

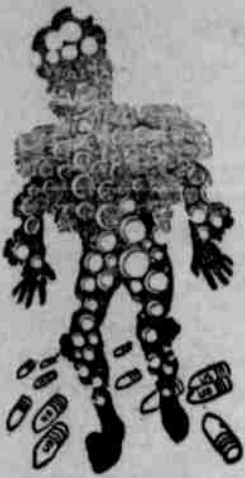
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Kalsomining, etc., in all the latest styles. Leave orders at Messrs. Blattery & Ryan's Livery Stable.

ON TO SANTIAGO.

City Will Be Taken Before Three Days Pass.

INVADING ARMY IS LANDED.

The Immense Body of Troops Put on Shore Without Losing One Life.

Last Boat Landed at 1 O'Clock in the Morning and at Daybreak the March Toward Santiago Was Begun—Landing of the Troops Covered by a Heavy Fire from a Portion of Admiral Sampson's Fleet.

New York, June 24.—A special dated at Playa del Este, Cuba, says that at 1 o'clock Thursday morning the last of General Shafter's army of invasion had landed at Baiquiri.

Washington, June 24.—The war office is notified that, sleeping Wednesday night on Cuban soil, General Shafter's army of invasion Thursday morning promptly began moving toward Santiago. No details of the advance are obtainable here, but it is fully understood General Shafter expects to capture the city and the Spanish army by assault before three days pass.

Playa del Este, Cuba, June 24.—Major General William R. Shafter is our man of action. He began disembarking his men from the transports at Baiquiri and Juragua at noon Wednesday. In an incredibly short time nearly all those who are to be used at Santiago were on shore. Baiquiri, one of the places of landing, is about fifteen miles east of Santiago, and the bay is large and well protected. Juragua, in the Bay of Bacano, is the nearer place to the destination of the troops. It is twelve miles from Santiago and has a smaller harbor than Baiquiri.

While the troops were going ashore ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron threw shells into several places in the neighborhood where Spaniards were reported to have been massed to attempt to prevent the landing. A large body of Cubans worked valiantly in the rear of the Spaniards, and when the first bodies of our troops reached land and began to shoot they very quickly drove the enemy into the hands of the insurgents.

Man on the Texas Killed.

The battleship Texas took a lively part in the work and took the minds of a great many Spaniards away from the scene by throwing shells into Masamona, twenty miles west of Baiquiri, and into the west batteries of Cabanas. One man on the Texas was killed. This was intended as a diversion, and was a most successful one, as the greater part of the Spanish forces evidently were mistaken as to the places chosen for landing.

Long before this reaches New York the troops will be driving the Spanish outposts into Santiago. The landing has been successfully made. Cuba is invaded by the United States.

The co-operation of the navy in Shafter's plan of invasion involved, first, an attack on Manterola, west of Santiago, by Cubans under Rabi; second, the shelling of Mazamorra blockhouse by warships; third, the shelling of the hills overlooking every cove where a landing might be effected east of the harbor; fourth, the grouping of coal transports west of Santiago to make Spaniards believe the landing would take place there as soon as Mazamorra was taken.

Deceived the Spaniards.

At daybreak the Spaniards saw the counterfeit movements of transports to the west, and not the transports coming in from the east, the latter gathering off Bacano. One battleship and one cruiser besides the Helena, St. Louis, Suwanee and several auxiliary yachts, were to cover the landing. Fires began to blaze in town at dawn, showing that the Spaniards were destroying it. The day was beautiful and the weather smooth. Boats were towed beside those transports which were to go first. The decks of the transports, then forty miles away from Santiago, were crowded with troops impatient to land. Spanish riflemen dotted the hills, but there was no sign from the fortifications fifteen miles west of this point. The strategic game opened at 8 o'clock. Rabi's 2,000 Cubans attacked the Spanish at Mazamorra. The Texas at the same time ran close in shore and opened on the blockhouse back of Cabanas bay.

Silenced in Forty Minutes.

The Estrella battery opened on the Texas, shots coming near for the range. The Texas silenced the battery in forty minutes. Then a Spanish field battery ran down and opened a fire on the Texas. It was driven off by her rapid-fire guns. It opened up again, and again was driven off.

Meantime the Spanish and Cubans were hotly engaged and a fierce rifle fire was heard. Cervera's ships in the harbor opened on the Cubans on the plateau at the little bay of Julici, where the hut in which Tweed lived when he landed in Cuba from his yacht is believed to be. The Scorpion opened fire on the hills as another diversion, the slopes and harbor of Juragua were shelled by the Helena, Newport, Bancroft and the yacht Vixen. Shrapnel burst all over the hillsides, and the Spanish riflemen fled.

Watch Kept on Cervera.

As still another diversion the battleship left the convoy and returned to the fleet, Sampson leaving Schley in command, with orders to smash Cervera if he came out of the harbor.

Sampson steamed down to Bacano to superintend the naval part of the operations. The gunboats continued a raking fire, and the Iowa took a hand and engaged the water batteries beneath Morro, silencing them. Then she

gunboats continued raking Juragua with shells, the Texas and Scorpion still firing. The line of battle was twenty miles long. The New York, off Bacano, offered fire, clearing the beach. The bugle calls rang over the water, troops clattered into the boats, and the landing began.

The First to Land.

A detachment of eighty regular infantry soldiers was the first to land, followed by General Shafter's old regiment, the First Infantry. Then came the Twenty-fifth Infantry, the Twenty-second Infantry, the Tenth Infantry, the Seventh and Twelfth Infantry, the Second Massachusetts regiment, and a detachment of the Ninth cavalry. The boats rushed forward simultaneously from every quarter in good-natured rivalry to be first, and their occupants scrambled over one another to leap ashore. As the boats tossed about in the surf breaking against the pier, getting ashore was not an easy matter, and the soldiers had to throw their rifles on the dock before they could climb up themselves, and some hard tumbles resulted, but nobody was hurt.

Lined Up and Marched Away.

At the end of the pier the companies and regiments quickly lined up and were marched away. General Lawton threw a strong detachment for the night about six miles west on the road to Santiago and another detachment was posted to the north of the town among the hills. The rest of the troops were quartered in the town, some of them being housed in the buildings of the iron company.

The landing was accomplished without loss of life, the only casualty being the wounding of an insurgent on the hills by a shell from one of our warships.

MINES TAKEN UP.

Submarine Destroyers Removed from Guantanamo Harbor.

Playa del Este, Cuba, June 24.—Seven contact mines were taken from the harbor of Guantanamo by picked crews from the Marblehead and Dolphin. The work was done under heavy fire from the shore, which was answered by the Marblehead and Dolphin.

Three of the six contact arms of one of the mines were found to have been driven in. It is believed that this was caused by the propeller of the Marblehead or Dolphin when they went in the other day to destroy the fort. The driving in of the arms should have caused the mine to explode. The work of clearing the harbor of mines will be continued until all have been taken up. Then one of our light-draught vessels will go in and capture or destroy a Spanish gunboat which is in hiding close to the town.

The work was as dangerous as any that men are called upon to do in time of war, and Commander McCalla, under whose direction it was accomplished, has received great praise for the skill displayed by the daring men who risked their lives in the boat.

SENT BY SHAFTER AND SAMPSON.

Official News of the Landing—Texas Has One Man Killed.

Washington, June 24.—The following official dispatches were received late Wednesday night by the navy department:

Playa del Este, Santiago de Cuba, June 22.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: Landing army progressing favorably at Baiquiri. There was very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Suwanee shelled the vicinity before landing. Made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage attention of enemy. The Texas engaged west batteries for some hours. It had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel at Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo.

Playa del Este, off Baiquiri, Cuba, June 22.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Landing at Baiquiri this morning successful. Very little, if any, resistance.

SENN GOES TO SANTIAGO.

Chicago's Noted Surgeon Detailed to Hurry to Shafter's Army.

Washington, June 24.—Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago has been assigned to unusually important special work under the surgeon general's department of the army at Santiago. He was summoned by telegram from Chickamauga Park to report at once to Surgeon General Sternberg in Washington. When he will arrive is not known, as no reply has been received at noon.

The character of Dr. Senn's work is not disclosed, but he will probably be at the head of the hospital work with General Shafter's army, being chosen at the suggestion of General Miles on account of his wide experience. It was admitted at the surgeon general's office that it was the intention to have Dr. Senn depart for Santiago with the reinforcing expedition for "important special work at Santiago."

Expedition to Porto Rico.

Washington, June 24.—The Porto Rico expedition will not be delayed after reinforcements have been sent to General Shafter. The plans made a month ago have not been altered. Next Monday, it is believed, will witness the embarkation of the third detachment of troops for Manila. The plan is for General Merritt to go with this expedition and for General Otis to follow him in a few days with the fourth detachment. The first expedition is believed to be already at Manila and co-operating with insurgents to occupy Luzon and Manila without delay.

Editors and Deputies Sentenced.

Milan, June 24.—Nineteen editors and members of the chamber of deputies, charged with having been connected with the recent revolutionary outbreak here, after trial by court-martial, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to six years.

47,000 NOW IN CAMP

Chickamauga Park the Scene of Great Activity.

THE DRILLING OF TROOPS GOES ON.

Soldiers Being Prepared for the Field Rapidly and Satisfactorily—No Longer Any Difficulty for the Men to Get Good and Sufficient Food—Sham Battle to Be Given Under the Direction of Colonel Fred Grant.

Chickamauga Park, June 24.—No orders of any kind affecting the present status of General Brooke's army have been received and the work of preparing the men for the field is going forward rapidly and satisfactorily. There are now at the park nearly forty-seven thousand men and these are being added to daily by from 500 to 700 recruits. Wednesday and Wednesday night the largest number so far to arrive in one day came in, there being about 1,500 new soldiers in the city.

Including the payments to the Twelfth New York this week it is estimated that \$10,000 has been paid to the volunteers at Chickamauga since the army was mobilized here. The regular government pay day for many of the regiments is approaching. Some of the regiments have been mustered in for more than thirty days and have not yet been paid. Work on the pay rolls will begin in a short time.

Everything Moving Smoothly.

Everything is now moving smoothly at the park. The men are all contented and are working with a good will. The quartermaster's department has been thoroughly systematized, so that there is no longer the slightest difficulty for the men to get plenty of good, wholesome food. The regiments are nearly all equipped with new uniforms and are being armed as rapidly as the guns can be turned out of the arsenal. Other needed small equipments are being added daily, and it is now believed that this army will be the best equipped of any to go into the field.

For the first time in the history of the army of the United States an ambulance corps is being organized as a new adjunct to its efficiency. England, Germany and France have such a corps in their armies, but it is a new undertaking for this government. The object of this organization is to facilitate the proper handling of the sick and wounded on the field. The corps will have attached to it skilled physicians, surgeons and stewards, which, with a full supply of attendants, will number 150.

Have Twenty-Five Ambulances.

They have twenty-five ambulances, twenty-eight horses and seventy-six mules, together with wagons and harness for moving their equipment. There is a driver and an orderly for each ambulance. Major MacCumber of the Fourteenth New York, chief surgeon of the corps, is a physician who was for a number of years the superintendent of Kings county insane asylum. Major MacCumber's practice of late has been such as to peculiarly fit him for his onerous duties as chief surgeon.

The chaplains of nearly all of the various regiments now encamped at Chickamauga Park have begun a very vigorous crusade against the many regimental canteens or saloons. The fight is as yet in its incipency, but it promises to be waged with unrelenting vigor, and if the chaplains can obtain the co-operation of the army officials, the canteens will soon be a thing of the past.

Brigade Officer of the Day.

Lieutenant Colonel Adams of the Fourth Ohio was named as brigade officer of the day in the Second brigade, First division, First army corps. He will continue as brigade officer for one week. Major Thomas F. Lynch, First battalion, Sixty-ninth New York, and Lieutenant John Devane, M company, who were left here quite sick when the regiment departed for Tampa, have about recovered and expect to go with their regiments soon.

Cool, clear weather again prevails. Regimental drills are going on in all camps, but no unusual maneuvers are taking place. The sham battle of the First division, Third corps, to be given under the direction of Colonel Fred Grant next Saturday, promises to be the event of the week. The best of order now prevails throughout the camp. The provost guard placed at Lytle by General Brooke is having an excellent effect.

Will Rendezvous at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., June 24.—The Eighth and Ninth regiments will rendezvous at the state fair grounds in Springfield. Governor Tanner has so decided. Captain Campbell of the Ninth held a conference with Governor Tanner and details were completed for bringing the regiment here. Lieutenant Ballou, government quartermaster, made a preliminary requisition on the quartermaster general for equipments and as soon as they arrive the two regiments will go into camp, which will be about the first of next week.

Governor Pingree at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., June 24.—Governor Pingree of Michigan has arrived here. The entire Michigan regiment and band escorted him to military headquarters.

Dreyer Found Guilty.

Chicago, June 24.—Edward S. Dreyer, former treasurer of the west park board and late president of the defunct banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., was adjudged guilty of withholding \$316,000 of the board funds from his successor in office and his punishment fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary. The convicted banker is now a prisoner in the county jail, Judge Smith refusing to admit him to bail, notwithstanding the fact that he is already under bonds for \$125,000 on account of fifteen other indictments.

AT OSHKOSH.

Millie May came To Be Called to Restore Order.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 24.—A serious riot occurred here as a result of the wood workers' strike. Several hundred women, armed with clubs, rocks, eggs and paper sacks of pepper, gathered at the south end of Light street bridge, near the Morgan sash, door and blind factory and waited for workmen endeavoring to enter the factory. The police were powerless to disperse the mob and not a man was allowed to enter the factory, even the proprietors being driven back by threats of violence. Non-union laborers were singled out and chased for blocks, a number of them being struck by stones and eggs. As a consequence the plant was ordered closed down and the manufacturers are now holding a conference with the city officials. Serious trouble is anticipated as the strikers are feeling ugly.

Chief of Police Weisbrod has notified Mayor Ideon that he is unable to control the riotous strikers and the mayor in turn has called on Sheriff Lambert to restore order. The present plan is to appoint a force of deputies and if serious resistance is shown the governor will be asked to send the militia here. It now seems that the trouble was started by a watchman at the Morgan plant pointing a revolver at some of the women doing picket duty. The strikers set upon the watchman and would have killed him but for police interference. John Fable, another workman, was wounded and cut until his condition is critical. C. H. Paxton, manager of the McMillen Lumber company, was egged and narrowly escaped a dose of blue vitriol. The strikers are holding several streets on the south side and no one is allowed to pass without inspection.

FUSION TICKET IN MICHIGAN.

Combination Effected at Grand Rapids with Little Difficulty.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 24.—In their state conventions the Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists had less trouble in getting together than usual. There was very little controversy over division of the ticket and the platforms do not conflict in any essential point. The nine places on the ticket were divided equally between the three parties, and the nominations were ratified in joint convention, the complete ticket reading as follows:

Governor, ex-Congressman Justin R. Whitling of St. Clair, Democrat; lieutenant governor, Michael F. McDonald of Sault Ste. Marie, Democrat; secretary of state, L. E. Lockwood of Coldwater, Populist; auditor general, John L. Frisbie of Hillsdale, silver Republican; state treasurer, Dr. Edgar B. Smith of Detroit, Democrat; attorney general, Royal A. Hawley of Ionia, silver Republican; land commissioner, Carlton Peck of Lapeer, Populist; member state board of education, George E. Willetts of Calhoun county, Populist; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Florence Renkes of Barry county, silver Republican.

There was an effort to defeat the nomination of Mrs. Renkes on the ground that a woman is not eligible under the state constitution, but Fred A. Baker of Detroit, a well-known authority on constitutional law, decided in the lady's favor, and her nomination was made unanimous.

BLAND RENOMINATED.

Has Not Been Beaten in Convention Since 1873.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 24.—Hon. Richard P. Bland, the noted free silver advocate, who represents the eighth Missouri district in congress, has been renominated by acclamation by the Democratic convention assembled here. Congressman Bland has been renominated by the Democrats of his district without intermission since 1872. He was beaten once at the polls, but never in convention.

Moherly, Mo., June 24.—The Democratic convention of the Second congressional district has nominated Judge W. W. Rucker for congress. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Chicago platform.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., June 24.—Congressman W. D. Vandiver of Cape Girardeau has been renominated by the Democratic congressional convention of the Fourteenth district.

One Thousand in Silver Mining.

St. Louis, June 24.—The Wells-Fargo and the United States Express companies are trying to locate \$1,000 in silver belonging to the government, shipped by them on May 21 to the Silver City National bank at Silver City, N. M. The money was sent from the United States sub-treasury in this city. The money was shipped on the night of May 21 and when last heard from was when it was received for at Kansas City.

Russian Ambassador Presented.

Washington, June 24.—Russia's first ambassador to the United States, Count de Cassini, was formally presented to the president at 11 o'clock by the secretary of state. The ambassador, who was accompanied by his secretaries and other attaches, was received in the blue parlor of the executive mansion, where he delivered to the president his letter accrediting him to this government. All were in complete court costume.

To Warn Vessels of Danger.

St. Louis, June 24.—Dr. Frankensfeld, local observer of the United States weather bureau, has received notice from Washington asking for volunteers from among the men of that department to go to South American waters and establish stations. It is the purpose of the government to have these men observe the weather conditions at points about the Caribbean sea, in order that our war vessels may be warned in time of the coming of the terrific storms that rage in those waters at this time of the year. Married men are barred.