THE HERALD.	WATCHING THE GERMANS
HEMINGFORD NEBRASKA	UNITED STATES WORRIED OVER THE PHILIPPINES.
NEBRASKA NEWS. Falls City has sent five more young	Germany Has Four Warships at
men to the front. Prof. Hildeman, J. R. Pickett, W. R. Hershey, Clarence Musselman and Jake Norris went to Omaha to join the Third regiment band.	Manila Under Pretense of Pro- tecting a Handful of Her Subjects —Means Mischief.
Hitchcock county is suffering from hot winds. The damage to spring wheat, barley and oats is reported as serious. Nothing but a heavy rain will insure anything like a crop of cereals.	Washington, D. CSpecial-The ad- ministration is fearful of German in- terference in the Philippines. The lack of news from Dewey concerning the ar- rival of the first expedition has caused
The bootlegging case of H. W. Mun- roe and Charles Ellis, which has oc- cupied the attention of the county court at Tekamah for the last few days, terminated in the binding over of both of the defendants to the dis- trict court under bonds of \$300 each.	much uneasiness. A cabinet officer, in speaking of the situation, said: "The situation of Admiral Dewey at Manila affords us more worry, anxiety and uneasiness than any other feature of the war.
A piece of gas pipe, some powder and a match comprised the materials which, after the explosion, disfigured the face of Ned, son of R. S. Wilkin- son, at Weeping Water. The cheek bone was exposed and the cut extend- ed down through the upper lip.	"We cannot but regard with suspicion the constant augmentation of the Ger- man strength in the harbor of Manila. The plea that German vessels are there merely for the purpose of protecting German citizens is puerile. When it is

The city council of Tekamah has considered that there are not more ordered the city engineer to set grade than a score of German citizens in stakes on Main street for the purpose Manila, the presence of five, or, acof bringing all sidewalks on that street sording to some reports, seven, German to grade. As it is at present some of the walks are below grade and the ships of war in the harbor indicates that Germany means mischief to the, interests of the United States in the council will endeavor to have them uniform.

Dr. John B. McConnell was found assurance from the German govern-Wednesday about noon in a barn back of Burkhart's meat market in Falls ment, both through its ambassador here and through our own ambassador, Mr. White, in Berlin, that she harbors City in an unconscious condition. Upon examination it was found that two of his ribs had been broken. He entered Philippines. The state department is the barn sometime during the night before and was kicked by a horse.

their sincerity. At the same time we remember instances where diplomatic The postoffice authorities at Washington have sent information to the promises have been made only to be Tecumseh office that the free experi-mental rural delivery, which is oper-ated in a number of offices over the broken. ple, the explicit statement made by the country, including Tecumseh, will be continued one year. The time previous-Russian foreign minister to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg that Fort ly provided for expired after being in Arthur would remain an open port, and operation a year and one-half. This and how that promise was ruthlessly gives employment to four mall carbroken a few days afterward. Per-sonally, I would not believe at this riers

Harvest is on in earnest in Johnson county, and there never was a time when men were so scarce. There is a great demand for harvesters, and any man who can shock wheat and desires work is in the field. The wages paid promises we could then meet them on generally are \$1.50 per day and board. The harvesting, together with the MAY s building in the city and the railroad grading work on the Burlington south of here has been a boon to the laborers of Tecumseh this summer.

L. M. Pemberton, a leading Beatrice attorney, was assaulted and beaten over the head by the town marshal at Liberty the other night. He was present to represent the remonstrants in a saloon license, the hearing having been begun before the town council when the trouble occurred. Considerable bad blood had already been engendered, the town board having refused to hear the case until mandamused by the court. Mr. Pemberton says he was arguing a law point when the assault was made, which he declares was entirely unprovoked.

tion to seize an island, we believe that Locked up in a pauper drunkard's England will vigorously counsel her to cell at police headquarters in Omaha thandon it. is "Sure Thing Jimmy" Nolan, once one of the most prominent horsemen in

NAN THE BLOCKADE. Spanish Steamer Loaded with Sup

Philippines. It is true that the state

department has received the positive

ulterior purposes regarding

compelled to accept these assurances.

"We have not forgotten, for exam-

time of war the promise of any of the

continental diplomats. The only way to

meet their demonstrations is to make a

MAY SEIZE AN ISLAND.

ious about the situation in the Philip-

European diplomacy may provoke com-plications with Aguinaldo and his in-surgents. We fear that on some pre-

text or another Germany will land forces on the islands and will refuse

apon receiving compensation, perhaps in the shape of a coaling and naval

station. We believe that we know that

Germany intends to seize one of the

islands of the group as a base. We

hope, and have reason to believe, that

as soon as Germany makes a move

Sreat Britain will make a counter demonstration. If Germany lands

troops we believe England will do so

also. If Germany indicates an inten-

to

withdraw them without insisting

"The president and all of us are anx-

display of force at least equal

the

plies Reaches Cuba.

Washington, D. C.-The Spanisi steamer Villa Verde, which left Vers-Cruz, Mexico, on June 16, bound osten-sibly for San Domingo, has succeeded in running the Cuban blockade and landed a large cargo of supplies and provisions on the island. The fact that the vessel was preparing to sal from a neutral port was known here for fully a week before the steamer left Vera Cruz, the matter having bee reported to the Cuban legatio nin this city. Senor Quesada, the charge d'affaires, reported the suspicions to the war and navy departments.

In spite of the vigilance of the blockading fleet, it is now positively known that the Villa Verde landed its cargo in Cuba. Captain Leris, one of the most able Spanish mariners in Mexico. boarded the steamer ostensibly as a passenger, but it is now known that he assumed charge of the blockade runner and that Captain Presas acted as ness of early morning a slender, shark-like craft crept up toward the har-bor's mouth, under the very shadow of frowning Morro Castle. P-s.s.ugh, p-s-s-ugh, p-s-s-ugh, comes like a convulsive cough from the mysterious craft A few seconds of pilot. Indications are that the Villa Verda landed her cargo either at Batabano or La Colma on the southern coast of Cuba. It is on this account that President McKinley issued the proclamation extending the line of blockade. In addition to the cargo the steamer took on board at Vera Cruz, she is believed to have received additional sup-plies for the Spanish which had previ-Another second and the sky to the northward over the land is lit up for ously been sent to Myers Island off the coast of Yucatan. Cuban agents report that Spain has a considerable force of an instant as by a vast conflagration. A low rumble follows like an earth-quake. That is all. agents at work constantly in Mexico to secure aid for Spain, and arrangements have been made to equip blockade runners as long as possible at Vera Cruz.

TO MOVE ON SPAIN.

Uncle Sam's Fleet to Sall at Once For the Canarles.

Washington, D. C., June 30 .- Commodore Watson's eastern squadron, or-ganized for an attack on the Spanish could not harm were engulfed like rowboats. Where the third shot struck coast, is under orders to sail from the It cannot openly indicate its doubt of West Indies for Spain at the earliest possible moment. The secretary of the navy said today that he had been advised that Camara had paid the Suez mained but a great cavernous opening canal fees and that the presumption in the hillside, which could be seen by was that the Spanish admiral would sail for the Philippines.

Orders were sent this afternoon to of explosion and annihilation. Admiral Sampson to hasten the departure of Commodore Watson. The conkind of warfare were aerial torpedoes, and they were propelled by the simple solidation of Schley's ships with those force of air. Each was loaded with of Sampson is taken as an evidence that Sampson will either go with Wat-The Vesuvius crept up to within a mile and a half of the shore. The obson or will follow him with two battleships and assume command in the operations against Spain. her torpedoes high into the air to clear the towering headland and drop

It is calculated at the navy depart-ment that the Newark, Watson's flagtheirs. If they wanted to break their ship, ought to reach Santiago de Cuba by tomorrow at noon. The ships constituting the eastern squadron have been cleaning bottoms and provisioning, all of which will be finished by the time Watson arrives. pines. We fear that intrigue and keen

It is understood Watson has been instructed to make first a descent on the Canaries. The naval forces against him there consist of four torpedo boats, After disposing of them Watson will then either continue the fight there until the islands are taken or transfer the scene of action to the Spanish peninsula.

WAR NEWS.

the daily bombardment by the com-bined fleets and thought they could Madrid .- The result of an inquiry stand off our naval forces indefinitely. which I have been making during the last few days, is that the war is going Then came this new form of attack, a hideous inferno let loose in the darkto last, and whatever may be the peaceful interventions of the governtions and making the sheltered inner ment the popular sentiment does not admit of the question of negotiations for peace. The idea of the American fleet coming to bombard the Spanish

THE TERRIBLE VESUVIUS.

LERS OF THUNDERBOLTS.

Could Smash Greater New York In

Thirteen Minutes--How the Won-

derful Craft is Behaving in Cuban

Most spectacular of all the incidents

of the war, since the battle of Manila,

were the performances of the dynamite

cruiser Vesuvius at Santiago a week

Mighty battleships have thundered

and roared at those defiant fortifica-

tions of Spain for weeks past, till it

seemed that the whole earth resounded

Then came a lull. In the dim dark-

mysterious craft. A few seconds of silence, and then come dull answering

sounds like great masses of water ris-

ing and falling in a Niagara cataract.

But it is enough to set the whole

world talking and marveling, and to set the Spanish nation trembling. For

They flung up the sea like subter-

In those awful shots Spanish torpedo

boats that Sampson's and Schley's fleets

the earth the fortifications crumbled

like a house of cards, and nothing re-

our fleet miles away. In this way the

cruiser Vesuvius inaugurated the war

The missiles that started this new

ject of her first two shots was to send

Their fuses were so timed that they should not explode until the torpedoes

had reached the bottom of the harbor.

They would then heave up the waters of the bay and destroy any vessels

The comparative noiselessness of

these first two shots indicates that

they went true to their mark. Rumors

have come from Santiago that two tor-

pedo boats were wrecked by these air-

But the moral effect of those three

fateful shots is greater than the physi-

The Spaniards were getting used to

ness, shaking the earth to its founda-

harbor a graveyard of ships.

within a radius of a hundred feet.

00 pounds of guncotton.

rocketlike into the bay beyond

line submarine explosions.

cal havoc they created.

those three dull reports in the gray

Waters.

to the din.

mouths.

There is nitle of poetry in war. The gentle muses wing their flight before the deafening roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry. The newspaper correspondents in southern waters are too busy with the stern realities which confront them to pay much heed to beauties which under other circum stances might inspire them to dainty bits of descriptive writing. To illustrate my point, I shall quote

ROMANCE AND WAR.

from a dispatch dated from Kingston, tamater which reached New York last week. "For two days," writes this been lying here in the beautiful har-

bor of Kingston. Under the clear blue water a few fathoms beneath her keel sleeps the sunken city of Port Royal. Not a stone's throw from our boat a red buoy marks the spot where the old city's cathedral sank and where the spire still reaches up nearly to the surface."

That was all. That was the only ref. erence to a subject rich in historical lore and the possibilities of unwritten romance. How little is known of the mysterious city beneath the waves of Kingston harbor, a city which at once suggests the hidden wonders of fabled Atlantis, which Jules Verne has described with such a wealth of imagery in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Un-der the Sea," But Atlantis was probably a myth, while Port Royal is not. The traveler who visits the capital of Jamaica should pray for clear weather, without wind. When the water of the harbor is ruffled by breezes the hidden city is obscured from view. But on a cloudless, still day, when the surface of the sea is perfectly smooth, the ruins of the phantom city may be plainly seen even in the depths of the transparent water.

early morning were the most fearful shots ever fired in naval history. The spire of the old cathedral is the most prominent object. In the clear water you can see the fishes, lazily ranean volcanic explosions, and made the earth gape open like craters' swimming in and out among the ruined turrets, more suggestive of owls and bats than of the finny inhabitants of the sea. Occasionally glimpses can be had of the ruins of other buildingsbuildings which for more than two centuries have kept their ghastly secrets and will keep them until the end of time

Down there, in that peaceful depth, lie the bones of three thousand men, women and children, carried down into the sea with their homes on that awful June day in 1692. An earthquake, suddenly and without warning, smote the profligate city of Port Royal, which slid into the sea. The waters opened and swallowed it up, and there, beneath the silent waves, was hidden the wicked-ness and debauchery of a community described by historians as being almost without parallel.

The survivors said it was the vengeance of God, and likened it to the de-struction of Sodom and Gomorrah. And in very truth the history of the city seems to show the unceasing wrath of divine power. From the richest city of its time it has dwindled into insignificance, until now it s a most wretched place, used only as a naval station. Disaster after disaster has overtaken it. After the earthquake the town was rebuilt, only to be completely destroyed by fire in 1703. On August 22, 1722, it was swept into the sea by a hurricane It was once more reconstructed, but again, in 1815, it was reduced to ashes, and as recently as 1880 it was visited by another hurricane. Every disaster was attended by great loss of life. The city of Port Royal was originally built upon a narrow strip of land ex-tending out into the sea, which ac-counts for its strange disappearance at the time of the earthquake. Like the house of the foolish man of Biblical lore, which was builded upon the sand,

it literally slid into the sea when the The performance of the Vesuvius was earthquake came. Previous to that fateful seventh day of June,1622, Port Royal had been known as "the finest town in the West Indies, and the richest spot in the world." It was, as it now it, a British colony, but there was little either in its government or its customs, of British mor-ality. We are told that it was a place of luxurious debauchery; that in their like excesses the colonists rivalled the profligates of ancient Rome. Buccaneering and piracy were recognized industries. The treasure ships of Spain were legitimate prey. The riches of Mexico and Peru were levied upon, and the people of Jamaica were liter-ally rolling in wealth and splendor. Vice and debauchery held sway. Bac chanalian revels which might put to shame the dwellers in the Orient were of darkness and take a position just of nightly occurrence. There was no virtue. And like the crack of doom came the earthquake. The thunder of the elements sounded in the ears of the minutes devastate all the shores of heedless reveilers. The earth opened New York harbor. Then in the dark- in great fissures, and closed again like heedless revellers. The earth opened ness and confusion of a terror-stricken the jaws of a mighty trap. And in city the same craft might disappear as closing it gripped many of its victims in the middle, leaving their hands above ground. Then came the awful is one of the possibilities opened up by sliding, grinding noise, as the city, built upon its foundation of sand, sank What such a terrible engine could into the caressing embrace of the sea, actually do in New York harbor can be which forever closed upon its wickedness and will forever keep its dread secrets. The shock came close on to midday. island, the shores of Bayonne. Staten The air was hot and sultry. The sky island and Jersey City would all be was without a cloud. A great stillness seemed to hover over the city, and then, without warning, the earth trembled. Men and women left their earth guns houses and ran into the streets, only lation. And this is exactly how it to meet death in the bowels of could be done: Each torpedo, charged earth or in the hidden recesses of the earth or in the hidden recesses of the 805 In his "Annals of Jamaica," published in 1828, Rev. George Wilson Bridges quotes from a letter written by one of the survivors-a rector-two or three vast days after the disaster, which is, in "After I had been at church reading. which I did every day since I was rector of this place, to keep up some show of religion, and was gone to a place hard by the church where the merchants meet, and where the president of the council was, who came into my company and engaged me to take a giass of wormwood wine as a whet be fore dinner, he being my very good friend, I stayed with him, upon which he lighted a pipe of tobacco, which he was pretty long in taking, and not being willing to leave him before it was out, this determined me from goto dinner to one Captain Roden's, ing whither I was invited, whose house, upon the first concussion, sunk into the earth and then into the sea with his wife and family and some that were come to dine with him. Had I been there, I had been lost. But to return president and his pipe of tobacto the co: before that was out I found the ground rolling and moving under my feet, upon which I said unto him: 'Lord, sir, what is that?" He replied, being a very grave man, 'It is an earthquake. Be not afraid it will soon be over.' " Despite the president's assurance, he disappeared, and was never heard of Continuing the rector wrote: again. "I made toward Morgan's Fort, because thought to be there securest from falling houses, but as I was going I saw the earth open and swallow up a multitude of people, and the sea mounting in upon them over the forti-fications. Moreover, the large and famous burying ground was destroyed, and the sea washed away the carcases.

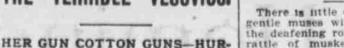
A CHAGRINED REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN A REVIEWS WAR POLICY.

The Pressure from the Common People has Given to the War all its Good Features in Spite of the Money Power.

A friend of the writer who is, perhaps, as familiar as any man in Washington with what is transpiring in congress, and with the feelings of individual members, a few days ago used the following significant language: "I have been a lifelong republican, believing in its principles, helping to fight its battles, and looking with intense disfavor upon everything in American politics that did not bear the distinctive brand of republicanism. But 1 must confess that upon every point involved in this trouble with Spain, the democrats and silver republicans and populists have conducted themselves ost admirably. Better by far than a majority of the republicans in either Especially I may say, better house. than the recognized leaders of the republicans either in congress or the executive branch of the government. The president has done literally nothing on behalf of Cuban independence, and nothing which even squinted in the direction of securing just reparation for the destruction of the Maine and the cold blooded, brutal murder of more than two-thirds of her crew. Every step that he has taken, every word that he has uttered, which has been suggestive of vindicating the honor of the country and establishing a free government in Cuba, has been actually forced upon him by the upheaving tide of public sentiment. In fact, when his actions are closely analyzed, it is men that he has really done nothing of his own volition on either score. He practically gave away the Maine case by throwing himself upon the "honor of Spain," while neither in his diplomatic correspondence with that country, nor in his message to congress has he ever even mentioned Cuban independence, except to oppose it. The war which is now on, is not his policy, but one which congress has forced upon him. There is no denial of the fact that when his message asking to be authorized to intervene was sent to congress, it fell like a wet blanket upon many of the republican members. They had been chaffing and threatening for weeks, and had only been kept from open revolt through fear of losing caste with the administration, Reed, Dingley, etc., coupled with the prom-ise that the president would do the right thing at the proper time. The message fell so paipably short of their expectations that the disappointment was intense. A resolution in line with Mr. McKinley's recommendation could never have passed through the house. The constituents of the members were clamoring for Cuban independence, and some of them were even more afraid of their constituents than they were of Speaker eed. Hence the house resolution had to demand that the people of Cuba be given a free and independent government, but it at the same time gave the president full power to determine what should be such a government, although he had repeatedly declared that they were not entitled to an independent government of any kind. There can be no doubt that a strong and vigorous policy by the administration would have been extremely popular with the American people. It ld also have been in accordance with the dictates of both justice and to nothing but the sinister motives or influences of those men who for special reasons of their own did not want war under any circumstances for not to have one if it could be avoided in any way. The opposition in congress had sense enough to know that if the administration fought a success-ful war wich Spain it would be greatly strengthened. Therefore, had the democrats, populists and silver republicans been actuated by a mere desire for partisan advantage they would have at least kept still and allowed Mr. Mc-Kinley to go on with a policy which was certain to make a wide breach in the epublican ranks, and probably wreck it in the next campaign. They could easily have done this. But instead they have pursued an honorable, consistent and patriotic course through-out. They have from the first advocated a genuine American policy, without the slightest attempt to play for party advantage. The same cannot be fairly said of the republican leaders, however patriotic the masses may be With only two or three notable "xceptions in the senate, the republicans (those who sympathized with Cuba, I mean) have been absolutely afraid to make a move in antagonism to the administration, lest some party advan-tage might be sacrificed. Besides this, it is notorious that almost the entire anti-Cuban and pro-Spanish sentiment in congress has been in the republican party. Of the 21 votes cast against the senate resolution recognizing the re-public of Cuba, 19 were cast by republicans. Including in those 19 were all the recognized leaders of the republican party in the senate, and Mr. Mc-Kinley's closest friends and advisers. Why was this? It was not because republicans as a body were apposed free government and unwilling to defend our national honor. It was simply because certain classes of mon-WHS yed men were opposed to the freedom and independence of Cuba for financial These men control the acreasons. These men control the ac-tions of the republican leaders, or at least exert very great influence with them. Hence the republican party was held in leash until the pressure from the common people became too strong to be longer resisted. But these leaders yielded unwillingly and went no farther than they were compelled to. Their manifest purpose was to pass a resolution which would sound well and thus satisfy the clamor of our people. while at the same time Mr. McKinley would be left free to settle the matter as the moneyed classes referred to might dictate. The republicans' course in framing the war revenue bill is open bili to the severest censure. The should have been constructed on strict non-partisan lines, so as to bring all parties to its cordial support. Instead the republican members of the ways and means committee went off by them. selves and made up a bill of the most

humanity. That Mr. McKinley has not adopted such a policy can be described any cause, and they were determined



this country. Twenty years ago Nolan was accredited with being worth half a million dollars, and he had a string of race horses that were as good as the best and numbered among them some of the noted horses of those days, Nolan was phenomenally successful in those days and won the name of "Sure Thing" because of his luck in picking winners. Through prodigality Nolan's fortune slipped through his fingers and he was reduced to poverty. During the last few years he has been a race track follower and lives by means of the few dollars he can earn by doing odd jobs about the racing stables and that he receives from horsemen who knew him in the good days.

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An immense crowd of Fairbury cititens came out to witness the flag raising at the round house, which was arranged and conducted by the employes of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad in honor of Admiral Dewey The exercises were opened by a short address by Mayor Denney, followed by several other prominent men of the city, more notable among whom were Hon, Samuel N. Bailey and E. H. Henshaw, who delivered very appropriate and patriotic addresses to suit the oc-"The Star Spangled Banner" casion. was then sung by a select choir, after which "Old Glory" was raised amid profound cheers and salutes were fired. The exercises closed by a display of fireworks from the roof of the round house. The success and pleasure of the occasion were somewhat marred by an extremely high wind.

In the district court at Falls City the case of Gladwell against the city of Falls City, upon motion of the defendant's counsel the court instructed the jury to return a verdict for the city. This was a suit brought by the executor against the city to recover damages for the negligent construction of bridge whereby young Gladwell lost The evidence tended to show his life. that the plaintiff himself was negligent would compel an Anglo-American alli in not using proper caution in ap-proaching the bridge. This case will no doubt be carried to the supreme this alliance. court. In the case of Mahoney against the New York Mutual Life Insurance company, which was tried Wednesday. a strong naval force at Manila to prothe court rendered a judgment in fa-vor of the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover the payment of two life insurance policies by the widow of one Mahoney, who came to his death by suicide.

General Manager Bidwell of the Eikhorn speaks enthusiastically of the crop prospects. During the last week corn has regained the time lost by the unusually wet weather, and there is more of it "laid by" than at this date in pre-vious years, while a continuance of the present weather will put the encorn crop further advanced at tire July 4 than in any previous year. While still too early to make predictions, all indications point strongly to a recordbreaking year. That all previous wheat crops will be far surpassed, Mr. Bidwell states is already an assured fact. Thirty-three stations north of the Platte reported to him an average increase of per cent, and thirty-four stations south of the Platte reported an increase of 30 per cent. The yield per acre also, it is confidently expected. will be 20 per cent greater than last year, and not only, Mr. Bidwell says, has Nebraska the best crop outlook in its history, but also the most promising future of any state east or west.

"But we would feel less anxious if we could hear that our troops had anded or that Dewey's squadron had received its reinforcements. As soon as we take possession of Manila any exsuse for German interference will have been removed. That is the reason we disappointed Monday when we were heard from Dewey, and learned that our troops had not arrived on the 23d. "As I said before there is more anx. ety in the cabinet about the situation at Manila than about any other phase of the war. Aguinaldo will have to earn that he is only safe so long as he ties up to Dewey, but if Dewey's reinforcements are much longer delayed he can hardly be blamed if he listens to the blandishments of others."

FLIRT WITH AGUINALDO.

In official circles the presence of the German fleet at Manila is regarded as one of the most threatening and dangerous features of the war. The genral impression is that Germany will indeavor to form an alliance with the nsurgents and encourage Aguinaldo to e up an independent government unter the protectorate of the powers. The real motive for the presence of the German fleet at Manila is believed to be but thinly disguised by the claim hat the ships were assembled to protect German interests.

Senator Pritchard said of the situa ton: "I do not believe that the end as come. I would not be disposed to juestion Germany's intentions were it not for the fact that she has so many varships at Manila. The other nations re content with one or two vessels there, but Germany has five or seven If she had not some ulterior motive view she would send a single ship. the Germans are shrewd, calculating prople, and the policy which their gov-rnment has outlined, some outcroppings of which we see in this aggregaion of warships, is not a mere whim." Senator Lodge, while admitting that the situation is full of interest, says that he does not believe Emperor tiam contemplates any hostile action at Manila, for the reason that such a step ance by force of circumstances. He cannot believe Germany would provoke

"At the same time," added the sen-"if I were England, I would have ator. tect her interests."

FISCAL YEAR STATEMENT.

Cash Expended on the War So Far is \$60,000,000.

Washington, D. C .- The statement of government receipts and expenditures shows that the receipts during the present month will aggregate about \$33,-500,000, and for the present fiscal year about \$304,500,000. These receipts include about \$1,500,000 which is likely to be reported tomorrow morning in mail received tonight. Receipts from customs this month will be shown to be about \$14,500,000, a loss as compared with last June of about \$7,000,000. The collections from internal revenue will show an increase approximating \$3,-750,000.

For the entire fiscal year the receipts from customs will amount to a little less than \$150,000,000, a loss as compared with the last fiscal year, 1897, of about \$26,500,000. The internal revenue receipts will amount to about \$170,-000,000, a gain of \$23,500,000. Up to this time the actual cash expenditures on account of the war amount to about \$60,000,000.

ports seems to have augmented the war fever.

Washington, D. C .- Spain is trying to use Venezuela as a base from which to send supplies to Spaniards in Cuba. A cablegram received at the state department today from the American minister to Venezuela announced that the Spanish minister had loaded two schooners with provisions, whose alleged destination was one of the Dutch West Indies, but whose real destination is believed to be Cuba. Clearances for the ships have been held up by the Venezuelan authorities because of the protest made by the American consul and an investigation is now heing made.

Washington, D. C .- Tons of mail matter for the soldiers and sailors operal. ing in Santiago province and with Sampson's flect are stored at Tampa. awaiting transportation. Arrangements have been made through the efforts of Assistant Secretary Melklejohn by which the transports leaving Tampa are to ship this mail matter as fast us practicable. On reaching the headquar-ters of the army in Santiago province the mail will be distributed in accordance with arrangements which may b made under the direction of the commanding general. Four clerks have been retained from the postoffice department in connection with this serve, and judging from the amount of letters and papers now at Tampa, their work promises to be rather a formidable object.

For sending mail from Santiago to the United States the military com manders will avail themselves of the use of the transports or other vessels which may be leaving that section of Cuba.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

People who wish to get away from the Fourth of July this year will have to go a long way out to sea.

Mr. Walter Wellman's voyage in search of the north pole is not a part of the expansion policy of manifest des-

tiny. A canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea existed as early as 600 years before the Christian era. Its

length was 92 miles. In view of the prevalence of the influenza in Japan, it has been decreed that every one who approaches the emperor shall first take a bath to kill germs.

Young Phil Sheridan will enter West Point on the fiftieth anniversary to day of the entrance of his father. He has already passed an excellent examination

There are a great many things which our troops at front need at the earliest possible moment, but the contract for 100,000 overcoats can evidently be filled at leisure.

William Kearns was plowing corn in his father's field near Blufton, O., when the idea of going to war suddenly struck him. Tying his team to a fence he thereupon started for Lima, where he enlisted in the Second Ohio volunteers.

To provide for a food supply in Havana, Cuba, sweet potatoes, yams and other roots and vegetables, it is reported, are being planted in large quantities in the neighborhood of the It is so easy to grow vegetables city. in Cuba, and they mature so rapidly that it will not be easy to starve the Spaniards into submission.

a triumph of Yankee ingenuity. But there is another aspect to it. What we have made others may imitate. What if the Spanlards were to repeat the same thing right in New York harbor? There is no length to which desperation may not go.

Suppose Spain should stake all on one daring blow of this kind. If she were to equip one gunboat exactly the Vesuvius and were to pick out the one brave man in her navy to try to rival Hobson, there is no telling what might happen. With all the patrolling fleet off Sandy

Hook, with all the threatenening guns of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, with all the mine fields ready to convert bay and narrows into a vast geyser basin of destruction, such an infernal craft might sneak up under cover below Liberty light.

Then with one slow swinging revolution, like an ocean liner swinging out into the stream, she might in seven mysteriously as it came. This is not a fancy or imagination. It

most impressively told in actual figure Taking a position just below Bedlock's within the three-mile range of the de-

stroyer's guns. Thirteen discharges of her could strew all these shores with deso-

with 500 pounds of guncotton or other high explosive, is capable of completely shattering everything within a radius of 300 feet of the striking point One such shot as that would anni-

hilate the Standard Oil company's works at Bayonne and set all of that part, as follows: town aflame.

Another such shot would raze most of the water front of Jersey City and put that city in flames.

Two more shots falling in the skyscraper district of New York would lay a vast area in ruins and envelope all of Lower New York in flames. A double shot would do the same thing for Brooklyn's business district. Half a dozen more shots would swing round circle of Bay Ridge and Staten the island, enveloping all in flames and devastation.

This would not be war in the sense we have known it-it would mean extermination. But this is just what experts figure is the logical outcome of the Vesuvius's performance at Santiago.

This craft, which is now the most discussed warship in the world, is but a slender gunboat built eight years Her dimensions are: Length, 246 ago. feet; beam, 26 feet; displacement, 811 tons; speed, 22 knots.

Her armament consists of three pneumatic guns. They are fixed and brought above the deck at an angle of 18 degrees. Instead of being massive rific barrels like a battleship's guns, they are smooth tubes of thin cast They are fifteen inches in diameiron. ter and fifty-four feet long.

Out of these tubes are propelled by pneumatic force aerial torpedoes fourteen and three-quarter inches in diame-ter and seven feet long. To this torpedo is fixed a spiral tail to give alignment and rotation.

rigid partisan character, embodying features in the highest degree obnoxembodying ious to democrats, populists and silver republicans. The latter were then told that this was "the bill agreed upon. If you don't swallow it, bonds and all, you are unpatriotic men, because this is a war measure. This was a narrow. selfish and even contemptible policy. After their magnificent action in voting \$50,000,000 into the president's hands to use as he pleased for war purposes, a thing unprecendented in our history, they were entitled to better treatment. I am ashamed of the whole business."