Chairman Dingley Points Out the Seconity for United Action to Support the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The opening of three days' debate on the war revenue measure ettracted crowds to the galleries today and the attendance on the floor was also large. Rev. Heze Swem, who delivered the invocation, asked the divine aid and direction for our army and navy. Without any evidence of excitement or preliminaries of any kind the house went into committee of the whole, after the reading of the journal, and entered upon the consideration of the bill. Owing to its importance, Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, did not ask that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with, as is usual with bills of minor importance.

The reading of the bill, which consists of forty-four pages, occupied on hour and ten minutes. Mr. Dingley then took the floor to open the debate. The bill, he said was It was essendistinctly a war measure. tial that we should stand as a unit, shoulder to shoulder, as it was only through such united action that hostilities could be abbreviated and brought to an end at the carliest possible moment. War now was much more coefly than formerly. This war demand upon our resources, he said, came just as the country was emerging from a long period of deficiencies of revenue, and was just beginning to see the light. Mr. Dingley then proceeded with his argument. pointing out the condition of the treasury, the extraordinary demands upon it for war purposes and the necessity not only of providing the additional revenue which would be reised by the bill, but authorizing the necretary of the treasury to borrow money on the credit of the government. He followed closely the lines of the report which he drew company the bill when it was reported to the house yesterday. URGES UNITED ACTION.

He emphasized the necessity of united action in support of the measure, not only to impress Spain, but the countries of Europe, with the profound conviction that the American congress and the American people stood shoulder to shoulder without regard to party, in the determination to that has not escaped the attention of the

wo had undertaken. Mr. Dingley spoke with great earnistness and was listened to with profound attention Many of the democrats left their places and took seats on the republican side in order

Mr. Dingley said that unless all signs failed the war would not be a three months' nor a six months' affair, and the more preparations we made for both offense and deforce the better it would be. Whos he reached the question of the bond

issue he was besieged with questions by Mr. McMillin, Mr. Sayers and others, and there was some discussion of the probable cost Mr. Savers ventured an estimate of \$300.

per annum, which Mr. Dingley re jected, calling attention to the fact that the civil war cost \$1,100,000,000 per anoum. Mr. Sayers, while avowing his willingness to vote every dollar necessary to prosecut the war, contended that there was no necessity for authorizing in this bill the raising of \$700,000,000, when congress would meet in December. A plethoric treasury in time of

war would invite endless schemes of speculators until it was gone. Mr. Dingley pointed out that the authorization for \$500,000,000 of bends was simply an authorization. If not needed all the bonds

Mr. Dingley briefly discussed the proposition, which the minority would advance for an income tax as a substitute for the board proposition. The supreme court had decided stitutional and yet it was proposed in place of an authorization to borrow money, to remind the government what would come out of a lawsuit which had already been decided against the government.

ties of finance which was never heard of be yond the borders of the United States. Seigniorage was the profit from colnage.

Ve were not now coining silver. Mr. Dingley was given a hearty round of applause when he concluded. Mr. Bailey, leader of the minority, followed Mr. Dingwith the opening argument on his sile He said that his side realized as much as other the necessity of raising revenue to carry on the war and it stood willing to co-opanite in placing at the dispocal of the government every material aid for the pros-ecution of the war to a successful and speedy termination.

There would be no difference of opinion government should be abunduntly provided with revenue, but, said he, the support of measures which commended themselves neither to their conscience nor judgment. They reserved the right to oppose the measures by which the majority proposed to provide the war funds.

Mr. Bailey spoke with a trace of bitterthe treatment the minority had received at the hands of the majority. The chairman of the ways and means had said the pending bill followed closely the system war taxation which obtained at the close of the civil war.

That taxation, Mr. Bailey said, had been

That taxation, Mr. Halley said, had been followed in respect to those taxes which fell most heavily on the producing and consuming classes. Beer, tobacco and other articles were taxed, but in one respect, in his opinion utterly indefensible, the system vogue at the close of the civil war had been discarded.

TAX BANK CAPITAL.

The tax on bank capital and bank de-posits was omitted. At one bulf of 1 per cent such a tax would produce \$10,000,000 If there was one species of property above all others that ought to be the subject of extraordinary taxation it was bank deposits, the only form of property owned by one class which was used by another. There were in the banks of the United States \$1,700,000,000 of deposits.

Proceeding with his criticism of this and

some other features of the bill, Mr. Bailey declared that imperfect as it was, his side of the house would take it, if the house would accept their proposition for an in-come tax, which would provide an increase of \$100,000,000 (democratic applause.) He thought the estimate of Mr. Dingley (\$25,000. 000 a month for war expenses) a reasonable

Mr. Bailey also contended for the proposi tion to coin \$48,000,000 of the silver seignior age and to that he thought an issue of \$58. 000,000 legal tender notes could be added with propriety. The greenback circulation could be extended that far without danger.

The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley) advocated the placing of a bonded debt upon this country of \$500,000,000. Whenever the country's credit cught to be pledged, he would be willing to do this, but there was

The Omaha Bee Map of Cuba Coupon Present this Coupon with

10c for A Map of Cuba. A Map of the West Indies. And a Map of the World,

Dy Mail 14 cents.

TAKES UP REVENUE BILL not, in his opinion, any necessity for mortage gaging that credit at this time.

"We propose," said Mr. Balley, "to tax the rich men now, rather than to mortage the energies of poor men for coming gentless of poor men for coming gen

clared that no question was ever settled until it was settled rightly. Mr. Bailey then entered into an extended argument on the con-stitutionality of the income tax, combatting the theory that it was inhibited by the con-WAR MAKES HEAVY DEMANDS FOR MONEY

stitution.

Mr. Balley said the income tax provision which the minority had drawn, and which would be offered by Mr. McMillin, had been drawn to meet that portion of the court's de-cision which was unanimous, and in which he ecocurred, by exempting federal, state, county and municipal bonds.

Mr. Balley declared that the income tax

was the most just tax ever considered. "If I were rich and prosperous," concluded Mr. Balley, "I would contribute of my abundance to my country in this time of stress because I would not want it said, in history of these times, that the poor gave more of their blood than the rich were willing to give of their treasure." plause.)

DOLLIVER PLEADS FOR THE BILL. Mr. Dolliver (rep., la.) a member of the ways and means committee, was then recognized. He was listened to with close attention and he was frequently interrupted by applause. SILENCES PARTY POLITICS.

Such an hour has come to the people of the United States, putting to silence, let us hope, the passion of party politics and lift ing the whole nation above the care of stocks and bonds and lands and offices into he upper atmosphere where the hidden hings of liberty and civilization are brought to light. brought to light.

After more than fifty years of patient toleration the time had come at last to make an end to the state of anarchy in Cuba. As the moment for action approached every emotion was subordinated in the na-

tional purpose, to the high and patriotic motives which mankind everywhere must approve. We have not acted on a supposed prevocation, great or small. Again and again the nation has ignored its interests, conquered its sympathies and restrained its wrath.

wrath.
We have not coveted its territory. have not obstructed its administration,

have not obstructed its administration. We have not withheid from its dynasty or from its people the offices of international courtesy and good will.

We have citizens there whose property has been totally destroyed, their business broken up and they themselves cast without trial into the military prisons of Havana or left to beg among the miscrable refugees about Matanzas.

Yet, though we speak the English language, we have consented to nesotiate for their relief, and have feebly tried to do with diplomatic correspondence what other countries are accustomed to do with shot

cuntries are accustomed to do with sho and shell

push to a successful termination the war world at large, we had undertaken. Even in the troubled time when rume Even in the troubled time when rumor and hearsay successfully competed with the truth for a place in the headlines of the daily press the president kept his course, refusing to be coerced or driven or turned aside, calm in the approbation of his own conscience, grateful to the men of sens indifferent to the noise of cheap and tran

cient tongues. HOUR FOR CONTROVERSY IS PASSED. If any have grown restless and uneasy in the slow movement of events, if this cham-ber has been degraded by incoherent slan-ders against his name, if the honest zeal of somewhas tried to cutrun him to the goal, and the crafty zeal of others to run over him, the time for controversy with all such is passed.

But as one who has never for a moment deuted his wisdom or his patriotism. I venture the prediction that when these days of feverish and babbling cifficisms are forgotten the world will hold in increasing honor that brave and kindly man, who, in the midst of an unexampled clamor, his lips scaled by the very nature of his duty, has had the moral beroism while the smallest had the moral heroism, while the smalles chance remained, to stand as the magis trate of a Chrittan people, exercising the influence of his office for an honorable

The fact that all these humane aspirations of our government, known and read of all men, has called out no adequate reor all men, has called out no adequate response, either from Havana or from Madrid, fully verifies the picture of Spain drawn by the historian, Buckle: "She sleeps on unword, unheeding, impassive, receiving no impression from the outside world and making the programment of the control of the programment of the control o is no impression upon it."

Even the events of the last two months, it

which our people have walted in beautiful silence, while a board of officers, famous and honored in their service, has taken testimony that tells the awful tragedy of our ill-fated man of war, have not awak-

NOT SERIOUSLY PRESENTED.

"It seems so preposterous, in such an emergency," said Mr. Dingley, "that I can hardly believe such a thing is to be seriously presented."

The proposition to color the silver seignionage he characterized as one of the absurdities of finance which was never heard of becent community and within sight of our wan shows has turned the fairest landscape of earth into a hideous spectacle of cruelty and tortune.

NO THOUGHT OF THEMSELVES.

The despair of men and women, the bitter cry of starving children, the agonies of the living, the skeletons of the dead, these incredible realities in Spanish warfare have driven from the minds of the American people all thought of themselves, of their commerce scattered to the winds, their property despoiled, of their countrymen cast into dungeons, of their seamen entrapped and assassinated, all thought even of the ragged little army of freedom yonder in the invincible mountains of Santiago, and have filled the heart of the great republic with a sense of its diving mission to bring help and mercy to the perishing multitudes of that wasting and stricken population.

We cannot stop to put forth a claim to be regarded. NO THOUGHT OF THEMSELVES.

of that wasting and stricken population.

We cannot stop to put forth a claim to be reckoned in the coinage of a bankrupt treasury for a ship which lies today in the most infamous harbor of all the seas. We do not know how to find by patiry calculation the equivalent of human lives. We will not betray our dead.

The nation of America, fearing God. counting the cost, exacts from Spain indemnity in full for the abuses of the past. Not the soil of subjugated provinces, but the emancipation of an oppressed race; not the ransom of besieged cities, but the mobler satisfaction of raising the flag of a free commonwealth, to keep watch with tender gratitude forever above the dust of the unforgotten heroes of the Maine.

MANY WOMEN WEEP.

MANY WOMEN WEEP While Mr. Dolliver was speaking many o the women in the gallery wept, and when concluded his brilliant peroration there was scarcely a dry eye in the vast hall. The demonstration which followed continued for seve al minutes.

Mr. Bell (pop., Colo.), in stating the posi-

tion of the populists, announced his unal-terable opposition to the bond proposition of the bill. Nothing, he declared, could cause such a shudder among the people of the country as the announcement that they were to be saddled with another bond issue Mr. Sayers (dem., Tex.) said that the bill proposed to place at the disposal of the government \$690,000,000 in addition to the JAY L. TORREY TO BE A COLONEL. ordinary revenues. The expenses of the civil war in 1864 were \$1,100,000,000 yearly. but the government was then supporting an army of 2,000,000 men and fleets containing four times as many war ships as we

support of the government, with these facts before him he felt convinced that \$690,000,-

exclusively against the poor. Why did not the rich railroads bear part of the burden? Why did not the coloscal Standard Oil company bear its burden? The tax should fall

Mr. Lucey (rep., Ia.) gave notice of an amendment to prevent the invalidation of in-struments on which stamps were inadvertently omitted.

Mr. Ridgely (pop., Kan.) closed the debate for the afternoon with some brief remarks in opposition to the bond feature. At 5 o'clock the house recessed until 8

The hight session of the house was devoted to brist speeches by members who were unable to secure time during the day. Many of the speakers only had time to ask permission to extend their remarks in the record. Only two republicans, Mr. Gibson (Tens.) and Mr. Olmstead (N. Y.) spoke. The democrats and populists opposed the boad proposition.

The speakers were Measrs. Kleberg (dem., Tox.). Wheeler (dem., Ky.), Lewis (dem., Wash.). Greene (pop., Neb.), Cowherd (dem., Mo.), Benton (dem., Mo.), Vandiver (dem.,

WASHINGTON, April 27.-Washington enators, members of the house of representatives and state officials crowded Secretary Alger's office at the War department suggesting changes in the apportionment of the troops the states were called upon to furnish or asking for a change of rendezvous Secretary Alger has had a number of re-quests of this kind, and already has made several changes from the original designa-tions of the character of troops wanted and the place of concentration. Governor Hast-ings of Penesylvania, accompanied by Adjutant General Stewart, was on hand shortly after 9 o'clock. Pennsylvania was asked to furnish ten infantry regiments of twelve companies and four beavy batteries of ar tillory. This apportionment is not satisfactory to the soldiers of the Keystone state, as the national guard is constituted of thirteen regiments of infantry, three light batteries of artillery and three troops tion of the original order, Governor Hastings and his adjutant general came to Waching ton. In addition the state officials think some consideration ought to be given to the cavalry troops of the state, not one of which was asked for by the secretary. Secretary Alger promised to take Governor Hastings request for a change in the apportionment under consideration, and told him to come at 1 o'clock, when a reply might ready for him. The governor seemed to be pleased with the interview with the secre-tary, and intimated that a change in the apportionment would be made satisfactory to he state guard.

Ex-State Delegate Murrhy of Arizona was on hand to tell Secretary Alger that the territory was anxious and willing to furnis' more soldiers than the apportionment called for, viz: Two troops of cavalry. The offer was taken under consideration.

GAGE TALKING WITH FINANCIERS. Declines to Talk Concerning Purpose

of His Visit. NEW YORK, April 27 .- Secretary of the Treasury Gage is in this city tolay. During he morning he was by conference with As sistant Treasurer Jordan, A. N. Seligman, James Speyer and other leading financiers The secretary refused to talk as to the purpose of the conferences. The Evening World reports Mr. Gage as saying that it able that the government will offer \$100,000,000,000 in bonds within the next thirty days.

Later a conference was field in the sub between Secretary Gage and John . Stewart, president of the United States Trust company; Charles S. Fairchild, president of the New York Security and Trus ompany; Presidents Tappen of the Gallatin bank, Poor of the Pack National, Baker of the First National, Simons of the Fourth National, Cannon of the Chase National, Woodward of the Hanover National, Pling Fisk of Harvey, Fisk & Sons, August Bel mont. Charles H. Koster and Robert A Bacon, representing J. P. Morgan & Co One of the subjects to be discussed it was reported was the legal tender situation which is not strong at this time. The sub subtreasury has only \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,-000 in legal tenders, and these are not di rectly available for transfer purposes. Panks here hold only \$43,000,000 legal tender, as their western correspondents have reduced their accounts there to have their available each in their own vaults. This condition will make it exceedingly hard for banks to take any large amount of bonds without using their specie, which it is said they are not altogether disposed to do.

NO DELAY IN THE REVENUE BILL Opponents of the Bond Feature Wil

Not Debate It at Leugth. WASHINGTON, April 27.-While there is no doubt that the senators of all parties deers, whose duty it is to get the troops to-who advocate the free coinage of silver will gether, from pushing their work with the oppose the bond feature of the war revenue greatest energy. that provision. Senators Teller, Pettigrew and Butler all expressed the opinion today that this would be the course pursued. Senator Jones (Ark.) declined to express any opinion on the point, saying there had been o exchange of views upon it among the emocratic scuators. The bond provision democratic will probably be stricken out of the bill in the committee on finance and restored in the senate. The full democratic strength of the finance committee is relied upon to oppose the provision.

Senator Jones of Nevada, silver republican e counted upon to support a motion to elim inate the bond feature. His vote would be decisive, as he holds the balance of power in the committee. In the event that the bill is reported to the senate without the bond clause, the republicans will move to reinser hope to succeed, with the assistance of sev eral democratic votes. The present idea of the silver republicans and populists is to let the majority pass the bill in the shape that suits them, after a comparatively brief They will find occasion to their position explicitly, making clear their opposition to bonds, but they will not atby debate that would prove effectual for nothing but delay. There will be an effort to amend the bill in committee by adding a provision for an income tax.

COST OF ARMING THE CUBANS Senator Stewart Requests Informs

tion on the Subject. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Soon after the senate convened today, Mr. Stewart (Nev.) introduced the following resolution for which he asked immediate consideration: That the secretary of war be, and he is nereby directed to furunish the senate with an estimate of the amount of appropriation necessary to arm, equip, subsist and furnish with munitions of war the Cuban army now at war with Spain and such additions as may be made thereto from the people of Cuba until the Spanish army shall be expelled from the island of Cuba, or until the next session of congress.

Mr. Hale (Mr.) suggested the resolution Mr. Hale (Me.) suggested the resolution

better go to the committee on military af-fairs and after a statement by Mr. Allison (la.) that the whole subject covered by the resolution was now being considered by proper committees of congress and that there would be no delay in the matter, Mr. Stewart agreed that the resolution should go to the military affairs committee.

Will Organize a Cavalry Regiment in

the Northwest. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Three regiments of cavalry were called for today by the secnow had.

While no one would go farther than he in of the president under the last provision of section 6 of the volunteer army law. This one of the volunteer army law. This section is determined the convinced that \$690,000, call lis in excess of the 125,000 mea, and printe. It was dangerous. The corridors of the capitol already swarmed with men seeking fat contracts. The president would be more than human if he could resist their importunities.

Then, discussing the provisions of the bill, he asked why the taxes were to be levied exclusively against the poor. Why did not consider the provision of the section to the continued of the several states. They are to be commarded by Colonel Grisby, respectively.

Colonel Torrey will recruit his regiment in the corthwest. Dr. Wood in the southwest and it is said that Colonel Grisby will not in any way interfere with the allot-ments of the several states. They are to be commarded by Colonel Grisby, respectively.

recruit his in the District of Columbia and The qualifications of the men will be that they are well physically, of good character, between the ages of 18 and 45, and frontiers men who are horsemen and marksmen, but

not of necessity cowboys. RECRUITING FOR REGULAR ARMY. Will Be Brought Up to Its Was

WASHINGTON, April 27.-Now that the Hull army reorganization bill is a law, recruiting will be begun at once. Each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery will be recruited to its maximum strength permitted by law. A circular has been prepared by Major Carter fully describing the methods and manner by which this will be done. This circular will be sent broadcast over the United States today. The officials believe that with active work of recruiting officers, the regular army can be raised to its full war atrength—over 61,000 men—in a very short time.

ASIATIC SOUADRON MAY HAVE A FIGHT

Washington Officials Do Not Expect an Engagement for Two Days and Doubt Aggressiveness of Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The war situation is substantially this: The blockade squadron remains passive before Havana, with no present purpose of bombarding or of drawing the fire of the thore batteries. The strategic purpose of effective blockade of the Cuban capital is being accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the authorities here.

There is no indication that a part of the manner called fice by the secretary the Pennsylvanicos say would disrupt the state organization, and to secure some modifica-lantic ports. There is no indication that a part of the fleet will be withdrawn for the purpose of lantic ports.

As to the reports of the imminence of naval battle off the Fullippine islands, the naval authorities here seriously doubt whether the Spanish fleet will make a stand against the American ships. Their ceason for this belief is that the Spanish fleet is very inferior to the American force under Admiral Dewey. The department, therefore is satisfied that the Spanish fleet will not go to do battle on the high seas with Ad-miral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the batteries of Ma nila, and the department is not expecting an engagement for about two days.
Without giving any explanation for

ting this time, the department allows it to be surmised that the estimate is based on its knowledge of Admiral Dewey's where There is no certainty that there abouts. will be an engagement at all in the immediate future, the main purpose of the American expedition being to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Phil ippines es a base of operations in Asiatic waters. It is possible that this can be seizing a suitable port on some adjacent is and without fortifications, the sympathics of whose inhabitants are toward the insurgenis.

No word had come to the department up to the close of office flours of the arrival of the Montserrat at Cienfueges. The offi-cials are inclined to believe that if it has into that part it did so before the blockade of Cienfuegos had begun.

The very fact that the Madeld officials

have rather cotentatiously declared that the Spanish fleet has salled to bombard the cities on the North American coast is taken as a certain indication at the Navy department of the utter improbability of such a movement. If this were contemplated the Spanish officials would be the very last to make their purpose public.

NO ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRISONERS. The Navy department as yet has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our war ships, but the legal officers of the department think they should be sent to the Boston naval prison.

Some vexation was felt at the injury sustained by the Cushing. It is said that this is the first serious breakdown it has suffered n the nine years of its service. Luckily, the

department will be able to replace it shortly, for President Malster of the Columblen fron works called at the Navy ment this afternoon to announce that the torpedo boat McKce, a twenty-knotter, would be ready for trial tomorrow. It will be sent at cace to Narfolk to have the finishing touches added and then will join the squad-In the War department there is a growing

belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full owing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended. That belief, however, has not prevented the of-

bill, the present prospect is that they will became after the Hull became a law the department was able to begin to send out circulars prescribing the methods to be followed in recruiting the regular army up to its full war strength The enormous amount of work involved in thus increasing the army regular and volunteer, has caused General Miles to abandon his southern trip for the present.

The officials of the department were over whelmed today with all sorts of protests and appeals against their action in making the essignments of troops among the volunteer forces and many changes may be looked

The State department posted a notice tothe issuance of neutrality orders by Italy, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Russia and Colombia. shoud be added Great Britain, that country having issued a neutrality proclamation, although the State department has not yet been officially advised of the fact. It is supposed also that the official notice of France's neutrality will be received by tomorrow, as press dispatches appounce that a proclamation was agreed upon at yester-day's cable et council at Paris. Up to to-night, however, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had not received any notice of such

proclamation FOUR OF THE POWERS IN LINE. including France four out of the six powers of Europe have declared their neutrality, namely: Great Britain, Italy, France good Russia. There remain of the gr powers Germany and Austria, neither There remain of the great which has yet acted. The delay of Austria does not cause surprise, as Austria's sympathy with Spain is more pronounced than that of any other ecuntry of Europe. It is not doubted, however, that Austria will assume a neutral attitude sooner or later.

The delay of Germany is felt to be due solely to Germany's consulting its own com-mercial interests before shaping the exact terms of its centrality proclamation. From the first Germany and Great Britain have opposed the right of search as detrimental to British and German commerce. Thus far Spain has announced a much more radical doctrine than the United States on this mat-

The Spanish order published in the official gazette last Monday announced the purpose of exercising the right of search of all merchant ships on the high seas.

The presi ent's proclamation of yesterday

qualified the right of search by saying that it "is to be exercised with strict regard to the right of weithra's, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with, ex-

It is understood that this matter of right of search is causing hesitation on the part of Germany, and that if it is satisfactorily established that German merchant ships shall tablished that German merchant ships shall not be subject to haressment, Germany will adopt the same course as other nations.

Colombia is the only South or Central American country which has thus far declared neutrality. Spain has counted much on the co-operation of Spanish-American countries, but there is no reason to doubt that all of them will adopt a neutral prition. Members of the diplomatic corps dismiss the report coming from Eurpe that another move toward European intervention will be made as soon, as Spain suffers a decisive reverse. This is said to be purely conjectured, as no such move has taken form thus far by the exchange of notes.

It is accepted as settled that no more

It is accepted as settled that no more leave the port of those countries, which have declared their neutrality. This result is most serious in the case of the cruiser Albany, now at the Armstrong yards, in England.
The view among diplomatic officials is that
neither the Albany nor the torpedo boat
Somers can leave, even though the United States flag was raised over them before the states may was installed was issued. It is said the raising of the flag cannot avoid the manifest uses of the ship for war purposes.

Cushing Comes in for Repairs. WASHINGTON, April 27 .-- It was learned today that the torpedo boat Cushing is on its way from the blockading squadron of Admiral Sampson in order that repairs may be made to its boilers, which were wrecked it said, because of an attempt to show off its fine qualities by Naval Cadet Boid, who was temporarily in charge of it. The repairs, it is thought, will take about a month

and will be done at the Norfolk navy yard. It is said that the vessel has had no encounter of any sort with the Spanish and there is nothing in the report that the Spanish torpedo beat Ligera had hit it.

TROOPS ARE ALL ON HAND Free!

HAVANA IS FEELING THE EFFECTS. It is Almost Impossible for a Vesse to Run the Blockade.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ON BOARD FLAGSHIP NEW YORK (off Havana), April 27.-(7 a. m., via Key West.) -The blockade continues without incident. No casualties have been reported to the flagship. Last night was uneventful.

This morning the torpedo boat Dupont arrived from Matanzas, reporting that there had been no more firing there and that the blockade was effectively established. No prizes have been secured by the Matanzas News has been received that La Luchs las

night asserted that two coasting steamers had sneaked into Havana harbor on Saturday, but it should be remembered that of that time the blockade was only in its initial stages. Today the squadron is equipped with a force of small boats, which, under cover of darkness, can get close in shore, where they are likely to prevent blockade running by little craft hugging the coast.

The amount of provisions carried by the two coasting steamers into Havana last Saturday must have been so small as to be practically of no effect. The incident cannot be taken as in any way a critetion of the block-ade's effectiveness or as affecting in the slightest the chances of our success Hawana even now feels the pinch of the blockade. When Spanish need of food be-

comes imperative, then if there is morey enough in the city to make it worth while there are likely to be many attempts made at blockade running, but Rear Admiral Sampson says they will be unsuccessful. Then will come the inevitable, and Havana will be forced to surrender and beg for foot. The appearance of the Spanish fleet, and an attempt to raise the blockade, are contingencies that must be considered. This phase of the question, however, is one of

conjecture. No one knows whether the Sparish fleet is in condition for a fight, or hether it would be willing to take such a risk for the sake of relieving Havana. Even should an engagement between the two fleets occur, there is no reason to believe that it would ameliorate the plight of the city. GOVERNOR LEEDY GETTING EVEN.

He Disarms the State Militia and Calls

for Volunteers. TOPEKA, Kan., April 27 .- Governor Leedy ook action today which practically disarms the state national guard, and there is every indication that Kansas will have no troops ready for service cutside the state for severel weeks, possibly a month. It is clearly he purpose of the state administration down" the state militia, and bree regiments from Kansas must be made

up largely of raw reccuits. Governor Leedy received a message from the War department today authorizing him o organize the state troops to suit himself though advising him that the department preferred the enlistment of the national guard. Govern c Leedy also secured permis-sion to mobilize his recruits in Topeka, knstead of at the government barracks at Fort Leavenworth, as the War department had rdered.

Immediately upon securing this authorization, the governor telegraphed to the captain of every Kaneas militia organization direct log that all anny clothing and equippage belonging to the state or federal governmens be forwarded at once to the adjutant general in Topeka. This step in effect disems the militia and hes raised a storp throughout Kanees.

Following this action, Governor Leedy named five recruiting officers, assigning them by congressional districts, and fices officers will enroll the Kanses volunteers Governor Leedy orders that after the companies are recruited they shall elect their own company officers. All regimental officers the governor will appoint, and the supposi-tion is that the national guard will be all but ignored.

The governor's order directing the militiamen to deliver their uniforms, gune and all other equipment to the adjutant general has caused open revolt in some of the Na ticual guard organizations.
Word came from Wichita that the equiphall and other

penses and there is talk of assembling the Second regiment at Emporia tomorrow despite the governor's order. At Hutchisca tonight Governor Leedy was hanged in effigy by the angry militia-men. When the governor was informed of this tonight he said: "If the boys will keep

heir chirts on they will find that I will The governor's populist supporters insist that it is his intention to enlist as many of the privates of the National guard as are

eligible under the War department's orders. RECRUIT THE ARMY IMMEDIATELY. Commanding Officer.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- In accordance with directions issued by the secretary of war today immediate measures will be taken to recruit the regiments of the regular army and the battalion of engineers. The manner in which this is to be done s shown in a circular issued today by

Adjutant General Corbin, which substantiany

The commanding officers of infantry regiments will transfer to companies I, K, L and M from other companies of their regiments a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men to assure the prompt organization of these companies. prompt organization of these companies. The total number of men transferred to each should not be less than twenty. The commanding officers of cavalry regiments will transfer to troops L and M, from other troops of their regiment, a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men to assure the prompt orand men to assure the prompt or-ganization of these troops. The total num-ber of men transferred to each troop should not be less than twenty.

The limit of each company of infantry is:
One first sergeant, one quartermaster ser-geant, four sergeants, its law we corporals, two musicians, one artificer, one wayoner and

geant, four sergeants, flavive corporals, two musicans, one artificer, one wagoner and eighty-four privates. Total enlisted, 106. The limit for each troop of cavalry: One first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, eight corporals, two farriers and blacksmiths, two trumpeters, one saddler, one wagoner, seventy-eight privates. Total unlisted, 100.

The limit for each battery of heavy artiflery is: One first sergeant, twenty-two sergeants, ten corporals, two musicians, two artifleers, one wagoner, 102 privates. Total enlisted, 200.

The limit for each battery of field artifleers, one wagoner, 102 privates.

enlisted, 200.

The limit for each battery of field artillery is: One first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one veterinary sergeant, six sergeants, fifteen corporals, two farricrs, two artificers, one saddler, two musicans, one wagoner, 141 privates. Total enlisted, 173.

The general service recruitive stations

The general service recruiting stations will make enlistments for their own regiments to fill vacacies and will send soldiers thus enlisted with the least practical delay, in small detachments, to points indicated by the respective regimental commanders.

The servers

manders.

The general service recruiting stations at Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Louisville will make enlistments for the battalion of engineers. It is the purpose to recruit the regular army to the full war strength of 61,000 men.

HAYTI MUST STAND BY ITS TREATY. United States Will Receive Favors Not Accorded Spain. PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, April 26,-The Haytian government is comewhat worried by the obligations of the treaty with the

United States, fearing that a fulfillment of

articles 15, 30 and 32 would invite a Spanish attack. The government wishes to restrict its policy to mere neutrality. United States Minister Powell has assured the government that America will exact all the obligations of the treaty and has de-manded that no shelter shall be given to a privateer in any event. Spale not having equal privileges with the United States, an opposite course. Mr. Pqwell says, must be considered by the United States as an unfriendly act. The government is well dis-

posed to America and will probably ac-Volunteers at Beadwood. DEADWOOD, S. D., April 27.—(Special Telegram.)-A company of 100 men has been orgram.)—A company of 100 men has been organized in Deadwood and will volunteer its services to the United States government.

An officer from Fort Meade will be detailed

Officers and Men Are Now Undergoing Vaccination.

SIGNAL CORPS ENGAGES IN ITS DRILL

Colonel Bates is Transferred to the First Brigade, He Outranking Colonel Burt by a Few Days.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., April 27 .- With the arrival at Chickamaugi of the Sixteenth regiment of infantry from Forts Sherman and Spokane and Boise Partacks tomorrow night all the troops ordered here, save one or two companies of cavalry from remote posts, will be on the grounds. Troops A and I, First cavalry, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., joined their regiment in the Dyer field. This is the first time in years that the regiment has been together and the event was celebrated by wild cheer-

Troop B, First cavalry, from Fort Sill, Okl., arrived this evening. Most of the day was spent by the regiments in camp in field maneuvering and skirmish drilling. All of the light batteries sok long practice marches during the day while the signal corps, which has part of its apparatus on the field, established two stations, one on top of the tower on Ecodgrass hill, marking the site Teomis' headquarters on the second day's battle at Chickamsuga, the other nearly a mile south on Lytle fill, near General Brooke's headquarters. Practice drill with the flags was held morning and afternoon. As soon as the full apparatus arrives the eignal corps will string telegraph wires connect-

quarters with General Brooke's headquar-A general order was issued today changing the order of infantry brigades, Colonel J. C Botcs' command being made the First, while Colonel "Andy" Burt'o is made the Second. Tule change was made in conformity with army regulations, Coloney Bates ranking Colonel Burt, although by a few days only. Orders were also insued for the sounding of reveille at 5:30 a. m., tattoo at 9 p. m.

ing the different divisions and brigade head-

and taps at 9:15 p. m.
All the soldiers at Chickamauga, white and colored, are being vaccinated as fast as possible. A large supply of vaccine points has been received and every wearar of Unc'e Sam's blue, who has not been vaccinated already, even the officers, will have his by the surgeon. This, according to Colonel Hartsuff, surgeon general, is done in times of peace as well as war, and le merc'y a necessary sanitary precaution. Late conight it was learned on what is considered good authority that orders had been received from Washington for the immediate shipment to Tampa, Fig., of two of

was reported plans were completed for the immediate arming of the Cuban army, it is taken to indicate a determination on the part of the United States army authorities o co-operate with the insurgents in an immediate advance on Hevana.

Whether other batteries have been ordered shipped is not known, nor can anything be learned at this hour as to whether any of he infantry now stationed here has been rdered south. The report has caused considerable excitement

WATCHES ALONG THE CUBAN COAST.

North Atlantic Squadron Continues Its Rigid Blockade. ON BOARD ASSOCIATED PRESS DIS-PATCH BOAT (via Key West), April 27.-4 p. m.-The flagship New York spent last night patroling the coast from a point west of Havana to a point within ten miles of Matanzas. The general belief is the cream

of the prizes has been taken and that not Suite 20-21, Auditorium Building, Chi. many more Spanish merchant vessels will venture into these waters. Of course the absorbing topic, from ad miral to coal picker, is "When do we take One could not help thinking Havana?" when lying near shore how easy it would be to land troops at a particular point, or at hundreds of other places. The toy forts would not frighten a battalion of school cadets, and the water is deep enough to

allow the war ships to cover a landing from On its present trip to Key West the Dauntless, at the request of Captain Chadwick of the New York, brought in young Ananguren, brother of the insurger. Geraral Aranguren, who was killed by the Spanish colonel Benedicto in revenge for his having shot Lieutenant Colonel Rulz of the Spanish army.

where it was thought at first he might be of some especial use, owing to his local knowl some especial use, owing to his local knowledge of certable parts of the coast, but the lad has not been well, and it was thought better to send him home.

It was almost judicrous to see the transition in the expression of the Spaniards taken prisoners on the Spanish merchant men, from a state of fear to one of the mos

Young Aranguren has been on the flagship

complete politeness, when they found there was no interation to maltreat them. GOVERNMENT WILL PAY THE BILL

Question of Expense in Mobilizing Militin in Settled. WASHINGTON, April 27.-The War department has issued the following circular bearing on the expenses incurred by the volunteer troops between the time of their enrollment and their muster in the service many questions on the subject by the state

All absolutely necessary expenses for sub All absolutely necessary expenses for sub-sistence, transportation, sheltering and gen-eral maintenance of volunteers, during the interval between enrollment (enlistment) and their muster (or being sworn) into the ser-vice of the United States; also all incidental expenses connected therewith, such as the hire of offices, clerks, messengers, etc., for mustaring officers, will be met by the gov-erument of the United States from the ap-propriations at the command of the sevpropriations at the command of the se eral staff officers. Certificate vouchers f all expenditures authorized will be sent the department for audit and payment.

Keep

Easy to say, but Well how shall I do it? In the only common sense way-keep your head cool,

your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then all your nerves, In the muscles, tissues and organs will be Spring properly nourished.
Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives

strength. It is the people's Spring

Medicine, has a larger sale and ef-fects more cures than all others.

## Free!

**Ten Thousand Bottles** of "Hyomei,"

The New Cure for Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Coughs and Asthma.

To Be Given Away Absolutely Without Charge by the Druggists of this City.

The First Free Test of This New Rems edy, Which Cures by Inhalation. Not a Newspaper Distribution, Controlled by the Manufacturer, but an Honest Test Conducted by Reputable Druggists.

This is the first opportunity the public has ever had, or probably ever will have, of testing a remedy for Catarrh, Bronchitts and Asthma absolutely free. Thousands of bottles of medicines for offer aliments have been given away during the past, but never before in the history of medicine has a cure for these dangerous diseases been offered to the people without price. The reason is plain. No other manufacturer has ever had confidence enough in his medicines to subject them to such a test. For the past ten years it has been acknowledged by our best medical men that the treatment of diseases of the air passages and lungs by stomach medicines, liquids, sprays, douches and atomizers was practically useless. Not only this, but extremely dangerous, as hundreds will testify who have lost their hearing and sense of tasts and smell by the use of such remedies. In fact, so theroughly convinced of this did the medical profession become, that until this new treatment was discovered but few, if any, regular physicians could be found who would attempt to treat these diseases locally.

The introduction of "Hyomet" the Austral introduction of "Hyomei" the Aus-

The introduction of "Hyomei" the Australian Dry Air Cure to the profession and public opened a new era in treatment of diseases of the head, throat and lungs. It was soon found by the doctors that this new germicide destroyed at once the disease germs of Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Asthma: that coughs and colds could not exist where it was used. Moreover they disc evened that the new method of applying "Hyomei" was the only one ever known by which all the diseased parts of the air passages could be reached. From this time on the use of "Hyomei" by the doctors and public increased with astonishing rapidity, until today thirty-five hundred physcians and two hundred and fifty thousand people in this country alone are using "Hyomei" and testify to its wonderful curative powers. Yet, notwithstanding this great success,

the light batteries of artillery now stationed at Chickamauga park. Cars enough to accommodate the twelve guns of the two batteries, eighty horses and 140 men, will, it is said, be switched to the park early in the morning. The batteries will be loaded on the cars at once and run through to Tampa on passenger train time.

Taken in connection with the conference held in Washington today between General Miles and Senor Quesada, Brigadier General Nunez and Licutenant Artiago, representatives of the Cuban insurgents, at which it was reported plans were completed for the THE FREE DISTRIBUTION.

THE PREE DISTRIBUTION.

On Saturday next, April 20, "Hyomel" will be distributed free to all people from the drug stores mantioned below. Look for the name of the store nearest your home.

Myers Dillon Drug Co., cor. 18th and Farnam Sts.; Kuhn & Co., cor. 18th and Douglas Sts.; Graham Drug Co., cor., 18th and Douglas Sts.; Graham Drug Co., cor., 18th and Farnam Sts.; J. A. Fuller & Co., 1402 Douglas street; C. M. Foster, 624 N. 16th St.; L. E. Peyton's Drug Store, cor. 24th and Leavenworth Sts.; The King Pharmacy, cor. 27th and Leavenworth Sts.; J. B. Conte, 18th and Martha and 10th and Hickory Sts.; C. J. Frice, Millard Hotel Pharmacy.

"HYOME!" CURES BY INHALATION. "HYOME!" CURES BY INHALATION.

It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe. It can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no day no risk. Your money is refunded if it falls to relieve.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit \$1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm. a wonderful healer, 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. THE R. T. BOOTH CO.

cago, III. Home Office, 23 East 20th St., New York. KUHN & CO. **Reliable Prescription Druggists** 

15th and Douglas Streets. BOOTH'S HYOMEL 85c.

Free distribution of samples on Saturday at this store. Come early. AMUSEMENTS.

The Creighton Parton & Burgers, Tel. 1531. O. D. Woodward, Amusement Director TONIGHT\_8:00 THE WOODWARD STOCK CO.

Presenting ...MOTHS...

Specialties—Jessie Couthoul, the Sa aude McIntyre, Bert Gagnon. Sunday—THE PHOENIX. Specialties-Marie Heath, Lillian Perry and Burns, Gertrude Haynes,

BOYD'S | PAXTON & BURGESS, Managers. Tel. 1918.
Three Nights and Wednesday Matines Commencing Monday, May 2, and his own company in his famous comedy drama, SHORE ACRES

Eve Prices-Lower Floor, \$1.50-\$1.00; bal. 50c-75c, Matinee-Lower Floor, \$1.00-75c; bal. 75c-50c. JOSEPH GAHM PIANO RECITAL

HANS ALBERT, Violinist. THIS EVENING, 8:15 O'CLOCK First Congregational Church.

1ke Guill's CONCERT GARDEN Attractions this week: Lynwood, the Attractions this week: Lynwood, the human knot; Rajah, acrobatic feats; Ethel Lizette, soprano prima donna; Gillihan & Delmore, criginal cake walkers; Beason & Lalsean, Cuba libre; May Cameron, ballads; Fred Simonson, at the helm. 5 matinees weekly, every day except Monday, at 2:30 p. m. Now attractions each week in rapid succession.

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