

REVENUE SCHEMES

OFFERED AS SUBSTITUTES FOR BOND ISSUES

STEWARTS AMENDMENT

CALLS FOR ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES

AN INCOME TAX MUCH FAVORED

Both Branches of Congress Agree to Conference Report on the Fortifications Bill

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Quite unexpectedly, a brief but sharp debate was precipitated in the senate today on the income tax proposition.

"In all cases not provided for by article 2, clause 5, of the constitution, where there is no person entitled to discharge the duties of the office of president the same shall devolve upon the vice president.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—When the senate convened today the chaplain delivered an invocation relating to the war, praying that our course be maintained as the cause of justice, equity and humanity.

On presenting an amendment to the war revenue measure providing for issuance of treasury notes instead of bonds, Mr. Stewart of Nevada said it was well understood that bonds as provided for in the bill were a favorite investment of the capitalists.

Mr. Stewart's amendment was a substitute for the loan and bond section of the bill, and provided for the issuance of \$500,000,000 of treasury notes, which would be ample probably for the conduct of the existing war.

The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to.

A house bill authorizing the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias to erect and maintain a sanitarium on the government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark., was passed.

Further conference was ordered on the bill extending the homestead laws to Alaska.

Mr. Gear of Iowa, chairman of the Pacific railroads committee, called up and obtained consideration for a bill authorizing a committee of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior, and the attorney general to effect an adjustment between America and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad company in relation to certain bonds issued by America in aid of the construction of a railroad.

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT MANILA



Consul Williams left Manila just in time to reach Hong Kong and join Commodore Dewey's fleet before it sailed to the Philippines. Williams is supposed to have carried to the commodore complete data regarding the defenses of Manila, and particularly the mines and torpedoes in the harbor.

The government claim that the principal of the bonds issued in aid of the construction of the road.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama delivered an extended speech on the measure, in the course of which he indicated the great importance of the measure as a precedent.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Cockrell of Missouri secured the passage of the following bill: "That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to make a report showing therein the value of the silver bullion in the treasury, and the amount of the silver loans and the amount of the existing treasury notes in its purchase, and the amount of standard silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1870, and the amount of the treasury notes redeemed in such dollars and retired."

Mr. Harris, continuing the debate upon the pending railroad bill, urged the adoption of his amendment as the very least that congress could do in protecting the interests of the country.

Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota said that the Sioux railroad was a link so important to the Northwestern system that if the government should insist upon the payment of its principal claim in full, about \$1,600,000, the Northwestern would pay it. He declared that the Northwestern officials had for years falsified the returns from the Sioux City railroad with the plan in view of securing the road at a nominal price.

Mr. Mills explained that his amendment was offered in order that the points raised by the supreme court against the income tax proposition might be met.

Mr. Hoar made an appeal to Mr. Mills to withhold his amendment, promising at any time in the future he would assist him in getting consideration for his income tax amendment.

Mr. Mills insisted upon his amendment, and Mr. Hoar then moved to lay it on the table. Upon this the yeas and nays were demanded.

Pending the vote Mr. Mills, when pressed by Mr. Hoar for a reason for insisting upon his amendment at this time, said: "I want a vote on the pending resolution so that it may reach the American people who are in favor of it."

the fortifications bill. The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the Alaskan land bill and a resolution for the repeal of an act prohibiting the passage of importations in bond through the territory of the United States into the "free zone."

The latter was passed, but the Alaskan measure went over. Newlands of Nevada introduced a resolution for the annexation of Hawaii.

To Repeal the Resolutions Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio called up as a privileged report from the committee on Ways and Means a resolution to repeal a joint resolution prohibiting the passage of goods in bond through this country into the free zone of Mexico, affecting importation along the northern border of Mexico. The effect of the resolution, Mr. Grosvenor said, would tend to reduce smuggling.

Mr. Lanham of Texas raised a point of order against the bill, claiming that it did not raise revenues. The speaker overruled the point of order and in doing so construed "raising revenue" as regards duties as being equivalent to "affecting revenue." The House went into committee of the whole to consider the resolution.

The repealing resolution passed after a discussion of Mr. Grosvenor, Slayden, Cooper for, and Mr. Stephens against it. Mr. Hemmway presented the conference report upon the Fortifications Appropriation bill.

The conference report was adopted. The conference report upon the act extending the homestead laws and providing for the right of way for railroads in Alaska was called up by Lacey of Iowa.

The conference eliminated the features of the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to consider the North Atlantic fishing and other trade relations controversies with Canada, upon which the house on Monday rejected the report upon a point of order.

Lacey explained the bill as reported from conference. He then moved the question, but Pitney, who had opposed the passage of the bill, raised the point of no quorum.

Lacey immediately moved to adjourn, and adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock.

MILITARY OFFICERS Nominated by the President and Promptly Confirmed WASHINGTON, May 4.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate:

To be major generals—Brigadier General Joseph C. Breckinridge, inspector general U. S. A.; Brigadier General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.; Brigadier General John C. Coppinger, Brigadier General William R. Shafter, Brigadier General William H. Graham, Brigadier General J. F. Wade, Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam; James H. Wilson of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia; W. J. Sewell of New Jersey; Jose C. Wheeler of Alabama.

Colonels to be brigadier generals—Thomas Anderson, Fourth infantry; Charles E. Compton, Fourth cavalry; Abraham K. Arnold, First cavalry; John S. Poland, Seventeenth infantry; Simon Snyder, Nineteenth infantry; John C. Bates, Second infantry; Andrew C. Burt, Twenty-fifth infantry; Hamilton Hawkins, Twentieth infantry; Royal P. Frank, First infantry; Jacob P. Kent, Twenty-fourth infantry; Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth cavalry; Francis L. Guenther, Fourth artillery; Guy V. Henry, Tenth cavalry; John I. Rodgers, Fifth artillery; Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth cavalry; Samuel B. M. Young, Third cavalry; John M. Bacon, Eighth cavalry; Edward B. Williston, Sixth artillery.

Lieutenant colonels to be brigadier generals—Henry W. Lawton, inspector general; George M. Randall, Eighth infantry; Theodore Schwab, assistant adjutant general; William Ludlow, corps of engineers; Adna R. Chaffee, Third cavalry; George W. Davis, Fourteenth infantry; Alfred E. Bates, deputy paymaster general.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—All nominations to be major generals have been confirmed.

Thanks to Dewey SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The chamber of commerce today at a largely attended special meeting adopted a resolution requesting President McKinley to thank Commodore Dewey for "his glorious achievement in destroying the enemy's fleet at Manila, thereby keeping open the great Pacific ocean with all its coasts and harbors."

Waiting for Armor SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Work at the Union Iron works on the United States battleship Wisconsin is delayed by the non-arrival of her armor plates. Otherwise the completion of the vessel is being pushed with all possible speed. There are over 3000 men employed in the yard, working day and night shifts.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

PROVIDED FOR BY NEWLAND'S LITTLE BILL

Government Property to Be Taken. Hawaii's Debt Assumed by the Twenty-four Hours

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Newlands of Nevada has introduced a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii. It provides for the confirmation of the cession by the Hawaiian republic of all rights of sovereignty over the islands, their dependencies and of cession and transfer to the United States of all public property and of its rights and appurtenances, assuming the Hawaiian public debt to not exceed \$4,000,000; prohibits further immigration of Chinese and appoints five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of Hawaii, to recommend necessary legislation.

The resolution declares the islands and their dependencies "hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and subject to the sovereign dominion thereof."

No special laws are to be enacted by congress for the enactment and disposition of public lands, and all revenues or proceeds therefrom, except lands used or occupied for civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or local government use, are to be used solely for the benefit of Hawaiian inhabitants for educational or other purposes.

Pending congressional provision for the government of the islands, the present government officers of Hawaii are to continue under the direction of the president of the United States, subject to removal by him.

Existing Hawaiian treaties with other countries are to expire immediately, being replaced by those between the United States and foreign nations. Municipal legislation on the islands, unless enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties extinguished or contrary to our constitution remain in force until otherwise determined.

Pending legislation extending our customs laws, the existing customs relations of the islands remain unchanged. The assumption of public debt lawfully existing at the date of the change of the passage of the resolution includes amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings bank, the Hawaiian government, however, continuing to pay the interest on the debt while the existing government and its commercial relations are continued. The Chinese exclusion paragraph prohibited the admission of Chinese into the United States from Hawaii. To carry out the resolution \$100,000 is appropriated.

Orders to Pilots NEW YORK, May 4.—Orders have been issued to the fleet of Sandy Hook pilots that the pilot boats on the southern station off Long Branch; the eastern station

TRADE WITH MANILA

As Shown by Report of United States Consul

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The understanding at the state department is that Consul Oscar F. Williams, our representative at Manila until the recent war began, is now aboard the flagship Olympia, in Manila harbor, having accompanied Dewey from Hong Kong, so that advice may come from him to the state department. A mail report from Consul Williams reached the state department recently under date of Manila, February 28 last.

He gives a full description of the Philippine situation, and will be incorporated in the next volume issued by the bureau of statistics of the state department. In this report Mr. Williams states that 22 consuls, representing the leading countries of the world, are established at Manila.

He gives the surprising statement: "The volume of the export trade coming under my official supervision equals that of my twenty-one consulate colleagues combined."

He then shows in detail how the trade of the Philippines with the United States exceeds that of all other countries combined, and is growing at a rapid rate. As indicating the extent of this trade, he says: "Today I have authenticated invoices for export to the United States amounting to \$138,065. He says the exports to this country average \$1,000,000 a month. The report states that 215,000 bales of hemp were exported during the last three months; of these, 138,782 went to the United States and 70,000 to England and other countries. Mr. Williams shows from this that the United States had 64 per cent of the trade from the Philippines as against 36 per cent for England and other countries. He said that last year the increase of shipments to the United States was 133,000 bales, and the decrease to England 2000 bales. He adds: "The increase of shipments from the Philippines to the United States were 54 per cent greater than to all other countries combined."

He also gives details of the large shipments of sugar, cigars, tobacco, hides, shells, indigo and coffee. In the item of sugar, which is second in importance, the shipments to the United States were 65 per cent of the total.

Gladstone's Condition LONDON, May 5.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"Mr. Gladstone's strength steadily declines, though there is, we believe, no prospect of an immediate end. He is confined to his room. Now and then his mind reverts to critical periods in his career and to legislation which cost him the most anxiety, but the main thing that fills his thoughts is religion, and he speaks of death as his call."

INJUNCTION IS DENIED

SO THE "SUN" CAN'T SELL HIS NEWS SERVICE

The Associated Press Is Not a Trust, and the Sun Has Not Bought the Right Remedy

NEW YORK, May 4.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States circuit court, has denied the motion of the New York Sun for a temporary injunction pending litigation restraining the Associated Press from prohibiting its newspapers from buying or using the Sun service.

Judge Lacombe says: "The case at bar is evidently not one arising under the anti-trust act of 1890. Complainant has brought a suit in equity for an injunction, but by the terms of the anti-trust act that form of relief is confined to the United States. Congress, when it passed the act of 1890 (as such act is construed by the supreme court), created a wholly new offense, unknown to the law as it was then administered in the courts, and which had been committed, probably daily, ever since this country began to have any trade at all. It was quite to be expected that congress would provide special remedies for the violations of the terms of this statute, and to such remedies all persons claiming to be aggrieved by acts which are offenses only because this statute makes them so, should be restricted."

"For a similar reason complainant cannot maintain this suit in equity under the New York statute concerning agreements or combinations in restraint of trade. The statute empowers the attorney general to enforce it by suit in equity. "There are averments in the complaint that the acts of the defendant anti-trust officers, by which complainant is aggrieved, are the result of a malicious combination to injure complainant without justice or excuse, inspired by ill-will and a deliberate intention to harm the complainant without reference to any lawful exercise of defendants' rights. But there is a conflict of evidence as to the facts asserted, and defendants vigorously denying in their affidavits the averments of the complainant, and it is not the practice in this circuit to grant preliminary injunctions when there is such conflict as to essential facts. Such relief must be sought at final hearing, when the testimony of conflicting affidavits may be submitted to the test of cross-examination."

BRITISH BOATS Will Provide Protection for Englishmen in Cuba

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 4.—Trouble of a serious nature is threatening British interests at Santiago de Cuba. The British third-class cruiser Pearl is now there and within twenty-four hours the British third-class cruiser Pallas and the British sloop Alert probably will join her. The Alert, it now appears, was accompanied to Santiago de Cuba by the Pearl and the Pearl was sent back with dispatches regarding the movements of the warships, but the story told the Associated Press correspondent at the Jamaica Club today was that the British Consul, Mr. Ramon, had been attacked in the consulate by a mob, whereupon he fled upon the crowd, killing a Spaniard, and has been imprisoned. These statements, however, are not verified. Mr. Ramon is a partner in the firm of Brooks Brothers, and is regarded as a man of vigorous and even violent character.

Later in the day it was reported that the trouble at Santiago de Cuba has been settled. The British warship Pearl has arrived at Port Royal, and though her officers are reticent it is believed that the trouble is not so serious as reported at the Jamaica Club. The British warship Pallas is still at Port Antonio. There is no further light on the occurrences at Santiago de Cuba.

A Consul's Danger NEW YORK, May 4.—A. D. Terry, American consul at Barcelona, who recently arrived in this country, in an interview said: "The British consulate at Santiago de Cuba treated us with consideration and secured us passage to Kingston, Jamaica. Everything was quiet at Santiago de Cuba. I found that the British consul, on account of his friendliness to American and Cuban refugees, was being subjected to a great deal of abuse. He was in fear of assassination."



A NAVAL WAR OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES