

nouncement by Castillo as to what his purposes would be when he was allowed to assume the responsibility and privileges of governor.

The reports of today setting forth that some ill feeling has developed among the Cubans, which may yet result in resistance to the United States forces by Cubans, exactly support the expectation of a member of the cabinet who recently spoke of the prospects in Cuba.

A state department officer has also expressed the fear that before long the United States will be occupying about the same attitude toward the Cubans that Spain has maintained for the last three years.

The Cubans are rather expected to develop strong opposition to the sentiment expressed in President McKinley's proclamation setting forth what is expected to be done by the United States in the captured provinces in Cuba. Something savage in the Cuban mind, made evident by the looting of El Caney and Siboney as soon as the opportunity occurred, desired to find expression in the looting of Santiago, already looted by the soldiers of Spain. The President does not propose that any Cuban city shall be looted by the troops of the United States or their allies.

The first effort is to be to restore as fully as possible the opportunity of all residents to resume their customary vocations. Be they Cubans or Spaniards, they are to have a chance to take up the vocations dropped when war compelled the suspension of business. Then the city is to be kept clean. Neither Cuban nor Spaniard can be depended upon to do this.

The Cubans might as well make up their minds to show that they are fit to govern before they can expect to be trusted to govern. The proclamation of the President does not make any difference between the natives of Cuba and of the peninsula. The Spaniards will not be permitted to butcher or persecute the Cubans. The Cubans will be prevented from wreaking their vengeance upon their former persecutors.

This may disappoint the men who are expected to drive every Spaniard from Cuba.

"The war by the United States," said a member of the administration, "is against the government of Spain, and to free Cuba from its misrule. It is not against the people of Cuba, whether Spanish or Cuban or to set up Cuban misrule, and the Cubans may as well make up their minds that the administration will adhere to the policy of fair treatment to all classes of the population that surrender to the forces of the United States. There is great probability that when the friends of Cuba in the United States have opportunity to communicate with the insurgent leaders in Cuba they will admonish them that wisdom and a good hope in the future of the island will demand that the suggestion carried in the proclamation be heeded. The President will not stand beside men who seek an opportunity to revenge themselves at the expense of the Spaniards for the cruelties suffered by Cuba for many years.

The people of the cities and towns, presumably the people who are interested in property, will, if they are sufficient in numbers to hold the municipal control and if they exercise it properly, be permitted to do so. There will be no forcible wresting of power from those who by numbers are entitled to hold it, and in moderation use it, and there will be no forcing upon the majority the administration of the courts

and civil powers by men whose only title to it is that they fought with Gomez or Garcia.

There has been no disposition on the part of the United States civil or military officials at any time to disregard the Cubans or to belittle their assistance. To the best of their little ability it is admitted that they have rendered service at times very useful. At no time, however, has the administration been disposed to assent to the proposition that insurgents in Cuba had proved their ability to assume all the functions of government that the Spaniards are expected to yield.

Should the Cubans, by the mistaken advice of their leaders assume so hostile an attitude toward the United States as to make it necessary to treat them as enemies, the condition will be regretted, but it will not make any difference in the determination that Spain shall no longer govern the island.

Members of the administration regret very deeply the information from Santiago indicating that the Cubans are more intent upon vengeance than they are for securing tranquillity under a government that will deal fairly with all people whether native or foreign born. They will consider it most unfortunate if the leaders of the Cuban party do not see that the prosperity and peace of the island depend upon acceptance of the plan of the President.

San Francisco, July 21.—A cable special to the Examiner, dated Hongkong, July 20, says that the second fleet of transports from the United States has reached Manila. The China arrived on the afternoon of July 16, and the Zealandia Cuban and Senator on the morning of the 17th. Four deaths occurred during the voyage, Lieutenant Lazelle and Private Maddox of the Eighteenth Infantry, Sergeant Geddes of the First Nebraska, and Private Wiseband of the First Colorado. Otherwise, all arrived well.

Hongkong, July 21.—The German steamer Wuetan, at this port from Cavite, reports that the U. S. transport China, with American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and that other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Wuetan also brought the news that no advance had been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago was received at Manila on July 17, and created consternation among the Spaniards.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 22.—A special to the Journal from Minot, N. D., says that a tornado struck that town last night, demolished seventeen buildings and injured a number of people. No one was killed. The county hospital was destroyed and several of the inmates badly injured. Six loaded box cars on the Soo tracks were blown 100 feet from the rails and demolished. A heavy hail storm following, seriously damaged crops.

A Casselton, N. D., special to the Journal says the same storm destroyed 20,000 acres of wheat.

Dutch Flat, Cal., July 22.—A terrible accident took place on the Central Pacific railroad opposite Towles station, in placer county, today. Three persons were killed and four others painfully injured. A fruit train bound for the East pulled out of the Sacramento station late last night with Thomas Kelly as the engineer and A.L. Perry as the fireman on board locomotive 1993. As the train was tolling up the steep grade past the station

of Dutch Flat the engine exploded. The roar was terrific, shaking the surrounding hills and the buildings of the town. The locomotive was completely wrecked.

Engineer Kelly, Fireman Perry and a coal passer, supposed to be a tramp, working his way over the mountains and whose name is unknown, were instantly killed. Their bodies were hurled a long distance from the engine and were frightfully mangled.

The explosion occurred just opposite the boarding house of J. R. Faller, a frame building, injuring four persons. Fragments of iron flew in every direction from the wrecked locomotive, and did considerable damage to the Faller building.

Mrs. J. F. Faller was painfully cut about the head and hands. Raymond Faller, aged 10, was severely cut and bruised. Lawrence Faller, aged 8, was bruised about the head. Henry Disque of Colfax was hurt in the back and it is believed that several of his ribs were broken. One car was thrown from the track but was not damaged.

The cause of the explosion may never be known. Local railroad officials say the boilers of the locomotive were thoroughly tested a short time ago and reported in first class condition.

A special wrecking car, bearing Assistant Division Superintendent Jones, Master Mechanic Heintzelman, and Dr. Huntington, superintendent of the railroad hospital at Scranton, is expected at any moment. Physicians were also despatched to the scene of the accident from Colfax.

New York, July 22.—A special to the Journal dated Cavite, July 19, via Hongkong 22, says:

The entire regiment of First California volunteers advanced today to Janbo, only two miles from the Spanish lines surrounding Manila.

The California troops have been thrown out by Gen. Anderson to form the advance of the attack in force. South Manila is to be captured first.

The Colorado and Utah batteries are being landed at Parangua, directly from the ships. The Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers with the rest of the artillery will land at Malabon, just north of Manila.

Brig.-Gen. Francis V. Green, formerly colonel of the Seventy-first regiment of New York, is in command of the advance, Gen. Anderson remaining at Cavite.

Cleveland, O., July 23.—The Walker Manufacturing company of this city has received one of the largest single orders ever booked by that firm. The order came from Paris and was for equipment for 500 electric street cars. This includes 1,000 motors, 1,000 controllers, 500 trolleys and other details.

Key West, Fla., July 23, 9 a. m.—The United States gunboats Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden silenced the Spanish fortifications in Nipe bay, on the northern coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, on Thursday, and sank the Spanish gunboat Juan Jorge, which lay in the harbor. Her crew escaped in small boats under a heavy fire from the Leyden. The four mentioned, which had entered under orders from Rear Admiral Sampson, pounded the forts for an hour, when the Spanish flag was hauled down.

The Americans did not lose a man, but the Spanish loss must have been heavy.

Private W. H. Dubbs, of company K, Seventh California, died at the marine hospital of pneumonia on Monday. Private Hull, of company D, First South Dakota died at the division hospital of catarrhal pneumonia.