SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

### SENATE ACTS TODAY

Will Vote on Cuban Resolutions Before Adjournment

CLOSES A WEEK OF HISTORY MAKING

Sunday May Be Ushered in Under the Dark Ehadow of War.

Colloquies.

SOME BITTERNESS OF FEELING IS SHOWN

Interest in the Question is Maintained to the Highest Pitch, and the Galleries Are Crowded with Speciators.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-The senate of the United States is still in the throes of discussion of the Hispans-American crisis.

While the senate talks the people of the country-of the civilized world-await the verdict. That verdict will be returned, in accordance with an agreement reached late conight, some time during the legislative day of tomorrow. That legislative day may extend into Sunday.

After the debate had continued for eight hours today an effort was made to reach an agreement to begin the vote upon all of the pending resolutions at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening, and in the confused colloquy among the renators there was made manifest for the first time a d'sposition to filibuster.

Mr. Caffery (La.), although disclaiming any intention to delay action unduly, objected to any agreement to the fixing of a time to vote...

The debate then proceeded, but in a few minutes Mr. Wellington (Md.) entered a motion to adjourn. This was defeated by the decisive vote of 61 to 10. The emphatic manner in which the decision was reached endleated a determination on the part of those senators who desired immediate action to endeavor to force the senate to remain in continuous session, either until the question was finally disposed of or until an agreement had been reached for a vote to be taken at some specific time in the future to be measured by hours.

At 8 o'clock tonight another effort was mide to reach an agreement to adjourn but It, too, was unavailing.

The scene in the senate this afternoon as to the war of words that was being waged was a memorable one. This will pass into history as one of the great days of the Thronged galleries looked down upon the half-circular chamber below, where were assembled scores of men who had written pages of American history, With one exception every member of the senate was there and the exception, Mr. Walthall (Miss.), was confined to his bed ill.

cabinet and others prominent to the life of

It was an inspiring-an historic scene and one rarely witnessed even in this country of great and notable assemblages. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the brilliant orators who addressed the senate rose to and even surpassed their best previous efforts. The occasion, surroundings, the momentous subject under discussion-war, with its awful consequence-in spired them. Their lips were rich with eloquence; their reasoning close and cogent; their wit as keen as the flaching sword; their colloquies as sharp and plereing as the pictol's crack.

At the auggestion of Mr. Davis, the or dinary morning business was set aside and

lutions were laid before the senate. Mr. Cullom (Ill.) delivered a carefully prepared speech covering the general Cuban mestico. After directing attention to his own record in the senate upon the Cuban matter, Mr. Cullom declared that the hour for action by this country was about to strike. Step by step Spain had been pushed away from the western hemisphere, and now gem of its colonial possessions. If Spain should be permitted to pursue its course in Cuba it would go on without remorse and destroy, if possible, the patriots to the last Its black crimes, said he, call aloud for vengeance and that vengeance will be taken by the American people in the interests

of humacity.

Mr. Cullom reviewed the circumstances of was an act of deliberate and malicious mur-"The people throughout the country were demanding that that erime should be resented and an avenging blow should be struck without delay, and if Spain should resent our action," said be, "we shall no hesitate to take up the gaugitlet and appeal to the God of battle and to mankind to justify our action. We now propose to do our duty to God and man and force Spain to withdraw its forces and flag from the is-

immediate action, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to President McKieler,

Mr. Cullom concluded as follows: Thanks to the unwavering sense of justice of the people of the United States the mur derers and the outlaws wno now exercise a brief show of authority in Cuba will soon become incommunicado until justice shall be satisfied and the angel of anger shall write the verdict and sentence of the offended world, and if the people of tals country shalf do nothing more in this cenbean sea, we shall earn the praise every lover of freedom and humanity the

Mr. Platt (N. Y.) presented the following resolution, passed by the Republican Ed:torial association of the state of New York, at

Buffalo, N. Y., April 14: ation of the state of New York, in conven tion assembled, hereby gives a full and hearty approval of the course of the president, and expresses its confidence that he will carry the issue with Spain to a concluand creditable to the dignity and honor of

HOLD UP PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

the United States in his efforts to bring peace out of the chaos now existing. He wanted to vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Turple which promises to recognize the independthe country on an honorable footing before the nations of the world.

You may vote the resolution down. You may pass the resolution offered by the majority of the committee on foreign relations, or you may adopt the house resolu-tion, but whatever resolution is adopted it will be found supporting the hands of the

He spoke of the nearness of war, and said to bring victory to the American army it ANOTHER DAY IS OCCUPIED IN DEBATE was absolutely necessary to give the president the aid and comfort which was needed in this hour of greatest trial. He then Discussion is Characterized by Many with an impassioned outburst pledged the south to loyalty to the flag. While he would reserve his judgment until the record had been made up of the valor of the south ern soldiers, he believed the record would be imperishable in the history of modern civilization; and at the close of some glorious day with the stars and stripes flying over the plains of desolated Cuba, the valor of the southern soldier would stand side by side with the valor of his northern com-

> There were many manifestations of applause in the galleries on the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech, which brought Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) to his feet with a protest against such a display of commendation and lovoked the vice president to announce to the galleries that the senate could not be turned into a beer garden. Accordingly, the presiding officer impressively informed the immense concourse of people present that they would have to observe the dignity of the senate or the galleries would be cleared. Mr. Daniel of Virginia was next recognized. His fame as an orator is known, and there

was craning of necks on the part of the

people in the galleries to catch the opening sentences which fell from the lips of the distinguished Virginian: NO NEED TO HURRY.

nation is one with the sword in its hand, and If the word that now hesitates upon the stripes will be waiving over Morro castle untimely death." and Cabannas prison." He said up to now seemed to have gone by, and he wanted to dent in the needs of the hour.

yourselves, gentlemen, while the awful issue of war or peace is decided. The men who trial. declare this war are not the men who will the men who will sustain the gory and bullettattered standards before the enemy. They imposed to carry on the war. Let the senate go on in its own measured tread, amid no rancorous scenes. We speak as men who would arm the executive branch of the government strongly and well to perform a great duty as we see it."

tee's resolution. "In my judgment," said he, country into war in order to sell a few more risk the monarchy in the peninsula. statute books of the country a recognition of the great Cuban republic which has won preme court, members of the president's a place among the independent nations by its own valiant sword."

Some sharp criticions of the president's message and action induced a heated colloquy between Mr. Daniel and Mr. Gray of Dela ware. In response to a question of Mr Daniel directed to Mr. Gray as to the position of the president, the Delaware senator replied: "I agree with the senator from Virginia, in that I support the country, but the country placed in power by the suffrage of 70,000,000 psople."

Mr. Daniel went on to say that the interpretation he placed upon the recommendstion of the president was that the States should lay hostile hands on both Spaniards and Cubane to stop the rebellion. instead of upholding the insurgents in their grand fight for liberty.

"I would hang my head in shame." de clared Mr. Gray, impressively, "if I believed to be true the suspicion which the senator from Virginia harbors. I believe him to be absolutely and eternally wrong." "I am delighted to know it," responded "When the senator informs does not have the desire to crush the Cuto him that it is more than a suspicion. "I am not glad to hear this," replied Mr Gray, "because I do not believe there is a single man within the confines of this broad country, except the senator from Virginia, who harbore in his heart so base a

suspicion against the president of the United States." Mr. Daniel said that we are not speaking to come out into the pure air and into the sunshine, and he made the direct charge that the president had invoked the power of congress, the use of the army and the navy, to compel Gomez and hie gallant

band of insurgents to lay down their arms instead of driving Spain from the island. "I believe." said he, "that the recognition of the Cuban republic is necessary at this functure as a peace measure and as a war measure. Those freemen will then owe war in the interest of humanity, war for

to ue an everlasting gratitude. Following a colloquy between Mr. Gray and Mr. Daniel concerning the terms in the the nineteenth century than a pation erec

of the president's message, Mr. Gray said: want, and that is a truce between the political parties of this country until we can

TILLMAN ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

As Mr. Tilliaan arose to address the senate there was a commotion in the galleries and tory there will be no territory to indemnify a wheeling about of chairs of senators on the | us for our sacrifices, because we do not want

press his views upon the momentous ques-"There is to be war in any event," he de-

clared, "unless Spain ignominiously backs down, but the exigencies of the situation are not so pressing but what we may have to way to the world what we mean to do and make clear our position.

But we are all Americans to make Cuba

"I regret," he said, "that I cannot rise to from Delaware (Mr. Gray) claims to have

#### APPEALING FOR SYMPATHY seldom hear the flutter of their wings in this chamber." (Laughter.)

Discussing the criticisms which have been made on the delay in action by the senence of the present republic of Cubs. He ate, Mr. Tillman maintained that inasmuch thought this was absolutely essential to place as the president had taken his own good time to pass upon the question of the hour, the responsibility for delay could not lie against the senate, and he appealed to his

colleagues to proceed in dignity and order. With a sharp voice Mr. Tillman said it was the suspicion of double dealing that surrounded the message of the president which needed the senate to make the cause of the war clear as sunshine. He said be wished to God he had no suspicion of dark dealing and midnight plotting. He inquired why the president wanted the house resolution passed instead of the senate. "We are even threatened with a veto if we dare proclaim the independence of Cuba," he declared.

SLAVE TO BONDHOLDERS. He spoke feelingly of the person of the good man-a conscientious citizen-but he point which has most wounded the feelings was surrounded by men whom he (Tillman) suspected, some very wicked partners. "The whole world is becoming a slave to the bondholders. Our action in this great crisis is warmly approve the attitude of the governpredicated upon the demand of the syndicates that control every avenue of trade and comstronger than the man; the sinister effect of all the Madrid press, seem confident that war the dollar is paramount in this capital."

as the policeman of the western continent." Then, with reflection rising at the termination of each word, he said: "Bonds! Bonds! and the European powers will again exercise Boods! Nothing but bonds throughout the their influence on both eides the Atlantic. message.

was inevitable. "My people do not want war. God knows they would rather have They have seen the horrors of war. purposes. Our one jewel was sent back to blood-letting, but the great fellow feeling of caused him. There is no foundation in the sympathy has gone out to the men of the rumored appointment of Weyler. Make, and the lighted fuse which caused "We stand upon the edge of war. This the explosion of the bomb under the Maine and Maria Theresa, arrived at Cape Verde, has been relighted, and the blood of our revolutionary sires, crying through the men at the end of the week, when they will all lips, be spoken and the command 'Forward' of South Carolina, demands justice for the start for Cuba with the torpedo squadron. be given upon some proud day the sters and assassins who sent our brave sallors to an

In markel contrast to the speech of Mr. he had been for peace, but that that time Tillman was the address of Mr. Wolcott, who followed. In opening Mr. Welcott said that | fact that it would be imprudent not to do do everything possible to support the presi- it had not been his intention to participate in the debate on the resolutions under dis-"I wish," said Mr. Daniel, "to cast my cussion until yesterday, when reflection upon vote in my own good time, without pressure the chief executive brought him to a realizbehind me. War will welt a day. Possess ing sense that justice ought to be done the honored president in his hour of great

Prefecing his discussion of the question at prosecute it in the future. They are not lesue, he stated that he would vote for the committee resolution. He then characterized as almost criminal the aspersion made are not the men even who will pay the taxes by senators on the floor against the chief

DEGRADED JOURNALISM. "The popular clamor, patriotic in the extreme, has been unreasonable and the con- by Moret, minister of the colonies. Mr. Daniel said he was content neither with ism indulged in among those in high station, more energetic attitude. Royalists say it is the house resolution nor the senate commit-

> "Our beloved president has smelled the smoke of the battle, but through it all he has shown Christian forbearance, the same which he has reflected in the handling of this most diplomatic of subjects."

He regretted, he said, that diplomacy has failed to bring order out of the chace ex isting. "We know not the finesse of this diplomacy. We speak from our hearts in the open and it is through us that the prosident in his trying position must be upheld." He spoke of the two phases of the situs I also support the constituted authority of tion, the condition in Cuba and the dcatrucbeen separated," he continued," the neces sity of war might have been avoided. The awful barbarities in Cuba had aroused the pity of all mankind and if they had stood alone there might have been a solution of

the problem.' For himself he would have cared little what burden it entailed. He would have been willing to mortgage every citizen it only peace could be preserved. But Spain refused to yield and then when, added to that, came the awful explosion in Havana harbor, the die was cast. After that what stood alone possibly war might have been averted, "but not by any methods Spain has thus for pursued," he added, his voice

ringing clear as a bell. "From the day of the explosion to this Spain has done nothing except to make the most perfunctory expressions of regret. It has made no attempt to exculpate itself, or to redress the wrong. If Spain freed Cuba today we would have offered up 266 American sailors upon the altar of its freedom.

"War must come or Cuba must be free No other answer will be accepted by our Spanish in this body, that everybody had people. The honor of a nation must be in ing of it, the abandonment of it, makes

nation die and perish from the earth. "This is why, in this hour, good men loving peace see no way under heaven how wer can be avoided. It is fitting that we pledge ourselves in advance before the nations of the world that our hands are clean and our cause just. That the war is

the suffering and oppressed. "There is nothing nobier at the end o cert of Europe can choke our utterance I do not believe it. It is a poor statemen settle our account with Spain." (Prolonged to follow 2,000 years of the teaching of

Christ. "I believe the day of Cuban freedom has come, but when we have achieved the vic demnify us, because Spain is bankrupt. We must find our supreme sat'sfaction for our suffering and the cause of humanity.

"This war must be fought, because in eyes of the world we stand as the sentine of liberty on the western hemisphere, and because if we fail to listen to the voice of the suffering and the downtrodden we will be untrue to the principles upon which this government is founded as upon a rock." A wave of applause swept over the galleries as Mr. Wolcott concluded and this demonstra-

tion almost resulted in the clearing of the

Spain Proposes to Make Another Flay to

SEND ITS REPORT OR MAINE BROADCAST

Thinks This Will Shock European Nations so Badly that They Will Call Of the United

States.

Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Company MADRID, April 15 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The next mail from Cuba will bring to the naval office plans and the Spanish report on the Maine catastrophe that will be immediately published 11 Commercial and Pinancial News. president. He said he believed him to be a and sent all over Europe, this being the 12 The Great Armada of 1898. of Spain in all the acts of America lately. Hour. Three military papers, Correo, Correspondencia and Militar Ejarcito Espagol, ment, and recommend the mobilization of the reserves to put the army on a war footing merce. The bood of the corporations is and defend the coasts. These papers, like 11 a. m ..... 60 is inevitable, but in ministerial circles the "We propose to take possession of Cuba impression is that McKinley will first instruct Woodford to sound the Spanish govwas one of his most declarative utterances. ernment about the settlement of the Cuban Little Else Talked About but the question and simultaneously that the pope Castelar declined to receive American interviewers yesterday, stating that he would rescree himself to speak out his opinion in the House of Deputies, much against his will, but circumstances are so critical he believes Their fairest flowers were given for burial it his duty to express the pain and disappointment that the message of President Mcus for interment. We have had our fill of Kinley and the conduct of America have

> Admiral Cevers, with the cruisers Columbus where the Oquendo and Vizcaya are expected At the council presided over the queen regent the ministers war and morine laid stress on the isters of wer and marine laid stress on the something to allay excitement in the army and navy, where it is strongest among many generals and officers who had come home from Cuba. Marshal Blanco, too, had telegraphed that much irritation was visible in the army, the volunteers and the loyalist population of Cuba, which the insular cabi-

not had not shown much energy to control. The minister of the interior showed that the civil authorities throughout Spain say the spirit of the inhabitants is very bitter against the Americans and the government on account of its indecision and the concessions that produced so little result. Sagasta and Gullon overruled some objections made dition of affairs as we find it today," he queen regent in person was decisively with said, "is largely due to a degraded journal- the majority of the ministers in favor of a

> ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON. HISSING THE AMERICAN CONSUL-

VALENCIA, April 15 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Order is completely re-established. Popular demonstrations at Alicante, Pamplona and Valencla were unimportant. The Barcelona demonstration was noisy and imposing. It sity. Officia's with difficulty restored quiet, of a stupendous national blunder." vociferated until he was set free. Then several hundred students paraded the principal streets, loudly cheering, until the police stopped them pear the office of the American consul general. Litter in the day with the declaration: "A little reflection the students, as amateur bull fighters, gave must convince everyone in the struggle be an annated but fight in the usual ring. Aft- tween America and Spain that the interes erwards, about sunset, the students and of this country and the other great powers thousands of people of all clusses congreconsulate, blesing, shouting, waving flags for hours, whilst the consul general coolly looked out at a window until the civil governor in his carriage came up in the scene The crowd, heartily cheering, followed him as he led them away to another part of the town, where he addressed the multitude, asking them out of patriotism to disperse quietly, which they did. All the streets of Barcelona were densely crowded until late

GOOD WORK BY PLYING SQUADRON.

Ships Behave Beautifully and Men FORT MONROE, Va., April 15 .- The flying squadron, the departure of which caused so much excitement on Wednesday, returned today to anchorage at Fort Monroe after baving completed two days and two nights of arduous labor with satisfaction to its commanding officer. Running down to Cape Henry on Wednesday afternoon the squadron was taken fifteen miles out to sea, at the same time maneuvering in response to the signals from the flagship. All the big vessels responded quickly, the heavy battleships Massachusetts and Texas being especially surprisingly quick. Line of battle was formed with the Brooklyn on the right, the Massachusetts to the left of the Brooklyn, the Minneapolis next, Columbia next and the Texas on the left. The signal to anchor in line was obeyed so well that on almost perfect alignment was obtained. Thursday was spent in mancuvering with

great success. Friday morning was given up to practice at the guns, all the ships setting out targets at 800 yards. The gunners on the Brooklyn cut the flag from the log of their target within twenty minutes, remarkable work when it is considered that the target was but eighteen inches square and the flarstaff

Advices from St. Thomas. ST. THOMAS, April 15 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Consul Van Horn, the first part of the month, received orders from Washington to purchase 1,000 tons of coal for future disposition. A local

25,000 tons. The local tramway company has 10,000 tons and the Prench railway at Rio Piedra har 10,000 tone, mainly Cardiff block. The local agent of Lloyds has been in-

#### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Colder; Winds Shifting to the North Page.

1 Senate Expected to Vote Today.

Spain Appeals for Sympathy. Truopa Ordered to the Front. United States Looks for More Ships

Bee's Special Nebraska News. Nebraska Whist Players Organise. Stock Yards Case to Submitted. Outlook for the Labor Congress. Editorial and Comment.

Women and the Exposition.
Freight on Exposition Goods.
Affairs at South Omaha.
Council Bluf's Local Matters.

lown News Items. Movement of the Lower Brules. 7 Dun's Review of Husiness. Omaha's Ball Team in Shape. Kites for the Weather Bureau. 8 Policemen Entitled to Passes.

10 Bits of Feminine Gossip.

Temperature at Omahai Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 46 6 a. m..... 45 6 p. m..... 77 7 p. m..... 74

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 15 .- (New York World Ca blegram-Special Telegram.)-Excitemen has now reached a high pitch here over the Cuban crisis. Little else is written of or talked about. An optimistic feeling prevailed here during the early hours today, which was reflected on the Stock exchange, where Spanish 4s, after opening one point down, recovered to last night's price. No tangible reason is assigned for this resurrection of the hope of peace except rumors of further intervention by the European powers, together with the Barcelona canard that the Cuban insurgent leaders had signified their acceptance of autonomy. The story from Rome of a naval demonstration by all the European powers has received no serious consideration. I inquired at the admiralty where a high official associated with the first lord of the admiralty said: "We know nothing here of any such naval demonstration. No British ship is to take part in anything of the kind and I believe the story to be a

complete myth." Popolo Romano, which originated it, was Crispi's organ, and though circulating largely, its political information is deemed of no account. The emphatic feeling in political clubs here is that the British government could participate in no such action that, in fact, the idea is preposterous. I can say on the authority of a cabinet minister that at the last meeting, when England's adhesion to the foint note recently presented opinion manifested itself, the minority minlaters of the old tory school desiring to take more energetic action to protect Spain, but all leading members of the governemnt combined in the opinion of the extreme impolicy of doing anything to estrange the United States at the present crisis. At the same ward the United States among any class here and should America receive a check at the outset of the war her misfortune would be

regarded with tempered sorrow. Two tory papers, the Globe and the Satur day Review, write today in a severely critical spirit on America's action, the heading an editorial, "America the Bully, summer is out that in starting a war of aggression on Spain she has been guilty, not began with the students inside the univer- only of a crime against humanity, but also

The Globe endeavors to excite apprehen sion here by dwelling on the prospect o interference with British shipping by Spain or the United States, neither being a signa tory to the declaration of Paris, winding up may be very erriously involved." On the other hand the Westminster Ga

zette expresses disgust at the trme of the disratches of the New York correspondent of the Times, whose sneering comments on American feeling and American institution are regarded by the Westminster Gazette a most unbecoming and says: "Let us b careful how we pose as critics on American behavior at this difficult moment. We confees, from this point of view, we folio ner of the communications which the Times correspondent sends daily from New York. 'The public toleration of congress, he tel's us this morning, 'is a thing almos more disheartening than congress itself. Why say anything so gratuitous, so offensive as that. If Americans like to say i themselves let them, but for the Times to print this and much like it day by day, as

from a correspondent of a British paper, is to do micchief not easily repaired." The Spanish ambassador was early at th Secretary Sanderson. While they were together the Austrian ambassador called and also had a conference with the the business and the railroad companies under secretary. Intelligence from all European capitale corroborates my information that Austria and the vatious are still making uncessing efforts to secure further intervention of the powers to save Spain. But France, bitherto prominent in supporting Austria, is now adopting a more cautious attitude, in which she is imitated by England. Still the Spanish ambassador here expressed the confident expectation today that the powers will certainly take further action on the new circular note presented

BERLIN, April 15.-New York World Ca blegram-Special Telegram.)-Pester Lloyd has an angry article today, in which he says: "Austria and Germany will, of course observe atrict neutrality, but this does not exclude them from making their influence felt on the day of reckoning. After the battle the voice of humanity, which has had no effect hitherto, and their appeal to right equaness will have to be heard."

This is generally construed here to me that the Austrian government will endeavor to prevent America from imposing too severe terms on Spain after the war and that they will be backed by Germany.

Spanish Fleet Coaling Up ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special relegram.)-The Spanish fleet assembling here will take on large supplies of coal. The cruisers and torpedo boats already in port-are loading 1,000 tons. A transport with a beavy cargo of coal is expected next Sunday. | Bock Island and L. A. Bell, western passen-

# UNITED STATES TROOPS ORDERED OUT

Move to Concentrate the Forces of the Army Along Gulf Coast.

## GENERAL COPPINGER AND SEF GET READY TO GO

Designation of Destination Made by Along with the Twenty-Second

ar Department Sends Him to Mobile Other Infantry Regiments from

eparations for Removal Are the Western Army Post Under Way e Movement Will day Evening.

The general order for the movement of government troops was received . at the commandant headquarters of the Department of the Missouri in Omahashortly after 6 o'clock last evening. The order was issued over the name of. Adjutant General H. C. Corbin, acting for General Nelson A. Miles.

It practically orders every available man in the department, including the commanding officers, to proceed forthwith. The order designates the stations to which all troops are to be moved as indicated in the press dispatches from )

In addition the commandant of the Department of the Colorado is directed to transfer the Fifteenth infantry to Fort Wingate, N. M. In all posts where the entire garrison is withdrawn one officer and two men from each company are to be left in charge of the post.

Transportation is to accompany the troops in all instances and where the equipment is not sufficient additional equipment is to be hired. The troops are to be provided with thirty days' rations. The order is to be carried out with the least possible delay.

Quartermaster Pond of the Department of the Missouri and Captain Townsend of the same department are to leave for Mobile today. On arriving there they will select quarters for the troops of this department and make arrangements for provisions.

General J. J. Coppinger, in command of the department, accompanied by the members of his staff, will probably leave for Mobile on Sunday. Master of Transportation Mahoney and his assistant, Johnson, will wait and go with the Twenty-second infantry, probably on Monday.

Proposals for bids for the transportation of the troops were sent out by Quartermaster Pond last evening about 9 o'clock. The proposals are addressed to all railroads that are in a position to compete for the haul of the troops, and announce that bids will be received any time within forty-eight hours. It is the opinion of the quartermaster's department that the troops will start from here on Monday.

at Washington was discussed, a division of GEX. COPPINGER ISSUES ORDERS. ger agent of the Plant system. The railroad

Her Than Sunday Evening. General Coppinger last evening issued to figure out the rates for moving the troops. racks to Mobile; the infantry at Fort Niobrara to New Orleans, and all the cavalry at Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Sill, Reno and Robinson to Chickamauga. The order includes all transportation, leaving only one from each company. The movement will

commence not earlier than Sunday evening. troops in this department which are affected by the order are the Twelfth infantry, which is Twenty-second infantry, stationed at Fort Crook, all ordered to Mobile.

The cavalry in this department, which is also ordered out, is the First at Forts Riley, 3ill and Reno, the Second at Riley, Third at | destination of the regiment, he said: "I am Jefferson Barracks, Sixth at Forts Robinson and Leavenworth, and the Nioth at Forts Robinson, Washakie and Duchesne.

It was announced late last night at army needquarters that the bids for the trans- and as soon as the cars are set out on the the Missouri would be opened on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Should a situation arice demanding the movement of the troops without waiting for the receipt of competipated. As one of the army officers said to movement of the troops is not a rush order. order, but it does not mean that the troops will start right off. Bids have been in vited from all the railroads that can handle The movement will probably begin on Sunday night or Monday. It will be the greatest movement of troops there has been war with Spain I believe the move is the best possible thing that could happen to the army."

There was much regret expressed in army circles that the Eighth cavalry was not ortroops, but was ordered to remain at Fort Meade, S. D. The Eighth cavalry is regarded as one of the best regiments in the entire army, and the fact that they are not to be sent to the coast with the other troops will, it is thought, be taken much to heart by the officers and men of that regiment. nent railroad men were at army headquarters in consultation with Master of Transportation Mahoney regarding the movement of troops. The representative of each road was for the movement of the troops of this deheadquarters were: General Passenger Agent eral Pameoger Agent Smith of the B. &

and General Superintendent Hughes of the

Directs Ris Forces to Move Not Enr. men left the army headquarters about 10 o'clock, saying that they would take today

orders at the headquarters of the Depart- General Coppinger remained at his office ment of the Missouri for the movement of until about 11 o'clock. The members of his all troops in the department to proceed as staff and all the other officers of the depart-Leavenworth, Reno, Sill and Jefferson Bar- General Mandecson and a number of other old army officers dropped in during the evening to secure information regarding the move-

ALL READY TO GO AT FORT CROOK.

Colonel Wykoff's Command in Shape

A representative of The Bee went down to Fort Crook last evening, taking the first news to the officers and men of the Twentysecond infantry that they had been ordered to Mobile. They had been anticipating an New Orleans; Tenth infantry, stationed at order to move to some point for several Forts Sill and Reno; Eleventh infantry, sta- days, but of course could form no idea of tioned at Jefferson Barracks; Twentieth in- what their destination would be. The anfantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and nouncoment that the order was issued came as a relief to the strain under which they

had been laboring. One of the first persons encountered was Colonel Wykoff, commander of the post, When handed a press dispatch indicating the sorry that I cannot give you as much information as you have given me. There is really. not much to say except that when the order comes to move it will find the Twenty-second regiment ready. Everything is packed up siding we are ready to get on board."

"What do the men think about it?" queried

"They are anxious to move," said the colonel. "They have been on a strain for some time expecting the order, and now that partment will select the route for the troops it has come it will be a relief to them. There is not a man in the garrison that does not welcome the opportunity to go to the

the reporter.

Everywhere there was the same acctiment. There was no excitement, but on every hand quiet expressions of satisfaction that the suspense was over and that the time for action had come. As one of the privates expressed it: "If we get down there you will hear a different story. There will be no reports of a desperate engagement, winding up with the statement that 'one Spanish soldier was killed and three wounded.' We are going for business if we go, and don't you forget it. We have been waiting for this order for some time, and now that it has come we are only too anxious to get away. You can bet all you have got without any danger of losing it that the Twentysecond will give a good account of itself if we get a chance, and it looks as though we would."

In conversation with one of the officers the question was asked how long it would take to get the regiment out of the post and he replied: "In three hours from the time the train is backed in on the siding the conductor can give the signal to pull out, and there will be neither man nor baggage left behind that it is expected to take along. We are all ready and have been for some days. There is no work of preparation remaining, and all we have to do is to get ou

board of the cars." "We are not the only ones who are anxious o go to the front," said another officer. You would be surprised to see the number of men who have been down here wanting to

In the whole post there is not an exception to the expressions of gratification at the joyed at an order to move, but in this case they are just as well satisfied as the men, and when the train which bears the soldier husband and lover to the front pulls out of Fort Crook it will be followed with heartler "Godspeed" than comes from loval feminine hearts of the parrison