

ROCK ISLAND ARGUS.

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PRICE THREE CENTS.

TROOPS FINALLY UNDER WAY.

Magnificent Marine Procession Leaves Key West for Cuba This Morning.

CONVOYED BY 16 OF UNCLE SAM'S FLEET.

Fifteen Thousand Men on the Thirty-two Transports--Others Are to Follow.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It is formally announced at the war department that the first military expedition left Key West at daylight for Santiago. Maj. Gen. Shafter, who commands the expedition, has with him 773 officers and 14,564 men. The regulars make up the greater part of the force, there being but three volunteer organizations with the expedition. These are the 71st New York, 24 Massachusetts and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each of Theodore Roosevelt's United States volunteer cavalry.

Capt. Taylor, of the battleship Indiana, is in command of the naval convoy accompanying the transports. The makeup of the fleet is withheld. It is known, however, that one other battleship and a first-class cruiser accompany the fleet. Other ships of lesser cruises, gunboats and auxiliary craft, make up a total of 16. These with the 32 transports loaded with troops, make a magnificent marine procession.

AWAILED AT SANTIAGO.
Mole St. Nicholas, June 12.—[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]—The expedition from Tampa under Gen. Shafter is anxiously awaited by the fleet of Santiago de Cuba. Operations will begin immediately after the arrival of the transports, which are expected this week. When the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left Guantanamo lay this morning, the cable steamer Adria was grappling for the Haytian cable. The cable will be spliced, and Sampson will hold it for direct communication with Washington.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS.
Washington, June 13.—Word has been received at the navy department from a high, though unofficial source, that Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet had been found unfit for sea.

Gen. Fitzsimmons' Successor.
Washington, June 13.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate: James H. Barkley, Illinois, to be brigadier general of the volunteer army; to be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, Homer F. Aspinwall, of Illinois, third regiment, United States volunteer engineers; to be first lieutenant, John Williams Black, Illinois; Walter Kirk Brice, Ohio; to be surgeon with the rank of major, John D. Davis, of Illinois.

The war department announced today that it had begun active preparations for a second army of invasion. It is believed the second army will go to Porto Rico.

WAR REVENUE BILL SIGNED.
Washington, June 13.—Speaker Reed has signed the war revenue bill. It will probably go to the president today.

The president signed the war revenue bill at 3 o'clock.

Hay is Cautious.
London, June 13.—Ambassador Hay says he is not responsible for the statement that Manila has fallen.

STARTS FOR SANTIAGO.
Military Expedition is Actually on Its Way to Assist Sampson's Squadron.

Washington, June 13.—Under command of Major General Shafter the first division of the United States army sailed last night from Key West for

Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that town. The army transports, thirty in number, left Port Tampa Saturday and went as far as Key West. The conveying warships are believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, and with this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish warships, even if such should have escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and of Havana. It is believed here that the sailing out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to go out to attack the transports. If so the plan miscarried.

ALL NECESSARY SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED.
Every precaution has been taken by the government to ensure the safety of the troops en route to Cuba. The naval



FORTIFICATION AT SAN JUAN.
war board was in session yesterday making the final preparations for the disposition of the guardships. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit, and the warships will be disposed ahead, astern and on either flank. The fleet will be divided into three columns, in accordance with the transport, and in order to ensure against an attack from the rear some of these vessels, such as the St. Louis, will linger far astern ready to signal the heavily armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe. The battleship Indiana leads the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war.

MOVEMENT ON PORTO RICO.
In ten days' time, unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered, the movement upon Porto Rico will begin. The war department has been in close communication by telegraph with General Miles at Tampa, and all of the necessary instructions have been given to the commanding general for the preparation of the military forces to be used in this part of the campaign. The navy department has been advised of the purpose of the army, and the war board yesterday was making arrangements for the supply of the conveying fleet. This will be of a more formidable character than that which goes with the Santiago expedition, for the plans contemplate joint attack upon the San Juan fortifications by the army and navy.

REGIMENTS THAT WENT ALONG.
Composition of the Expedition Now on Its Way to Santiago.

Tampa, Fla., June 13.—The expedition that sailed from here to Key West prior to going to Santiago was made up of nearly twenty regiments of regular infantry of from 500 to 550 men each, including, besides the regiments of the Fifth army corps, four regiments of infantry that have been in camp at Mobile and which formed part of Major General Cappinger's command at that rendezvous.

The total force sent along of regular infantry was about 11,000 men. There were also two regiments of volunteer infantry, about 2,000 men altogether; the Second regiment of cavalry from Mobile, 500 men, and two squadrons each from the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry, about 2,000 men; eight troops of volunteer cavalry taken from Roosevelt's rough riders, 500 men; four batteries of light artillery, 300 men and sixteen guns; two batteries of heavy artillery, 200 men and sixteen guns; the battalion of engineers, 200 men; signal and hospital corps, etc., about 300 men; a grand total of 17,000 men.

The regulars were practically picked men, as not a single recruit was taken, the regiments carrying only the old seasoned troops. On the sides and on the smokestacks of every one of the transports which formed the fleet were painted large white numbers, and by these numbers the boats were officially known, their original names being discarded. This was for the purpose of facilitating signaling between the flagship and the other boats of the fleet.

ABOUT CAMPS AND RECRUITS.
Riotous Doings at Chickamauga—Illinois Brigadier Resigns.

Chickamauga Park, June 13.—Hundreds of soldiers were given leave of absence yesterday and one result thereof was a riot, the soldiers forming the mob. At the whisky dive of Joe Baker an Arkansas private got into a row with Baker as alleged because Baker was playing the "brace game" on the pri-

rate. The private declared that Baker shot at him with a revolver, hitting him near the eye and destroying the eye. The doctor who examined the wound said he found pieces of glass in it and doesn't believe the shooting story.

But the story of a brace game and shooting got out among the "boys" and the first thing thought of was lynching. The officers, however, acted promptly and prevented this disgrace to the army. Something had to be done, however, to work off the excitement and the soldiers proceeded to demolish Baker's place. They broke up the furniture, scattered the gambling paraphernalia in the street and were only deterred from pulling the house down by the arrival of officers.

C. H. Ames, Third Illinois; Thomas Barrett, Fourteenth New York, and "Jud" Sharp, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, were standing atop of a car, the train running twenty-five miles an hour, when they were caught by a telegraph wire stretched across the track and pulled off. They are in the hospital, but not fatally hurt.

The following Michigan soldiers are ill at the general army hospital at Atlanta: A. G. Brandt, company H, and Frank A. Kelley, company A, Thirty-Second regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The resignation of Brigadier General Charles Fitz Simons, of Chicago, reached the war department Saturday and it is probable General James H. Barkley, the other brigadier general of the Illinois National Guard, will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY PLUMS.
Washington, June 12.—The war department has made a table showing the appointment of general officers and officers of the general staff (United States volunteers as appointed among the states and the regular army. Following are some of the appointments: Illinois, 16; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 15; Michigan, 12; Missouri, 8; New York, 5; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 5.

Volunteers Have Plenty of Food.
Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 13.—General Boynton, chairman of the park commission, being asked by the Associated Press in regard to the stories of short food supplies at Camp Thomas, stated that in certain sensational newspapers, said in effect, that the stories were lies out of whole cloth, manufactured by sensational newspaper correspondents.

Canned Salmon for Soldiers.
Washington, June 13.—The president has authorized canned salmon to be added as one of the meat components of the army ration. Ordinarily fresh beef will be issued to the troops six days in ten, salt meats three days in ten and canned salmon one day in ten.

Spain Bears from Manila.
Madrid, June 13.—A private dispatch received here from Manila, dated June 8, represents the situation there as being slightly improved. It says: "In spite of the insurrection in the province the capital is resolved upon resistance. The spirit of the people is excellent. The defenses have been improved; fresh battalions of volunteers have been organized, the place is victualled for two months, and the insurgents have not ventured to make an attack."

Will Be Money for the Blockaders.
London, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing yesterday, says: "General Blanco having telegraphed that in case the blockade becomes stricter it will be urgent to send war stores, as his supply is running short, the government has taken steps to dispatch abundant supplies by fast vessels from Spanish and foreign ports. The more important supplies from Spain will be strongly convoyed and will be sent immediately."

Merritt Wants 20,000 Men.
San Francisco, June 13.—Major General Merritt wants more troops. He is now in communication with Washington on the subject and hopes to receive word that additional forces have been granted him and started on the way. From good sources it is learned that Merritt has demanded the full quota of 20,000 men.

Cause of the Scare Arrives.
Newport News, Va., June 13.—The German steamship Constantia, whose appearance off the capes Friday night caused the sensational rumors as to Spanish warships lurking in that vicinity, arrived here Saturday. The Constantia is bound from New Orleans to Hamburg and came to this port for coal.

When We Were There Before.
London, June 13.—The Times, commenting on the landing of marines in Cuba, says: "It is interesting to recall the fact that the last time the American troops landed in Cuba, in 1762, they were under British colors."

LEITER'S BIG DEALS ARE OFF.
Orders All His Trades Closed on the Chicago Board.

Chicago, June 13.—All interest in the Board of Trade doings is centered on Joseph Leiter, and the results of his famous deal in wheat. Leiter ordered all his trades closed out at the opening of today's transactions in the wheat pit. He admitted that his father had withdrawn his support and he lost money. How much he did not know. He stated he would not make an assignment, but liquidate his options and place his cash wheat in the hands of trustees. This was necessary owing to his inability to meet calls for margins on futures. As a result of the liquidation July wheat today closed at 79 against 86 Saturday. At one time July touched 75. The severest break in prices, however, was in the northwest, where, it was said, were his big lines in cash wheat Duluth climbed 19 cents and Minneapolis 17. Half an acre before the close of Leiter's sales he placed 10,000,000 bushels.

Subscribe for THE ARGUS.

FIRST OF OUR BLOOD

That Has Stained the Soil of Cuba in This War Is Shed at Caimanera.

THIRTEEN HOURS OF FIGHTING

Follows the Landing of Huntington's Party of Marines Last Friday.

Guerrillas and Regulars Keep Up a Hot Fire on Our Marines, Kill Four and Give the Others No Rest for a Long Day—Names of the United States Marines Killed—Spaniards Repulsed with an Unknown Number of Casualties—Capture of Caimanera an Easy Job.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 12.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—Eight thousand Americans, according to a private dispatch from Port au Prince, have landed very near Santiago de Cuba. The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived at Mole St. Nicolas yesterday.

Washington, June 13.—Up to 12:30 o'clock this morning the report that 8,000 American troops had been landed near Santiago cannot be confirmed and is discarded.

Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo, June 12, via Mole St. Nicolas, June 12.—[Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.]—Huntington's battalion of marines encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo has been engaged in headlong off a rush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead. Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaws are unaccounted for. Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs, of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre, His home was at Richmond, Va.

Names of the Men Killed.
The others killed are Sergeant Chas. H. Smith, of Smallwood; Private William Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColgan, of Stoneham, Mass. Corporal Glass was accidentally wounded in the head. The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at the scene indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded. The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock.

Bodies of the Dead Mutilated.
The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range. The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. The Spaniards fought from cover till midnight, discoverable only by the flashes, at which the marines fired volleys. The Marblehead launched a Colt machine in her bow, pushed up the bay, enfilading the Spaniards and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge and there lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

Spaniards Charge up the Hill.
Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body and broke; but they came so close that at points there was almost hand-to-hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers. Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest point of attack. The discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guerrillas carry Remingtons.

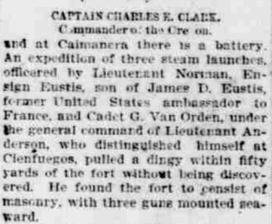
Men Showed Nerve and Steadiness.
Lieutenant Colonel Huntington and Major Cockrell gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of the officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude and there was no symptom of panic. Next morning reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead. Estimates vary as to the attacking force; some say 200 and the figures ran as high as 1,000. Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guerrillas carry Remingtons.

CAPTURE OF THE OUTER HARBOR.
Spaniards Make a Stout Resistance and Then Hurry Away.

Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo Bay, June 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 13.—[Copyright, 1898 by Associated Press.]—In controlling the outer harbor of Guantanamo, where Colonel Huntington's battalion of marines landed on Friday, Rear Admiral Sampson secures possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Hayti. The apparatus in the office at the harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell, but the cable steamer Adria has instruments and operators aboard and direct communication with Washington will soon be established. The distance overland to Santiago,

around the bay, is about sixty miles, and the roads have been rendered impassable by the Cubans under Pedro Perez. The first division of the Cuban army claims to have 4,000 men, but these figures are probably over-estimated.

The Cubans believe that there are about 2,500 soldiers in the vicinity of Caimanera, which lies at the entrance to the inner harbor. Guantanamo City is inland about fifteen miles. The two harbors are connected by a narrow channel. It is the outer harbor which Admiral Sampson now holds with a battalion of marines commanding the entrance on the western side. In the inner harbor are two small Spanish gunboats.



CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK.
Commander of the Ore on.

and at Caimanera there is a battery. An expedition of three steam launches, officered by Lieutenant Norman, Ensign Eustis, son of James D. Eustis, former United States ambassador to France, and Cadet G. Van Orden, under the general command of Lieutenant Anderson, who distinguished himself at Cienfuegos, pulled a dingy within fifty yards of the fort without being discovered. He found the fort to consist of masonry, with three guns mounted seaward.

The position on the hill held by Huntington was captured Friday afternoon, after a brief engagement, in which a regiment of Spanish infantry was driven headlong from its position and 850 American marines landed on the eastern side of the harbor. The landing was made under the protection of the guns of the Oregon, the Marblehead and the Yosemite. This first landing in the vicinity of Guantanamo was accomplished in broad daylight. The Spaniards made a feeble attempt at resistance, but they were forced to flee under the heavy fire of the American vessels. So hasty was their departure that when the Americans landed their first duty was to haul down the Spanish flag left by the enemy. In its place was raised the stars and stripes, at the sight of which the marines became wildly enthusiastic.

The Man Who Finds out Secrets.
London, June 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, says: "I have trustworthy information that Germany is determined to prevent bombardment of Manila."

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purging the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

There Are Others.

Plenty of Them—But so Different—Local Proof is What Rock Island People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to prove. Statements from far away places. What people say in Maine. Public expression from California. Ofttimes good endorsements there. But of little service here at home. Rock Island people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens. Home endorsement counts. It disarms the skeptic, is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Albert Burton, of 2810 Fifth-and-a-half avenue, an employee of the Electric Light company, says: "I had kidney trouble off and on for 15 years but particularly severe during the latter portion of that time. I had a soreness across my back nearly all the time and the kidney secretions were irregular in every way. When I caught the best cold it always settled in my back. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and especially recommended for my trouble, so I called at the Harper house drug store and got a box. After using two boxes I felt almost like a new man. They soon relieved the soreness across my back, and regulated the action of the kidneys to a normal condition. Previously I had taken many other remedies, but I never had anything act like Doan's Kidney Pills, nor do I know so much good. You may publish my statement for the benefit of others who may be troubled as I was."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute. For sale by Marj. shall & Fisher.

A Word to Physicians.
Do you know that many broad-minded physicians are using Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup in their practice? They have found no remedy that gave as satisfactory results for all throat and lung complaints as this great cough medicine. For sale by T. H. Thomas.

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 25c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Boider, and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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