Some of the Multifarious Ways of Seeuring Revenue Resorted to Then and May Be Re- . sorted to Again.

Aside from the comprehensive, although somewhat profane, description of war credited to the late General William T. Sherman, war is at the same time on expensive method of procedure to prove the right of a nation's ecsertions. When a country becomes involved in war, says the New York Tribune, there is at once incurred a gigantic expense. The ordinary revenues are entirely inadequate to meet this extraordinary condition, and taxes of an unusual nature are levied. The system of war taxation is broader in scope and more far-reaching than any method of taxation in the time of peace, on account of the imperative need of large sums of money. Now that the country is aroused and the air is rife with talk of conflict between this country and Spain, the cooler heads are looking some way ahead, and already there has been some speculation as to possible legislation to raise the eccessary funds for carrying on the war. As yet but little serious thought has bee given to this subject, and no definite idea has been formulated as to the best method for raising the money. In taking a step of this kind, of course, precedent will be cited, and naturally those who are empowered to frame a bill to raise revenues to meet this prospective expenditure, should it ever

general conversation:
"I don't wish to decry the patriotiem or unsellshues of the people of the United States of that period, but, honestly, I believe that the tariff bill framed to provide revenue for conducting the war was productive of more perjury and corruption than any other single act ever passed by con-gress. For instance, a tax was put on eliver-I think the tax was so much per People buried their silverware, and, having satisfied their consciences that they lid not make use of the plate, calmly swor that they did not own any. A tax was placed on watches. In that time no one, unless it was some one that was a little reckless with money, pretended to carry a watch. A tax was put on knomes. Every one who could do so evaded the lesue and got off as lightly as possible. The system of enforcing this tax was for each internal tax collector in his own district to get the names of all residents in the district, assess a tax he thought right upon a fair appraise-ment, and then the one who was taxed could be sworn, and upon his cath the tax was readjusted. It led to a great deal of perjury, and I do not think that the government realized nearly as much upon the aya-tem as was anticipated."

reach this stage, will doubtless follow some-

what in the line of action adopted by con-

bill a man whose recollection of the civil war is still vivid cald in the course of a

EVADING TAXATION. This extraordinary taxation was not re-ceived joyfully by the people, as may be imagined, but there was no outburst against it. It was looked upon as a natural confition, and the necessity for it was apparent. The protest against it was lodged rather to an eary to impose any taxes of this kind no is probable that they would be cheerfully boine, and that there would be far less evasion and attempt to avoid paying than was the case in the time of the war of the It is interesting to note the schedule drawn

up by congress in 1863, and more so, per-haps, as it is safe to assume than in case of this kind in all probability the taxation of this kind, in all products with the first place, the bill provide! for a tax upon all persons who were engaged in business. A tax was placed upon the right to pursue the business. For instance, apothecaries were taxed \$10; auctioneers, \$20; bankers, \$100; brewers, \$50, save in cases where brewers made less than five hundred rels per annum, and then the tax was \$25; billiard rooms, for each table, \$5; bowling alleys, for each alley, \$5; stock and com-mercial brokers, \$50; land brokers, \$25; cat-tle brokers, \$10; circuses, \$50; claim agents, \$10; coal oil distillers, \$50; confectioners, \$10; dencists, \$10; distillers, \$50; in case where the product was less than 300 barreis a year, \$25; distillers of apples and peaches making less than 150 barrels per annum, \$12.50; making more than this, \$50; eating-houses, \$10; public exhibitions not otherwise provided for, \$10; horse dealers, \$10; hotels, from \$200 down to \$5, according to size and classification; steamers and vessels carrying passengers, \$25; jugglers, \$20 lawyers, \$10; liverymen, \$10; manufacturers \$10; patent agents, \$10; pawnbrokers, \$50; peddlers, from \$50 to \$5, according to amount of business done; photographers, from \$25 to \$10; physicians, \$10; rectifiers for every 500 barrels, \$25; retail dealers in liquors \$20; in other goods, \$10; soap makers and tallow chandlers, \$10; surgeous, \$10; theaters, \$100; tobacconists, \$10; wholesale dealers in liquore, \$100; in other materials

SPECIFIC DUTIES. The specific duties levied were \$1 on a barrel of beer, sile or porter; calves slaugh-tered, 5 cents a head; billiard tables for private use, \$10; cards, from 1 cent to 5 cents a package; cattle, slaughtered, 30 cents each chocolate, I cent a pound; cigars, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per 1.000, according to sale price; clocks running one day, 5 cents, or running more than one day without rewinding, 10 cents; gas, from 5 cents to 15 cents per 1,000 feet, according to the amount produced; hogs, elaughtered. 10 cents each; iron, from 75 cents to \$2.00 a ton, according to its con-dition of manufacture; lead, 25 cents per 100 pounds; leather, from 1 cent to 6 cents a pound, according to style; inheritance were taxed from 75 cents to \$5 every \$100 according to the relationship borne to the decemed by the heirs; nails and spikes, \$2 a ton; passports to travel in foreign coun-tries, \$3; gold plate, 50 cents per Troy ounce; silver plate, 3 cents a Troy ounce; snuff, 20 cents a pound; distilled spirits, 20 cents a gallon; steel in bars or ingots, \$4 to \$10 a ton, according to value; sugar, 2 cents a pound; yachts, \$10 each; tobacco, from 2 to 15 cents a pound, according to grade.

This tells in a general way how commodi-ties were taxed. Of course, the bill was al most interminable and provided for a slight tax on almost everything of every day use Stamp duties running from 1 cent up to \$20 were provided for all kinds of commercial transactions, including bills of lading, property transfers, contracts, bills of exchange express companies' receipts, telegraph mes-sages, certificates of stock, insurance leases, probate of wills and sock.

probate of wills and so on AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Ad valorem duties were placed upon gross ceipts for advertisements amounting to 3 per cent; auction sales, one-tenth of 1 per cent; bridge tolls, 3 per cent; diamonds and all jewelry, 2 per cent; dividends upon all banks, corporations, insurance companies, savings banks and trust companies, 3 per cent; gross receipts of ferry boats, 1½ per cent: insurance companies, upon gross re-celpts for assessment premiums, 1 per cent; interest on railroad bonds, 3 per cent; rail-roads, on gross receipts for carrying passengers. 2 per cent; steamboats on gross re-ceipts. 3 per cent; horse cars, 1½ per cent of gross receipts. Other taxes were imposed

RAISING THE SINEWS OF WAR

mooted constitutionality of the income tax, and a tax was provided for upon the income of all persons making over \$600 a year. The tax on incomes between \$600 and \$10,000 a year was 3 per cent; in excess of \$10,000 a year was 5 per cent. When the money was derived from property owned in the United States by people living abroad the tax was 5 per cent, no matter what the amount of the income was. Income from United States securities was texed 1½ per cent.

TAXES LEVIED UPON EVERY BUSINESS

From these many sources money was raised to meet the heavy expenses incurred by the civil war. Along these lines, beyond all probability, money will be raised to meet the expenses of a war with Spain if such money is needed.

## RELICS OF DAVY CROCKETT.

Placed in the Old Church of the Alamo, in San Antonio. Standing in the heart of San Antonio the old Church of the Alamo is the household god of the people of Texas. In it perished Crockett, Bowie and Travis, with 169 other herors, who fell on the altar of Texan lib-erty. The old building is hallowed ground and is the mecca for many a pilgrim, but of all the thousands who have crossed its threshold none hold it in greater reverence than does one who visited its sacred pre-cincts but a few days ago. This person was Colonel Robert H. Crockett, a granison of the celebrated pioneer and patriot, "Davy" Cockett. Colonel "Bob," as the younger Crockett is familiarly called in Little Rock, Ark., where he makes his home, is a typical southern gentleman. He is of medium height, with white heir and beard, and out Cuba. As very many of the men have stands as straight an an arrow, yet one would scarcely believe that he is now 70 years of age. However, he is the oldest son of John Crockett, the famous pioneer, scout and statesman and he has already reached his

three score and ten.

The Alamo building was one of the five mission churches which the Spanish priests erected near the source of the San Antonio at the points already marked out, it will

gress in 1863 to raise money to meet the great expense incurred in carrying on the civil war. Speaking of this internal revenue their assallants before the last of their own tumber was overcome, and Crockett's daring deeds have even endeared him to the people he fought and died for. The little stone cabin in which he lived near the source of the San Antonio river is still standing, covered with vines and most Colonel "Bob" Crockett has many interesting relics of his illustrious grandfather and these he brought with him when he came the bear of the last of the last occurs in day time, will disp'ay red lights. these he brought with him when he came to mark this (his first) visit to the scene of the tattle of the Alamo.

One of these is an old watch. Compared One of these is an old watch. Compared with modern timepieces it is quite a mammoth affair. It has a double case, the one fitting within the other and opening like a locket. The case is a plain gold one and within it is engraved the name of its con-secutive owners—David Crockett, John Crockett and Robert Crockett—and also the name of Robert Crockett's eldest son, who at his father's death will inherit the heir-

loom.

He also has Davy Crockett's rifie, which was presented to him by 100 young men of Philadelphia. On the barrel is an inscription inlaid in gold bullion. It is of an atrow before the two words, "Go shead," and is placed near the sight, being symbolic of Crockett's famous saying, "Be sure you are right and then go shead." The gun is above five feet in length and is silver mounted. At the trigger guard is a goddees of liberty. It is an old-time flintlock and shows evidence that it has been in use for many years.

for many years.

Robert Crockett served as a rebel soldier during the war of the rebellion and at that time was the owner of this gun, but when attempt to evade its provisions than in any confederate officers we were gathering up talk against it. Should it be found elects arms with which to supply the rebel soliers came to him and asked him to con tribute it to the cause he said: "No; this gun was never almed at an American sol-dier."

In the rooms of the Alamo are many souvenirs of its dreadful battle and mindful of Crockett as one of its heroes, but none is of greater interest than those which have just been placed there by the old fron tiersman's grandeon.

## SETTLED THE DOG.

Cigar Smudge Cooled Its Ardor for Fight. Just as our party reached the corner of Treasury street, says a writer in Godey's, a young man on horseback came loping

toward them; he stared hard at Miss Leet. who gave him one glance and then looked He was followed at a little distance by a large, rough-haired black dog. This dog had delayed, after the manner of his kind, and his master had disappeared up toward

the gates when he came trotting along. They were all on Treasury street, now, and the strange animal spied Carl, who was leisurely and exhaustively examining this narrow highway. "Did you know that man?" Mrs. Leete had put this question to her daughter.

It was at this moment that they heard a charp cry, and, turning, saw that the black dog had caught Carl up in his mouth.

Vieve made no sound, but she leaped forward as lithe as a panther, and with no nore fear, to the rescue of her pet. Now was Shepard's opportunity, and he made the most of it. He also had leaped for-ward, and he seized the girl and thrust her back; then he caught hold of the brute's

To his great surprise, the black dog stantly released the terrier, who did not seem much hurt, and who, instead of re-treating, justified his race by instantly jumping at the hind quarters of his cess! ant, fastening himself upon a bit of hair and flesh and clinging there.

Shepard was having all he could do. The brute was fierce and strong and he had set his teeth in the flesh of the young man's shoulder close to his throat, the light blazer he wore being no shield; the dog stuck there in such a way as to prevent Shepard from putting all his strength into the grip he

had on that palpitating hot throat.

In the midst of the confusion the young man saw Vieve approaching and he tried to shout to her to keep back, but his voice was husky and indictinat, he could not control it. He could see, however, that she did turn away. She glanced hurriedly about her. There were not usually many people in this lane-for it is a lane, and very narrow qt

that. Two men were approaching and of them was smoking. She ran forward. "Give me that clgir," she cried sharply. Confused, the man mechanically took the weed from between his teeth and extended

"By Jove!" he cried, storing at her as she ran back. The two hurried forward; but most people shrink from toucking an infuriated dog.
Vieve did not hesitate. She walked straight

up to the struggling group, though Shepard tried again to order her back. She extended ther hand with the clear in it and presses the burning point on the black dog's nose.

## The dog dropped instantly. Buying Horses for Cubans.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.-Lieutenant Colonel Smith, U. S. A., in charge of the quartermaster's department at Jefferson Barracks. near this city, today received an order from the War department to buy 1,500 small horses, 500 wagon mules and 500 pack mules. The order stated that the animals were not for use in the army and left it to be inferred that they are to be sent to Cuba for the insurgents. This is borne out by the fact, army officers say, that small horses are preferred by Cuban soldiers for cavalry.

Prepared to Demand Indemnity BARCELONA, April 27.-The Shippers and Shipowners association has addressed a protest to the Spanish government against the commercial industry was assessed.

There was "e quibbling over the much."

American acts of "piracy" in order that Spain, through the Prench embassy, may demand an indemnity.

Making an Attempt to Head Off Uncle

Report that Large Numbers Are Enlisting in the Volunteers\_Commission to Treat with

Insurgents Fails.

HAVANA, April 23 .- (Via Cicofuegos.)-Nobody here is able to make a definite statement as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. All kinds of contradictory news

along the coset, so as to be ready to meet any attempt to land troops from the United States. Thousands of men are reported to be enlisting in the volunteer battalions throughserved in the Spanish regular army, they are expected to prove very valuable to the defense of the island.

river. The Texans fortified it when the Mexican army attacked them and in it they made a gallant battle, but one in which overwhelming numbers won the victory. On March 6, 1836, Santa Anna's army broke down their barricade and massacred the garrison, leaving none to tell the tale.

Many stories of bravery are related regarding this dreadful battle, in which the defenders of the church cold their lives dearly and slew or wounded eight to one of their assailants before the last of their own tumber was overcome, and Crockett's dar-incompanies.

at their posts and await the orders of their chiefs.

If the alarm comes at night, Principe, Cabanas and Morro castle, instead of hoisting red flags, as will be the case if the alarm occurs in day time, will display red lights.

The vigilants and forces of the public order, policemen and police agents, if the red lights are hoisted, will promity notify the inhabitants of the city in the best manner possible to bring about the ends desired.

Street cars and omnibuses can give great assistance in the rapid concentration of troops at threatened points, and they will patriotically facilitate the work in every manner possible.

manner possible. FAIL TO TREAT WITH INSURGENTS.

The commission of the colonial government which went to confer with the in-surgent government has not returned and even in government and political circles here it is admitted that the efforts of the commission to bring about a settlement of peace have proved a failure. Jose M. Delvalle, the proprietor of a magnificent central plantation at Mapos, in the District of Sancti tion at Mapos, in the District of Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, Modesta Amulli, a railroat employe, and Azturo Chalu ami Jose Marille, prominent citizens, with some Spanish artiller; captains and various other people of that district, have joined the insurgents. Senor Delvalle has been appointed a colonel in the insurgent

army.

General Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field, when last heard from, was traveling from Trinidad to Sancti trochs from which place he was to go to Manzanillos and Santiago de Cuba, inspect-ing the forts and other fortifications. From Santiago de Cuba, it is said, General Pando is going to visit all the ports on the north coast of the island, as far as Nuevitas. He

The life of foreign newspaper correspondents in this city at present is far from be ing enviable. The recent expulsion of Mr. Ackers, the correspondent of the London Times, has caused more and more ill-feeling against correspondents among the masses if not in the more enlightened circles. However, it is generally admitted that the gov-ernment is doing everything possible to pro-tect the foreigners who remain here, Ameri-cans included, but the authorities may not attacks on certain persons.

MUCH SUBDUED EXCITEMENT. The excitement caused by the recent de rhe excitement causes by the record to velopments in the political situation is very great, but of the subdued kind. In other words the people may not be dolog much, but they are thinking a great deal, and are determined to make as stiff a fight as pos-

sible and they feel very bitterly towards the foreign newspaper men in consequence.

Correspondents are not allowed to obtain any information regarding the military and naval movements and it is not wise for them to ask any questions. The quiet maintained by the people under the circumstances is astonishing to all those who understand the Spanish character, and the only explanation which they can furnish is that the Spaniards are saving up their anger and bate for the explosion which will occur when the United States troops land. The Spaniards have no doubt of the result of the fighting. They are dreaming day and right of victory and are waiting anxiously for news of the de-feat of the United States naval forces by the

Spanish fleet.

News from Mexico and the Spanish-American republics is also awaited here, it being believed in certain quarters that as-sistance is coming from those directions in some shape or another. On the other hand the Americans here are looking forward to the day when Spanish misrule in this island will be ended forever, when the stars and stripes will float over this unhappy land and the red flag of Spain is hauled down for-

ever. It is announced from Cayo Frances, near Caldbaren, that two United States monitors captured two schooners loaded with coal, but discovering that they were German esse's they were released.

Dispatches from Matanzas say an Ameri can torpedo destroyer his twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time it is added six shots were fired at it and it

ITALIAN CRUISER ARRIVES. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan or-rived here on Saturday. Its band played the Spanish national hymn and the forts and Spanish war ships an wered, their bands playing the Italian national hymn. Salutes were exchanged. Local newspapers publish what they believe to be names of vessels comprising the United States blockading fleet, and incidentally they refer to the Dauntless, now the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, which gave the Spaniards so much trouble, it is asserted, by landing filibustering expeditions on the coasts of

Cuba.
The Spanish gunboat Ligera, it is annot far from Matanzas, an American torpedo not far from Matanzas, an American torpedo boat destroyer which opened fire on the Spanish war ship. The gunboat, it is added, answered with eleven shots. It is stated the American destroyer was damaged and re-treated. The Spanish steamer Mootserrat, from Caliz on April 10, via Las Palmas on April 13, for Havana, has arrived safely, it is announced, at Cicrinegas. If had on board

is announced, at Cierduegas. If had on board \$2,000,000 in silver and a quantity of ammunition. It is commanded by Captain Dechamm and is of 2,583 tres.

It is officially announced that the insurgent brigadier general, Massee, has been authorized to form a division of natives to fight against the United States troops. The Spanish officials say that the insurgent leader, Juan Delgado, with evention of his followers, has been killed near Caeno.

The situation here today is one of expectation and quiet, patriotic enthusiasm combined

ON COAST with a desire upon the part of the Spanish ARRANGES MINING EXHIBIT CONFERRING WITH THE CUBANS.

General Miles Takes Counsel with Representatives of the Island. WASHINGTON, April 27 Another con-ference has been held between General Miles, commanding the United States forces, SPANISH PREPARING TO DEFEND CUBA and representatives of the Cuban civil and military authorities. The fatter included Senor Quesada, charge d'flaires of the Cuban legation; Brigadier General Nunez and Lieu-tenent Artiago of the Quian army. Lieutenant Artiago has seen seventeen months service in the field and Deneral Nunez has an intimate knowledge of all the ports of Cuba, having directed the movements of all filibustering parties. The conference brought about a full discussion of the plans of cooperation between the United States and Cuban forces. The details of this co-operation Cuben forces. The details of this co-operation and reports that the structure secrecy. The exploit of Lieutenant Rowan in landing near Santiago has been known for several days to both the United States and If enything is definitely known regarding the naval movements of Spain the matter is kept a profound exerct.

The Spenish troops throughout the island have been concentrated at different points along the const. So as to be ready to meet landing at Sontiago and Sagua, two points. landing at Soutlago and Sagua, two points on the Cuban coast, one north and one south, respectively, with a view of effecting junctures with both General Gomez and General Garcia. Now that Lieutenant Rowan these states will have exhibits of Alaska

can muster 30,000 men, and that they will the doctor, and he says that state is col-make a strong forward movement on Havana lecting the finest mineral exhibit that has

sarily unofficial in character, owing to the unrecognized status of the Cubans. Now, Cuban army and of belligerency, and that the de jure recognition should follow. While these hopes are renewed in Cuban circles, it cannot be learned that the administration has modified its attitude against recog-

nition of any character.

In the event of Cuban recognition it is probable that President Palma of the Cuban junta will be the first minister accredited from Cuba with Senor Quesada as charge at Washington and Secor Albertini as first secretary. President Palms spends most of his time in New York, leaving Senor Quesada in active charge here.

FUNDS TO EQUIP THE MILITIAL Private Purses Supply Deficiency in South Dakets. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 27.—(Special.)

-The news from Washington that the president had called on South Dakota for seven troops of cavalry was received with dismay Spiritus, on his way to the Jucaro Moron by the members of the state militia, who feared that this meant they would not be called into the service. Last night, however, a dispatch was received which changed the quota for this state to a regiment of infantry. This news was received with the greatest of enthusiasm by the members of the various companies, which are now recruiting up to the limit. Arrivals of state troops are expected tomarrow. The fund of \$30,000 which Governor Lee is raising for equipping and maintaining the troops before of \$30,000 which Governor Lee is raising for equipping and maintaining the troops before they receive marching orders is growing. It was ctarted in this city with \$6,000, and there is no doubt that it will be raised. The companies at Yankton. Aberdeen, Flandreau and Sloux Falls are now full, and the end of this week will see the full quota raised, with hundreds anxious to enlist who

cannot be taken, except on the failure those now in to pass the examination. D. L. McKinney, B. H. Lien and George Schlos er were chosen a committee by the Business Mens' league to chose a suitable site for the encompment of the soldier during their stay in Sloux Falls.

N. A. Butterfield of Montrose is now here raising a troop of cavalry. It will be made up of citizens of Minnehaha and McCook counties, and hopes to be sent to the front. E. T. Cressey, known all over South Dakota as "Elder" Cressey, has tendered his services to Governor Lee as chaplain of the South Dakota regiment. Mr. Cressey was a private in the Second Minnesota infantry and had four brothers and a father in the Union army. Mr. Cressey was formerly assistant librar'an of the senate. He is now delivering illustrated lectures on the famous battles of the civil war. Company B is expecting its tents and ac-

coutrements from Pierre tomorrow, and it will go into camp at once.

MANY ARE ANXIOUS TO ENLIST. More Applications Than Needed in

South Dakota. HURON, S. D., April 27 .- (Special.)-Men came in yesterday and today from all parts of the county to enlist in company G, First regiment, and Captain Cooper, with his aides, find plenty of business along this line. The company now has more men than required, but none who are physically able and otherwise fitted for military service are re-fused. Governor Lee was here in consultafused. Governor Lee was here in consulta-tion with Chaplain Daley, Capta'n Cooper and others relative to military affairs. He will not hesitate to call a special session of the legislature if secessary to provide proper equipment for the troops asked for from this state. He is determined that nothing shall be lacking, and South Dakota soldiers will go to the troops as well equipped soldiers will go to the front as well equipped and drilled as those from any state in the union. Squads of enlisted men may be seen at any hour of the day, drilling and practicing mili-tary tactics. Flags float from the city hall, government offices, business houses and pri-

ELEVEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Twisted Iron and Hole in the Ground All that Remains of Plant. SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Apri 27.-It is now known that eleven people were killed in last night's explosion at the Fanta Cruz powder works. All that remains to tell of the gun ectton plan is some twisted two and a large hole in the ground, made by nitroglycerine. Besides those killed by the explosion, an employe ramed De Cosa, who had suffered from heast disease, dropped dead at his home as a fesult of the shock. H. Cosnolly had his ribe broken. It is thought that a young man named Miller was killed, as his horse, with both eyes blown out, was found where he left the animal. There were two others of the name of Miller who were in the list of killed. The bodies of these killed, with the exception of Gillerso are unrecoprizable, having been frightfully managled. H. C. Cutter, who was thought to have escaped, is not to be found among the dead. night's explosion at the Eanta Cruz powder

Iowa Soldiers Have Menales. DES MOINES, April 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Measles broke out in company A, Fourth regiment, of Mason City, at Camp McKinley last night and the whole company has been quarantined. Surgeon Matthews is confident the disease will spread no further.

One Feature of the Great Show that Will Exceed Expectations.

COMMISSIONER DAY'S TRIP A SUCCESS

Western States Preparing to Make Wonderful Display of All Sorts of Minerals at the Exposition.

Dr. David T. Day, mining commissioner for the exposition, has returned from a trip through the northern mining states of the arrangements for a comprehensive and ex-from now on. They say that municipal cellent mineral exhibit are very complete, securities are not in demand, as money is excellence of their exhibits and both are vieing with Californ's to show an Alaska General Garcia. Now that Lieutemant Rowan is on his way to effect a juncture at Santiago, it is not improbable that another juncture will be made by way of Sagua. The first purpose of these movements, it is understood, will bring about a full equipment of insurgent forces, rather than to secure a joint movement between them and the United States troops.

It is said that Gomez and Garcia together can muster 30,000 men, and that they will the doctor, and he gave that state is col-

make a strong forward movement on Havana as soon as they have arms, ammunition and medical supplies. The latter, and particularly quinine, is said to be greatly needed. The understanding among those best acquainted with the plans of co-operation is that the Cuban forces will advance on Havana and make a isnd siege in co-operation with the blockade now in progress by the United States war ship.

Confident hopes were expressed today in high Cuban circles that recognition would be granted within the next two weeks One of the first effects of this, it is said, would be to give the Cubans an official status at Washington, instead of their present unofficial status. Conferences had with General Miles and other officials are being productive of important results, and yet they are neces-

of important results, and yet they are neces-sarily unofficial in character, owing to the lent manner in everything except live stock. Dr. Day attributes a very large share of the credit for this condition to the report made by however, that Gomez and Garcia ace being recognized as material factors in the contest and are being treated with by the War department as beiligerents, is being urged Mrs. Shute stirred up the people in the most as warranting formal recognition. It is eaid effective manner after her return, and, as a the co-operation already established is a result. Dr. Day says he found that every-recognition of the defacto existence of the body is working with might and main to have the state represented in the best possi-ble manner. Mining Commissioner Lee assured Dr. Day that the Colorado mineral exhibit will be the best the state has ever made, and will include a collection of crystalized gold, valued at from \$30,000 to \$40,000, which has never been shown before. Dr. Day expresses the greatest satisfaction

mining exhibit of the exposition will be all

His Chinese Held Up and He Himself is in Jail.

W. B. Howell, assistant secretary of the Treasury department, wired President Wattles that the collector at Port Townsend had received a telegram from Wong Chin Foo, the Chinese commissioner of the exposition, stating that he (Foo) would not receive the fifty-four Chinamen who arrived at Port Townsend early this week. Secretary

party and if the Chinamen should be returned to their native land.

Following this telegram President Wattles received a wire from C. A. Souther, a ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in Chicago, to the effect that Foo had wired the collector at Port Townsend to admit the Chinamen. The telegram send to admit the Chinamen. The telegram stated that the money in payment of the law from here is being sold along the hay from here is being sold along also stated that the money in payment of the space on the exposition grounds would the coast for \$17 and \$18 a ton. that the Chinamen should be admitted.

There is also quite a demand for oats and other cereals, but not to equal the demand for hay and corn. As the entire grain crop that the Chinamen should be admitted. Although no reference was made to the fact in any of this telegraphic correspondence. It is known that Foo is in jail in Chicago on account of an encounter with an

chicago on account of an encounter with an attorney is a court room while court was in sersion, both Foo and the attorney being sent to jail for contempt of court.

No action whatever has been taken in the matter by the exposition authorities, and President Wattles says he will not become mixed up in the affair in any way, but wil let the Chicese commissioner and his back ers adjust their own troubles.

Special Commissioner R. W. Richardson has returned from a trip to California in the interest of the exposition. He reports exposition matters in favorable condition in the northern part of the state with a good min-eral exhibit assured. The southern part of the state has long been making energetic preparations for a fine exhibit of its products, but the northern section has been back ward and apathetic. Governor Budd assured Mr. Richardson that he would appoint a com mission of energetic and prominent men early next week and M. H. DeYoung, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Secre-tary Filcher of the State Board of Trade have given their personal assurance that Call fornia will make a first-class mineral exhibit. Mr. Richardson says there is no question but that California will be represented in highly creditable manner.

Place for Geddes. WASHINGTON, April 26.-(Special Telegram.)-At a meeting of the government board last night in charge of the Omaha exposition W. M. Geddes of Grand Island was elected disbursing officer for the government, providing such office is deemed neces-sary by the Treasury department. The board also considered the feasibility of asking congress to set aside the surplus from the Nashville exposition for use at Omaha. The question of unloading a large lens, weighing ten tons, at the Government building was also taken up and it was decided that in the event a track could not be built

The exhibit of the land office at the Omahi Exposition will be shipped tomorrow. Exhibitors Preparing Booths. The number of exhibitors who have com-

menced the erection of the booths in the

into the building a platform would have to be

erected from the building to the end of the

main buildings is constantly increasing. The floors of all the buildings are marked with white lines showing the outlines of the spaces, and each space is marked with the exhibitor's number.

The Rock Island and the Cotton Belt railways and the state of Montana have com-menced erecting their booths in the Agri-cultural building, and the Armour Packing company is at work on its booth in the

company is at work Manufactures building. DOINGS AROUND THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Moores Makes Some Temporary

demonstration in honor of the departing

them until their return. The resignation of W. D. Stockham leaves a vacant clerkship in the office of the Board of Public Works. Mayor Moores will appoint Captain J. W.

Thompson of the Seventh ward to the posi-tion. Captain Thompson is an old soldier, and is endorsed by a number of prominent members of the local veterans' organization

Kick from Bond Buyers. City Treasurer Edwards bas received a letter from Spitzer & Co. of Toledo relative to recent sales of bonds to Hayen & Sons, in which the action of the city is somewhat vigorously criticised. The brokers contend that the city authorities showed very bad judgment in not accepting a bid of par with accrued interest for the \$300,000 refunding bonds, and also, in selling anything at all to the Chicago firm. They declare that it will only be a short time when the city will be unable to float 4 per cent bonds at any price, and that when the circumstances were considered the bid of par was much better than bonds are liable to bring very tight on account of the prospective issues of government bonds. From government bonds for 136 to 116%, and municipal securities are simply not wanted at any price. The city of Toledo has \$90,000 in 4 per cent school bonds that it is unable to sell, and other cities are having the same experience. it is unable to sen, and having the same experience.

City Will Pay the Cost. One of the ordinances passed by the city council will knock a few bricks out of the municipal treasury if it is carried into effect, This is the ordinance that provides for paving Thirty-second avenue from Lincoln avcome to Dorcas street. This district extends along the west eide of Hanscom park from

the end of the present pavement south, and according to the previous decisions of the supreme court it will be impossible to assees the tax against the abutting property.

If the street is paved as prapased the property owners will get a pavement for nothing and the cost will have to be paid out of the public treasury.

Protest Against the Grade. filed a protest against the proposed grading of Hickory street from Second to Fifth streets. They allege that the proposed grade contemplates a cut of forty-three feet at Fifth street and eight feet at Fourth street, thus making the adjacent lots practically inaccessible. They also contend that the conditions are such that the grading of Hick-

street is also brought to grade. GRAIN GOES TO CALIFORNIA. Corn, Wheat, Oats and Hay Are Tak-

ing a Westward Course. The movement of Nebraska grain to the cedented demand for cereals in that state county and in every city and town The excitement and the consequent movement of to start a subscription for such work with state troops are sufficient to obscure what \$25." grain men and the freight traffic officials of the railroads regard as a sensational novelty.

out of Nebraska over the Union Pacific railroad alone over 200 cars of corn destined for California points. In most cases the farmwong Chin Foo is in Trouble.

His Chinese Held Up and He Himself a good rate out of the transportation of the

Howell asked if Foo was the responsible hay have already been shipped out of Neparty and if the Chinamen should be re-

of California is said to have been ruined through drought, the demand for Nebraska grain, which has almost wholly gone east-Pacific coast, is likely to continue for some time. The shortage forms a great loss to California, but it's the means of putting many dollars in the pockets of the Nebraska

Stiff Rates for Hauling Soldiers. General Passenger Agent Buchanan of the Elkhorn, and Assistant General Passenger Agent Smith of the B. & M. are in attendance at the meeting of the Western Pas senger association in Chicago. The meeting has been called for the purpose of securing an agreement among all western lines to hold up the rates on the movement of militia from the various western states to points

designated by the government.

An agreement to maintain the rates to the minimum limit of 2 cents per passenger per mile in the territory east of the Missour river has already been reached, and the indications are good that an even higher minimum limit will be fixed for the movement of the troops in the states west of the Missouri river. When it is recalled that of the government troops hauled southward and eastwar troops week, were moved at rates as low as 6, 5 and even 4 cents per car per mile, a car being equivalent to fifty soldiers, it looks as though the present agreement to advance the rates for the transportation of the state troops was made for the purpose of evening At a rate of 2 cents per soldier per mile it will cost from a third to half as much to move one soldier one mile over a western line this week as it did to move fifty soldiers

one mile over the same lines one week ago. Railway Notes and Personals. General Manderson went to Lincoln yester day morning.

Mrs. Edward Dickinson left for the east General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington returned from the western part of the state last night. General Superintendent Stewart and sev eral other officials of the Omeha arrived in the city yesterday from St. Paul.

The railroad men are not lacking in patriotism. Every engine that pulls into the Union depot is decorated with flags and colors. N. J. Murphy, an engineer in the em-

smashed on Tuesday while making a coupling. L. P. Sheldon, superintendent of telegraph of the Missouri Pacific railroad, is in Omaha

today arranging for the telegraph service in the new office of that company, at Fourteenth and Douglas streets, and telegraph facilities in the terminals to be erected at the exposition grounds. Assistant General Passenger Agent Mann of the Eikhorn has returned from a pleasant trip in the Black Hills of South Dakota. He is of the opinion that the war scare will

Appointments.

The preparations for participation in the demonstration in honor of the departing Duaha militia companies left room for little Duaha militia companies left room for little property. He is of the opinion that the war scare will be depended in the season of the departing their vacations at the season to Hot Springs, S. D., and other western resorts. Omaha militia companies left room for little other business at the city offices. About the only business transacted was the appointment by Mayor Moores of Scott McWilliams and Denver will be delivered to that road ment by Mayor Moores of Scott McWilliams and Denver will be delivered to that road on Saturday, and will go through here for the first time on Sunday. It will include a buffet and library car on each train, somethis company. The appointment is made temporary, as the mayor and council have ordered that the positions of all employes who resign to enlist shall be held open for all be new.

Springs, S. D., and other western resorts.

Navy—Lieutenant T. H. Stevens, to be lieutenent commander.

Columbia is at Boston.

BOSTON, April 27.—The cruiser Columbia was sighted at the lower harbor this morning. It steamed up to within ten miles of Boston light and took up a position about ten miles east of Telegraph hill signal, where it remained during the forencon.

Something the Hands of Mothers and Wives Can Do for Soldiers.

RELIEF COMES WITHIN HER SPHERE

General Manderson Makes a Suggest tion that Nebrasku Take the , Lead in Organizing a Very Necessary Adjunct.

General Charles F. Manderson of this city has made the suggestion that the state of Nebraska should take the lead in the crganization of the work of relief by women during the war. His suggestion is embodled in the following interview with a Bee reporter:

"Whatever may have been our opinions regarding the Cuban question we are all for war when it is once begun. I hope that full preparation can be made for the war. I hope to see the first call for volunteers for 125,000 men fully answered, and trust that our army may go right over to Cuba and take possession of it as soon as possible. The mistake of the civil war was that the first call was not for a sufficient number of men.

"In preparing for the war there is no more important branch that we need look after than the work of relief. The work of supplying the soldlers with food and rat-ment, with medical supplies, with those delicacles that may not be handled by the quartermaster of the army but that will greatly cheer and aid the soldiers, all this work is one that will have to be looked after, During the civil war most efficient service was rendered by the Woman's Relief corps in various cities. The women turned out and worked hard. They fed the troops passing through their The property owners in the vicinity have troops passing through their lied a protest against the proposed grading home tawns on the way to the front. They sewed clothing and bandages for the men. In Cincinnati they held a great fair for the aid of such work. In Philadelphia he Cooper's Union, which was supported by the women of that city, will long be remembered as one of the great

charities of the war.
"Now there will undoubtedly be a demand for just this kind of work, and I fear plenty of it. It is a subject I have not yet seen ory street will be valueless unless Fifth of it. It is a subject I have not yet seen touched on by any paper, magazine or other institution. It occurs to me that it would be a splendid thing if the first Woman's Relief corps for this war with Spain should be organized by the women of Nebraska. By calling together the women of the state for The movement of Nebraska grain to the state of California to relieve the unprestate organization and committees in every continues to be the most no:eworthy fact in has an opportunity to do much for the good railway and grain circles. Not even the war of the public and at the same time reflect

ROSTER OF THE THURSTON RIFLES. During the fortnight there has moved Names of Officers and Men Who Are

Now in the Ranks. The third sergeant and a corporal of the Thurston Rifles have not been appointed yet. The rester so far completed is as follows: W. C. Taylor, captain.

Lee Forby, first lieutenant.
Will Stockham, second lieutenant.
C. M. Richards, first sergeant. John T. Buchavan, second sergeant.

Jessie M. Thompeett, fourth sergeant.

Fred Fisher, fifth sargeant
Garrett F. Coleman, quartermaster sergeant. Corporals: Joseph A. Lilly, Harold R.

Williams, William L. Bachr.
Musicians: William L. Buxter, James Wirt Thompson. Privates: James A. Godfrey, G. Wagock, William C. McKell, Mumaugh, Martin O. Legg, The Hawkins, Samuel F. Shannon, Everett Brown, William I. Malope, Guernsey Anderson, William B. Hall, Charles Sheeler, Charles C. Wearne, Maurice Sheeler, Charles C. Wearne, Maurice E. Eldridge, Frank E. Bliss, Warner C. Field, Oliver W. Auch Moedy, Harry E. Harrison, Francis E. Hanson, J. Arthur Tillson, Charles Pegan, Hans C. Hansen, Maynard E. Sayles, Charles M. Richards, George H. Axford, David O. Barnell, Albert Krug, Harry T. Whitman, Charles F. Wille, Charles August Arderson, Guy Douglas Soloman, George B. Scrambling, Daniel Burr Jones, William J. Koopman, Chalmers F. Hacken-burg, Victor H. Mucnecke, Herry M. Cross, Arthur B. Stokes, Patrick J. White, Herbert B. Taylor, George L. Fisher, Clyde P. Ratekin, Charles M. Primeau, Ralph L. De-

liam F. Assenheimer, Charles C. Roberts. ROSTER OF THE OMAHA GUARDS.

Long, Fred L. Green, Mortimer B. Hum-phrey, Lloyd O. Erion, Robert W. Gillespie, Louis Knutson, jr., Claude L. DeLong, Wil-

List of the Officers and Privates Now in the Ranks. Following is the roster of the Omaha Guards as the company now stands:

H. B. Mulford, captain. Charles H. Wilcon, first lieutenant. A. P. Cone, second lieutenant. Eli Hodgins, first sergeant. Hodgins, first sergeant. John G. Lund, second sergeant. O. G. Osborue, third sergeaut. B. E. McCague, fourth sergoant.

W. E. Wood, quartermaster sergeant ser-Corporals—G. H. Conant, H. E. Uttley, H. B. Kinney, C. N. Foxbes. Musicians—Ben W. Colton, J. P. Eskildson. Privates-A. J. Dutcher, C. G. Campbell P. E. Epeneter, James Allen, Walter P. Conklin, J. C. Arnout, Alfred Francis, A. G. Rocheford, Robert Ross, Frank, O. Falis George E. Winslade, H. M. Sinnott, James A. C. Kennedy, W. S. Adams, Hugh M. Packard, Peter Peterson, William Newton, Alonzo P. Tinker, R. E. Wilcox, Burt Osborne, Henry Rosenthal, Roscoe Homan P. A. Freeman, L. L. Hamlin, J. C. Mathieson, M. H. Burnham, B. L. Kemper, W. A. Peake, Robert Hays, G. B. Stearns, E. F. Philbrook, G. E. Kinney, T. N. Denman, H. O. Steele, Will Free, Frack W. Engler, F. M. Hultman, W. W. Keefe, E. S. Chadwick, Alonzo Lambert, Robert M. Marke, Eugene Turcot, Max Morrison, W. Storra

Bowen, George L. Horn, Jack Sharp, G. F. Stoney, W. N. Barpum, Frank Newcomb, R. L. Shepard. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

One Nebraska Man Comes in for & Land Office. WASHINGOTON, April 27.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate; Henry L. Hershey, to be collector of internal revenue, Ninth district of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Wescott, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Eighth district; William R. Bates, marshal for the Eastern district of Michigan; William D. Gordon, et-

torney for the Eastern district of Michigan. Postmaster-George D. Metzger, at Daven-Registers of Land Office-Francis M. Reth-bun, McCook, Neb.; James King, Boise, Idaho.

Idaho.
Indian Agents—Warden H. Reid of Michigan, Cheyenne River agency, S. D.; Daniel C. Miles of Massachusetts, Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Oklahoma.
War—Captain Rudolph C. Ebert, assistant surgeon, to be major and surgeon; First Lieutenant W. O. Clark, Twelfth infantry, to be captain; Second Lieutenant George G. Gatley, Fifth artillery, to be first lieutenant. Navy—Lieutenant T. H. Stevens, to be lieutenent commander.