

## FREE AND INDEPENDENT

### SO SAYS THE UPPER BRANCH OF CONGRESS.

The Vote was 67 to 21 on the Final Resolution-Test Vote on Turpie's Amendment 51 to 31--Senate Feels its Responsibility.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the western hemisphere, and furled forever.

Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the gem of the Antilles, "the fairest land the sun ever shone upon."

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic," was the shibboleth of the senate throughout the hour of debate which ended tonight. While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just as easy to say that it was not final. Notes of discord—almost foreboding in their tone—were sounded.

This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be taken as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

The Davison resolutions—those reported to the committee on foreign relations amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba—were passed by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled even in the senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant.

Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specific instances, to fifteen minutes, every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views.

SENATOR WHITE'S EFFORT.

Before the voting had actually begun—after 7 o'clock p. m.—the great speech of the day had been made by Mr. White of California, who has been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort, and attracted profound attention from every auditor.

No less than twenty-five senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turpie of Indiana, providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber for many historic debates was one of inconceivable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled approximately to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the senate, save one, Mr. Walthall of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair and would therefore release him in order that he might vote.

GATHERING OF GREAT MEN.

In the semi-circle around the back of the senators' desks were seated and standing men many of whose names are household words throughout the length and breadth of the land. Over all were floods of electric light softening the multi-colored robes in which were lined the arms of the forty-five sovereign states of the union.

The test vote, quite naturally, was on the amendment offered by Mr. Turpie recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic, as provided by the majority of fourteen, the vote being 51 to 37. By political parties the vote was cast as follows:

Yeas—Republicans, 11; democrats, 28; populists, 7; silver republicans, 18. Nays—Republicans, 2; democrats, 5. Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that upon the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows:

Yeas—Republicans, 19; democrats, 31; populists, 7; silver republicans, 6. Total, 63.

Nays—Republicans, 19; democrats, 2. Total, 21.

## DAVIS-TURPIE RESOLUTION

### Recognizing the Cuban Republic Passes the Senate.

The senate of the United States, by a vote of 67 to 21, has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and authorized to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

## TO TAKE HAVANA BY LAND.

### Fear of Mines the Reason—Blockade and a Land Siege.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—The navy department people have been busy considering the plan of operations in the Cuban campaign. It is indicated that after the troops are landed, the navy will make a concerted attack on the principal ports and blockade the harbors.

The navy department has accumulated much information in regard to the fortifications at Havana. The new battery of Morro castle is rather formidable, the largest gun being of twelve-inch caliber. The great menace to vessels which may attack Havana is the submarine mines, regarding the power of which this government has already had such a terrible experience.

There is some doubt as to whether Havana will be shelled by the navy. The foreign interests at that place may render it inadvisable and improper, but the naval authorities expect no trouble in silencing the fortifications.

In making attacks on the land forces, it has been deemed proper to conduct such operations while under steam and at night in order that the return fire may be minimized in its effects. It is desirable, of course, to avoid as much damage to the vessels as possible, since the demolition of plating, while not rendering a vessel entirely useless, would necessitate expensive and time-consuming repairs.

The department has purchased the ship Junata, which will be converted into a repair ship and assigned to the North Atlantic fleet with the flying squadron. This has been deemed absolutely necessary, if the efficiency of warships is to be maintained.

The new ammunition hoists and other apparatus lately incorporated on board the battleship Texas have been found to work to good satisfaction. While at the flying squadron during the past day or two, the turrets and guns of the ship were practically tested. The results are shown in an enthusiastic dispatch which Captain Phillips has sent to Secretary Long. It is as follows:

"Texas is now ready to tackle anything. Haessler's system complete success. Time from fire to fire, two minutes sixteen seconds."

The system referred to is that invented by Lieutenant Haessler. The remarkable quick time in which the big guns of this vessel were fired may be appreciated by the fact that the old system did not permit the firing of these large weapons in less than ten minutes in every eight minutes. Within one hour it will now be possible to fire four eight-inch guns.

The president has allotted \$20,000 from the emergency fund to the army medical department at the solicitation of Surgeon General Storer. The sum was announced in the purchase of medical furniture for surgeons, for the hospitals, surgical chests and instruments, blankets, mattresses and hospital supplies.

Miss Long, eldest daughter of the secretary of the navy, who several months since decided to give up the allurements of Washington society and go to Baltimore for the purpose of taking a course of study in medicine at the Johns Hopkins institute in Baltimore, has announced to her friends her intention of volunteering her services as nurse in the event of war.

## WALL STREET CRACK REGIMENT

### Will Enlist Their Employees and Furnish Cash.

New York, April 18.—Washington E. Conner, one time spokesman for Jay Gould and today watch dog of the vast Gould interests, is at the head of a Wall street movement in conjunction with Theodore W. Myers, ex-comptroller of New York and one of the most influential brokers in the "street," to form a regiment of the United States army.

Already \$100,000 is pledged for the use of the regiment, and more than 1,000 men, comprising brokers, bankers, clerks and others, are ready to enlist. The call has been unanimous in the field fully equipped and officered. Its officers will be experienced men, familiar with the tactics of battle. Some of them are at present members of the national guard, others have served their terms in the citizen soldiery and are ready to go in again.

"This is business," said Mr. Conner. "We have been watching the trend of events, and we see that the time has arrived when the plowshare must be welded into the sword and the dust of commerce give way to the strife of battle. The men who can hold their own in the fierce strife of Wall street are sure to give a good account of themselves in the field. The response to the call has been unanimous since short time that we could see how easy it would have been to raise several times the amount of money we shall need. We can produce the regiment, fully equipped and drilled, in thirty days."

## MOB U. S. CONSULATE.

### Spanish Rabble Becomes Unmanageable at Malaga.

Malaga, Spain, April 18.—There was a serious disturbance here, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate.

Stones were thrown and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the streets. The prefect was summoned and he addressed the mob, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order.

Afterward the streets were patrolled by gendarmes. The excitement continues.

## COURIER COMES FROM CUBANS

### His Partner Killed by Spaniards while on the Route.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 18.—A courier bearing important dispatches from General Calixto Garcia to General Palma, at Washington has arrived at Port Antonio, and was sent forward immediately.

The dispatches are said to disclose the attitude of the insurgents toward the Spanish propositions and to contain offers and plans of co-operation with the American forces.

Another courier was killed at Criston, near Santiago. His dispatches are in the possession of the Spanish.

## OUR TROOPS ON THE MOVE

### STANDING ARMY TAKEN TO SOUTHERN COAST.

Preparing for Hostilities—Men will Become Acclimated—Where the Regiments will be Mobilized—Miles in Command.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Decidedly the most warlike step taken by the department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated, when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of six regiments of cavalry, twenty-two regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at Tampa, seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized and the movement is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked upon by the president and his advisers.

The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical climate, has been under consideration by the president and his cabinet for some time. It was not until now, however, that the president, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking the step.

When Secretary Alger returned from the cabinet meeting he at once called the chief of staff, the adjutant general and Adjutant General Corbin and acquainted them with the result of the cabinet's deliberations.

There were hurried consultations in which the quartermaster general, who has the charge of the transportation of the troops, the commissary general, who looks after their subsistence, and representatives in Washington of various railroads running to the south participated. The orders, as finally given, contemplate the movement of troops to the places indicated as follows:

To Chickamauga battlefield: The First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

To New Orleans: The First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry.

To Mobile: The Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second regiments of infantry.

To Tampa: The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first regiments of infantry.

The heavy batteries of artillery in each of the five regiments mentioned will remain at their present posts.

## PROPOSALS FOR STEAMERS.

The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have not been recruited to their full strength and, in addition, are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites for service, and, therefore, are not included in today's orders.

The department has so distributed the twenty-two regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transport to Cuba.

Proposals have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work.

Instructions to the commanding officers of the regiments ordered to move were sent to assemble at the places they are put into effect as soon as possible.

The railroad facilities, the officials say, are more than ample to meet the demands of the occasion, and no trouble will be experienced in mobilizing this large body of men at the places designated within a reasonable space of time.

A copy of the order was sent to the commanding generals of the following departments: The department of the gulf, Atlanta, Ga.; the department of Colorado, Denver, Colo.; the department of California, San Francisco; the department of Missouri, Omaha; the department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.; the department of the lakes, Chicago.

COMMANDERS SELECTED.

Secretary Alger also selected the commanders of the divisions of the army were sent to assemble at the places named, all of whom are well known for their service in the military branch of the government.

For the division at New Orleans, Brigadier General W. B. Shafter, now at San Francisco, command of the department of California, was designated; for that at Tampa, Brigadier General J. F. Wade, now in command of the department of the Dakotas at St. Paul, Minn.; for Mobile, Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger, who is on duty in command of the department of the Gulf at Omaha, while for the post at Chickamauga, Major General J. R. Brooks, in command of the department of the lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, was chosen.

These officers have authority to take with them to their new commands their entire staff of officers and a quartermaster. These latter, however, presumably, will proceed to their prospective assignments for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for camp grounds and many other requirements incident to the presence and operations of an army.

It is expected that short notice advertisements, inviting proposals for all camp accessories and grounds, will be issued in the local newspapers, with a view to having everything in readiness for the army when it arrives.

## GENERAL MILES IN COMMAND.

The command of the army will devolve upon Major General Nelson A. Miles, who is now at the head of the military branch of the government. His temporary headquarters, it is said, will probably be at Atlanta, where General Graham, who has command of the department of the gulf, is now located.

General Miles' permanent headquarters will depend entirely upon the exigencies of the situation and the developments of the campaign. He will leave the city soon for his new duties.

Three regiments of infantry and four

of cavalry are not included in the mobilization orders, for the reason that they are either a great distance from the center of operations or are needed in the section of the country in which they are located, or are in a location where they can be readily summoned.

## U. S. TO BUY A HUNDRED TUGS

### To Transport Troops to Cuba—Must all be Iron Vessels.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The naval board on auxiliary cruisers was empowered to purchase tugs, yachts and steamships to be used in the Atlantic coast defense. About 100 vessels will be required to make up the fleet.

The members of the board say that only vessels built of steel or iron will be acceptable. The vessels that will be converted into armed cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and gunboats for coast defense according to the members of the board, have been practically selected, and if war is declared will be placed at the disposal of the government at a few hours' notice.

The Reading railroad has six ocean-going steam tugs that could be pressed into service immediately if required. Several coastwise vessels that are capable of being converted into swift armed cruisers have also been picked out, as well as several fleet steam yachts.

To get together 100 vessels of this kind, in addition to the regular auxiliary fleet, herculean as the task appears, will be, according to members of the board, a comparatively easy matter.

The navy department is making arrangements for the delivery of the cruiser Nictitoy, purchased from Brazil, from Rio to the United States, and several cable dispatches have passed between the two governments.

Some difficulty has been encountered on account of the danger that the cruiser might be intercepted by the Spanish on her way to northern waters. It is now planned to have the vessel keep near the coast as far north as Panama, where an American vessel may be sent to meet her and offer protection for the remainder of the trip.

## MILES ORDERED THEM OUT.

### A Copy of the Order—What the Troops Must Do.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Commanding General, Department of Missouri, Omaha: With the approval of the secretary of war the following regiments of cavalry and light batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at their present stations, and will be ordered to proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga. All the light batteries of the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry. The following regiments of infantry are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to proceed to New Orleans: The First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth. To Mobile, Ala.—Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second. To Tampa, Fla.—Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first. The commanding general, department of the Colorado, will detail a company of the Fifteenth infantry to proceed to Fort Wingate and take station at that post. At posts from which the above regiments are relieved an officer and a detail of two men from each company will be left in charge of the post. All transportation will accompany the troops. The necessities of the post from which all public property is withdrawn will be provided by the quartermaster's department. Troops will be provided with thirty days' rations and necessary camp equipment. You will give the necessary orders for the execution of the movements of the troops in your department as indicated above. Acknowledge. By command of Major General Miles.

## SQUADRON WORKS WELL.

### Returned from Practice Cruise—The Commodore Pleased.

Old Point Comfort, Va., April 17.—The ships of the flying squadron, except the Texas, have returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice. The Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

It is reported here that, despite their lowered to the flying squadron, the Texas, after having returned to take on a coal supply after forty-eight hours of hard practice, the Texas remained outside to test her big guns with solid shot.

## SPAIN IS READY FOR WAR

### ONE SHARP BATTLE WILL NOT END THE STRUGGLE.

Opinions of Castelar, Campos and Sobral—Weyler Says War Should be Waged Vigorously—Woodford Leaves.

Madrid (via Balmritz), April 18.—When Emilio Castelar was asked to give his views on the war situation, he almost lost his literary calm and said somewhat bitterly:

"Should war come, as is now morally certain, rest assured it will not be short, but it will be sharp. We are well prepared. Those who speak of war as though it will be a duel between two men, in which first blood will satisfy honor, know not what they say."

General Martinez Campos, who has held more official positions than any man in Spain, said: "For my part, I will not decline to do anything which the good of my country, particularly its integrity, may require. I am willing to take the field against Cuba or wherever national duty calls. The national heart will be in the fight and the national mind must be concentrated upon it. Though we have lost many of our possessions, our people have not lost their bravery."

"If there is one lesson more clearly and emphatically taught by the history of Spain, it is that Spaniards fight to the bitter end. They surrender only when actually beaten. The bravery of our soldiers is not wholly in the past; our population of 17,000,000 can furnish as many fighting men as can be conveniently used."

The laconic answer of the minister of marine is characteristic of the man. He said: "Whether the war is to last long or short, it will be largely decided by the first shock."

Lieutenant Sobral, aide of the minister of marine, said: "Our navy can inflict much damage on your coast cities and our sailors know no fear. Hence I think the war will last a long time."

General Weyler said: "If war is to be, it should be waged vigorously. Any other method of warfare is comparatively cruel, and a vigorous policy is the only one that seems to me that war with the United States will not be brief. In the absence of sufficient data it is useless to try to calculate with accuracy how long the war will last."

The Spanish government has practically abandoned all hope for peace. Sagasta says privately that war is certain. All Americans are hurriedly preparing to leave Spain. Woodford says: "The time has come for us to pack our trunks."

## TAKING COAL TO SPANIARDS.

### Uncle Sam Caught It and Bought It, Now It's Ours.

Norfolk, Va., April 18.—The British steamer Hampshire, Captain Bland, was stopped loading coal Friday at Lambert's point, when it was found she was carrying coal for the Spanish cruisers are now lying, and that the flying squadron under command of Commodore Schley, was being delayed in its coal supply. This cargo of 3,600 tons was completed.

The naval inspection board paid a visit to the Hampshire, thoroughly inspected her and the chief engineer evidently voiced the satisfaction and decision of the board when, on leaving the vessel he remarked to one of the officers: "Make yourself perfectly easy; your ship won't leave Norfolk."

Captain Bland said tonight: "I consider the vessel as good as any accepted by the United States."

Fort Monroe, April 18.—The Sioux, one of the tugboats of the mosquito flotilla, newly converted, arrived here last night and anchored near the squadron. Its commander, a naval cadet, reported to Commodore Schley that the boat was in its seaworthy condition. Its boiler not being set to stand heavy seas. She was caught in a very heavy gale and the boat came near being wrecked. The engineer of the Brooklyn ordered some improvements made and Commodore Schley said of the young commander: "Never mind, my boy. When you get to fighting, you'll look on these troubles as mere nothings."

## THURSTON MAKES A SPEECH.

### Nebraska Senator Loyal to Cuban Liberty.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who less than three weeks ago made a most eloquent address on Cuba, was recognized in the senate Saturday, and delivered one of the best speeches of the day. He consumed scarcely eight minutes, but in that brief time he gave the republicans, who contemplated voting for the minority amendment, proposed by the democrats, an ample argument for breaking party ties on such a momentous question.

"No man ever questioned my republicanism," asserted Senator Thurston, "and no man ever can, but, in a case of this kind, I am something better than a republican. I am an American, and my duty places me above the clouds of party discipline, and I stand in the clear sunshine of American citizenship."

He stated that, in supporting the recognition of independence, he was not showing lack of loyalty to the president.

"No man can outdo me on this floor in eulogies to President McKinley," he declared, and reminded the senate that he had been one of the first to raise the banner of McKinleyism, and had supported him loyally, but he considered it his duty to vote for Cuban independence.

## Edward Bellamy Dying.

Denver, Colo., April 18.—Edward Bellamy, the famous author, who came to Denver from his home in Massachusetts last fall in the hope of regaining his health, is dying of consumption. He is very low and the end is believed to be near.

## In the State of Alabama the Growth of the Southern Pig Iron Industry Has Been More Strongly Accentuated Than in Any Other State.

In 1875 Alabama produced only 41,000 tons of pig iron, but in 1897 she produced over 900,000 tons.

## NEBRASKA NEWS.

Samuel Smith, an old resident of Auburn, committed suicide by hanging. Despondency from continued ill health is supposed to be the cause.

The Nebraska Telephone company put its wires in operation at Tecumseh and seventy subscribers have been placed on its list. The line works to perfection and the people are well pleased.

Sparks from an engine ignited the hay in a stock car of an accommodation freight car Oakland, burning up a load of cattle belonging to John Schulte of Harting. The whole train was threatened for a time.

Senator S. T. Caldwell of Edgar has succeeded in raising a company of forty men and has offered his services to the secretary of war and received the assurance that he will be called on to report for duty in case of hostilities.

The farmers in Octava, co-operating with the Schuyler Creamery company, are putting in a separating station. A building has been secured and machinery is rapidly being placed in position. It is expected that the plant will be in working order by April 15 or 16.

William Carr & Son have closed a contract with the Burlington & Missouri railway at Tecumseh to remove the roadbed of that road for a distance of two miles away from the Nemadji river banks to avoid caving. The work will require forty men and teams for one year.

The Adams county board of supervisors, which has been in session all week, voted today the appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of Adams county making an exhibition at the Trans-Mississippi exposition. A movement is now on foot to secure about \$1,500 by