

History of the War.

FEBRUARY.

Maine blown up.

Court of inquiry appointed.

Inquiry begun.

MARCH.

Fifty million dollar bill for national defence introduced in house.

Bill passed by house.

Bill passed by senate.

Maine inquiry report sent to congress.

APRIL.

Consul General Lee recalled.

Consul General Lee and all our consuls leave Cuba.

President McKinley asks authority to intervene in Cuba.

Congress passes intervention resolutions.

Ultimatum sent to Spain.

Spain sends passports to Minister Woodford.

Proclamation of Cuban blockade. First prize, the steamship Buena Ventura, captured by the gunboat Nashville.

The president calls for 125,000 volunteers.

State of war declared by congress to have existed since the 21st.

Admiral Sampson bombards Matanzas.

Spain's fleet left the Cape Verde islands, sailing west.

MAY.

Commodore Dewey sinks the Spanish fleet at Manila.

Widespread riots in Spain. Martial law proclaimed in many places.

Admiral Sampson, with a fleet of warships, leaves Key West in search of Spain's fleet near Porto Rico.

The president appoints thirty-six generals.

French steamer Lafayette captured as a blockade runner, but at once released.

Commodore Dewey's official report of his victory at Manila arrives in Washington and causes great popular rejoicing. Dewey is made acting rear admiral.

Admiral Sampson's fleet arrives off Hayti.

The president notifies congress of the victory at Manila in a special message, and congress gives Acting Rear Admiral Dewey a vote of thanks.

The regiments of the volunteer army are directed to assemble at Chickamauga to prepare for active service.

Admiral Sampson starts for Porto Rico.

Spanish treachery uncovered at Manila by Dewey, a number of priests and nuns having tried to lead his fleet into a heavily mined channel.

All the troops at Chickamauga ordered to Tampa, Florida.

John Jacob Astor appointed inspector general of the United States army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

James G. Blaine, Jr., was appointed assistant adjutant with the rank of captain.

Active operations begun on Cuba.

Companies ordered to the Pacific coast to go to assist Dewey at Manila.

First American troops landed in Cuba by the transport Gussie, the landing being effected within fifty miles of Havana.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief of the Philippines, issued a proclamation at Manila ordering them to obey the commands of Admiral Dewey and United States Consul Williams.

Spanish torpedo boat destroyer near Gibraltar was blown up by the explosion of its boilers.

Five Americans killed in attack on Spanish gunboats in Cardenas harbor, Cuba.

Torpedo boat Winslow punctured by shells from the Spanish gunboats.

San Juan, Porto Rico, bombarded by nine American ships.

First land fight in Cuba occurs in Pinar de Rio province. Americans land and kill twelve Spaniards.

Gunboat Concord annihilated a Spanish warship near the Philippines.

Spain's Cape Verde fleet located at the Island of Martiniq, West Indies.

The Spanish cabinet, with the exception of Sagasta, resigns.

The flying squadron reaches

Charles on his way south.

Ohio troops reach Chickamauga.

16—The U. S. places before England the proof that Ex-Minister Polo y Bernaza has been using Canada as a headquarters for plotting against the United States.

17—A new Spanish cabinet is formed by Senor Sagasta.

18—Fortifications at Santiago de Cuba shelled by a part of the American fleet.

Minister Mendonca, of Brazil, suggests an international council of American nations to uphold the Monroe doctrine and regulate the affairs of the western hemisphere.

19—The Spanish fleet under Cervera is reported at Santiago de Cuba.

21—The monitor battleship is ordered to Manila. Monster Dewey Day parade in Cincinnati.

25—Schley's squadron blockades Santiago.

The president issues a second call for troops—75,000.

2,500 re-enforcements for Dewey sail from San Francisco.

26—Battleship Oregon arrives at Key West, after a record-breaking trip from San Francisco.

JUNE.

1—Commodore Schley bombards Santiago.

3—Lieutenant Hobson and seven sailors sink the collier Merimac across Santiago harbor entrance.

7—American troops, 27,000 in number, leave Tampa at noon for Santiago.

10—Transports stopped off Florida coast waiting for escort, Spanish warships reported in vicinity.

11—United States marines land near Guantanamo and capture a Spanish fort.

12—Transports, 27,000 men, make final start for Santiago.

Lieutenant Victor Blue locates, after a land journey, Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor.

15—Dynamite cruiser Vesuvius tries her guns for the first time against Santiago's batteries at night.

20—Shafter's army arrives off Santiago.

23—Spanish Admiral Camara's fleet sails from Cadiz, west.

24—First attack on outworks of Santiago. Rough Riders ambushed.

27—Announced that Commodore Watson will lead an American fleet against coast of Spain.

29—American troops land and push on to within two miles of Santiago.

30—Shafter decides to attack city without waiting for re-enforcement.

JULY.

1—Big battle fought about Santiago, lasting all day. Americans lose nearly 2,000 killed and wounded, but drive Spaniards into Santiago.

2—Another day of fighting.

3—Cervera's fleet of six vessels is utterly destroyed by Sampson's fleet under Schley's direct command. Ladrona islands taken by Charleston and Dewey's transport ships, en route to Manila.

6—Hawaii annexed to the United States.

8—Refugees from Santiago flock to American camp. General Miles sails for Cuba.

12—Toral rejects third demand to yield to Shafter.

13—Dewey captures Grande islands, and warns German warships away.

14—Santiago and eastern end of island formally surrendered by Toral; Spanish army, numbering 22,000, to be returned by the United States to Spain.

15—Martial law declared throughout Spain.

17—American flag raised with great ceremonies in Santiago. Large number of Spanish arms surrendered with city. Carlists in Spain threaten to overthrow monarchy.

18—Ten Spanish vessels, gunboats and armed merchantmen sunk at Manzanillo by United States mosquito fleet of seven small vessels without loss to Americans.

20—Spanish transatlantic company awarded contract of carrying the Spanish soldiers to Spain. Bid, \$535,000.

21—Cervera and his officers taken

to Annapolis, prisoners of war.

Jorge Juan, Spanish gunboat, sunk by our mosquito fleet, and harbor of Nipe, Cuba, captured.

22—General Miles, with 10,000 men, starts from Santiago for Porto Rico, conveyed by seven warships.

25—American army under Miles begins landing near Ponce, Porto Rico.

Watson's trip to the Spanish coast postponed.

General Merritt arrives at Manila.

26—Spain sends French ambassador to the White House to ask America's terms of peace.

31—General Miles reports Spanish forces in Porto Rico offers no resistance. Volunteers in Spanish army throw down their weapons. Four cities fall without resistance.

Severe battle at Malate, Luzon Island; Spaniards repulsed with severe loss.

AUGUST.

1—Lieutenant Hobson reaches his home in Georgia, after delivering dispatches at Washington.

General Garreston's Brigade enthusiastically received at Ponce.

2—Aguinaldo, Philippine insurgent leader, shows disposition to give United States trouble.

3—President notified of Spain's reply.

6—Spain accepts our peace terms.

9—Spain's answer to terms of peace received by President.

Two hours' fight in Porto Rico and a hundred Spaniards killed.

10—Protocol agreed upon.

12—Protocol signed by the president and the representative of the Spanish government, M. Cambon.

Proclamations issued to army and navy commanders to suspend hostilities.

13—Manila surrendered, after an attack by our land and naval forces.

His Compliment.

Miss De Pretty—I don't see how you whistle through your fingers that way. I never could do it in the world.

Mr. Goodheart (wishing to compliment her delicate little hands)—No, Miss De Pretty, if you should try it your whole hand would slip into your mouth.—N. Y. Weekly.

Evidence.

"Was that man ever a farmer?" inquired Mrs. Cornutus.

"No," answered her husband very positively.

"But he's always talkin' about the delights of livin' in the country."

"That's what shows he never was a farmer."—Washington Star.

The Promise He Made.

The Woman—Do you want a chance to work?

The Tramp—Madam, I promised my mother on her deathbed that I would never touch anything into which the element of chance entered.—N. Y. World.

Variable.

Rev. Mr. Lently—I noticed, my son, that you didn't seem to understand it when I said grace. Doesn't your father always bless the food?

Bobbie—No, sir. He generally swears at it.—Brooklyn Life.

The Art of It.

Mrs. Upjohn—Doesn't your husband ever resent the way in which you manage him?

Mrs. Highup—Sh! He never suspects that I manage him.—Chicago Tribune.

Wasn't Mad at Bellows.

Bellows—I heard you said yesterday your yellow dog was just like me. I didn't know you had anything against me.

Fellows—I have not. I was mad at the dog.—Up to Date.

A Long Smeat Want.

"Well, you have had your teeth treated by a painless dentist and bought a chainless bicycle. That ought to satisfy you."

"But it doesn't. I am looking now for the odorless onion."—Chicago Tribune.

A Surprise.

"Young Mr. Dabeter says that he is wedded to his art."

"Indeed!" replied Miss Cayenne. "I shouldn't have judged by his pictures that he was even engaged to it."—Washington Star.

Had to Do It Usually.

"I'm told she rather looks down on her husband."

"Not always."

"No?"

"Oh, dear, no; not when he stands on a chair."—Chicago Post.

Curious to Know.

She—What's the matter, Mr. Sappy?

Mr. Sappy—Oh, nothing; just thinking.

Thinking? What with?—N. Y. Truth.

Regarding His Masters.

She—Why can't a man serve two masters?

He—He'd be arrested for bigamy.—Up to Date.

Reminded Him.

"What is the matter, Riley?" asked the orderly sergeant.

"Nothing," replied the young soldier with the quivering chin, who was struggling with a bakeshop custard pie that some friend had smuggled in to him. "only this is so unlike the p-p-ples m-mother used to make!"—Chicago Tribune.

It Was Different.

Bobby (weeping)—A dog came a-waggin' after me when I was comin' home.

Papa—Why are you crying? Don't you know that when a dog waggles his tail he always wants to play?

Bobby—But this dog, papa, took hold of my trousers and waggled his head.—N. Y. Truth.

Thought of Himself in Time.

She—Would you think I am more than 20?

He—Twenty? Why, you are more than 30—

She—What!

He—Yes; more than 30 other girls to me!—Up to Date.

Satisfied Their Conscience.

Westerner—I did know one case where we lynched the wrong man, but we made it all right afterwards.

Tourist—How could you make it all right?

Westerner—We lynched the right man.—Fuck.

Bridget.

Waggish Customer—Now, then, Bridget, hurry up.

Saucy Waitress—My name is not Bridget. Why do you think it was?

Waggish Customer—O, because of your arch ways.—Moonshine.

Knew by Experience.

Jonah—I tell you, if there is anything in a man the navy brings it out.

Bilson (sadly)—So I discovered in our first encounter with a heavy sea.—Town Topics.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY,

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. F. BUTLER, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23rd, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we headed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at a critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists.

Farmers Break the Buggy Monopoly.

It is claimed that for years buggy manufacturers have secured exorbitant prices for their goods, but recently, through the combined assistance of the farmers of Iowa, Illinois and other states, Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, have got the price of open buggies down to \$150. Top buggies, \$275; Top surreys, \$175 and upwards, and they are shipping them in immense numbers direct to farmers in every state. They send an immense large catalogue free, postpaid, to any one who asks for it. This certainly is a big victory for the farmer, but a severe blow to the carriage manufacturers and dealers.

New Book Free.

A valuable book giving complete information how I successfully cure consumption and other lung diseases will be sent free to the readers of this paper. Address Dr. Bartz, A. Inter Ocean Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 8-15-6m.

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are made from the same grapes grown on an eastern mountain slope in Passaic valley, New Jersey, the soil also abounding in iron produces the real Blood-making, Life-preserving Wines of the World—the old, original Port wine grape of Portugal. No other wines equal these for invalids, weakly persons and the aged. None put in market until nine years old. FOR SALE BY Druggists and Grocers.

Also the P. J. Sherry, Burgundy, Socialite, Claret vin, 1881, and Climax Brandy vin, 1878, all used extensively in Hospitals and among the Medical faculty as the best to be obtained. The unfermented Grape Juice is extensively used in New York churches for communion service.

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