

WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

The Report of the Ways and Means Committee

Submitted to the House Yesterday by Chairman Dingley.

Provides Ways and Means to Meet War Expenditures on the Scale Demanded by Modern Naval and Military Operations.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to the House with the war revenue bill the following report:

"The precipitation on the United States of a war with Spain has rendered it necessary to immediately provide ways and means to meet war expenditures on the scale demanded by modern naval and military operations. Such an unwelcome demand came upon our resources at a time when, under the workings of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, we had begun to overcome in large measure the injurious effect of anticipatory importations, and had already received in the months of February and March revenue more than that of the last four months of the fiscal year, and, with a further increase of revenue the last ten days of March, in consequence of the disturbance of trade arising from threatened war.

"There is no doubt that if peace conditions had continued, the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue of the next fiscal year would reach \$300,000,000, exclusive of postal receipts—\$63,000,000 in excess of the revenue for the fiscal year 1896, and more than that sum in excess of what the revenues for the next fiscal year, 1897, would have been if it had not been for anticipatory importations in the last four months of the fiscal year, to avoid the increased duties of the new tariff, would have been more than realized, and these receipts would have fully met the expenditures for the next fiscal year if it had not been for the increase caused by the difficulties with Spain, insomuch as the total receipts for the fiscal year 1896, exclusive of postal expenditures paid by postal revenue, were only \$352,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1898 only \$365,000,000.

"These difficulties, even before war conditions arose, had so stirred the public mind as to have resulted in increased appropriations for enlarging the navy and for national defenses. The destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the 15th of February last so intensified this country that Congress a few weeks ago had passed the bill for the prompt measures to prepare for any exigency, and by joint resolution appropriated \$50,000,000 for national defense. Upon the authority of this joint resolution about \$35,000,000 of this appropriation has already been practically used, although the bill has not yet been made for only a part of this sum, and liabilities for the remainder of the appropriation which has been incurred within two weeks.

"An examination of the condition of the Treasury will make it apparent that no time should be lost in providing ample ways and means for carrying on a successful conclusion of the war in which we are now engaged.

"The apparent cash balance in the Treasury when the joint resolution appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense was passed was about \$225,000,000, including the \$100,000,000 appropriation of \$125,000,000 excluding that fund. But this balance was only apparent, inasmuch as \$13,000,000 consisted of fractional silver, largely uncurrent and minor coins, leaving only \$112,000,000. But of this amount \$14,000,000 consisted of bonds issued in the sale of the Pacific Railroads, held in the Treasury for the payment of that amount of Pacific Railway bonds due January 1st next, and \$33,000,000 of the bank redemption fund held for the payment of the notes of national banks falling in liquidation or requiring circulation. Deducting these amounts, and the actual available cash in the Treasury at that time belonging to the Government, exclusive of the greenback redemption fund, was only \$65,000,000, inasmuch as a working balance of about \$40,000,000 is required to properly carry on the operations of the Government, there remained only \$25,000,000 belonging to the Government available in meeting the \$50,000,000 appropriation. It will be necessary to meet all the expenditures under the \$50,000,000 appropriation—of which have been expended within a few weeks—by use of \$25,000,000 of the bank redemption fund, a part of which must be replaced before the close of the present calendar year.

"The expenses of the preparations for defense that have been going on for nearly two months are at the rate of \$25,000,000 per month, or \$300,000,000 per annum, and the expenses of actual war will be more.

"Your committee recommends the levying of internal revenue taxes, either on articles of voluntary consumption or on objects that will make such taxes fall mainly on persons able to contribute to the national defense, which will in the aggregate yield from ninety to one hundred millions in addition to the present revenues."

"The report then enumerates the different articles to be taxed and the estimates heretofore published of the

amount of revenue to be derived, and continues:

"These are all taxes on objects which were assessed during or subsequent to the Civil War, with one exception, and therefore open up no new and untried source of taxation. They are all internal revenue war taxes that can be collected by the existing internal revenue officials, slightly increased with a small additional expense, and with the minimum of disturbance of trade, although they are all taxes which are unwelcome, and which it would not have been necessary to impose if war had been avoided.

"While all of the additional taxes are war taxes, which would be naturally repealed or modified when the necessities of war ceased, yet it is impossible now to place a limit on them, not only for the reason that no one can intelligently forecast the length of the war, but also for the reason that war always brings about a train of extraordinary expenditures which do not terminate with the close of actual hostilities.

"It is evident that it will be necessary, in order to maintain the public credit, not only to raise the additional revenue provided by the accompanying bill, but also to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the Government from time to time as the public necessities will require.

"We have given, therefore, authority to issue a loan of \$200,000,000, exceeding \$500,000,000, in ten-twenty 3 per cent. coin bonds to be offered as a popular loan, believing as we do that such a loan will be taken from time to time by the masses of the people. We have issued the following years as the period on which the bonds issued may be redeemed by the Government before a 3 per cent. bond would be redeemed, making a bond that can be redeemed at the end of five years.

"In view of the fact that it will be necessary in a few weeks, before the proposed war taxes can bring results, and before the loan authorized can be rapidly augmented war expenditures, authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily borrow money, in no case exceeding one year, by the issue of 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness. It is important that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have this authority in any exigency that may arise in the future."

"At the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, Bailey, on behalf of the Democratic minority, offered the substitute agreed upon by them for the proposition in the bill authorizing the issue of \$500,000,000 coin bonds. It provides for an income of 3 per cent. on incomes from all sources in excess of \$2,000. State, County and municipal bonds, however, were excepted from its provisions to meet the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in this respect. The minority estimates that such an income would realize \$100,000,000. Coupled with it was the proposition to coin the silver coinage, which at present amounts to \$42,000,000. The substitute was voted down by a strict party vote. No amendments were offered to other provisions of the bill, owing to the lack of time.

CHANGES IN ORIGINAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The war revenue bill as reported to the House to-day contains some changes from the bill as originally drafted, as follows:

A discount of 5 per cent. on beer stamps is allowed after the passage of the Act; telephone messages are subjected to 1 per cent. on messages transmitted thirty miles or more, the cost of which does not exceed 25 cents; between 25 cents and 50 cents, 2 cents; between \$1.50 and \$5, 5 cents, or in excess of \$5, 10 cents. Telephonic and telegraphic messages of the Government are exempt from taxation. Differential of one-half cent on mineral waters and beverages, domestic or imported, not otherwise subject to internal taxation, pint bottles containing one pint or less to pay 1 cent; more than one pint, 2 cents.

WILL PASS THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—No doubt is expressed among Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee as to the passage of the war measure with the bond proposition. Nearly all the Republican members are said to favor it, and from six to ten on the Democratic side are said to favor it.

Havana Bay.

I want to go visitin' / Out upon the briny deep / For I've got some pressin' business / Ship me to Havana Bay / Where the torpedoes careless play / An' accidents are happenin' in a most peculiar way / At the same Havana Bay / Where the Maine at anchor lay / An' her sailors sleepin' peaceful were all blown to judgment day.

I'm no great hand at sailin' / I'm a lubber on the sea; / The farm an' the garden need me— / But there's voices callin' me— / Callin', callin', night an' day, / Callin' so I cannot stay / Callin' so I'm mighty certain I've got business down that way / At the same Havana Bay / Where the Maine at anchor lay / An' her sailors sleepin' peaceful were all blown to judgment day.

There are graves I want to visit / There's a wreck I want to see / I've a message for the Spaniard / That those voices gave to me / So just ship me right away / Ship me to Havana Bay / Where our warriors' peaceful hadn't been to pray / To that same Havana Bay / Where the Maine at anchor lay / An' her sailors sleepin' peaceful were all blown to judgment day.

A Real Catarrh Cure.

The 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm which can be had of the druggist he supplies, is a most wonderful great merit. Send 10 cents, we will mail it. Full size 50c.

DELY BROS., 55 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. The use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Atty at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

"There's the rub."

(Hamlet) The "rub" in one hand, and the effect of it in the other. Good design for a soap "ad."—isn't it? Question of health, if nothing else, ought to make you give up this wearing washboard rubbing with soap, and take up the sensible way of washing with Pearlina—soaking, boiling, rinsing. The washboard rubbing, done in the midst of soiled clothes and tainted steam is harmful to any woman. If you think it isn't, you'd better think again. 50c

Pearlina

TO-DAY, 9:30 A. M.

SPECIAL SALE OF

House Cleaning Items

Mattings, Scotch Linoleums, Lace Curtains, Furniture Covering, Carpet Remnants.

LOT I.—Will comprise 1,000 yards of fancy colored mattings, in rolls of 40 yards, for \$3 60, or any cut length at

Wednesday's 9c. Price,

LOT II.—Scotch Linoleum, 2 yards wide, in some of the best patterns to be found anywhere. It is needless to dwell on the merits of this floor covering, its durability and price being too well known to make further comment necessary. Bring size of room, and be on hand when the sale opens, as the lot will not last long at

Wednesday's 39c square yard. Price,

LOT III.—Excellent quality Furniture Covering, 50 inches wide—new patterns in olive, blue and red. This is the time lounges and other articles of furniture are recovered. The offering is therefore as timely as the material is unusual value at

Wednesday's 37c yard. Price,

LOT IV.—About 150 pairs of white Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, in desirable patterns. Suitable for ordinary size windows.

Wednesday's 57c pair. Price,

LOT V.—Carpet and Matting Remnants, in short lengths, at very low prices. Tapestry and Velvet Carpets, 1 yard to 5 yards. Fancy Mattings, 2 to 10 yards.

You can come relying on finding just what you want, and at prices that will be probably less than you are willing to pay—certainly not more.

LOT VI.—Reversible Smyrna Rugs, size 30x60 inches, in pretty Oriental patterns. Note the sizes of these rugs at

Wednesday's \$1 50. Price,

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K Street, Sacramento.

CAPTURE OF SPANISH VESSELS.

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ed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain; and, "Whereas, it being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privatizing, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

"First—The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

"Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

"Third—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

"Fourth—Spanish merchant vessels in any ports or places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage, if on examination their cargoes it shall be shown that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above time, provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or naval service of the enemy or any coal (except as may be necessary for their voyage) or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish Government.

"Fifth—Any Spanish merchant vessel which prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States shall be permitted to enter such port or place and to discharge her cargo and afterward, forthwith, to depart without molestation and any such vessels if met at sea by a United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

"Sixth—The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the right of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest ground of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"In witness whereof, etc., done at the Department of State, etc., this 26th day of April, etc."

NEUTRALITY.

Foreign Governments Taking Cognizance of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The State Department has conveyed notice to all the powers and nations with which the United States holds friendly relations of the declaration of war yesterday by the Government of the United States. This is a necessary formality in order to set in motion the neutrality laws in many countries, and to stop claims for

CAPTURE OF SPANISH VESSELS.

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damages on the part of the neutrals for vessels detained and turned back at blockades without due notice.

The instructions, which were sent to all the United States Legations abroad, directed attention to the fact that the war has existed since April 21st, when the Spanish Government looked off diplomatic relations, in order to avoid accepting the ultimatum at the hands of Minister Woodford.

The text of the instructions is as follows:

"Department of State, April 25, 1898.

"A joint resolution of Congress, approved April 20th, directed intervention for the pacification and independence of the Island of Cuba. The Spanish Government on April 21st informed our Minister at Madrid that it considered this resolution equivalent to a declaration of war, and that it had accordingly withdrawn its Minister from Washington and terminated all diplomatic relations. Congress has, therefore, by an Act, approved to-day, declared that a state of war exists between the two countries since and including April 21st. You will inform the Governments to which you are accredited, so that its neutrality may be assured in the existing war."

SHERMAN.

Responses have already begun to flow in. First among all neutrals to take cognizance of the situation and of the existence of a state of war are the British colonies. It may not be of particular significance, yet it goes in a measure to support the contention of this Government that war actually existed before the declaration of war.

"The dispatch was received here at 2:40 p. m. yesterday, indicating that the Straits Government had passed its declaration.

The State Department officials have taken note of the semi-official statement from Germany to the effect that that nation will not at present issue a neutrality proclamation. They are very much concerned, however, believing that any advantage to be gained by Germany in refraining from adopting the usual course in this course in this respect will be rather technical than practical. Certainly all of the advantages to be reaped by the United States from the enforcement of the German neutrality law would be claimed by our Government, and it is not doubted that the laws will be put in operation in Germany whether or not a proclamation is issued at this time.

CABINET MEETING.

An Uneventful Session of the President's Advisers.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Cabinet meeting to-day, which lasted from 11 to 1 o'clock, was uneventful so far as its deliberations were made public as far as its deliberations were made public. The matter of prizes taken by our fleet in Cuban waters was rather technically referred to, particularly in the case of the Buena Ventura. This and all other prize cases go to the Prize Court, which is the United States District Court having jurisdiction of the port where landed. All nations, it is said, recognize

Of Interest to Women.

Chamois Skin Gloves, Mousquetaire style, in sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2, reduced to 37c pair.

Genuine Kid Gloves, four button length, mostly white and lemon shades, and in sizes 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2 and 7 only. Worth in a regular way \$1 50. Reduced to 68c.

Women's all linen Handkerchiefs with 1 1/2-inch hem. Special price, 14c each.

Children's Plain Black Silk and Taffeta Gloves, 5c each, reduced price.

A New Fan, 20c.

A new fan is made in design of a bunch of violets—the pulling of a cord transforms it into a pretty circular fan. Price 20c.

New Tie For Women, 95c.

The "Tenwick" is perhaps the latest thing in women's neckwear. It is made of wide satin, with a little pin as an ornament. Colors pink, red and navy. 95c.

New Corsets, \$1.

These new corsets at \$1 are long corsets with short elastic tips and are especially desirable for women with prominent hips. Made of heavy jean in black or gray, with saten stripes, and nicely finished.

Egg Shampoo, 25c.

Liquid Egg Shampoo, a deservingly article for cleaning the scalp. A little goes a long way, making it an inexpensive luxury. Price 25c.

Hair Tonic, 40c.

Capillaris for the hair, scalp and toilet, affects the pores of the skin and is recommended to promote the growth of the hair. Price 40c.

Callustro Bags, 8c.

Callustro Bags for cleaning and polishing mirrors and windows. Practically a household necessity. Price 8c.

Baby's Headwear, 75c.

A new thing for baby is a pretty poke bonnet with fancy straw crown, which comes in white, cardinal, green, pink, blue, etc. Suitable for children from 2 years to 6 years of age. Very swell little bonnets, and at a moderate price. 75c each.

Mull Bonnets.

Every new style in children's bonnets is to be had here now. Corded, tucked, embroidered and lace trimmed, varying in price from 25c to \$1 25.

Black Dress Goods.

Our line of Black Dress Goods ranging in price from 50c to \$1 50 yard, contains almost every novelty and good plain weave shown this season. Features are the pretty brocades, rich mohairs and fancy crepons—a feature, also, the uncommon combinations of much merit and little price.

Black Silk, 69c.

There is a reason for what is practically a slaughter of new seasonable silks. The reason is the tendency of the times towards ready to wear garments. The result is the offering brocade poplins, figured black silks and desirable new weaves for waists, separate skirts, etc., at 69c. If you propose buying a length of silk you should not overlook our offerings.

Summer Waists.

One hundred or more styles of Summer Shirt Waists are displayed in our cloak room. All the newest things in madras, zephyr, percale, swivel silk, etc. Prices vary according to quality from 50c to \$2 95 each.

Leghorns for Children.

Extra good values here in white Leghorns for children. What makes a prettier hat when trimmed with suitable flowers, chiffon or other seasonable trimming? Assortment so large that we cannot help pleasing you. Prices 39c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

As to Klondike Outfits.

We have sold enough Klondike outfits to know just what gold seekers ought to take. There will be inconvenience if you take too much, and danger if you take too little. Are you in doubt on the point? We are qualified to set your right.

Our stock of Klondike goods is large—it comprises everything necessary in the way of wearing apparel, footwear, canning outfits and mining necessities—but every item we have is of the quality that gold seekers should insist on getting—thoroughly dependable goods that will not prove lacking when the wearers are where other articles cannot be had.

The experience of others has shown that this is the place to purchase reliable Klondike outfits, and to save money by so doing. Why experiment when the way to satisfaction has been so clearly pointed out?

We Sell Dependable Klondike Goods.

NEW INVOICE CHOICE PATTERNS Fancy Linen Warp Matting

Only 25 cents per yard. Also a line at 15 cents. Elegant Floor Oilcloth, 25 cents yard.

CHAS. M. CAMPBELL, = 411-413 K Street.

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Cold Cure cures colds in the head, colds on the face, old colds, new colds and obstinate colds, and all forms of grip. Stops sneezing, discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents catarrh, diphtheria, pneumonia, and all throat and lung troubles. These pleasant little pellets are absolutely harmless, have saved thousands of lives and prevented thousands of deaths. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all drug stores, 25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write to Munyon, 1005 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

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