

BRIEF WAR NOTES

CONDENSED SKETCHES OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.

Plain, Unvarnished Paragraphs Portraying Truthful News of Events as They Have or Will Happen—Movements of Army and Navy—Departmental Doings.

Wednesday, April 27. Sagasta declares that Spain will send out privateers.

All leading powers, led by England, have agreed to observe strict neutrality.

The class of '98 at West Point military academy were graduated yesterday.

Over four thousand fighting men left Chicago last night bound for the state capital where the Illinois troops will mobilize.

The government has purchased the Fuerst Bismarck and Columbia of the Hamburg American line, and will fit them out as auxiliary cruisers.

Secretary Long has purchased the submarine boat Holland. The inventor, Mr. Holland, offers to take the boat to Havana and with it blow up Morro castle.

Spain is making preparations for an extended struggle, and a proposal has been submitted to the lower house of the cortes for obligatory military service. Troops will be drafted.

Spanish merchant vessels now in American waters are given until May 21 to get out. They will not be subject to seizure on the high seas unless they carry contraband of war.

Authentic information has been received that the American liner City of Paris is safe. She was sighted last Monday morning in latitude 48.52, longitude 29.06 by the British liner Majestic.

It is expected that the Spanish forces at Philippine islands will make but a feeble resistance to the Asiatic Squadron under Commodore Dewey. Fear is expressed for the fate of the squadron, however, if it should prove to be true that the Spanish flotilla which has been at Cape Verde Islands has sailed for the Philippines by way of Cape Good Hope.

The little lighthouse tender Manigrove, armed with only two 6-pounders overboard the big Spanish trans-Atlantic liner Panama, an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy armed with two 12-pounders, and forced her to come to and surrender. The Panama is the biggest prize yet captured, and had a valuable cargo of general merchandise and corn, the latter meant for the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, U. S. A., has landed on the Cuban coast near Santiago accompanied by Cuban guides. He is on his way to General Garcia's camp as a representative of the war department to arrange for the landing of United States troops in Eastern Cuba. Garcia to cover the landing.

The time and place of invasion will be controlled by events and the character of Lieutenant Rowan's dispatches.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who was the executive officer of the Maine, has been assigned to command the fast yacht Corsair just purchased from J. Pierpont Morgan. Although Secretary Long was desirous of making Commander Wainwright chief of naval intelligence office he could not resist his pleading to be given a chance to fight the men who were responsible for the destruction of his ship.

Thursday, April 28. The steamship Alloua from New York to Colon, France, arrived safely at her destination after having showed a Spanish gunboat a clean pair of heels.

The monitor Terror captured the Cuban coasting steamer Ambrosia Bolivar. It had aboard \$70,000 in silver and a cargo of bananas and 300 casks of wine.

The twenty-four companies of the Nebraska national guard are now at Camp Alvin Saunders, Lincoln, and the secretary of war has been notified that they are ready and anxious for the fray.

Secretary Gage went to New York yesterday to arrange for a war loan. It is said that within the next thirty days it is probable the government will offer \$100,000,000 worth of bonds. It is believed the loan will be made a popular one.

In Louisiana the regiments are reformed of yellow fever inmates. The secretary of war has announced to the volunteer act that will permit of at least half a dozen regiments composed wholly of yellow fever inmates for service in Cuba.

The torpedo boat Cushing was disabled through accident to her boilers, and will probably be laid up for a month at Norfolk undergoing repairs. Her place with the blockading squadron will be taken by the torpedo boat McKee, now ready to sail.

The Montserrat, a Spanish transport with 1,000 men on board and \$2,000,000 in silver, for which the blockading squadron has been keeping a diligent look out, is reported to have successfully passed the blockade and entered Cienfuegos. The report has not been verified.

The cruisers New York and Cincinnati and the double-turreted monitor Puritan, at noon yesterday bombarded the fort at Matanzas. The bombardment lasted eighty minutes. It is believed that loss of life resulted within the fort as the shots were so well directed the earthworks were torn up and batteries silenced.

It is rumored that a fleet of four iron clads and three torpedo boat destroy-

ers from Spain for the United States. It was said the squadron was sent to the Atlantic ports of the United States. The officers are not credited with the announcement. It is a matter they were not to discuss if such a move were contemplated.

The adjutant general of the army wired the state governors that all necessary expenses for the sustenance, transportation, sheltering and generally the maintenance of the volunteers during the interval between their enlistment and their muster or being sworn into the service of the United States, also all incidental expenses connected therewith will be met by the government of the United States.

A row is brewing in Kansas over the evident purpose of Governor Leedy to turn down the national guard. The governor was given authority to organize the troops to suit himself. Immediately upon securing this authorization the governor telegraphed to the captain of every company to forward to Topeka all equipment belonging to the state or federal government. This step in effect disarms the militia and has raised a storm throughout Kansas.

Friday, April 29. Hayti will observe neutrality. Martial law prevails in Porto Rico. Each state is ready to furnish more men than needed.

Spanish fleet stationed at Cape de Verde has sailed under sealed orders. Helen Gould has tendered the government \$100,000 to aid in prosecuting war.

The Shenandoah, reported captured by the Spanish, has arrived safely at Liverpool.

Big transports have been chartered to convey troops to Cuba. Invasion is looked for early next week.

Dept. Commander T. J. Majors of the G. A. R. has offered to Governor Holcomb the services of old veterans.

The government is endeavoring to secure from the Wilson line in England the steamers Galileo, Chicago and Roko.

Austria will maintain neutrality, but private individuals will help Spain financially because of relationship with Spanish dynasty.

The gunboat Machias and monitor Terror captured the big steamer Guido 4,133 tons gross after a chase and threats to sink her if she did not leave to.

Clever seamanship of Brooklyn crew off Cape Hatteras during recent storm prevented a collision with Massachusetts. The storm was so severe the Brooklyn dragged her anchors.

The president, it is understood, has practically promised to give General Stewart L. Woodford, minister to Spain, commission as major-general, Colonel Fred D. Grant, a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, General Lee and General Wheeler of Alabama will be commissioned major-generals.

Saturday, April 30. Spain is preparing to expel all Americans. Mines are being laid in the Mississippi river below New Orleans.

Russia disclaims the tie-up between Great Britain and Foch-Sam.

It is believed that General Galber of Nebraska will be made a brigadier-general.

The steamship Paris has arrived safely in New York. She was greeted with enthusiasm.

Regulars in the south are being rushed to Tampa, Florida, preparatory to invasion of Cuba.

Prince Bismarck is reported to have said Germany ought not to bind her hands by a neutrality declaration.

When the United States troops land in Cuba the insurgents will combine with them and fight under old glory.

The transport Panther with 800 marines aboard, reached Key West safely after having the storm off Cape Hatteras.

Japan has requested of Spain permission for Japanese naval officers to watch the operations in the Philippines from the Spanish headquarters.

Spanish soldiers steal all the food they can get. They have taken all there is in Santiago and the people are destitute. Four hundred Santiaguinos have fled to Jamaica for safety.

It is believed the explosions at San Francisco and the Dover, N. J. powder mills were caused by Spanish secret agents working under direction of Senator Poloy Bernabe who is in Canada.

The house committee on military affairs has agreed to increase number of volunteers to be raised from the United States at large from \$3,000 to \$12,000. This will allow enlistment of 10,000 yellow fever inmates.

The Madrid impartial says the American navy consists of five ironclads, two belted cruisers, three milled, cruisers, the fastest and most powerful, and twelve other cruisers. All the rest are obsolescent vessels.

Monday, May 1. Japan has issued a decree of neutrality.

A cowboy company is being recruited at Douglas, Wyo.

The flying squadron is hourly expecting orders to sail.

Calumet fort was shelled by the New York. Some damage was done.

Spain claims to have purchased two more warships but doesn't name them.

A British warship is to be stationed at Santiago to protect British interests.

The cruiser Tonkin, after a twelve days trip has arrived safely at New York.

It is thought Blumer has given orders to apply the torch to interior towns.

Brookway Safe in Jail. LEBANON, Mo., May 2.—Sheriff J. M. Brown of Camden county arrived in this city yesterday, having in charge John Brookway, who a week ago murdered Mrs. and Miss Vincent, the mother and sister of his bride of ten days. Brookway's life was threatened by a mob, but the sheriff took him in a wagon from Tuscumbia and missed the mob. Brookway tried to escape and was shot in the temple, but not seriously wounded.

No fraud is more wicked than cheating in a love game.—Ex.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

French sympathy for Spain is cooling on account of reported outrages on her citizens in Cuba.

The Dupont powder works at Wellington, Del., are closely guarded against possible Spanish spies.

The governor of Newfoundland has issued a proclamation that belligerents cannot get coal at St. Johns except to carry them to some other port.

The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temeraira is at Ensenada, on the La Plata river, undergoing repairs to her machinery. It is expected she will leave within a week.

The battleship Oregon has arrived safely at Rio Janeiro. The Oregon, the gunboat Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nietherly will join Admiral Sampson's fleet off Havana.

It is believed that within the next ten days General Shafter will leave Tampa for Cuba at the head of the army of occupation. Landing will probably be effected at Matanzas.

Advices from Manila in relation to the expected engagement between Commodore Dewey's squadron and the Spanish fleet in the Philippines are to the effect that the battle occurred Saturday morning. Two of the Spanish ships were sunk and the flagship Reina Christina was burned. It was a crushing blow to the Spanish, and resulted in the fall of Manila, and probable loss of the East Indies to Spain.

When the news of the naval engagement off the Philippines islands was brought before the audience assembled in the Creighton theatre in Omaha in the shape of a bulletin from a local paper, a remarkable demonstration followed. The house was crowded and the whole audience arose together and cheered for several minutes. The orchestra struck up America and the audience endeavored for a time to keep up the accompaniment, but it broke out in claps again which were only silenced when it became apparent that the play would have to be resumed.

Tuesday, May 3. There is no prospect of intervention by the powers.

Wm. J. Bryan has tendered his services to the president.

Congress will vote the thanks of the American people to Commodore Dewey.

The senate has passed the emergency war deficiency bill carrying \$55,000,000. If present plans prevail, Pennsylvania's volunteers will be the first to be sent to the front.

A battle is expected off Rio Janeiro between the Spanish gunboat Temeraira and the battleship Oregon.

Acting Rear Admiral Dewey is the hero of the hour in all parts of the country. His victory causes joy in London.

The cable to Manila is now interrupted. This will delay definite news of Commodore Dewey's battle in Manila harbor.

Weyerhaeuser announces his intention of going to Cuba and undertake the leadership of an aggressive warfare against the United States.

The loss of its fleet at the Philippines has set Spain wild. It is thought martial law will have to be declared in Madrid to quell the popular disapproval.

Pursuant to instructions received late last night, the First and Second regiments, Nebraska national guards, will be mustered into the service of the United States at Lincoln instead of at Omaha.

Converted action is looked for by the North Atlantic squadron now blockading Cuba. It is believed a bombardment of Matanzas is contemplated by the fleet to effect a landing for an invading force and as a base of operations against Havana.

Admiral Dewey, not content with having annihilated the Spanish fleet, has threatened to bombard Manila unless it capitulates. Late advices, though meager, say the governor-general has sent a flag of truce. It is believed Manila has fallen.

Spanish newspapers, smarting under the crushing defeat dealt Spain by Dewey, are advising the government to arm all the available shipping vessels and convert them into auxiliary cruisers for the purpose of capturing and destroying American vessels.

General Miles and Cuban representatives hold daily conferences. It is believed they are consulting as to various plans and steps which would arise in connection with the co-operation of United States troops with the insurgent forces in Cuba. They make nothing public.

Lieut. R. H. Townley of Lincoln, Neb., who retired from the navy several years ago, received orders yesterday to prepare immediately for active duty. He will leave today and will report as soon as he can reach Washington to the commandant of the navy yard, who will give him an assignment. He will resume the rank of junior lieutenant, which he held when he retired.

The fate of the Spanish ships attacked by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila bay was as follows: Admiral Montejos flagship Reina Maria Christina, burned; Cruiser Castilla, burned; Cruiser Don Juan de Austria, blown up; gunboats Mindanao and Ulloa, badly damaged; Spanish loss from 400 to 7,000, among the list being Captain Ochozeta of the flagship, American ships not badly damaged.

Gov. Leedy of Kansas has recommended Major J. K. Hudson, known as "Fighting Joe," to the president to be brigadier general of the Kansas volunteers. The three colonels will be Colonel Fred Finney of the First, Colonel David Overmeyer of the Second, and Colonel of the Third regiment. It is thought the president will appoint Major Hudson as brigadier-general.

Tornado at Sapulpa, Ind. Ter. Sapulpa, Ind. Ter., May 3.—A tornado struck this town yesterday at 9 a. m., resulting in considerable damage to property and the injury of several people.

Thanks Offered for Dewey's Victory. WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the Senate today the chaplain offered thanks for Dewey's glorious victory and he prayed for a speedy and triumphant close to the war.

The necessary expenses of a Japanese student at the University of Tokyo are estimated at from \$7 to \$12 a month.

TO HELP DEWEY OUT

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Five Thousand Pacific Coast Soldiers the Ones to Go—The Island to Be Held as Security for War Indemnity—Ammunition and Supply Fleets Engaged.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The cabinet meeting to-day resulted in a decision to await a report from Commodore Dewey, and then to send him the number of troops he deems necessary to enforce United States control of the Philippines. The whole session was consumed in a general discussion of past events. The administration has practically decided to occupy the Philippines with a strong military force as soon as possible after Commodore Dewey's report, which is expected by to-morrow, has been received. For this purpose Pacific coast troops will be used, and it is expected that at least 5,000 will be on the way within the next ten days.

There does not seem to be any doubt as to the right to hold the islands, pending the settlement with Spain, when they will be used as a collateral to secure payment to the United States of a war indemnity. Officials are of opinion that none of the powers will seriously dispute our right to make such final disposition of the islands as suits our purpose in the enforcement of war claims against Spain, and in any event this government will be prepared to contest any point which may be raised on this score.

As indicated in Secretary Long's request to-day for an emergency appropriation, the government will take steps at once to supply Commodore Dewey's fleet with provisions and other supplies, including ammunition and coal, and to this end will dispatch at the earliest possible moment a sufficient number of ships to supply amply all possible needs of the Asiatic squadron. These supplies will be forwarded at once without waiting a decision of the question as to whether or not troops shall be sent out to relieve the commodore of the necessity of policing Manila with the men from his fleet. One ship has already been engaged as a collier. It is said to be a much better vessel than those usually so employed, but it will take her about three weeks to reach Manila and she may stop on the way at Honolulu to replenish her own coal supply from the large accumulation held there by Admiral Miller.

SPAIN WILL RESIST.

She Has Not Yet Had Enough—England Advises Her.

MADRID, May 4.—Nobody will listen to a proposal of peace until Spain has had another chance of measuring her strength with that of the United States.

The city of Madrid is quiet to-day and things have resumed their normal aspect.

The principal newspapers advise calmness, "so as to avoid the unpatriotic spectacle of disturbances when Spain's united forces are required to avenge recent losses."

Although the position of certain members of the cabinet is regarded as unfavorable, it is a matter of difficulty to find men who are willing to succeed them under the present circumstances. All classes are demanding that a strong military attitude be taken up by men capable of coping with the present situation.

Captain General Augusti has called the government asking an immediate reply as to the request of the Chinese at Manila to place themselves under the British flag. The government has replied that it would uphold Spanish sovereignty in its integrity, while respecting international rights. The answer had just arrived before the cable was cut.

London, May 4.—Inquiry at the main office of the Eastern Telegraph company in this city develops the fact that the last message before the interruption in the cable service to Manila was timed at Manila at 6 o'clock Monday evening and that nothing has been received since.

New York, May 4.—A dispatch to the New York World from London says: The report was current in the House of Commons at midnight that an official telegram had been received by the foreign office from the British consul general at Manila announcing the capture of Manila.

The story is unconfirmed, but it is known that several cable messages have passed between Mr. Halford and the British ambassador at Madrid, in which the British government is understood to have advised the Spanish cabinet that an honorable submission is the best way of safeguarding Spanish interests in the Philippines as well as those of other powers concerned.

FOUR THOUSAND OVER DEWEY. NEWTON, Kan., May 4.—Harvey county has four young men in the Pacific squadron, Commodore Dewey's fleet. They are: Cliff McDonald, engineer on the Baltimore; Charles Cavanaugh, gunner, William Hamann, assistant, both of the Olympia, and Charles Franme, on the Baltimore.

THIRTEEN KILLED. A Tornado Sweeps Over Cedar County, Mo.—Three Towns in Its Path.

HUMANSVILLE, Mo., May 4.—The news has just reached here that a tornado at 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon passed over Jerico, Cedar county, twenty-five miles from here, demolishing many buildings. The loss of life was thirteen. Ten are seriously injured. The tornado also swept Walnut Grove, carrying away twelve houses and injuring a woman. At Waublan buildings were wrecked and many injured.

FROM THE FRENCH CONSUL

He Telegraphs About Dewey's Victory—Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The French embassy has received some news by way of Paris touching the fight off Manila. It comes from M. de Jonquire, the French consul general at Manila, and was sent before the cable was closed.

The dispatch, which was received at 5 p. m., was that six Spanish cruisers and gunboats participated in the action. The first attack began between 8 and 9 a. m., May 1. The full American squadron seems not to have been engaged in the first attack, but this is accounted for by the necessity for having one or perhaps more vessels watching the harbor to prevent an attack in the rear, which the peculiar formation of the harbor favored. Then five or six of the stronger and faster Spanish vessels had been sent out by Admiral Montejos as scouts, and if they heard the firing they would have been liable to come to the aid of their friends from some unexpected direction. The insurgent chief Alejandro was on the Olympia with Commodore Dewey, and directed the Lascar pilot so that he avoided the mined places in the channel, which is extremely tortuous and difficult.

The American ships advanced in the form of a wide V, and met the Spanish fleet that was ranged in an inverted V formation, the Reina Christina, the Spanish Admiral Montejos's flagship, being at the apex. This vessel was the center of the fire, and was riddled and sunk by the guns of the Concord. She is said to have received 100 shots from 5 to 6 inch rapid firing guns at a distance of 1,000 to 800 yards in two minutes. The gun practice, the dispatch states, was remarkable for its accuracy and deadliness.

After it was seen that the flagship was disabled and the Spanish admiral was observed to leave it in his cutter, the fire was concentrated upon the cruiser Don Juan de Austria, which was torn to pieces, her captain and his first lieutenant being killed, and over one-third of the crew being killed or disabled. The wooden single screw Castilla was next attacked with this converging fire, set on fire and sunk.

Commodore Dewey's fire tactics seem to have been the system considered the best by all high European naval authorities, which is to select a ship and concentrate the full fire of everything in range upon it. The Spanish battle formation is an old one, while that of the American commodore allows each ship in the fighting column to concentrate its fire as may be directed.

It would appear from the burning and destruction of the three largest vessels of Spain's fleet that Dewey deliberately selected the largest vessels, one after another, and poured such a storm of heavy and light shells into each that it put one after the other out of action in short order. The first engagement, the dispatch states, lasted forty minutes after the first shot, a part of which was utilized in taking positions to better carry out the system of attacking one after the other of the more important craft.

The second fight seems to have been induced by the appearance of some Spanish war vessels that had been out cruising and were coming into port. As nothing is said about any of the American ships retiring before both actions closed, it would appear that no disabling damages were inflicted.

NO WORD FROM DEWEY.

Washington Still Without Information From the Commodore.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There was no word from either diplomatic or naval sources at the beginning of business at the departments to-day concerning the engagement of Commodore Dewey last Sunday. This is no matter of surprise to the naval officers, for they realize that Commodore Dewey cannot spare one of his small fleet to use as a dispatch boat in communicating with the government at Hong Kong, and their main dependence is upon some merchant vessel which may be incoming from the islands.

None of the stories coming from Spanish sources as to the battle of Manila appear quite so ridiculous to naval eyes as the solemn statement that Commodore Dewey fired Manila and the Spanish ships by the use of petroleum bombs. As a matter of fact there is no such weapon of warfare in the American navy. The ordinary service shell is very much more destructive and quite as capable of causing a fire among combustible material as any contrivance based upon the use of petroleum.

SHIPS NOT DISABLED.

Dispatches From Manila Say Commodore Dewey's Fleet Sustained Little Damage.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The New York Herald to-day publishes a dispatch from Manila, dated Monday, 8:52 a. m., which says: The American ships were apparently uninjured. Commodore Dewey's attack was well carried out. The maneuvers of his squadron were a beautiful sight, and the navigation of the bay by our ships was a remarkable feat of seamanship, avoiding, as they did successfully, the numerous shallows.

THE NAVY NEEDS MONEY.

Secretary Long Shows Where \$18,000,000 Can Be Used.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The secretary of the navy has sent to the secretary of the treasury for transmission to Congress, to be included in the urgent deficiency bill, estimates of appropriations required by the navy department to complete the service of the current fiscal year and the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899, amounting to \$18,480,000. This is in addition to the \$34,019,988 asked for last week by the secretary of war.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF IT.

Correspondent of the London Times Tells a Slightly Different Story.

LONDON, May 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, describing the engagement at Manila, says: "The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the Baltimore entered the bay under cover of darkness by the smaller and safer Boenechica channel. The forts of Corregidor island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage. The American squadron moved up the bay, and at 3 o'clock appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish squadron.

Admiral Montejos, a few days before, went to Subic bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force, had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms, and it did not suffice.

Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously, and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio De Ulloa was sunk, the Castilla and Mindanao were set on fire and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a neighboring creek emptying into Baker bay, where, presumably, the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered."

It appeared that Admiral Montejos was taken together by surprise and that the Spanish authorities generally were in a state of utter unreadiness. The forts were not completed, the harbor was not mined, there were no searchlights, and the American squadron was only sighted after it had already passed the outer and principal forts.

IN FEAR OF THE MOB.

Civil Authorities Place Madrid Under Semi-Martial Law.

MADRID, May 4.—Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, posted at midnight on the walls of the home office the customary proclamation intimating that the civil authorities consider the circumstances justify the handing over to the military authorities the mission of keeping order.

Lieutenant General Baban, captain general of Madrid, has assumed charge, and the first military patrols have appeared in the Puerto del Sol. The measure has been taken in consequence of the attitude of certain political parties. The whole garrison is ready in barracks.

A mob tried to break into the Apollo theater to hold a manifestation, but the police prevented. Windows were broken before the mob dispersed.

Immediately after the declaration of martial law large numbers of police and civil guards occupied the principal streets.

El Imparcial says it believes the formation of a national ministry is possible. All classes, especially politicians, hope for intervention of Continental powers, especially Germany and Russia.

It is asserted that the burning of the Reina Maria Christina was due to American petroleum bombs, and that a number of thatched huts belonging to natives were set on fire in the same way.

ENGLAND STAGGERED.

Commodore Dewey's Daring Exploit Excites Their Admiration.

LONDON, May 4.—England has been staggered by Commodore Dewey's overwhelming victory. The superiority of the United States squadron was recognized, but it was fully believed that it would be more than counterbalanced by the assistance afforded the Spanish fleet by the sub-marine mines and the powerful shore batteries.

The splendid seamanship and valor of Commodore Dewey in forcing an entrance to Manila harbor in the face of these defenses, excite intense admiration, while among naval experts the dispatch with which the American squadron disposed of the Spaniards is held to prove that Commodore Dewey employed the resources at his command with highest possible amount of effectiveness.

Dewey's victory has suddenly placed the United States in an important position in connection with the far East question. European interests in Cuba are remote, almost academic, but the Philippines is an entirely different matter. It is believed that the United States can use the Philippines as a powerful lever to force Spain to abandon Cuba through the pressure of European powers, who do not want a Spanish colonial disruption in the far East to take place until the Chinese problem is settled.

Public Debt Is Increased.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business April 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,018,452,652, an increase for the month of \$9,716,391.

A Railroad Man a General.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—W. R. Blanchard, chairman of the Joint Traffic Railroad association will be nominated brigadier general of volunteers and will be attached to the quartermaster's department of the army to take charge of all matters relating to the transportation of troops.

The Jews Hate Spain.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4.—A movement is on foot among some of the wealthy Jews of Ohio to purchase a warship and present it to the government for use against Spain.

COAL FOR DEWEY'S FLEET.

The Navy Department Orders Collars to Take Supplies to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Fearing the blockade may last longer than is now expected, the department this morning ordered collars to put out at once from San Francisco with supplies for Admiral Dewey's fleet. He has 2,500 tons with him in addition to what he has aboard the ship.

As your child thwarts your efforts for his best development, so do you thwart your Father's will for you.—Ex.