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GALL IS FOR 125,000 MEN

TO BE MOBILIZED ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

At Richmond, Atlanta and Wash-Ington -- Lee will Be Made a General -- Volunteers will First Be Taught.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The president called upon the people of the United States for the first time in thirty years to manifest their martial strength, the call this time being on a united people to go forward to do battle

with a foreign foe.

The secretary of war created a new army corps. The two, taken together showed that the regular army soon will move on Cuba, and that meanwhile the volunteers will be equipped and drilled.
The president's proclamation, while actually issued, was not certified to the governors of the states and terri-

The reason is twofold. In the first place, the war department desires to avoid destroying the present organiza-tion of the national guard, which is to be called into service first. The guard regiments are composed of twelve companies, and being officered more numerously than the regular army regiments

would have to be changed to correspond with the army regulation in order to comply with the law as it exists.

The pending Hull bill, however, provides for meeting just such an emergency, and permits the use of the national gaurd as organized. This consideration is the property of the partial of o eration is more important than would appear at first, inasmuch as many of the national guard have volunteered only under condition that they may serve as now organized.

TO EQUIP THE COMMISSARY.

The second consideration which influenced the department in postponing the certification of the call was a desire to make sure that adequate arrange-

at a certain point in every state, where they are to be collected by the governors. Telegrams have been coming from almost every section of the coun-try to Secretary Alger from governors

of the four major generals or one of the nine brigadier generals provided for in the volunteer bill, for it is believed that it was largely at his instance that Rehmond was selected as one of the points of concentration.

RUSH OF VOLUNTEERS.

In expectation of the certification of the president's call, a vast number of letters have begun to come to Secre tary Alger, offering the services of vol-So numerous are these communications that the secretary has notified the press to inform the pethat such communications should be directed to the governors of their re-spective states and territories, as he had no authority under the law to accept volunteers direct.

The formation of a Grand Army corps in the department of the south, with headquarters at the three gulf ports, is an evidence that the government to move on Cuba at once with the reg-ular army, leaving the volunteers called for to be disciplined and worked inte shape for future use in the cam-paign. The formal order for the creaof the Grand Army division, sued at the war department at the close of office hours, was as follows:

"Headquarters of the Army.Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C. April 23, 1898.—General Orders No. — By direction of the secretary of war the following orders of the president published for the information and guidance of all concerned.
"First—The United States troops as

sembled in the Chickamauga National park will form an encampment known as Camp George H. Thomas, and will constitute temporary army corps un-der the command of Major General John R. Brooke. The corps will consist of one division of cavalry, one division of infantry, and one brigade of light artillery.

The cavalry and infantry divisions will each be composed of not more than three brigades, consisting of three or more regiments each. brigade will be composed of two battal-ions, each comprising three batteries The corps commander will assign the minor officers present for duty for each arm to command of divisions and brig-

Second-The infantry regiments con centrated at New Orleans, Louisville, Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., are constituted divisions under the command og Brigadier General William R. Shafter, Brigadier General John J. Cop-pinger and Brigadier General James F. Wade, respectively.

"The division commanders will form their divisions into brigades and assgn the senior officers present for duty to command them. "By command of Major General

Miles. "H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

SOLDIERS OF THE DISTRICT.

The people of the District of Columbia will see a great many soldiers at the be-ginning of next week. By direction of the president the entire national guard of the district, 1,800 strong, has been ordered into camp Monday morning soldiers' home, under the command of Brigadier General Harries. The guard will not be directly in the service of the United States government, but being in camp, fully equipped and armed, will be in position for instant service on de-

While it is the purpose of the war department to secure national guardsmen as far as possible in states where there as far as possible in states where the are no national guards or where the number falls below the quota stated in the call, the states will be expected to supply volunteers, regardless of their lack of organization. In fact this must be done under the law.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The president issued the following proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve two years:

By the President of the United States. Whereas, By an act of congress, en-titled "An act to provide for the increasing of the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the president was authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling

the United States. Now, therefore, I. William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of power vested in me by the constitution and laws and deeming suffident occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said execution, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the district of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorties through the war department. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State

CHANGE IN NAVAL SFRVICE.

New Offices will Cause a Long List of Promotions.

ized. The bouse naval committee will affect every offcer in the service.

A revized bill merges the line and engineer corps, making their duties identical. It will also give to the comments can be completed by Quartermasters and commissary departments for transporting and feeding the large number of men called for.

This is no light task, as the volunteers must be taken by the government at a certain point in every state, where they are to be called to by the government at a certain point in every state, where of two colonels, two majors, ten cap

tains and nineteen second fleutenants The construction corps also wants navy department fears, and to cross relief. The yask for an increase in that prospective track of the Spanish from almost every section of the country to Secretary Alger from governers and millita officers, conveying information as the length of time, surprisingly short in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster.

The men, as fast as mustered in by regular army officers in the various states, will be frought to one three great depots, namely. Washington, Richmond and Atlanta, where they will be organized to meet the army tacties. The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken as an evidence that Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission, either as one of the four major generals or one of the four major generals or one of the norm of the spanish to strike at the American constructor, after not less than fourteen years servants while most of our vessels are as an evidence that Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission, either as one of the four major generals or one of the four major general of the interest of th

VOLUNTEERS BY STATES.

Nebraska, 2,114--lowa, 2,772--Kansas, 2,702.

Washington, D. C., April 25.-Under the call for 125,000 volunteers issued today the states will be expected to furthe following quota of troops: Alabama, 2,500; Arkansas, 2,925; Cal. ifornia, 3,237; Colorado, 1324; Connecticut, 1,607; Delaware, 351; Florida, 750; Georgia, 3,714; Idaho, 232; Illinois, 8,648; Indiana, 4,202; Iowa, 3,772; Kansas, 2,702; Kentucky, 3,407; Louisiana, 1,940; Maine, 1.256; Maryland, 1.942, Massachustetts, 4.721; Michigan, 4,369; Minnesota, 2.873; Mississippi, 2,157; Missouri, 5,411; Montana, 523; Nebraska, 2.114; Nevada, 237; New Hampshire, 752; New Jersey, 2.962; New York, 12,512; North Carolina, 2,584; North Dakota, 461; Ohio, 7,248; Oregon, 829; Fennsylvania, 10,769; Rhode Island, 810; South Dakota, 1,850; South Caro lina, 747; Tennessee, 3,010; Texas, 4,229; Utah, 425; Vermont, 633; Virginia, 2.78; Washington, 1,176; West Virginia, 1,389; Wisconsin, 3.274; Wyoming, 231; Arizona, 181; New Mexico, 230; District of Solumbia, 449; Oklahoma, 142.

More Pensions Granted.

Washington, D. C., April 25,-The folowing pensions have been granted Nebraska-Jacob E. Shafer, St. Paul. \$8; George D. Ashworth, Long Pine, \$6 \$8: James Mittimore, astings, \$6 to

\$12; Jane Allen, mother, Omaha, \$12; Matilda Woodworth, Kakefield, \$8. Iowa-Robert B. Blackburn, Zearing, \$6; William Langark, Pella, \$6; Levi B. Brown, Davenport, \$10 to \$15; Evan Thomas, Agency, \$6 to \$8; Nathan W. Kendall, Russell, \$16; Virgil A. White, Newton, \$6 to \$10; Letitia E. Shaw, Clarinda, \$8; Elizabeth F. Lowery, Keosauqua, \$8; Josie A. Newby, Casey, \$8. North Dakota—Gonlong Evenson,

South Dakota-Maria H. Waggoner, ismark, \$8. Wyoming-Benjamin F. Wile-Glenrock, \$6 to \$8.

Senator Walthall Dead.

Washington, D. C. April 25.—Senator Edward C. Walthall of Mississippi died his apartments at the Cairo, His death was not unexpected, the having been foreseen for several days.

At the time of his death there were t his bedside his wife, his sister, Mrs.

Freeman, and his niece, Mrs. Clark. and her daughter. Representatives Al-len and Fox of Mississippi have been in almost constant attendance since his Senator Walthall's illness dated from

January last, when he contracted a cold. In February he suffered from an attack of billous fever and from this he never recovered. His last address in the senate was made on April, when he delivered an eulogy on his colleague Senator George, in spite of the protests of his physicians.

Purchased a Ninety-Foot Tug.

Cleveland, O., April 25.—Navy ex-perts have decided to buy for the gov-ernment the powerful and speedy tu: William Kennedy of this port. She is ninety feet long and can steam 500 miles without recoaling. She will be sent to the Atlantic coast immediately to join the "mosquito fleet." Representatives of gun.

SPANISH FLEET IS AFLOAT.

WHERE ARE THEY GOING IS THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

To Break the Blocade and Land Their Troops -- May Bombard New Their Troops -- May Bombard New York -- NavyDepartment Nervous | tan Culver's troop, has been author ized to organize a troop of cavalry. -- Fast Scouts Put Out.

Washington, D. C., April 29.-The officials of the navy department were thrown into a fever of excitement by In-formation from their confidential sources abroad that the Spanish flotilla had sailed from the Cape Verde islands

several days ago. ticularly the Paris.
The note of warning was sent to the

commanding officers of all ships comthe United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this twentystructions to have the torpedo boats Done at Washington, this twenty-bone at Washington, this twenty-third day of April, 1898, and of the in-dependence of the United States the 122d. Signed, WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Scrutting for the squadron and the speedy occasion of the squadron and the speedy occasion occasion occasion. purpose of carrying instructions be-tween the shore and the ships. These to its war strength, and anxiously small boats will furnish the signal of awaits marching orders. the approach of the enemy which, ac-cording to the advices of the navy de-

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The entire naval service is to be reorgan-out to sea all available auxiliary Spanish flotilla from the Cape Verde islands it is impossible to tell where might eventually turn up. It might sail in a southwesterly direction and engage the Oregon and Marietta off the Brazilian coast. Again it might strike across the Atlantic in a westerly direction and attempt to break the blockade established at Havana, and third, it might make a dash for some of the orthern coast cities.

It is this third contingency which the

Spain intends to break the

ughly effective. news from our confidential agents may fect to hold up hands and deliver their a case of auxious suspense. Even the a ruse purposely advanced by the Spanish, and in this connection it may be stated that several of our secret trustworthy. All that can possibly be robbers were about 25 years old, dressed done is to send out a line of scouts from one and of the North Atlantic const to the other, and at the first approach of a Spanish craft, bring the news to shore.

THE NAVIES ARE KICKING HARD **New Jersey Reserve Flatly Refuses** to Disband.

League Island Navy Yard, Phila-delphia, Pa., April 25.—The naval reserve details from the states of New Jersey and Massachusetts assembled here have been requested by the naval authorities to accept their discharge from their state militia and to re-enlist in the regular service.

A communication was read on board of the monitors Catskill, Lehigh and Montauk, stating that before entering into service aboard naval vessels, all enlisted men of the naval milita shall be discharged from their enlistments in that body and be re-enlisted for service in the navy by a naval recruiting officer for a period of one year, unless sooner discharged. All officers of the naval militia will, before being called into service, receive acting appoint-ments as officers of the navy in the grades which they are to serve.

After it was read the men gathered in knots about their respective ships and discussed the questions that the communication raised. The men in all the details were unanimous in expresstheir determination to maintain

their naval reserve organization. The New Jersey detail replied with written communication to the effect that they would go anywhere on craft the government might elect, but only as an organization and under their own officers, in whom they placed the utmost confidence. The point at issue is similar to that raised by the national guards of the different states and will probably be disposed of in the same way.

Power with the Governor.

Washington, D. C., April 25.-The governors of the various states have omplete authority, under the call for volunteers issued Saturday, to decide attendants had a hard time in transwhat troops shall make up the quota Under the call each state is to furnish a certain number of

The law under which the call is made provides that the governor of each state shall report to the war department that state's quota and name the officers who shall command these troops. If governor of any state shall see fit to take a national guard regiment with

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Colonel McCann of Chandron is planing to raise a regiment of cowboy cav-

L. L. Lindsey of Lincoln is trying to recruit a regiment of colored volun-

Lieutenant W. J. Vosburg of Seward,

The shade trees and telegraph poles of Lincoln have been kept decorated with effigies representing Spaniards. The neighborhoods where university students were more favored than others Company C of the Nebraska national

guard located at Nebraska City, is being rapidly recruited up to the required The Minneapolis and Columbia were dispatched to sea on scout duty, they being the fastest cruisers in the United States navy and capable of bringing news of an approaching enemy before that enemy could come within striking distance. Incidentally they will look out for all American ships at sea, particularly the Paris. D. Y. Mears of Chadron, for many

years connected with the regular army in the west as chief packmaster, has received a telegram from Chief O. M. Smith of St. Louis, offering him s like position with the troops in the south. This would indicate that plans are being perfected for an invasion of Cuba. Company H is being recruited

The governor ordered the adjutant general to muster into the Nebraska partment, is likely to come within hall before the expiration of the next ten days.

Navai officials at various points along the coast were instructed to dispatch out to sea all available auxiliary cruisers and fast ocean going tugs for scout duty. With the departure of the regiment. This fills the two infantry regiments to the full complement of the companies and with the recruits reported will bring the whole force of the Nebraska national guard up to about 1.540 men. As the quota of Nebraska on a call by the president will be approximately 1½ per cent of the whole this strength of the guard will whole this strength of the guard will be lieved that he will yield to the president. Nebraska on the control of the guard will be lieved that he will yield to the president with the office by the president, but is personally inclined more to return to Candally inclined more to r companies and with the recruits resupply Nebraska's portion of the call

> Adjutant General Barry went to Hastings and mustered in the Second regiment band. In connection with the petition of a number of settlers in the northwestern part of the state that several companies of the national guard eral companies of the national guard was called early Monday morning for be sent to Fort Robinson for protection the purpose of reviewing the message against the Indians, the governor does the president transmitted to congress not consider that there is any immediate need of such protection. The petition was sent in without any letter of transmission, and simply states that

blockade if she can do so is conceded side of Hanscom park. Conductor Mat-by the naval experts. There is a well thews and Motorman Elkins, after defined notion in the war department making the switch for the return trip that the Spanish navy will not await to the power house, it being their last without action the military occupation run, had one minute's time to wait beof Cuba. With our blockade broken, our fore starting and were both inside the operations on land could not be thor-oughly effective. The navy department, therefore, is in from either end, and issued an ultima-The ultimatum was to the eftum. cash or submit to being shot on the spot. The train conductor and motorman resolved to accept the former alternative and stood the frisk.

The officers and men of the Nebraska national guard have been given a lesson in the art of waiting The reports of actual hostilities having begun, and the knowledge that they were to be called on first, made the boys restless and anxious. The officers the Lincoln companies were busy with examinations of recruits and looking after arms and other equipments Adjutant General Barry had his hands full, and though the clerical force of bled his office has been increased by the was swamped with work. For sev-eral days the clerks in this office have been working until 10 o'clock at night. A great deal of time is taken up with inquiries from men who want to enlist and don't know how. Guard officers from out in the state are coming and going in continuous streams, each one having some matter of importance on hand, and all taken together, it makes business lively in the state war de-

> The chapel building at the state ane hospital in Norfolk was gutted by ire. Hard work by the hospital and fire. fire departments saved the main building. Not a single mishap occurred in handling the inmates. The fire broke out about midnight, and was discovered by Night Watch George McPherson who failed to give an alarm until after he had fruitlessly endeavored to put out the blaze without assistance. He found that the hydrant had been plugged with a piece of gaspipe, and be-fore that could be extracated the flames had gained great headway. The water supply was exhausted before 1 o'clock and the fire burned itself out, destroy ing the bakery, kitchen, store rooms, billiard room, general dining room, chapel and five sleeping rooms. store rooms destroyed were those containing supplies issued weekly. The loss is estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20. 000. The fire was of incendiary origin, and the entire institution would have been destroyed but for the fact that strong wind blew from the south and kept the blaze away from the main building. The 230 inmates became frantic at sight of the flames, and the building and locking them up. When it looked for a time as if the whole plant would go, the E!khorn company ran a lot of coaches from the junction the asylum switch to be used for The institution hauling the inmates. is about three miles from the city, and has its own independent water system The water supply consisted of two tanks placed on top of the building and is inadequate to cope with a large

> James Kennedy, who was honorably dsicharged in 1897, while a sergeant. has re-enlisted in the Omaha Guards.

ANOTHER CABINET VACANCY FIRST SPANISH SHIP CAPTURED

SHERMAN HAS FOLLOWED GARY'S EXAMPLE.

Not in Favor of War---Ends His Forty Years of Public Service --Retires to Quieter Scenes -- Day Expected to Take His Place.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Another resignation from the cabinet occurred yesterday when the venerable secretary of state, Mr. John Sherman, handed his resignation to the president at a special meeting of the cabinet, called together at 10 o'clock. This resignation takes effect at once, and with it Mr. Sherman retires from public life after a service of over forty years, embracing the house of representatives, the United States senate, the secretaryship of the treasury and the secretaryship of state. The reason for the resignation is the condition of the secretary's health, which is now impaired as the result of years of levotion to the public service, and the arduous labors of a lifetime, added to age, the venerable secretary now being

within a few days of 75 years of age. The secretary's resignation was ten-dered in a simple note tendering to the president the portfolio entrusted to him upon the inauguration of President Me-Kinley and asking that it take effect immediately.

The secretary of state was seen by a press representative before he went to the cabinet meeting, but he declined to make any statement beyond saying that he was carrying with him his resignation, and that he might have something

to say later in the day.

While no definite announcement could be made at this time as to who will succeed Mr. Sherman, it is altogether probable that the next secretary of state will be Mr. William R. Day, at present first assistant secretary of dent's wishes in the matter, Mr. Day himself is out of thecity and is said to be in Canton, O., arranging her personal affairs. He has had entire charge of Cuban affairs aimost since the besiderable mystery surrounds the account of the control of

ginning of the present administration.

The session of the cabinet at which
Mr. Sherman's resignation was tendered

Before the session began the president announced that the message would be sent to both houses of congress for im-

mediate action. DIRTY POLITICS.

the Record. publican managers are especially anxious to cover up their "peace-at-anytactics, and the general and wabbling policy of the administra-

The contest in the senate was a long drawn out and fierce battle. was employed to force dela tion, and to dehorse the American representatives who were striving to mintain the interest, valor, honor and dignity of our country, and the friends

of the Cubans. The forces on the field of battle were ontinually shifting to meet the ever hanging parliamentary status of the

The pressure from the country at was so pronouncedly patriotic that the republican peace-at-any-price syndicate of senators, cabinet officers stock jobbers and other members of the money power, had to abandon that position, and the fight was then waged over the manner in which the United States should act. The peace-at-anyprice syndicate sought to adopt such methods as would protect the Spanish gold bonds and the democrats, popuists and free silver republicans underto protect the Cubans from gold-bonded slavery and the United States from being forced to uarantee the hundreds of millions of the Spanish

war debt. had been forced to abandon their real position it was then a question as to how pronounced and sweeping the ac-tion of the senate should be. Here is the place where the republican news

service can get in its fine work. In thousands of newspapers throughout the land this dispatch was printed under a Washington date line of April

"The vote on the adoption of th resolution, which probably declares for Cuban independence, was as follows Yeas-Aldrich, Allison, Baker, rows, Carter, Chandier, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansborough Hawley, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morgan, Morrill, Nelson Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shou Spooner, Warren, Wilson, Wolcott—42 Shoup "Nays-Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, But-ler, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay

Cockrell, Daniel, Harris Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Lindsay McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle Martin, Mitchell, Money, Pasco, Petti-grew, Pettus, Rawlins, Stewart, Teller, Turley, Turner, Turple, White .- 25. The above vote was not a resolution declare or not to declare in favor of Cuban independence, but it was a vote on a conference report as to whether or not the United States should recognize not only the independece of Cuba, but also the republic, its government, and by which recognition the Spaniards

United States and the republic of Cuba vould be guaranteed absolute freedon from such financial obligations The nay vote was a vote in favo of more than the independece of Cuba a notice served on the work that the money power would not be allowed to settle this enormous deb on either the Cubans or the American

would be forced to take care of their

own gold bonded indebtedness and the

The whole thing shows how prone the republicans are willing to falsify facts cheap political capital.

The Nashville Takes a Merchantman -- One Shot Enough.

Key West, Fla., April 25.-The United States cruiser Nashvilel has captured the Spanish ship Buena Ventura of 1,000 tons, having on board a cargo of lumper. She was on her way from the coast of Texas. The cruiser fired a sixpounder and the Spaniard surrendered. The Nashville towed her prize into this harbor and put a prize crew on board. Both ships are lying well out in the stream.

The news of the capture of the Span-iard set the people of Key West fran-tic with enthusiasm. All work has been suspended and the docks are crowded with people,

The Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, intercepted by the United States gun-boat Nashville, is a tramp steamer hailing from Bilboa, Spain. She be-longed to the Sarrinaga line. On March 29 she arrived at Pacagoula, Miss., from Havana, and was on the way to Pensacola, Fla., to load for Holland

Key West, Fla., April 25.—Commander Lyons of the Dolphin has delivered to United States District Attorney Stripling the papers of the Buena Ventura, captured by the Nashville. He will libel the ship in the usual way.

The unfortunate merchantman is still lying in the harbor. Her captain was allowed to remain on board, but the erew of twenty-eight were taken over to the Delphin and made to assist in the work of coaling. The gunboat Nashville steamed proudly out of the harbor, having achieved the first victory of the war, ulthough a bloodless She had gone about twelve miles when the Dolphin signalled her to return. She steamed back and received orders, the nature of which were not divulged, and put to sea again finally to pick up any other vagrant ship of the enemy that happens to come within range of her guns.

The cruiser Marblehead, the monitor Puritan, the Algorquin and the Man-

It is reported that the Buena Ventura ran aground on a reef about a mile out and is leaking. Tugs went to her siderable mystery surrounds the affair.

Capture a Mail Steamer.

Key West, Fla., April 25.—The cruiser New York has captured a Spanish steamer. She is a pasesnger boat plying between Havana and Porto Rico. Now coming into Key West with torpede squadron. The steamer being brought in by the New York tried to run the blockade. She is a Spanish mail steamer and was captured by the fleet ten miles off Havana after an exciting chase. Many shots were fired after her. She was finally overtaken by the New York and made a prisoner. Republican Politicians Falsitying and firing. Careful not to hit her at

first. No damage known to be done, Watch For a Valuable Prize Key West, Fla., April 25 .- Admiral Sampson has given one of the swift cruisers special orders to look out for the Alfonso XII., now nearing Havana. from Barcelona, Spain. She is the crack vessel of the Compagnie Espagnol tactic known to the cunning fillbusters Trans-Atlantique and is worth \$1,000,000. She carries a valuable cargo of supplies and ammunition for the Spanish

army and a regiment of soldiers 1,009 strong. She will prove a valuable prize, and, despite the soldiers, es expected to fall an easy victim.

GENERAL BARRY ASTOUNDED. Believes the State Militia will be Disrupted.

Lincoln, Neb., April 25 .- Adjutant General Barry, when told of the interview of Major Morrison, assistant judge advocate general, in relation tothe interpretation of the war department of the volunteers, said that he hardly knew what to think of it until he could get over his surprise.

"It is such a complete change of front," he said, "and such an upsetting of the whole theory upon which the governors of the states and members of the national guard have proceeded that it hardly seems credible. The ef-fect of it will be to demoralize the national guard of the state and thoroughly disrupt the organized militia for all time to come unless that plan is

"Several of the states have already begun to mobilize their guards and others are only waiting the formalities which it was confidently expected would end by a formal call upon the governors by the president. Now all of this work is to be undone and the guard officers and men will not take kindly

'In my opinion this plan is an effort of the regular army organization to get back at the national guard for what is considered the fight the regular army establishment in the opposition to the Hull bill." Omaha, April 25.-At

Guards' armory the news of Major Morrison's statement relative to recruiting volunteers under the president's call met with no hearty enthusiasm, sinceall members present were much averseto breaking up their company organization to go in with the "rag tag and bob tail apt to be picked up by a recruit-

Captain Mulford, when seen at his nome later, said that since the company had for years maintained its distinctive name and organization, yet conforming in every detail to the requirements of the state militia law, then only option the company would cheerfully accept would be to practically retain its present organization in going If this cannot be done along the lines already laid out by the gov-ernor, he believed that the Guards would prefer to retain their identity as a part of the organized state militia, and remain at home.

Key West, Fla., April 25.-The Malory line agent here gives notice that his steamship service, New York and Galveston, is suspended indefinitely. It The yea and nay vote constitutes the is understood the vessels are chartered of senators who are willing to by the government for transport purcrook their knees to the money power. poses.