

# THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME V.

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## TAMPA TROOPS IN REVIEW.

### GEN. MILES MAKES TOUR OF INSPECTION OF CAMPS.

### CONDITIONS IN CUBA DESCRIBED.

"Roosevelt's Rough Riders," Under Col. Wood, Reach Tampa and Go Into Camp.

With the establishment of general army headquarters at Tampa, Fla., and with Major General Miles on the grounds personally directing the movements of the army, affairs there, almost stagnant for some time, have again taken on a considerable degree of activity, but no embarkation of troops has as yet taken place from that point, according to a special dispatch and although the work of preparing the army for the campaign still continues with unabated vigor until the fate of the powerful Spanish fleet is settled no orders for the invasion of Cuba are expected.

Admiral Cervera is apparently the unknown quantity in this problem of war. When he is disposed of it is probable the opportunity the army has so long waited for will come, and come quickly.

Colonel J. H. Dorst, who was in charge of the recent expedition on the steamer Florida, describes the condition of the women and children as pitiable in the extreme. When the steamer Florida reached Point Banes, on the north coast of Cuba, where the supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions were landed, it was met by a crowd of perhaps 300 pacificos, many of them emaciated to the last extremity by long privations. Nearly half of these unfortunates were women, and according to Colonel Dorst, scarcely one of them had not more than a single garment, and that in tatters.

Many of the children were absolutely naked and their appeals for food when the first boat from the Florida landed on the beach were heart-rending. As far as possible the crews of the Florida and her consort, the Osceola, supplied the pacificos' wants, even giving away their underclothing.

General Nelson A. Miles, with several members of his staff, made a tour of inspection of the various regular and volunteer camps around Tampa Thursday. The main volunteer camp at Palmetto Beach was visited late in the afternoon, General Miles reviewing a brigade drill of the Thirty-second Michigan and First Florida regiments.

Colonel Leonard Wood's volunteer regiment of cavalry, better known as Roosevelt's rough riders, 960 men all told, arrived in Tampa Thursday night. The regiment has gone into camp west of the Tampa Bay hotel, near where the Third and Sixth regular cavalry regiments are located. Both Colonel Wood and Colonel Roosevelt accompanied the regiment, the former coming in on the first section and the latter on the second. A little over 800 of the men are fully armed and equipped and ready for service. This regiment has been officially designated as the First United States volunteer cavalry.

### IOWA POPULISTS MEET.

Middle-of-the-Roaders in Convention Nominate a Full State Ticket.

The middle-of-the-road populists of Iowa held a state convention at Des Moines Thursday, with thirty-four delegates attending, and nominated a full ticket of state officers for the fall election.

The platform adopted declares against fusion and for the initiative and referendum; urges a speedy termination of the war and opposes the territorial acquisition as a result; opposes bond issues; favors free silver for foreign commerce, but urges money issued solely by the government, and favors the government ownership of public utilities.

### A HUNDRED MILLIONS

Absolutely and Immediately Necessary, Says Chairman Cannon.

Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, stated on the floor of the house Thursday that there was \$100,000,000 of the money called for by the urgent deficiency bill absolutely necessary to be put in the hands of an official within a day or two for immediate action.

### CORTIJO HEARD FROM.

Comments on His Treatment While a Prisoner at Fort McPherson.

La Lucha (Havana) publishes a picture of Fort McPherson, Ga., and interviews which have been had with Colonel de Cortijo and Surgeon Garcia Julian, who were recently given by the Americans in exchange of prisoners. They express themselves as very grateful for the attentions of the officers in charge and also for the kindness of the American people whom they met.

On the other hand, they complain the American government treated them as criminals and not as army officers, as is done in other countries with prisoners of war.

## SPAIN IN A BAD WAY.

Her National Bank Tottering and Revolution Is Threatened.

Advices of Wednesday from Madrid state that there seems to be a renewal of the revolutionary feeling all through Spain.

Emilio Castelar, who has hitherto kept well in the background, has made several bitter attacks on the queen regent, for which he has been threatened with prosecution. It is generally believed that seeing the overthrow of the government to be inevitable, he aspires to the leadership in a new Spanish republic.

In the Spanish senate, Wednesday, Count Casa Valencia asked "if the news of the American repulse at Santiago de Cuba was official?"

The minister of marine, Captain Annon, replied affirmatively, adding: "The news is a good augury for further victories which the courage and high merit of our sailors give reason to hope for."

The senate unanimously "noted with satisfaction the brilliant victory of the Spanish fleet."

The attention of the public is absorbed in the condition of the Bank of Spain, which is considered more serious than any reverses of war, inasmuch as the impossibility of the bank to help the government means impossibility to continue the war.

There was a long procession at the bank during the day. All classes of people were represented and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing that notes would soon be subjected to discount.

If the run continues there is danger of the bank's stock of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination. It is hoped however, that the panic will subside, leaving the bank a margin of silver.

The financial outlook of Spain is rather dark. The government has entrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiations for a loan of 1,500,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent, which sum is to be raised when required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad.

### SANTIAGO BATTLE DESCRIBED.

Further Dispatches Received at Cape Haytien Are Confirmatory.

Dispatches received at Cape Haytien Wednesday from Santiago confirm Tuesday's bombardment and state that great events are expected hourly there. The American warships are in front of the harbor. The insurgents are gathering on the hills and the Spanish are taking extraordinary precautions to guard the entrance.

From the American point of view the Santiago battle is described as follows:

The American squadron, augmented by the torpedo boat Porter, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul and the protected cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Amazons, approached the entrance to the harbor of Santiago at about 12:30 p. m., the Iowa leading.

Inside the entrance of the harbor was seen one of the ships of Cervera's fleet stripped for action.

As the American fleet drew near the New Orleans was detached and steamed forward ahead of the Iowa, Texas and Massachusetts. One of the forts opened fire on her and she replied, the other two ships directing their fire at the battery on the Punta Gorda within the harbor and to the westward of the position occupied by the Spanish ship. The latter replied to the fire and immediately became a target for all the American ships engaged in the battle.

She retired behind a protecting headland and was not seen again during the engagement.

The Iowa, directed by Capt. "Fighting Bob" Evans; the Massachusetts, Captain F. J. Higginson; Texas, Captain J. W. Phillip, and the New Orleans, Captain W. M. Folger, kept up their terrific fire against the Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda forts for two hours, their projectiles of enormous size doing tremendous damage to the defenses of the harbor.

The masonry on Socapa and Lorro was battered almost into dust and the forms of Spanish artillerymen and infantry could be plainly seen flying to safety behind the neighboring hills.

The auxiliary cruiser which joined Schley's fleet just before the battle took place was hit by shells from the forts and it is thought she has been seriously damaged by the shells.

After seeking the protection of a jutting headland the Spanish warship continued to fire projectiles over the hills toward the fleet, but they had no range, not even direction to their shots and the shells fell harmlessly into the sea.

That the number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side is enormous no one doubts, for time and again the American shells hit the batteries squarely and amid the masonry and dismantled guns the forms of men were descried.

The damage done to the American fleet cannot be learned, but it is not thought any person was killed—if indeed, anyone was wounded.

## REPORT ATTACK ON CERVERA

### SCHLEY'S ENTIRE FLEET SHELLS SANTIAGO HARBOR.

### DISCREDITED BY NAVY OFFICIALS.

Dispatches Telling of Such an Attack Were Received From Cape Haytien.

There was great excitement at Washington Tuesday night over the report of a battle between Schley and the Spaniards inside Santiago harbor.

According to these Schley first attacked the outside fortifications, then went up the tortuous channel and fought both the fleet and the fortifications.

Details were necessarily very meager, but the reports from Spanish sources indicate a victory for the American fleet. Nothing was received at the navy department.

The reports were from the representative of the Associated Press at Cape Haytien, and they gave nothing more than that the battle occurred. The Associated Press man at Cape Haytien is regarded as reliable. His information must have been received by cable from Santiago, and was, therefore, from a Spanish source. The fact that it indicated an American victory is regarded as particularly significant.

In the absence of details there was a disposition to criticize Schley for going in Santiago harbor. While he has been left unhampered by instructions, it was generally believed at Washington that he would not attempt to go inside the harbor, especially since he knew the army has been preparing an attack from the land side.

According to advices from a Spanish source, fourteen American warships and two torpedo boats were engaged in the combat at Santiago.

A very careful fire was directed against the batteries of Morro Castle until 3:45 p. m., when discharges of cannon began to be heard at sea, off the port. These discharges continued until 4 o'clock and then entirely ceased. From the Spanish account it is impossible to judge as to the merits of the encounter.

### Naval Officers Discredit It.

The naval officials absolutely discredit the news from Cape Haytien to the effect that Commodore Schley forced the entrance to Santiago bay and engaged the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

### GEN. BUTLER COMMISSIONED.

Is Ordered to Temporary Duty at Camp Alger to Assist Graham.

A Washington dispatch says: Major General M. C. Butler received his commission Tuesday and he is to be ordered to temporary duty at Camp Alger to assist General Graham in organizing the forces there. It is the intention of the secretary of war to create temporarily a new military department, composed of the states along the south Atlantic coast, and place General Butler in command. The talk is that the new department will probably consist of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

General Butler is overwhelmed with applications for staff assignments. These came from South Carolina and Georgia principally and they are from men who served with the general in the confederate army or their sons. Applicants for these positions are to be disappointed, however, as the general will have practically no appointments at his command. His staff will have to be taken from officers of the regular army.

### DRY GOODS MEN FAIL.

Firm of Moody and Brewster at Atlanta, Ga., Owes \$95,000.

Moody & Brewster, wholesale dry goods merchants at 11 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., failed Tuesday.

The firm filed mortgages in favor of local creditors aggregating \$95,432.31. The failure is attributed by Mr. Moody to his partner's speculation in wheat. Mr. G. S. Brewster left the city some days ago. Mr. Moody stated that he thought he had gone from Atlanta to New York and was now probably across the Canadian line.

### SPANISH SHIPS ANTIQUATED.

Cadiz Fleet Said to Be Made Up of Old Hulks.

The frequent reports from Spain through other countries to the effect that a formidable fleet is being prepared at Cadiz to sail for the West Indies in aid of Cervera, causes little apprehension in Washington.

Naval officers, through private means of communication, have pretty well satisfied themselves that the Cadiz fleet is a paper fleet. In other words, its offensive power is illusory.

More than half of the vessels whose names appear so frequently in the press dispatches as formidable war craft, are of antiquated type.

## OREGON JOINS SQUADRON.

She Is Given Royal and Hearty Welcome by Her Sister Ships.

A special from Key West states that the United States battleship Oregon joined the fleet Thursday morning, finishing the most remarkable long-distance cruise in the history of modern ironclads. Her reception by the fleet was worthy of her achievement.

Coming along at a 15-knot speed she swept in a majestic semi-circle through the fleet to a point opposite the flagship.

The dispatch boats lying outside the squadron raised their flags as the Oregon bore down between them, while her officers and men waved their hands and caps were silently lifted. The big fighter slowed down to a majestic pace and then the noise arose. Rank upon rank of white-clad sailors broke into yells which came over half a mile against the wind and the crew of the Oregon sent them back with interest.

Then the ships, each white with men, renewed their greeting and each vessel of the fleet joined in again, and as the Oregon glided between the flagship and the Indiana the latter's band swung into the "Washington Post" march. Then exchange of visits began and the officers and men of the Oregon were heartily complimented and welcomed by all.

### HAWAII OUR ALLY.

The Cruiser Charleston Is Permitted to Coal in Her Harbor.

The naval officials at Washington now calculate that Hawaii has become an ally of the United States government in the present war with Spain, and that this government is responsible for the protection of the Hawaiians in consequence of their friendship for us.

According to the calculations of the navy department, the United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Honolulu last Saturday. She has probably completed the taking aboard of a full supply of coal and is now again on her way westward, bound for the Philippines.

The coal was accumulated at Honolulu by the United States Consul General Ray Wood and in allowing the Charleston to take on a supply to carry on operations against Spanish territory, the government of Hawaii has cast away all semblance of neutrality in the present contest and has thrown in her fortunes with the United States, for unless we protect her, she will be subject to punishment at the hands of Spain. Moreover, the offense against neutrality is to be repeated, for it is expected now that the advance guard of the transports carrying troops to Manila are entering Honolulu harbor to replenish their coal supply.

### ALGER'S ESTIMATES.

Secretary of War Calls For the Sum of \$53,879,358.

The secretary of war sent to congress Thursday a request for appropriations amounting to \$53,879,258. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until January 1, 1891, of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by the president. The several items are given as follows:

Pay of volunteers, \$14,099,881; subsistence of the army, \$5,147,477; regular supplies for the quartermasters' department, \$2,500,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, \$1,000,000; barracks and quarters, \$1,500,000; army transportation, \$14,000,000; clothing for the army, \$13,000,000; contingencies of the army, \$50,000; equipment of engineer troops, \$25,000; signal service of the army, \$37,000; civilian assistants to engineer officers, \$20,000.

### CHICAMAUGA SELECTED.

As the Place of Mobilization of all the "Second Call" Troops.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Evening World says it was determined Thursday to place 75,000 troops at Chicamauga, which is to be made a permanent camp. Secretary Alger gave orders to prepare that camp for the accommodation of that number. Chicamauga park being too small for a camp of the size demanded, the park commission was authorized to lease additional ground. This will be the largest camp in the United States. Most if not all the troops mustered in under the second call will be sent there for equipment, organization and drill.

The troops will be divided into three army corps.

### PENNSYLVANIA'S TICKET.

Stone Defeats Wanamaker For gubernatorial Nomination.

The Pennsylvania republican state convention met in Harrisburg Thursday and named the party ticket that is to be submitted to the voters this fall as follows:

Governor—Col. William A. Stone, Allegheny.

Lieutenant Governor—General J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—General James W. Latta, of Philadelphia.

Judge of the Superior Court—William W. Porter, of Philadelphia.

Congressmen at Large—Galusha E. Grow, of Susquehanna, and Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie.

## THE FIRST FORCE LANDED.

### THE TRANSPORT FLORIDA SAFELY CARRIES 400 MEN TO CUBA.

### VESSEL RETURNS TO KEY WEST.

The Men Were Conveyed by the Marblehead and Were Put Ashore Without Discovery.

A Key West dispatch says: Over 400 men with a pack train and a large quantity of arms and ammunition sailed for Cuba on the Plant line steamer Florida on May 21st. These men and the equipment constituted an expedition able to operate independently and to defend itself against any body of Spanish troops which might oppose it.

The expedition was under the command of Colonel Jose Laeet, formerly insurgent commander in Matanzas province. He assumed the direction of affairs immediately on the landing of the expedition. Until then General Joaquin Castillo was in control.

In the landing of the expedition the United States army was represented by Captain J. A. Dorst and Thomas Estrada Palma was represented by J. E. Cartaya, who has been the leading agent of nearly every filibustering expedition for more than a year. Messrs. Castillo, Cartaya and Dorst will return to Key West. General Julio Sanguilly, on the way to report to General Maximo Gomez, was also on the boat.

This is the most powerful anti-Spanish expedition ever sent to Cuba. About 300 of the men are Cubans, the others are Americans. The engineer corps of the expedition is composed entirely of Americans under Aurelian Ladd.

The men were dressed in canvas uniforms, furnished by the United States government, and the commissary department had rations enough to last fifteen days after the landing. The pack train consisted of seventy-five mules and twenty-five horses. The expedition carried 7,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for General Calixto Garcia.

The expedition was convoyed by the cruiser Marblehead and other warships.

The expedition was landed on the coast of Cuba May 26th. When the Florida, escorted by the Osceola, drew up close to the shore at the place selected for the landing she sent scouts to see if all was clear. These scouts were greeted by Generals Fera and Rojas with some 1,500 armed insurgents. Consequently far from there being any hostile demonstration upon the part of the Spaniards, the landing of the expedition was in the nature of a triumphal invasion.

The work of unloading the cargo of the Florida was promptly begun and carried on by the 432 men composing the expedition. There was nothing in the nature of an interruption. The work was finished on Friday.

While the cargo was being unloaded the Osceola, an auxiliary gunboat, with her guns ready for action, scouted about the vicinity looking for an enemy, but the Spaniards apparently had no suspicion of what was taking place.

No precautionary measure was neglected and the moment the work was concluded the Florida and the Osceola slipped away, leaving the insurgents to convey their reinforcements into the interior, which, it is confidently expected, was done without any casualty.

An Associated Press dispatch states that the Florida reached Key West at an early hour Tuesday morning, and reported the result of the trip to Cuba.

### GEORGIA FRUIT GROWERS

Meet in Annual Session in Macon With a Large Attendance.

The Georgia Fruit Growers' association met in Macon Tuesday with a large attendance from all parts of the state and all appeared deeply interested in the proceedings. By special request, President John D. Cunningham, of Marietta, commenced the business of the meeting by discussing the peach situation. Mr. Cunningham is president of the Georgia Fruit Growers' association and also president of the American Fruit Growers' union.

### THE SPANISH VIEW

Of the Result of the Reported Battle at Santiago.

Further advices from Havana state that that city is wild over the news from Santiago and the Spaniards are made to believe that the American fleet was repulsed at Santiago. An official statement, for instance, issued in Havana says: "The bombardment lasted nineteen minutes and the American fleet retired with a trans-Atlantic steamer (auxiliary cruiser) damaged. The shells were seen to explode on the Iowa's stern and there was fire on board another battleship."

## WAR PARAGRAPHS.

### A Brief Compilation of Daily Occurrences.

The transport steamer Florida has landed in Cuba a force of 400 men, 300 Cubans and 100 Americans, 75 mules and 52 horses, 7,000 rifles, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for General Garcia. This is the most powerful expedition yet sent to Cuba. The engineer corps of the expedition is composed wholly of Americans. The men dressed in canvas suits furnished by the United States and carried two weeks' rations.

Gen. M. C. Butler has received his commission and has been ordered to temporary duty at Camp Alger to assist Gen. Graham in organizing the forces there.

Orders have been issued from the navy department for the release of the passengers and crew of the Spanish prize Rita, at Charleston. This indicates that the Spaniards on board the steamer captured by the Yale will not be held as prisoners of war.

General Greely, chief signal officer at Washington, has been informed of the arrival at Tampa of a balloon designed for use in the present war. Joseph E. Maxfield is to have charge of the balloon train to be organized by the signal corps.

Advices from Madrid state that rumors afloat point to the fact that the Spaniards are weary of the war. Senor Sagasta's allusions in congress to an honorable peace have been taken as implying Spain's willingness to accept the mediation of the great powers.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter of Chicago has purchased the Chickamauga park hotel near Crawfish springs and presented it to the government as a permanent hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers. It will accommodate 600 to 700 patients and will be immediately fitted up for that purpose.

Refugees are still flying from San Juan de Porto Rico, believing that the American fleet will yet return and capture the city.

The newspaper men at Key West beautifully "Remembered the Maine" on Decoration Day. The local editors correspondents of American and foreign papers, in the early hours of the morning rode out to the little cemetery bearing flowers with which they decorated the graves of the dead sailors who were lost at the destruction of the Maine.

The report that the pope has addressed himself to President McKinley directly in an effort to bring about peace between the United States and Spain, proves upon investigation to be groundless.

Miss Clara Barton is in New York consulting the national committee of the Red Cross regarding the fitting out of two hospital ships, one to operate along the Atlantic coast and the other at the Philippines.

The war department is massing rations for thirty days for the troops that are assembling at Jacksonville under General Lee. The authorities decline to say how many men are to be concentrated there, or whether they will stay at that place for the full thirty days for which the rations are provided.

Adjutant General Corbin is engaged in making up the apportionment of troops which each state is to be asked to furnish under the president's second call for 75,000 men. Because of an excess over their quota under the last call some of the states will not be asked for additional men at this time. So far as is possible, the existing regiments will be recruited to their maximum strength.

Captain James B. Erwin, of the Fourth United States cavalry, at present acting adjutant general of Georgia, has been tendered the position of adjutant general of Colonel W. W. Gordon's brigade and has accepted. He will leave to take up the duties of his new position as soon as he is relieved by the war department.

Three men in the hospital in the Georgia camp at Tampa have mumps and the medical corps is rather afraid an epidemic of the disease may follow. All three of the sufferers are from Savannah. They are being given the best possible attention and every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war and Austria is prepared to accede, but only in conjunction with other powers.

The British steamer, Restormel, captured by the St. Paul while attempting to land coal at Santiago has been released through court proceedings at Key West. It developed that she sailed with her cargo previous to the declaration of war.

A Spanish bark, Maria Dolores, bound from Rio Janeiro to San Juan de Porto Rico was captured by an American cruiser six miles off the Porto Rican coast. She was loaded with over a thousand tons of coal and forty cases of arms.

The Queen regent and Senor Sagasta have charged the Spanish minister to France to ask the powers to interfere to obtain peace on such terms as would be honorable to Spain.