

The Valentine Democrat

ROBERT GOOD, Editor and Prop.

VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

No Spanish fleet ever comes home to roost.

While the troops disembark by row-boat or pontoon, they sail into the enemy after they get on land.

A war demand for horses shows that this animal is not so likely to be laid on the shelf as the mule is on the table.

Under any circumstances the mule has a hot time of it in Cuba, but using him for food is out of the fire into the frying-pan.

While the Ithmus of Darien at present can't be crossed by a warship, in time a canal may enable it to be traversed by a dug-out.

Those who talk of a Pacific empire say that to enter upon it we need only wait till we can take the doorway offered by the Nicaragua Canal.

In appointing Murat Halsted official historian of the Philippines expedition the government recognizes the wisdom of having a big man to write big history.

A Dewey walking gown is said to be the latest fashion in London. Probably, like the Dewey cocktail that has obtained here, it is intended for the early morning habit.

Sweet will surely be the liberation of fair Cuba, to us as well as to the surviving Cubans—when we consider the estimate that the island can supply all the sugar needed by the whole hemisphere.

From descriptions of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius it is learned that her guns, charged with compressed air, throw shells loaded with gun-cotton. The dynamite part of the name is merely expressive of the sensations of the man who is hit.

"Now that we are all Yankees!" If Colonel Watterson, the brilliant editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, had made no other contribution to history than this expression of the consequence of our war with Spain he would not be soon forgotten.

There is something new on the bench, if not under the sun. A justice of the Supreme Court discarding sober black and dispensing law in a gray business suit is enough to make old heads shake. It is a sign of the times, this doing away with old-fashioned dignity, and it would be hard to say that as much good law and justice might not come from a gray as from a black coat.

The Athol Globe says it is ridiculous to suppose that any New York actress made a fortune by the rise in wheat a while ago. "Actresses," it adds, "don't have enough money to buy clothes to cover their backs, let alone invest in wheat." So far as speculation is concerned this may be true; but it isn't safe always to estimate the wealth or poverty of an actress by the mere quantity of clothes she wears. Otherwise the ballet and the chorus probably would starve to death.

During our civil war the United States Sanitary Commission expended about twenty-one million dollars for the relief of sick and wounded Federal soldiers. The Red Cross Society is said to have expended in the Russo-Turkish war seventeen million dollars and in the Franco-Prussian war thirteen million dollars. These figures make a powerful appeal to the imagination, if one stops to reflect on the conditions which call for such gigantic outlays; and they also illustrate the demand which modern warfare makes upon a man's sympathetic nerve.

The absence of commercial morality is one of the great deterrents to the progress of Italy. It is a curious and perhaps a significant fact that for years past the correspondents of the English press have glossed over or failed to refer to the things which have been perfectly well known in well-informed circles as to the corrupting influence of the successive governments which have ruled the country. Little or no reference has been made to the bribery and falsification of returns, the place-hunting and log-rolling, the inflation of the civil service for political ends, and the handing over of the schools to men morally unfitted to be in contact with the children in them. So it has come to pass that the English public has been deluded into a belief that all has been going well.

A good understanding, meaning by that term serviceable foot-gear, is pronounced by the foremost military authorities to be more essential to an army than either courage or acclimatization, and details of material, workmanship, size and shape are being urged upon the quartermaster department. The agitation will do double service if it affects the individual as well as the governmental purchaser. A prominent oculist, to whom a young woman recently went for consultation, refused to examine her eyes unless she would forthwith adopt lower-heeled shoes, saying that what she wore were sufficient in themselves to have occasioned the need of spectacles; while general practitioners attribute diseases of the spine, lungs, throat and brain to shoes too thin, too narrow, or otherwise ill-fitting. "In that day when all secrets shall be revealed," exclaims a witty Englishman, "we shall doubtless know why shoes are always made too tight."

In the day when common sense prevails on earth, we shall no longer imperil our health and happiness by buying shoes which are too tight.

Comparatively few of our own citizens have an adequate conception of the the formidable character of the American navy at the present time, and when it is remembered that the greater part has been organized and put in commission within the last three months the extent of the work accomplished seems all the more surprising. According to the latest official register of the navy, it consists of nearly 300 vessels of all classes. There are 11 ships of the first class, 18 of the second, 43 of the third, and 6 of the fourth class, with 35 torpedo boats building and authorized, 12 tugs, 6 sailing vessels, 5 receiving ships, 12 unserviceable vessels, and 53 vessels of all rates other than torpedo boats under construction and authorized. The auxiliary navy embraces 36 cruisers and yachts, 22 steamers and colliers, 25 tugs, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders, and 2 fish commission boats, making up the grand total of 235 regular and auxiliary vessels, besides battleships and monitors building or authorized. The active list of the navy, exclusive of the marine corps, is made up of 2,639 commissioned and warrant officers and naval cadets, of whom 781 are officers of the line. Since the war 693 officers have been appointed for duty during the continuance of hostilities, including a large number from the retired list. The exact number of marines and seamen in the service is not given in the report, but, judged by the number of officers, they constitute a large army.

For ten years or more the word "dude" has been applied contemptuously to young men or old who think about their personal appearance and dress according to the prevailing style. The humorous papers have worked the word for all there was in him, until the reader has learned to sigh and skip the alleged jokes about the well-dressed man. Just now the world takes on a new aspect, however, and it may be well to consider the dude in a new light. Admiral Dewey has always been neat and careful about his appearance. He was known as the dude of the navy when a young man, and his regard for his personal appearance was nearly as marked as his ability in dancing; and he was known as the best dancer in the navy. Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, was rated a dude when at Annapolis. He dressed well, and he thought of his personal appearance—except when it came to that already historic piece of work at Santiago. Ensign Bagley, whose loss the North and the South alike mourn, was a well-dressed man. The fact that he liked to wear the latest style of collar and tie, and was particular as to the fit of his trousers, did not deter him when the Winslow made her game fight against the all too terrible odds at Cardenas. Commander Brownson, of the Yankee, is one of the best-groomed men in the country; yet there seems to be no piece of daring too great for that intrepid man to undertake. Latest—not last, because the war is not yet over—the case of Hamilton Fish, Jr., sergeant in Wood's regiment of rough riders, may be considered. This young man, whose social position in New York was second to none, who had all that wealth and position could give him, was a Fifth Avenue man in dress and love of good clothes. He was never out of fashion, and he probably spent many hours of his life in the metropolis considering the cut of his clothing and what ties he should wear. Yet when the moment came he rose to it like the true American he was, and through a hell of leaden missiles led his men against a hidden foe. He fell far in advance of his own troop, because his eagerness to fight for his country and his flag led him there. These are but a few instances of what the American well-dressed man has done in the present war. All heroes are not lovers of dress, and all well-dressed men may not have the opportunity to prove themselves heroes. But one thing is certain: the humorist had best lay his "dude" joke carefully away at the bottom of the barrel, for it is decidedly out of place now. If Dewey, Hobson, Bagley, Brownson and Fish are samples of the American dude, God send the country ten million more like them!

About Books.
The ideal house has books all over it, and yet it is best for the books themselves that they have an apartment truly their own. Many people who feel that they cannot afford a "library" would be astonished if they realized how easily one might be arranged. One of the most charming book rooms of which I know is merely a small chamber with a pretty view from two windows and a snug corner fireplace. At small expense deal shelves were run entirely around the wall space, and fitted with roller blinds, which may be drawn down in front of the books at night, or in the daytime when cleaning is going on.—Boston Home Journal.

Origin of "Blanket."
In the reign of Edward III. there were at Bristol three brothers who were eminent clothiers and woolen weavers, and whose family name was Blanket. They were the first persons who manufactured that comfortable material which has ever since been called by their name, and which was then used for peasants' clothing.—Boston Traveller.

Slow Manufacture of Tapestry.
The manufacture of some of the finest French tapestry is so slow that an artist cannot produce more than a quarter of a square yard in a year.
The man who is employed by his wife's father doesn't worry about losing his job.

ENCOURAGED HIM TO ENLIST.

Said He Would Join the Army if She Refused Him—Now He May Have To. "Hang the war, anyhow!" said a young man to his chum in an uptown clubhouse the other night.

"Why, what's the matter now? You haven't enlisted, have you?" "No; that's just it. I haven't, but I may have to, after all."

"How is that?" "Well, you know Miss — and I have been getting along nicely for some time, and, although she has refused to marry me on several different occasions, I still had hopes of winning her."

"Yes, I knew you had; and what has caused you to change your mind?" "It was all on account of that blamed old major."

"What did he have to do with it?" "Everything. He caught me in a confidential mood the other night, and I told him all my troubles, my aspirations and my hopes, and he in return apparently gave me his confidence. He also gave me some advice."

"Did you take it?" "Yes, I did. I afterward met Miss — at a reception, and when I got a chance to speak to her alone I once more told her of my life-long affection, but she only laughed at me. I then took the last desperate step, and, striking a tragic attitude, I vowed that if she did not consent to marry me I would enlist, go to the war and be killed."

"What did she say to that?" "Oh, she grew solemn at once, and she tried to persuade me from doing anything so dangerous. In fact, she showed more emotion than I had ever seen her show before, and I became hopeful. I thought that I had won her surely, and, taking out my watch, I said that I would give her five minutes to make up her mind. In the strongest language at my command I swore that if she did not accept me I would go to the front and leave her forever."

"Well, did she accept you?" "No, she did not. She gazed at me for a moment or two with tears in her beautiful eyes, and then said that she had not thought that it was in me, but that it would be extremely kind of me to enlist, as every girl of her acquaintance had several friends who had enlisted, and that she had felt so bad because she did not have one. If I would enlist, she would think a great deal more of me than she had ever done before, but she could never marry me."

"That has placed you in a rather embarrassing position, hasn't it? But what had the poor old major to do with it?" "Poor old major be blowed. What has he to do with it? It was he who advised me to try the enlisting dodge on her, and I have since learned that he is going to marry the girl himself."—New York Tribune.

Some of Our Naval Heroes.
Stephen Decatur—The destruction of the Barbary pirates, in August, 1804.
John Paul Jones—Capture of the Serapis, September, 1779. He said: "We have just sailed to fight."

Isaac Hull—Battled from Boston without orders in August, 1812. Captured British frigate Guerriere, called "the terror of the world."

Johnston Blakeley—Who made immortal fame in the cruiser Wasp, 1814.
Oliver Hazard Perry—Swept the British from Lake Erie in September, 1813.

James Lawrence—Conquered the British sloop Peacock and Shannon, in 1813.
Charles Stewart—Did many gallant deeds as commander of Old Ironsides.
William Bainbridge—Gallant service in the French war of 1798.

Samuel C. Reid—Saved New Orleans in the war of 1812 by detaining the British squadron at Fayal.
Andrew H. Foote—Service of distinction in the China war (1853) and in the civil war.

Josiah Tatnall—In the China war. Author of the saying, "Blood is thicker than water."
James Alden—With Bainbridge in Tripoli, 1803. Later commanded the Hornet.

James Alden—Commanded the gunboat Richmond at New Orleans, 1862.
David Porter—Famous cruise of the Essex and in the civil war.
David C. Porter—Splendid services in the civil war.

William B. Cushing—Blew up the rebel ram Albemarle with his torpedo, October, 1864.
David G. Farragut—The great naval commander of the civil war.
Matthew C. Perry—Expedition against the slavers in 1843 and in the civil war.

A. H. Mahan—Recognized naval authority of the world.
Daniel Ammen—Inventor of the ram Katabdin, and did good service in the civil war.

George Dewey—The hero of Manila Bay.
A Narrow Escape.
"Doctor," said the substantial citizen, as he rushed up to the young physician, "I owe you my life!" "Eh?" "Yes. I was taken suddenly ill two days ago and my wife sent for you and you were not in."

Trouble in the Parker Family.
Willis—Parker's salary was doubled a short time ago, so I hear.
Wallace—Yes, it was; but it got him in lots of trouble.
Willis—How's that?
Wallace—His wife found it out.—Town Topics.

Dislikes Tobacco.
Queen Victoria is perhaps the only European sovereign who has a positive aversion to tobacco in all its forms. Woe be to the Prince who pollutes the apartments at Windsor with its fumes.

An Amazon warrior faces powder and her peaceful sister powders her face.

PULSE of the PRESS

It is Shafter's victory, and Miles is great enough to give him all the credit for it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Chicago is in danger of a milk famine. Evidently the city water works are out of repair.—Salt Lake Herald.

Every time the Yankee pigs catch a Spanish ship in the trough of the sea they eat it right up.—Salt Lake Herald.

What Hawaii will add with its three electoral votes will add special interest to the next presidential election.—Boston Herald.

Admiral Dewey is to be congratulated upon the fact that there was no Sampson at hand to write his report.—Washington Post.

It was the compositor's fault, of course, that made it read "many of the Spanish prisoners show the scars of battle."—Boston Herald.

Of course Christopher Columbus will be glad to learn that the Cristobal Colon also found land in the western hemisphere.—Pittsburg Post.

Toral's desire to be landed in Spain after he has surrendered removes the last vestige of doubt as to his courage.—Philadelphia Times.

"Say, W weary, d'ye expect to get any of de new war bonds?" "Naw, Limpy, me an' de banks is in de same boat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The chances are that Aguinaldo will head Dewey delegation from the Philippines to some future national convention.—Washington Post.

When those Chinese rebels poured oil on a magistrate and lit it he fired up at the insult, but the rebels made light of it.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Whenever the Vesuvius turns loose the Spaniards imagine that the last days of Pompeii have come again.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Woodford need not go back as minister to Spain. When her case is disposed of, Madrid will be not be worth the presence of a vice consul.—St. Paul Dispatch.

What makes this calling the nation "American pigs" more remarkable is the fact that the exhibition in honor of Columbus was held in Chicago.—Philadelphia Times.

A true is an excellent thing when you can bring up 3,500 men and six batteries during its continuance. Gen. Shafter seems to have known his business.—New York World.

There are no ball fights at Portsmouth, but our Spanish prisoners may be able to see an occasional football match if the war continues a few weeks longer.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Oh! Yankee Doodle came to town, And pounded down a Dago; Then stuck a feather in his hat, And called it Santiago.

The awful scene at the burning of the charity bazaar in Paris seems to have been imitated on the deck of the Bourgeois. Is that the best you can do, monsieur?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Senor Sagasta is in some danger of thinking that the time for suggesting peace has not yet arrived, until the Spanish Government finds itself without a place to hang up its God-Bless-Our-Home sign.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Those "capitalists" who tried to work a corner in the necessities of life in Dawson City may thank their stars that their scheme failed. Otherwise, it is more than probable that they would have been "removed" months ago.—Boston Globe.

The Paris Figaro says we are merely apprentices in the art of war. Go to, Mr. Figaro. Look after your charity bazaar and Bourgeois, past masters in the art of fighting women and children.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What an exemplification of the irony of fate it would be if Weyler should be arrested in Madrid for criticizing the Government. When in Cuba he filled the prisons with those who criticized him. Turn and turn about is fair play.—Boston Herald.

Spain has paid dearly for the treachery which destroyed the Maine and sent to their death 266 American sailors, and it was entirely fitting that the shell which finished the Vizcaya should bear with it the admonition: "Remember the Maine."—Chicago Dispatch.

GOLD OUTPUT IS \$7,000,000.
Manager Doig Report to Bank of British North America.

D. Doig, manager of the Bank of British North America, at Dawson, the first bank opened in the Yukon district, has sent an official report to the head office in Vancouver. Doig had access to the Dominion Government mining inspector's figures, and thus places the clean-up for the season at \$7,000,000. A much lower amount than anticipated, but which was accounted for by the fact that famine had driven many miners back to Circle City, where food was plentiful, so that there was a great shortage of labor and many claims were left untouched.

The mounted police stated \$400,000 had been collected in royalties, which would represent \$4,000,000, which would leave \$3,000,000 uncollected, or not accounted for—presumably dust not at once going out of the country—so that the Canadian Government will make a haul of nearly \$1,000,000, the major portion of which will come out in the Yukon district.

The police claim that there is not the ghost of a show of any one escaping royalties to any great extent. Every mine owner must have a permit to wash, and there are enough police on duty to watch the wash-up of every claim of importance. It is estimated that at the outside not over \$2,000,000 will escape royalties, so that \$10,000,000 is given as the outside estimate of the season's work in gold dust.

Notes of Current Events.
The last of the monuments erected in Chickamauga Park has just been dedicated. It is to the memory of Wisconsin soldiers.

Dr. David S. Hayes, an eminent surgeon, who served through the civil war, died at his home in Hollidaysburg, Pa., of heart disease.

In the cottonseed industry last year not less than 4,000,000 tons of cottonseed were consumed, the total value of the product aggregating \$120,000,000.

WAR HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Friday.
The Harvard, with over 1,000 Spanish prisoners, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. Up to Friday noon but twenty-three new cases of yellow fever developed among the forces in Cuba. The disease of a mild type.

A royal decree suspending throughout Spain individual rights as guaranteed by the constitution and asserting a state of war exists.

Inhabitants of coast cities of Spain in a panic over the expected arrival of the United States fleet. Barcelona, which is not fortified, particularly in terror.

Santiago de Cuba not yet turned over to Gen. Shafter. Spaniards quibbling over the terms. President McKinley instructed Gen. Shafter to insist on instant surrender, and if his demand were not complied with to begin bombardment.

Saturday.
Gen. Toral surrendered on the terms proposed by President McKinley, and Spanish power in eastern Cuba is at an end.

Since Ambassador White's Fourth of July speech the tone of the German press has materially changed in favor of America.

Gen. Ascasubi, the former Spanish premier, is said to be on a mission sounding the European cabinets touching peace negotiations.

Admiral Cervera and other Spanish naval officers captured at Santiago arrived at Annapolis and are confined at the naval academy.

Toral's request that his soldiers be allowed to retain their arms was denied, and the guns will become the property of the United States.

Sunday.
Two sharp skirmishes preceded Toral's final surrender. At Baracoa the Annapolis destroyed a Spanish blockhouse which opened fire upon her, and at Guantanamo Spaniards who tried to lure a launch from the Marblehead to destruction were vigorously shelled.

The Spanish troops under command of Gen. Toral left their trenches at Santiago and marched into the American lines, where, one by one, the regiments laid down their arms. At the same time the Spanish flag was hauled down and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in its place. Gen. McKibbin has been appointed temporary military governor. The Spanish troops had partly looted the town.

Monday.
The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie near Manzanillo, July 6, have arrived at Key West in charge of a prize crew.

President McKinley issued a proclamation declaring United States military power supreme in eastern Cuba, and declaring that the people and their property would be protected.

Seven of our little gunboats entered the harbor at Manzanillo and destroyed three Spanish transports, a pontoon used as an ammunition ship, and five gunboats. Not one of our vessels was injured.

One of Admiral Dewey's ships overhauled the German cruiser Irene near Manila, halting her by a shell fired across her bows. The German admiral protested, but it is said to have been informed that Dewey insisted on the right of search.

Tuesday.
Sylvester Scovel, the correspondent who slapped Gen. Shafter's face, has been sent to Siboney as a prisoner.

Gen. Miles' departure from Guantanamo for Porto Rico delayed owing to failure of orders from Washington to reach him.

The Red Cross Society is feeding the people of Santiago, where thousands are destitute, the supply of food in the city being exhausted.

Reports from Santiago are that strained relations exist between the Cubans and our troops owing to the refusal of our Government to turn over the city to them.

There are indications that the Spanish Government will court-martial Gen. Toral for surrendering Santiago, the claim being set up that he was not expected to surrender any other garrison than his own.

Wednesday.
Two transports sailed from Charleston, S. C., loaded with troops comprising the first expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico.

Contract for transporting Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain has been awarded to the Spanish Transatlantic Company.

Reports from Santiago are that the Spanish and American soldiers are fraternizing, and that the people are glad to be freed from Spanish misgovernment.

Sentiment in Madrid is said to be pronounced in favor of an American protectorate in Cuba in preference to independence, on the theory that property rights would thereby be more secure.

Thursday.
Gen. Miles left Guantanamo for Porto Rico.

The converted yacht Mayflower captured the British steamer Newfoundland, from Halifax, which attempted to run the blockade at Havana.

Spanish troops at Manila defeated the insurgents with considerable loss on being attacked. The second expedition from San Francisco has arrived.

Madrid advises say there is no indication of peace proposals. The Government continues inactive, while the people are demanding peace at any price.

Announced by Secretary Long that the expedition to Spain has not been abandoned, but has been deferred until the Porto Rico campaign permits the withdrawal of the ships.

As the result of the ill feeling between our troops at Santiago and the Cubans, Gens. Garcia and Castillo have determined to cease co-operation with our troops, and will conduct an independent campaign against the Spaniards, first attacking Holguin.

News of Minor Note.
At Irvine, Ky., Pleas Hill was acquitted of the murder of Ambrose Christopher.

The negroes in the United States represent about 12 per cent of the entire population.
A man was killed in a fight at Salinas, I. T., and a bystander and the mother of the victim fell dead from fright.
A mountain fire is raging in the vicinity of Arrowhead, near Waterman Canon, Cal. Many orange and pear trees have been ruined.



Commodore Watson's expedition will disturb the plans of the nobility and aristocracy of Spain who are in the habit of spending the summer at San Sebastian, a very attractive resort upon the northern coast of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa. It is the country of the Basques, who are the proudest people on the peninsula. They claim to be descended directly from Cain, without the intervention of Noah, and that their dialect is the language spoken by Adam and Eve in paradise. San Sebastian has been for many years the summer capital of Spain. The Queen goes there the beginning of every June and usually remains until October. It has a most delightful climate; the scenery is picturesque and all the surroundings are much more attractive and comfortable than those at Madrid. But the city is so exposed to the sea that it could be easily destroyed by a single gunshot, and although it is not probable that Commodore Watson will attack an unfortified pleasure resort the Spaniards are very timid and will undoubtedly remain in the interior.

While Capt. Enlate of the Vizcaya is at Annapolis he will have plenty of time to reflect upon the rashness of a promise he made in the presence of several American officers and newspaper correspondents at the Hotel Inglaterra while he was in Havana in command of the Vizcaya, shortly after the destruction of the Maine. The fighting capacity of Capt. Robley Evans and the battleship Iowa being the subject of discussion, Capt. Enlate was imprudent enough to predict that if there was a war he would capture the Iowa and tow her over to Spain. It was appropriate, therefore, that it should happen to be the fate of the latter to surrender to Capt. Evans after Cervera's fleet had been destroyed, and the dramatic manner in which he kissed his sword and offered it to "Fighting Bob" has already been told.

Mr. Quesada, the representative in Washington of the Cuban junta, sought an interview with Secretary Alger to protest against the retention of Spanish officials at Santiago, and to demand the appointment of insurgents in their places, but he obtained no satisfaction. He was informed that the President and the officers of the army were thoroughly displeased with the conduct of the Cubans at Santiago, and that unless they behaved themselves better their rations and supplies of ammunition would be cut off.

One of the rough riders from the far West came into the War Department on crutches and was warmly received everywhere. When somebody asked him in a contemptuous way, how he got along with the dudes in his regiment he replied: "I used to despise dudes before I went to war, but now I like them. You never can tell what a man amounts to by the way he wears his clothes. In our regiment the worse the dude the better the fighter."

The steamers Resolute, Olivette, Breakwater, City of Washington, Seneca, Solace and other ships which brought up the wounded will return full of everything needed by the soldiers in the way of food and clothing, and the Glacier started with 4,000 tons of dressed beef. Fifty thousand light canvas uniforms will be sent. They are very much needed, as most of the troops are still wearing the regulation woolen uniform.

Assistant Surgeon General Greenleaf, who is in charge of medical affairs of the army in front of Santiago, sends most encouraging reports concerning the yellow fever and the sanitary condition of the troops. Very few of them have been exposed, and Dr. Greenleaf sees no reason why nearly all the regiments may not participate in the Porto Rican expedition. Most of the cases of fever are of a very mild type.

Mendez Capote, vice-president of the Cuban republic, having failed to secure official recognition from the Government of the United States, has gone to Mexico to solicit the good offices of President Diaz, who has shown much sympathy with the insurgents. Mr. Capote hopes to persuade President Diaz to use his influence with President McKinley to recognize the Gomez Government.

There is no doubt a great opportunity to make money at Santiago in legitimate enterprises, particularly trading in the necessities of life. The Spanish army has eaten up everything in the way of food and the provision stores are empty. The entire population must be supplied from this country for several months. There is said to be plenty of money in the place.

The Government is sending large cargoes of supplies of every kind to the quartermaster and commissary department. The contractors are beginning to turn in enormous quantities of clothing and food, which will be issued to the eastern armies, for the Manila troops have been very thoroughly equipped and do not need any more.

It is the intention of the President to recognize the insurgent element when appointments of natives are made to local offices. But he wants to avoid anything that looks like factional representation. In selecting officials he proposes to take the best men he can find, regardless of their attitude toward the insurrection.

The prediction made by Horatio Rubens, counsel of the junta at New York, that unless we recognized the insurgents we would have to fight them, is likely to come true sooner than any one expected, for the dispatches from Santiago already report very ugly feeling between the Cubans under Garcia and the American soldiers. The former have conducted themselves in such a way as to forfeit the confidence and respect of our army, although they continue to get rations and carry arms and ammunition issued to them by our Government.