

ARMY IN CAMP

Americans Mobilized Four Miles From Santiago.

ENGINEERS HARD AT WORK

Artillery Being Taken Up Over Bad Mountain Roads—General Shafter at the Front—Spaniards Hoisted Red Cross Flags Over the City.

Off Juraguá, Province of Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, July 2.—The force of the American army is being mobilized as rapidly as possible in the vicinity of Aguadores, four miles from Santiago de Cuba. The moment the tedious task is completed, the attack on Spain's last ditch in Eastern Cuba will be begun. When that will begin Shafter himself cannot say. The troops can be moved without serious delay, and are pushing forward rapidly, but the movement of the packtrains, wagons, ambulances and artillery is somewhat slow.

From Daiquiri, where the artillery was landed, to the present point of concentration, the road runs through a tangle of undergrowth up and down steep hillsides and over treacherous swamp-bordered streams for a distance of over 12 miles. Through this continuous thicket the vanguard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers are at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regulars and volunteers, with axes, aided by Cubans with machetes, are hacking down trees and clearing out the brush. A few light guns have already reached this position. The siege guns are not yet within five miles of the vanguard.

General Shafter left his ship today and took quarters with General Wheeler at the front. His appearance there gave rise to a rumor that an attack would occur tomorrow, but the staff officers say it is impossible to get the army in shape to strike a blow for several days. About 2,000 troops are camped four miles east of the besieged city, and the remainder of the forces stretch along the road from there to Juraguá and Daiquiri. The advance forces are in a semi-circle, the left flank resting two miles from there under command of General Chaffee with the extreme right under command of Colonel Miles, about a mile to the northwest. Beginning with the Twelfth Infantry at the extreme left, the Seventh, Seventeenth, Fourth, Twenty-fifth and Tenth Infantry extend to the right in order named. Beyond them picket lines are established three-quarters of a mile nearer Santiago city, being in plain sight of General Chaffee's and Colonel Miles' troops.

Much amusement has been caused among the officers by the large number of Red Cross flags flying from buildings in Santiago. Seven such flags have been counted today, and it is reported that two more were hoisted tonight. They are all flying from the largest and most prominent buildings, and our officers say the Spanish soldiers evidently intend to thus try to protect every place in the city offering a good mark for the American artillery.

For the past day or two landings have been without incident. The hospital corps has finished its camp and several patients are already under good treatment. There are quite a few cases of measles under the care of the physicians, but a majority of the cases of sickness are the result of heat and the extreme hardships the men have undergone, particularly in waiting for shelter and food during the landing.

The fleet lies silently and grimly waiting for the moment to come when it shall finally measure its strength with the harbor batteries. All day long, four American men-of-war lay within a mile and a half of Morro's guns, but not a shot was exchanged. The sailors on board could almost have exchanged words with the Spaniards ashore, and the fact that the Spaniards did not risk a shot is taken to indicate that they are very short of ammunition. The Indians, from New Orleans and Massachusetts could easily have been hit as they lay almost motionless within easy range, but Morro might be a country schoolhouse for all the hostile demonstration it made.

Word was received by Rear-Admiral Sampson today that the Spanish supply-boat Purísima Concepción, which escaped from Jamaica recently, has arrived safely at Tunas, the port of Sancti Spiritus, on the southern coast of the province of Santa Clara. The naval officers here are much chagrined at the fact that the steamer got away.

In the Suez Canal.
Madrid, July 2.—In an interview this afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Correa, minister of war, asserted that Admiral Camara's squadron had begun the passage of the Suez canal. He also announced that the Victoria, the Numancia, the Alfonso XIII and the Lebrato, all armored cruisers, are ready to form the third squadron.

Merritt Has Gone.
San Francisco, July 2.—The steamer Newport, with General Merritt on board, sailed this morning for the Philippines. General Merritt is very anxious to avoid an encounter with any vessel from the Spanish navy, and will issue orders to the fleet at Honolulu to make all possible speed to the islands.

In a civil service examination in England there were 1,866 failures in a class of 1,972.

WATSON'S EASTERN SQUADRON

Preparing for Its Raid, While Camara Loses Time.

Washington, July 2.—It was announced at the navy department this afternoon that the Spanish Cadiz squadron had paid the heavy Suez canal tolls and was about to proceed eastward through the canal, though this statement was probably erroneous, in view of the later reports to the press indicating that the Spanish vessels were stopping for repairs. The advice only hastened preparations making for the departure of Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron. The commodore has reported to the navy department his arrival off Santiago, and his consultation with Admiral Sampson respecting the details of the cruise, which, it is expected, will occupy fully four months, providing the war endures that length of time.

The delays to which the Spaniards are subject at Port Said will redound very greatly to the advantage of Admiral Dewey, if Camara is still in reality bound for the Philippines, for they insure the arrival of almost the whole of General Merritt's forces, and almost certainly of the cruiser Charleston and the Monterey and Monadnock, before the Spanish squadron could reach Manila harbor.

It was learned this afternoon that the Egyptian government had decided to notify Admiral Camara that the continued presence of the Spanish fleet at Port Said is violating neutrality and that the warships must leave.

Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master stroke, which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said the consular officer succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at that place. This amounted to 2,000 tons, and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey, to serve as a base of supplies for Watson's Eastern squadron, when it enters the Mediterranean, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez canal, bound to the Asiatic station.

The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to leave his torpedo-boat destroyers at Port Said, because they would be unable to weather the monsoons that rage in the Indian ocean at this season, is believed at the navy department to presage the dissolution of the squadron and the abandonment of the cruise to the Philippines.

The Wire to the Front.
Washington, July 2.—General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, tonight received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, signal corps officer in Cuba, announcing that a telegraph and telephone station had been established at a point within two miles of the city of Santiago. This information is of the highest importance to the officials of the war department, as it insures to them practically direct communication with Shafter. The information is significant, too, as it shows that the American troops are within rifle shot of Santiago. The telegraph station being of course within the American lines, its location conclusively indicates that the forces of General Shafter have established themselves in advance of telegraphic communication.

A Road Convention.
Astoria, Or., July 2.—The county court is using every means to provide Clatsop with good roads, and it was decided today to call a convention. This convention will meet here July 20-21, during which time the farmers' convention will be in session here. The road convention will consist of two or more representatives from each road district, and the best means of securing good highways for the county will be discussed. Farming in Clatsop county is steadily increasing, but farmers are greatly handicapped because of poor highways. It is the intention to remove this obstacle to the county's progress, and secure thoroughfares which can be used the year round. The convention will doubtless be largely attended.

Shot in Hay Field.
Harrisburg, Or., July 2.—This morning Charles Turner was shot and killed by T. M. McGrath, about six miles east of this place. Turner had been working on the farm of Harvey Summerville. McGrath lives near by. Turner visited with McGrath's boy, about his own age. McGrath thought he was visiting his wife, with whom he has had trouble, and became jealous. Today he went to the Summerville farm and went up to Turner, who was working in the hay field, spoke a few words, then stepped back and drew a revolver and shot him. The ball entered Turner's left breast, and he dropped dead.

Famine at Santiago.
Playa del Este, July 2.—Intercepted dispatches from Admiral Cervera show a critical state of affairs at Santiago. Both food and ammunition are reported to be getting very short, and the latter will be exhausted soon. For some days the fleet has been unable to draw a shot from the batteries of the harbor entrance, even though going very close inshore. The cruiser New Orleans has left for Key West.

Dolphin Badly Damaged.
Washington, July 2.—Reports received at the navy department of the collision between the Dolphin and Newark indicate that it took place near Key West. The Dolphin smashed her stem, filling the forward compartment to the collision-bulkhead. It is expected three weeks will be consumed in making repairs.

The heart beats 10 strokes a minute less when one is lying down than when in an upright posture.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

Spanish Reinforcements Are Moving on Santiago.

Washington, July 1.—Numerically, the opposing armies at Santiago are not very different, the estimate of the Spanish force being placed at 14,000 men, thoroughly entrenched and behind barbed-wire fences and in block-houses as against about 18,000 men under Shafter's command, aided by 4,000 Cubans.

One of the gravest elements in the problem, however, is the Spanish warships, for, unless Shafter is materially assisted by Sampson, who might engage the full attention of the Spanish ships, their fire on the American advance would be very hard to meet.

The military authorities here say that General Linarez has shown great military tact in slowly retiring during the last few days, as he gradually drew our troops from the protection of the American ships and brought them close to the fire of the Spanish ships in Santiago harbor. For this reason it was with relief that the announcement was received here that Shafter had succeeded in landing all of his artillery, including his siege train, for, unless Sampson can be relied upon to force his way into the harbor and attack the Spanish ships, the siege guns, planted on heights commanding the bay, will be the main reliance of General Shafter in offsetting the presence of the Spanish ironclads.

Undoubtedly Shafter is animated to attack as soon as possible by his knowledge of the approach of the reinforcements for Linarez from Manzanillo, for, with this additional force, Shafter's position would be disagreeable, if not perilous, at least until he had received reinforcements.

The war department received the first definite news today as to the approach of Spanish reinforcements. This was an official dispatch stating that 8,000 men, with pack-trains and droves of animals, were advancing from Manzanillo, and were 54 miles from Santiago. It has been known through the reports of General Joyce, made to General Miles, that the Spaniards have 10,000 at Holguin, and every precaution has been taken to guard against their advance from either quarter.

The official report today showed that 8,000 of those at Manzanillo had covered half the distance to Santiago, and it is the belief of military officials here that a similar advance is being made by the 10,000 men from Holguin. These advances, now practically unopposed, are regarded as one of the most serious phases of the situation. There is the further element, to which the military authorities are giving careful attention, that one man entrenched behind earthworks or in rifle pits, is worth three men in the open. It is said that the battle of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania afforded the most direct proof on this point.

ALL IN READINESS.
Assault on Santiago May Begin at Almost Any Hour.

At the Front, on the Rio Guama, via Kingston, July 1.—Preparations for a general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward, and troops in all branches of the service are being hurried to the front.

Heavy rain this afternoon made it impossible to move today beyond General Wheeler's headquarters, but as the roads dry quickly, the guns will probably be brought up tomorrow and the entrenchments will be shelled by the artillery and by Colonel Wood's dynamite guns. The sharpnel fire will be more used by the artillery. The guns are 3.2 inches, and with sharpnel they are effective at 2,300 yards. The Cubans say the Spaniards are in deadly fear of dynamite, and General Lawton will see how he can terrify them.

Simultaneously with the bombardment, General Chaffee's brigade will move forward and occupy a position of vital importance in advance of our front. The press representatives are not at present permitted to divulge its location.

The military telegraph has been completed as far as General Wheeler's headquarters, placing the front in direct communication with General Shafter, who still maintains his headquarters on board the Segurana, where he can keep in close touch with Rear-Admiral Sampson.

These are now more than 18,000 men at the front.

Drinking water for the troops—at the front—is obtained from the Rio Guama, a stream full of springs direct from the mountains. The water is remarkably good, and is now carefully guarded from pollution. The Cubans and our soldiers bathed in it at first. Strict orders have been issued against such practices in the future and sentinels have been placed to enforce the order. Strict orders have also been issued about eating the tropical fruits, mangoes, oranges, etc., in which the country abounds, the only exception being made in the case of milk from green cocoanuts, which is considered healthy and refreshing, and limes. Some of our men made themselves sick through eating fruit.

The men are steady and confident. The pickets show none of the nervousness which might be expected, and there are practically no alarms or firing on the lines at night.

Sailors Thanked.
Washington, July 1.—A precedent that will be historical was established by the senate at its session today. For probably the first time in the history of the senate, a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of congress to common seamen, specifically naming them. The resolution elicited several patriotic speeches in which the private soldiers of the army and the common sailors of the navy were glowingly eulogized.

BUST OF MISS WILLARD.

Recently Presented to the Authorities of the Northwestern University.

The marble bust of Frances E. Willard made by Lorado Taft for John C. Shaffer of Evanston, Ill., was presented to the authorities of Northwestern University recently with appropriate exercises. Two hundred invited guests assembled in the reading rooms of Orrington Lunt library to witness the unveiling. Mr. Shaffer, in a short address, acknowledged his indebtedness to Miss Willard for her kindly assistance to him when he first engaged in business in Chicago, and said it had



BUST OF FRANCES E. WILLARD.

been his intention for years to do something to help perpetuate her memory. The formal presentation was made for Mr. Shaffer by A. J. Beveridge of Indianapolis, who extolled the great deeds of the late temperance leader and placed the benefits of her work above those of the great men of the century. The gift was accepted by President Henry Wade Rogers on behalf of the university and by Frank P. Crandon for the board of trustees, of which Miss Willard was formerly a member. Mr. Crandon referred to Miss Willard's efforts in the cause of education, and ranked her with Orrington Lunt, John Evans, Joseph Cummings and other fathers of Northwestern University. His tribute to the work of the sculptor was: "It lacks only one thing—the power of speech."

FIRST CHINAMAN TO ENLIST.

Ong Q. Tow, a Santa Ana, Cal., Merchant in Uncle Sam's Service.

A Santa Ana, Cal., correspondent writes: Since the beginning of the war several California-born Spaniards and Mexicans have enlisted with volunteer companies from the Golden State to do battle against Spain. The first Chinaman to offer his services to Uncle Sam for \$13 a month is Ong Q. Tow, a merchant of Santa Ana.

Ong is the son of wealthy parents and is well educated, having attended school in San Francisco for a number of years, but has never been allowed



ONG Q. TOW.

to spend his time in idleness. He is quite a mechanic, and has a small brass cannon and a model of the battleship Maine on exhibition in a show window on 4th street. He is at present engaged in running a mercantile establishment in Chinatown, which his father purchased for him, and does an extensive business.

Ong has taken an active interest in the affair ever since the trouble began, and when the Maine was blown up was one of the first to denounce the act as a piece of Spanish treachery, and his response to the cry of "Johnnie Get Your Gun," is made in all sincerity.

Her Method.
Uncle Bob—Yes, my wife always believed in tyn' a string to her finger to remember things.

Uncle Bill—She has one on her finger most of the time, I notice.

Uncle Bob—Yes, 'ceptin' when she has somethin' very pertikler to remember. Then she leaves off the string, an' when it ain't there she remembers why.—Odds and Ends.

John Wesley's Literary Profit.
John Wesley realized a fortune by his literary publications. He is said to have made by his religious writings fully \$150,000. Every penny of the money was expended by Wesley in charity.

A Professional Habit.
In 1,000 cases of the morphine habit, collected from all parts of the world, the medical profession constituted 40 per cent. of the number.

How They Rise.
A horse always gets up on its forelegs first, and a cow directly on the opposite

A CURIOUS OLD CITY.

SANTIAGO IS THE OLDEST TOWN IN AMERICA.

Claims to Be the Landing Place of Columbus—Everybody Takes a Mid-day Nap—Men, Women and Children Smoke—Other Interesting Features.

It's a Quiet Place.
The bottling up of Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba is not the only claim to distinction possessed by that curious old city; for, as the inhabitants never fail to remind the traveler, it has long been a disputed fact whether Columbus landed first at San Salvador or Santiago de Cuba. However that may be, St. Jago, as the Spanish call it, is far older than any city in North America.

The peculiar narrow streets and the facades of the houses remind one of some of the old towns in Italy; but there the resemblance ceases, for the houses of Santiago are nearly all built around a court, or patio, as they are in most Spanish towns. With their high barred windows and glaring plastered walls, on the outside they look more like prisons than like the American idea of dwelling houses. But go inside the patio, and everything is different. There are palms and shrubs and flowers, and in some of the richer houses even fountains. Meals are often served in the patio in pleasant weather.

In Santiago, as well as in other Cuban cities, the proprietors of most of the shops and warehouses live in the same building in which their business is conducted. The shops open about 9 o'clock in the morning and remain open till about noon, when they close up, and everybody goes to the midday meal. After that everybody takes a nap in the heat of the day. The shops open up again about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open till half past 5 or 6. Go to an office in Santiago at half past 8 in the morning and nobody will be up; go again at half past 12 and everybody will be eating; go again at half past 1 and everybody will be asleep.

In the evening the people sit around and take life easy, and smoke, of course, for in Santiago everybody smokes—men, women and children. Even the waiters in the hotels and cafes pull out a cigarette and smoke between the courses. The porters and cabmen smoke at all times and seasons. The stevedores on the wharves smoke at their work, and even the clerks in the dry goods stores roll a cigarette and take a puff between two customers. The senorita blows a cloud of smoke from under the lace of her fascinating, mysterious mantilla, while negresses walk along the streets puffing away at huge cigars. Children of 8 and 10 may often be seen with cigarettes in their mouths, and it is no un-

common sight to see men and women smoking in church.

All the young bloods in Santiago wear white duck suits and straw hats, and they may be seen lounging around the city and the Club de San Carlos, looking cool and comfortable, and smoking, of course, for that goes without saying in Santiago. At the Club de San Carlos, which is the Union League of Santiago, the Spanish officers from Morro Castle and the gilded youths of the city make their billing headquarters. It is a pleasant place in which to loaf, drink cooling beverages, smoke and gossip. The club-house is only one story high, like most of the buildings in the city, and in front is a little garden with a fountain and flowers. Opposite the Club de San Carlos is the Cafe Venus, where, an enthusiastic traveler declares, as good a meal can be had as at Delmonico's. There is less wine drunk in Cuba than in most Latin countries; but there is a native rum, called bacardi, which is made from molasses, and which, well mixed with water and cooled with ice, makes a very smooth sort of beverage and a somewhat medicinal one. A quart bottle of this rum costs only 50 cents, and as a good deal of it is usually drunk at the midday meal it is not to be wondered at that a nap immediately follows it.

At all places in Santiago where drinks are sold, as well as in the telegraph offices and postoffice, one always finds lottery tickets on sale, and men and boys peddle them about the streets. These tickets vary in price from 10 cents to \$10, and even more.

Of all the cities of Cuba, Santiago, with its 40,000 inhabitants, is by far the most picturesque and interesting. It is many years older than St. Augustine, and after walking for an hour or two through its medieval-looking streets the most matter-of-fact American is ready to believe any romantic story about the place which may be told to him, except, perhaps, the story of the immense chain stretching from Morro Castle to a huge staple in the wall of rock on the opposite shore, fifty yards away, which can be hove up by a capstan till it is level with the

them in their dreary and desolate surroundings.

"One night," says Maj. Byers, "while pacing up and down and cogitating on the wonderful excess of Sherman's campaign, I wondered what they would call it. It was not a battle only, I reflected, but a march as well—and a march to the sea. Instantly the thought struck me of a song."

While walking about in the darkness for warmth, Maj. Byers partly composed the song and finished it the next day. He showed it to several of his fellow-prisoners and one of them, Lieut. Rockwell, set the song to music. There was a gloom club among the prisoners and by them it was first sung. Thence one of the prisoners carried it North and soon it was heard all over the land.

Painful Spanish Posture.
This is the way Correspondent Charles H. Thrall was tied to Correspondent Hayden Jones when the Spaniards captured them in Cuba recently.

Sandwich, England.
The eleventh century Sandwich was the most famous English seaport. It is now, however, two miles inland, owing to the sea receding.

A rainy spell of weather is like the sea—hard to break.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

How and Where Major Byers Wrote His Famous War Song.

Gen. Sherman's destructive procession through Georgia will be known in all times as "Sherman's march to the sea." Few of the younger generation know how this name was applied, but a writer in the Detroit Free Press



MAJ. S. H. M. BYERS.

names Maj. S. H. M. Byers, of Des Moines, Ia., as its author, he having first used it as the title of his famous song which begins:

"Our camp-fires shone bright on the mountains,

That frowned on the river below."

It is interesting to hear Maj. Byers tell just how and where he wrote this song, which was sung over and over again by camp-fires and by fiddles. Maj. Byers was a soldier boy when he wrote it. He was a very young volunteer soldier in the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and his home was in Oskaloosa, Ia.

His regiment marched about 1,000 strong and half of them fell on the battlefield. Eighty of the Fifth Iowa were captured in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and Maj. Byers was among this number of unfortunates. They were moved hither and thither from prison to prison, and finally marched to a spot near Columbia in South Carolina. A few weeks later they were moved into the town of Columbia and placed in the yards of an asylum surrounded by a high brick wall. Little of all that was going forward in the great outside world ever reached the prisoners, but they found out that Sherman was on the move and carrying everything before him. They learned that he had taken Savannah, and courage and hope came to

them in their dreary and desolate surroundings.

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When the war was over, Maj. Byers was appointed to a consular position in Switzerland, where he remained for many years. He has also been the American consul to Rome.

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THRALLS AND JONES.

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