

ROCK ISLAND ARGUS.

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ROCK ISLAND, ILL., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1898.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LANDED AT PORT GUANICA.

First Porto Rican Expedition Gains a Footing After a Skirmish.

TERMS OF SURRENDER ALREADY VIOLATED

Spaniards at Santiago Sink One of Their Former Craft-- Movement of Troops.

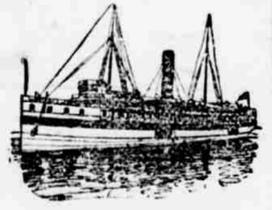
PORT GUANICA, Porto Rico, July 25, 2 p. m., via St. Thomas, D. W. I. (Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)—The United States military expedition which left Guantanamo, Cuba, Thursday landed here today after a skirmish with the Spanish troops. No Americans were killed.

GROSS BREACH OF SURRENDER.

Spanish Sink One of Their Relinquished Gunboats at Santiago.

Guantanamo Bay, Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—The *Prairie* arrived from Nipe last evening and reported all quiet. The Spaniards last night sunk the Spanish gunboat *Sandoval*, which has been lying near Calmanera. This is looked upon as a gross breach of the terms of surrender, which the Spanish then had knowledge of, especially considering the fact that food has been sent by the United States navy into Calmanera. It is difficult to see how so large a body of Spanish troops at Holquin can fail to surrender very soon, although reinforced by Spanish forces from Gihara. News from there is expected shortly. Upon it will depend some of the plans of our commanders.

The main body of the fleet here is coaling and cleaning as well as the facilities of the bay permit. The Texas will leave for New York shortly



HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

for repairs. The movement of the other ships under Sampson's command, except those engaged in the Porto Rico expedition, depend upon the decisions of the authorities at Washington. The impression is growing that it is not advisable to send a fleet to Spain without enabling the ships to undergo thorough preparation, including going into dry dock in several cases.

Col. Ewers, sent by Shafter to receive the surrender of 5,000 Spanish troops at Guantanamo, arrived Sunday night with two of Toral's officers, and proceeded to Calmanera and Guantanamo yesterday. He said 1,700 of the Spanish troops in the Guantanamo district are sick.

MOVING ABOUT IN CUBA.

United States Troops Occupy Guantanamo—Shafter and Staff.

Santiago de Cuba, July 26.—The 1st United States infantry went to Guantanamo yesterday afternoon to occupy the place. Gen. Shafter and staff left the city yesterday for Camp Wood, Military Gov.-Gen. Wood remains here.

Fred Grant's Brigade.

Chattanooga, July 26.—The 3rd brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, left Camp Thomas this afternoon for Newport News. This brigade is commanded by Gen. Fred Grant and is composed of the 1st and 3rd Kentucky and 5th Illinois. The brigade

ROYAL BAKING POWDER advertisement with logo and text: "ROYAL makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious."

Secretary Long yesterday forwarded to Admiral Dewey the joint resolution of congress extending the thanks of congress for the victory achieved at Cavite. The resolution was beautifully engrossed and prefaced by a formal attestation of its authenticity by Secretary of State Day, the whole being enclosed in richly gilt and ornamented Russia leather covers.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

What Has Been Done in the Ninety Days Since the First Call.

Washington, July 26.—Adjutant General Corbin last night made public a statement of the progress made in the organization of the regular and volunteer armies of the United States up to and including July 24. In the ninety days which have elapsed since the president issued his first call for volunteers an army of 261,400 men has been recruited, mustered, equipped and placed in the field, an achievement that has elicited surprise and admiration from the best informed military authorities of Europe. The personnel of the army is far superior to that of any body of men hitherto raised for military purposes by the United States. Every man recruited, whether for the regular or for the volunteer army, has undergone a careful physical examination conducted by disinterested and competent officers.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

The Kaiser Sent no Message to President McKinley.

Berlin, July 26.—It is semi-officially announced that there is no foundation for the report that the German ambassador at Washington presented President McKinley a personal letter from Emperor William.

Berlin, July 26.—A Kiao-Chow dispatch says the German warship *Deutschland* having Prince Henry, of Prussia, on board, started for Furan, Corea, yesterday.

Permanent Naval Station in Chicago.

Washington, July 26.—The navy department has established a permanent naval recruiting station at Chicago, the only one in the middle west. This station is now open for business in the Masonic Temple in charge of Lieut. Commander Holman Vail.

MILES GOES ASHORE.

His Troops Reach Porto Rico and at Once Land Near Ponce.

St. Thomas, July 26.—The United States troops landed yesterday on the island of Porto Rico near Ponce, on the south coast.

Madrid, July 26.—The Cuban colonial government, it is now announced, will confer with the representatives of Maximo Gomez, and it is believed that the conference may result in the insurgents expounding Spain's cause.

London, July 26.—The Daily Chronicle this morning came to know positively that no peace negotiations of any sort have occurred between the American and Spanish governments. The Daily Chronicle says: "Spain has made no approach, and apparently does not mean to yet."

Washington, July 26.—The war department was busied yesterday hurrying the dispatch of the remainder of Miles' expedition against Porto Rico. Such progress has been made that it is hoped all of the troops will be on Porto Rican soil within a week, at the latest. War department officials expect that the first news received from General Miles will come through the press dispatches, as the general has not with him—so far as is known—any dispatch boats. It will be at least Saturday before direct cable communication can be established with him, and in the meantime reliance must be had on the dispatch boats running across to St. Thomas, distant about four hours' run. It was expected at the department that General Brooke and General Haines would sail yesterday from Newport News to join Miles, and that most of General Brooke's command would be embarked by tomorrow.

Grant's Brigade Ordered Away. The work of embarkation at Hampton Roads is being conducted with much less difficulty and delay than was expected. The secretary of war yesterday ordered all of General Grant's brigade from Chickamauga to Newport News. It is not expected that all of the transports required for their accommodation will have arrived there by the time the soldiers get in, but they will be camped on suitable ground there, and it is believed will be benefited by the change from Chickamauga. Adjutant General Corbin, with his faithful private secretary, Coursey, Sunday night completed the 10th consecutive night's service at the department, and still there seems to be little diminution in the number of telegrams and letters and official papers pouring in upon this office work.

Will Try the Balloon in Porto Rico.

The signal service has succeeded in reclaiming from the battlefield of Santiago the tubes which supplied the military balloon with pure hydrogen gas, and they, with the balloon itself, have been brought over to Tampa on the steamer *Adria*. The tubes will be recharged immediately and the whole apparatus will be dispatched at once to Porto Rico to assist General Miles in his campaign there. The balloon is said to have proved of great value in the Santiago campaign, and from the character of the country in Porto Rico where military operations must be conducted it is believed that it also can be used to advantage there. It was announced yesterday at the navy department that the long expected report from Admiral Sampson upon the destruction of Cervera's fleet, with the accompanying reports of the commodore and captains of his squadron, had reached the department.

sign government with the United States army. The notice that the Americans are the first soldiers in the world. The figures do not include signal and hospital corps men respectively. The 24,000 recruits obtained for the increase of the regular army, authorized after war was declared to exist, were selected from about 100,000 applicants by a limited number of recruiting officers, but they spared from their respective regiments, and for the most part strangers in the country canvassed, and during a period of competition by state authorities for the same men. Returns will show a progressive increase as this competition ceases.

YELLOW JACK IS MILD

Doesn't Seem To Be Very Dangerous as He Operates at Santiago de Cuba.

VERY FEW REAL CASES EXIST.

Prevailing Fever One That Will Probably Render Its Victims Immune—Men Up in a Few Days—Mrs. Porter Writes What She Saw at El Caney and San Juan—Dons Again Charged with Barbarism, Authorized by Their Officers, at That.

Washington, July 26.—In a dispatch to the war department last night General Shafter reports that about 500 new cases of fever developed in his corps at Santiago Sunday. This number includes all classes of fevers, probably some cases of genuine yellow fever. Only one death is reported, that one being from yellow fever. The cheering intelligence is conveyed that the situation is improving and that about 450 men who have been ill have returned



MRS. JOHN ADDISON PORTER to duty. As heretofore indicated by General Shafter and the medical offi-

they say always have a good word to say to them. The white soldiers also pay tribute to the bravery of the colored troops, but complain because the Cubans, familiar with Spaniards' tactics, did not prevent the Spanish bush-whacking.

CUBANS APPEAL FOR HELP.

People at Cienfuegos Ask Sampson to Come Quickly.

Guantanamo Bay, July 26.—(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)—The following pitiful appeal has been addressed by the starving people of Cienfuegos to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"Honorable Sir:—The Cubans, old men, women and children, resident in the town of Cienfuegos and this neighborhood are all dying of hunger. The young men are all in the field with the Cuban troops and have not shoes, neither food. All the provisions in this town are in the hands of the Spaniards. Cubans cannot obtain a piece of bread, as it is necessary to send everything to the field. The Weyler system is in his way. The situation is terrible.

"If you, honorable sir, do not come quick with your squadron in our help and take possession of this town we shall be lost. We beg you to precipitate your operation. About 5,000 old men, women and children shall die of hunger in this town. Some of these old men have four or five sons fighting for his freedom. This is our situation, horrible the situation. If the great people of the United States do not come quick in our help we are lost. For God's sake come quick.

[Signed] "SOME CUBANS."

Nothing can be done for the people of Cienfuegos until that place is captured. This will not be for some time.

WHO SHOT C. A. BRANT?

Killed While He Was Posting a Letter—Romance of His Life.

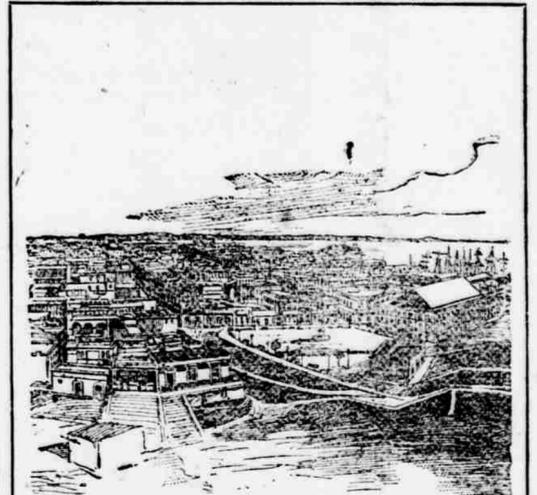
St. Louis, July 26.—Charles A. Brant, stenographer for an electrical supply company in this city, stopped to mail a letter at the corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets last night and was shot and almost instantly killed. Three shots were fired and three men seen to run. Brant staggered across the street and fell dead. In his pocket was an affectionate letter, evidently to his wife, but addressed to P. O. Box 623, Ashbury Park, N. J.; also a will headed:

"To Miss Mary Harding, Davenport Inn, Ashbury Park, N. J., whom I desire to be notified in case of my sudden death, and who, in the sight of God, is my lawful wife."

Miss Harding is the daughter of Roger E. Harding, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, whom Brant married in October, 1895, against the wishes of her father. They were divorced in April, 1897. Brant was formerly a hotel clerk at Los Angeles, Cal.

Pillsbury and Tarrasch Tie.

Vienna, July 26.—After the conclusion of play in the final round of the international chess tournament last night it was found that Pillsbury and Tarrasch had won an equal number of games and that therefore a tie, which is to begin on Monday, will have to decide the destination of the first and second prizes.



SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO'S PRINCIPAL HARBOR. The principal harbor and city of the island of Puerto Rico is San Juan. A fair view of the city, showing some of its chief buildings, is given in the illustration, with an outline of the harbor in the distance.

From Santiago, under date of July 8, Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the secretary to the president, and now with Miss Clara Barton in Cuba relief work, has written a personal letter describing conditions there. It was written a week after the battles of El Caney and San Juan. The Red Cross was then aiding in the care of the wounded and feeding the thousands of fugitives from Santiago. The Spanish wounded captives expressed much gratitude that they were given the same attention that the Americans received. One surgeon, who dressed the wounds of 300 American and Spanish soldiers, told Mrs. Porter that nearly all the Spaniards were hit two and three times, while as a rule the Americans received a single wound, indicating the difference of marksmanship.

NEW DEAL AT CAMP TANNER.

Col. Campbell Is Post Commander—Negro Soldiers in Trouble.

Springfield, Ills., July 26.—Governor Tanner yesterday afternoon appointed Colonel James R. Campbell, Ninth Illinois infantry volunteers, post commander at Camp Tanner. Colonel Campbell appointed Captain C. C. Wright, of McLeanboro, adjutant of the Ninth, post adjutant. Major Beecher B. Ray, U. S. A., paymaster at Chicago, will arrive here next Monday and pay both the Eighth and Ninth regiments. The pay roll will aggregate in the neighborhood of \$5,000. In answer to an inquiry from Lieutenant Cole, the quartermaster, the war department replied last evening there was no definite idea when the regiments here would be ordered away.

Private Taylor Tucker, of company E, Eighth regiment, Chicago, was tried yesterday by court martial and sentenced to ten days at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$10. Tucker attempted to run the gauntlet on Sunday night and drew a revolver on the sentry, Andrew J. Lane, of company E, Ninth regiment, and struck Lane on the face with his fist. Privates Brock, of company A, Chicago, and George Burton and Jas. Frazier, of company H, Springfield, Eighth regiment, are accused of attempting to steal a revolver holster at Maurice Goldstein's pawn shop in this city and of resisting Officer Tipton when he attempted to arrest them. Frazier drawing a revolver.

The principal theater in Havana, the *Tacon*, was built by convict labor.

Cites Instances of Spanish Barbarity.

At this time everybody was busy caring for the sick and wounded. The American dead had been buried, but the trenches were full of Spaniards, dead, whose bodies floated on the surface of the water caused by the rains, and filled the air with a sickening odor. She cites instances of Spanish barbarity, and says that in several instances men were shot dead as they lay in Red Cross litters on the way to hospitals. This firing went on so unceasingly that the surgeons operated by moonlight. They were afraid to light candles or lanterns, as Spanish sharpshooters would have picked them off. Commissions authorizing this dastardly work, she writes, were found on the bodies of some of these guerrillas.

Another Complaint of the Cubans.

The letter speaks of the high estimate the private soldiers have of General Wood and Lieutenant Roosevelt, who

SPAIN HAS SUED FOR PEACE.

End of the War Formally Sought Through the French Ambassador.

SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE.

Was Held This Afternoon and Continued an Hour When the Purpose Was Made Known.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Spain has sued for peace, formally and directly to the president, through the French ambassador. The following official statement was made:

The French ambassador on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs presented to the president this afternoon, at the White House, a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and settlement of the terms of peace.

CAME ABOUT THROUGH INTERVIEW

French Ambassador Clothed With the President and Secretary Day.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary of State Day, French Ambassador Cambon and his first secretary, Thiebaut, are in conference with the president.

The interview between the French ambassador and the president was arranged for between Day and Thiebaut. The conference began at 3:30 and lasted an hour. When the participants were asked if it brought out a peace proposal, the question was significantly unanswered.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Steps Believed to Have Been Taken Leading to the Much Desired End.

Washington, July 26.—There is reason to believe at least that initial steps have been taken for opening negotiations for peace. At this moment it is impossible to learn the details of the project, nor even obtain official confirmation.

It is reported the statement from the vatican of what purports to be terms of peace acceptable to both the United States and Spain is set down here as one of many feelers thrown

out recently to test public feeling in

the United States and break slowly to the Spanish people a realization of their complete defeat. These conditions are the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States and the relinquishment of the Philippines to Spain. These are looked upon as the maximum concessions Spain is willing to make, though it must be realized that this is far below the minimum the United States is willing to accept. While the publication of these feelers are not deprecated by our government, it can be stated positively that they have no basis in fact on this side of the Atlantic.

symptom at Camp Alger.

Washington, July 26.—Sixteen patients suffering from typhoid fever were taken to the Fort Myer hospital yesterday. This is the largest number yet developed in one day at Camp Alger and the disease has appeared in regiments not affected heretofore.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CASTORIA advertisement: "The Kind You Have Always Bought" with signature of J. C. Ayer.

THE LONDON advertisement for Monarch Shirts, featuring prices like 63 Cents and \$1 and \$1.25, and promotional text: "Just received 50 dozen Monarch Shirts, new goods and new patterns, bought at about 50 cents on the dollar and to be sold at the same rate."