and precipitating the men into the water. Sam Bennett, who escaped, did so by clinging to a log of the raft until rescued. The other five men sunk to the bottom of the shaft and are lying in sixty feet of water.

Exposition at Winnipeg.

Washington, June 15.—In a report to the state department, United States Consul Graham at Winnipeg says that the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition association will hold its eighth annual exposition at Winnipeg from July 11 to 18 next and urges a liberal patronage by manufacturers and dealers of the United States as the best means of bringing American goods to the favorable notice of the people of the dominion.

Senator Aldrich Returned.

Newport, R. I., June 15.—United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich was re-elected by the legislature on the first ballot. The vote is as follows: Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, 25; E. Benjamin Andrews, 1. House—Aldrich, 61; Andrews, 3. L. E. Garvin, 1.