

WAR REVENUE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Amendments Adopted by the Senate Non-Concurred In.

The Measure Sent to Conference Upon a Strict Party Vote.

But Little Accomplished in the Senate Beyond the Passing of an Urgent Deficiency Bill Made Necessary by the War With Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The center of legislative interest was in the House to-day, owing to the return of the revenue bill from the Senate for House action. It was generally understood that the majority of the members purposed to adopt a rule providing for the exercise of a resolution of general non-concurrence in the Senate amendments, and agreeing to the conference schedule made on Saturday. The Democrats desiring to vote separately upon the Senate amendments, notably the seigniorage provision, came prepared to accept defeat at the hands of the majority, but determined to enter their protest and put on record their position.

When the House met, upon motion of Lacey (R.) of Iowa, the consideration of the bill providing for the exercise of a resolution of general non-concurrence in the Senate amendments, was made a special order for to-morrow.

Consideration of a patent measure was interrupted at 12:08 o'clock by the receipt of the revenue bill from the Senate, and Dalzell (R.) of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution introduced by Dingley providing for an immediate vote upon general non-concurrence and sending the bill to conference.

The previous question was ordered on the resolution, and Dalzell, speaking in support, said it was intended to expedite the enactment of the emergency revenue measure for the earliest possible relief of the treasury upon which there was daily demand of \$1,000,000.

Replying to a question from Bartlett, he said the adoption of the resolution would prevent any separate votes upon the Senate amendments. He said it would be in the province of the House to reject finally the conference report, but he could give no assurance that an opportunity would ever be given to vote on particular amendments.

Bailey (D.) of Texas, addressing himself to the Democratic position, said the pending measure was not political in the sense of an ordinary tariff measure, and that no one party was necessarily responsible for it. Likewise, voting upon separate amendments in a general tariff measure might result in destroying the equity of an entire schedule, but such objection could not be urged in the pending measure.

He took issue with Dalzell in claiming the treasury's condition presented a dire necessity for the immediate passage of the measure, and in this connection reviewed the recent treasury statement, insisting that a total of \$100,000,000 was available, including the gold reserve of \$90,000,000, at hand for ordinary expenditures of the Government.

With this condition Bailey said there was no ground for forcing the House to forego its right and duty to consider separately important provisions added by the Senate. He contended the rule was unfair and pointed out that should the resolution fail to pass, it would be tantamount to an acceptance of the bill as passed by the Senate, and it would involve a vote by members for provisions to which they are strongly opposed. On the other hand, if the vote should be to non-concur, members would be forced to vote against provisions which as separate positions they would favor.

Swanson (R.) of Indiana and McMillan (D.) of Tennessee followed Bailey, citing notable instances where both sides of the House should vote directly upon amendments. The tobacco tax and the provision for seigniorage coinage were noted.

Dingley concluded in support of the resolution by saying it was identical with the one adopted when the tariff bill of 1897 came back from the Senate.

and practically identical with that adopted by the Democrats in 1894. He said experience had made it plain that best results were to be obtained by sending immediately bills to conference, and should the House, with four times that number of members, proceed with the same latitude to consider the amendments it would be winter before action could be secured. He argued that the pending measure was one of emergency, and should be at once upon the statute books to relieve the ordinary revenues from extraordinary demands, and to begin at the earliest moment the payment of the war debt.

The vote was taken then upon the resolution. Bailey demanded the yeas and nays, the roll-call resulting yeas 137, nays 106. The vote was strictly party.

The House then voted to non-concur and agree to the conference, and the Speaker named Dingley (R.) of Maine, Payne (R.) of New York, and Bailey (D.) of Texas as conferees.

The Senate bill to revise and perfect the classification of letters, patents and printed publications in the Patent Office was considered under suspension of the rules.

It provoked quite a debate, but was finally passed—154 to 58. The election contest cases of Joseph Gazin and Armand Romain vs. Adolph Meyer, from the First Louisiana District, were disposed of by the adoption of the committee resolutions called up by Olmstead (R.) of Pennsylvania, deeming that neither contestant was electable.

A bill granting right of way through the Colville Indian Reservation to the Kettle River Railroad was passed.

Under suspension of the rules the Senate bill ratifying an agreement between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Indians, providing for the allotment of the latter's lands, was passed.

A bill of 231 pages, providing a code of criminal law and procedure for Alaska, was called up, but its reading was postponed by a motion to adjourn, made by Sherman (R.) of New York, which prevailed, and at 3:34 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, June 6.—Beyond the passage of an urgent deficiency bill, made necessary by the war with Spain, the Senate accomplished little to-day. The deficiency measure carries appropriations for the war and navy establishments aggregating \$17,745,000. These appropriations are in addition to the amounts to be carried later by the general deficiency bill. During the winter part of the session the measure providing for the taking of the twelfth and subsequent census was under discussion, but no progress was made towards its completion.

At the convening of to-day's session of the Senate Hale (R.) of Maine reported from the Appropriations Committee the urgent deficiency bill, and it was passed.

The bill as passed appropriates \$17,745,000 for the War and Navy Departments.

A bill favorably reported by Hoar (R.) of Massachusetts from the Judiciary Committee, to provide for the compensation and expenses of special counsel for the Government in prize cases, was passed.

Allison presented a partial report from the conferees on the sunday civil bill. The partial report was agreed to.

The Senate insisted upon its amendment, set in disagreement, and asked for further conference.

Carter (R.) of Montana reported from the Military Affairs Committee a bill authorizing the President in his discretion to waive one year suspension from promotion, and to order re-examination of officers of the army in certain cases, and it was passed.

Perkins (S.) of South Dakota of the Indian Affairs Committee called up the bill for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory.

Pending the discussion of the census measure the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill for the protection of homestead settlers who render services in the present war against Spain.

Carter, Chairman of the Census Committee, made an extended statement concerning the object of the bill and the need of its enactment into law at as early a day as practicable.

At the conclusion of Carter's statement Cockrell (D.) of Missouri proposed amendments to the bill that officials of the census should enter upon their duties January 1, 1899. He offered also an amendment providing that the temporary employees of the Census Office should be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior instead of by the Director of the Census.

Pending action upon the amendments the Senate at 4:20 p. m. went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT MANILA. (Continued from First Page.) The Spaniards are utterly unimpressed by the defeat here. They explain that their squadron was vastly outclassed, and are confident of a victory on shore. They are determined to fight to the end, as the ships did. Evidently they will never learn common sense until Manila is annihilated by street and house fighting in the outer city, and by bombardment of the walled citadel.

The insurgents raided a railway station ten miles to the north of Manila and killed three priests and an officer. There has also been a pitched battle at a Spanish post south of Manila, near Cavite, the result being that the insurgents retired. The Spanish casualties were fifteen.

12th. A bombardment will be avoided if he does. The foreigners have held a public meeting, and two steamers are ready at a moment's notice to take them to the protection of their own warships or the Americans'.

INSURGENTS STRONGLY POSTED. HONGKONG, June 6 (Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press).—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila, under date of June 2d, says: "I have traveled the whole region of fighting during the last three days, in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Calocan, eight miles north of Manila, and at Bacoor, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent intrenchments.

"The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig River (which flows into the bay immediately below the town of Manila) to the lagoon. The two sections of the insurgent forces signal their movements with fire balloons.

"To the northward the rising is general, and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places, and the English overseers have been warned off. To the southward there has been fierce fighting on the Sapote River between Espinosa and Las Pinas.

"The biggest battle of the present campaign was fought last Tuesday, May 31st. The insurgents attacked on the left branch of Zapote, waded across amid a typhoon, stormed the banks for several miles along, and carried the Spanish trenches with knives. Yesterday (June 1st) they tried the right branch of the Zapote, but failed. The Spaniards employed artillery all day, but no casualties are reported. To-day there have been only ineffective skirmishes.

"The country is densely wooded and swampy. Both parties shoot aimlessly. I got in the middle of the firing, but nobody was hurt. Nothing was visible in the tremendous fusillade, and I believe nobody knew what he was shooting at. Both sides were 'duffers.' The insurgents, however, are excellent in a melee.

"The Spaniards say they were victorious yesterday, but that they cannot follow up the victory and annihilate the rebels, because of the American strength at Cavite. Moreover, they say it is necessary to save their energies for the American troops.

"Meanwhile the vicinity of Manila is an impenetrable network of ambuscades." SPANISH FLEET AND TROOPS ON WAY TO MANILA. HONGKONG, June 6 (Copyrighted by Manila say it is officially declared there that four armored cruisers with colliers and torpedo boats and transport ships carrying 10,000 troops, have left Spain, proceeding for Eastern waters.

TROOPS LANDED IN CUBA. (Continued from First Page.) serted, supply the inhabitants with food a long time to come.

In spite of this outwardly cheerful aspect of affairs bitterly anxious feelings exist. Espinosa, go far as to charge Senator Moret, former Minister of the Colonies of Spain, with being a traitor and "having sold Cuba to the United States."

This caused discontent to prevail, and if the Spanish fleet does not arrive here before food becomes really scarce terrible rioting may be reported also.

The Spaniards comment continually upon the tactics of the American fleet, but naturally they are very severe in their criticisms, for they do not understand the method of warfare adopted.

Many of them go so far as to say the United States is not prepared for war, and that no plans have been decided upon, and that the authorities at Washington are not serious in the steps taken.

Then, again, the Spaniards are rejoicing greatly at the reported small amount of damage done by the American bombardment, and large numbers of houses are to let. There is still considerable coal in Havana. Only about one-quarter of the usual number of street lamps are lighted. All the stores and business houses are without gas light, and the streets are semi-darkness at night, but it saves the coal.

In spite of regulations in force for governing the price of provisions, the Military Government finds it impossible to prevent people charging double prices for everything. Some of the discount of silver. The army and laboring people are paid in silver.

The Spanish officials have discovered in the house of an English nurse, Sister Mary, who attended the sick and wounded survivors of the United States battleship Maine in the hospital, a considerable quantity of American relief provisions. Because she had not notified the authorities of the existence of these provisions, she has been ordered to leave Havana, and will go on the first opportunity.

It is reported that the military Government will issue an order prohibiting the sale of provisions for delivery outside of the city of Havana. This would insure Havana's store of provisions lasting for a long time to come.

The Autonomists are daily giving more proof of their utter inability to govern the island. They seem to have no idea of administration, and as a result Captain-General Blanco is compelled to do most of that work for them. Autonomist mockery, and the Captain-General has the respect of Government entirely in his own hands. Besides, there are continual dissensions between the so-called historical Autonomists and the radical Autonomists, which had the insurrection been subdued, probably would have caused another civil war.

Fire at San Jose. SAN JOSE, June 6.—Two buildings, old frame structures, were burned in Chinatown at 2:25 o'clock this morning. The total loss is about \$2,500. No insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

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PAY DAY AT CAMP MERRITT.

The Long-looked-For Distribution of Money Begun.

Regulars Paid Off Yesterday, Volunteers to Be Attended to To-Day.

The Second Expedition to the Philippines, Which is Expected to Sail on Saturday, to be Under Command of Brigadier-General Greene.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—To-day was pay-day at Camp Merritt. Word was passed around last night that the Paymaster would visit the camp to-day and that the long-looked-for money would be distributed. The volunteers expected to receive their quota of the coin of the realm to-day along with that which the regulars received, but they were disappointed. The Paymaster visited the camp early this morning and took with him, besides several clerks, \$80,000. The Paymaster and his corps of assistants went directly to the camp of the regulars. The Twenty-third got its money first, and then the Paymaster visited the camp of the Eighteenth and the Fourteenth Infantry battalions and the Engineer Corps.

The money paid to the men to-day represents two months' pay, one in advance, which the Government last week decided to give all troops who are about to depart for Manila. It is expected that the Pennsylvania, Colorado and other volunteer organizations which are to start for the Philippines this week will receive the money due them to-morrow.

The steamer Zealandia will be the first of the second fleet of transports ready for sea. The work of placing her stores, which began yesterday, was almost completed this evening, and little remains to be done now before troops can be sent aboard.

The carpenters and painters have finished their work, and it is expected that the first detachment of soldiers will be sent on board some time Wednesday. The vessel has been thoroughly inspected and pronounced to be in first-class condition. The alterations being made for the accommodations of the soldiers were finished on the China and Colon to-night, and to-morrow the work of loading the troops will be taken up. It is now reported that the vessels cannot sail before the end of this week, and even next week is mentioned as the most probable time for the start. It has not been officially given out as yet what troops will go on the second expedition.

The steamer Centennial is being thoroughly examined by the Inspector of Hulls and Boilers, who will probably make his report to-morrow. She has been looked over by army officers, and she does not like her condition at all. The vessel cannot sail as she is and a healthy troopship, and the army officers have recommended several very radical changes for the convenience, comfort and health of the troops.

The United States steamer Monterey and the collier Brutus, which is to accompany her on her voyage to the Philippines, are still lying peacefully at anchor in the bay. Some needed repairs were made to-day in the Monterey's distiller, and it is not expected that the two vessels will get away before to-morrow.

Troop E, Fourth United States Cavalry, arrived this morning from Vancouver Barracks by train. It is under the command of Captain H. J. McGrath, with whom is Second Lieutenant E. Elmore.

The next troops to arrive will be two trainloads of recruits for the regular army from Fort McPherson, Ga. Company C, Fourth New York Volunteers, will arrive in two or three days, as will also a company of recruits from Ohio. The City of Los Angeles Volunteers should reach here Wednesday morning.

There was a report at National Guard headquarters this afternoon that this State might be given an additional regiment of volunteers under the second call. The City of Los Angeles Volunteers should reach here Wednesday morning.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

The men who will compose the second Manila expedition are pleased that Brigadier-General Greene is to be their commander. Besides being a splendid soldier he has a record as a diplomat and manager of large business enterprises. He has been decorated in Europe for bravery, is an author of repute, and an active member of several scientific societies. It is surmised that his diplomatic experience will be of service to General Merritt in the government of the islands.

The troops which will be under his command are the First Colorado Volunteers, the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry, and the Utah Light Artillery or the Third United States Artillery.

General Greene visited the camp of the Tenth Pennsylvania to-night, and before making himself known to any of the officers he visited the cook tents, looked in at the guardhouse and examined the hospital. He then introduced himself to Colonel Hawkins, and spent nearly an hour inquiring into the condition of the regiment, asking as to the number, health and equipment of the men, their proficiency in drill and the amount and kind of drilling to which they were daily subjected.

General Greene stated to-night that the China would be his flagship, and that General Merritt would not accompany the second expedition.

Orders were received at the Presidio to-day for the Fourth United States Cavalry to make ready for service in the Philippines. The instructions given to Colonel Morris, who has six troops in shape to go to Manila within two weeks. He was answered that the men were ready now. It was finally decided to-day that the cavalrymen should take their horses to the number of 400. If the animals are transported without much loss and the climate in the islands, another regiment of cavalry will probably be sent on later.

General Merritt has issued orders directing Company F of the Washington Volunteer Regiment to go to Angel Island for garrison duty. It is only a temporary arrangement, as the company has been promised that it will be allowed to go to Manila in case its regiment is ordered to that place.

The monitor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, is being prepared for the voyage to Manila. She will be accompanied by the collier Whitgift, which was to-day purchased by the Government. The Whitgift was to-day towed to Mare Island, where she will receive a coat of war paint and be fitted to tow the Monadnock, which will have a bridge fitted to her deck similar to that on the Monterey, so as to quickly slip loose in case of a storm. The Whitgift will be loaded with coal, ammunition and stores.

The City of Para, due from Panama to-morrow, is likely to be one of the third fleet of transports to leave this port.

The Methodist ministers of this State will organize a Christian Commission on a similar plan to the one which was in existence during the civil war. The object of the commission will be the spiritual welfare of the soldiers.

The Colorado, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Minnesota troops have been vaccinated, and the men of the other regiments will be vaccinated as rapidly as the work can be done. The Pennsylvanians were vaccinated on their legs.

Corporal C. P. Ames of Company D, Nebraska Volunteers, was discharged to-day, having been appointed to a cadetship at West Point.

OREGON ELECTION. Results in a Victory for the Entire Republican State Ticket. PORTLAND (Or.), June 6.—The State election to-day resulted in a victory for the entire Republican State ticket. E. E. Geor for Governor will have a plurality of at least 3,000, and may be larger. The Republicans have elected a majority of the Legislature, which will insure the election of a Republican United States Senator to fill the vacancy now existing from this State.

M. A. Moody is elected Congressman from the Second District, and the indications are that T. H. Tongue will be elected from the First District.

Late returns show that Tongue, Republican, is elected Congressman in the First District by a plurality approaching 1,000.

The "Oregonian" will say to-morrow: "The Republicans claim they have carried Oregon by not less than 5,000 majority. This result has been gained on a platform distinctly declaring for a gold standard, and against free coinage of silver. At Portland the Republicans have elected the Mayor, and claim the whole legislative ticket."

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MILLINERY. For this week's selling, as has been the case each week since the opening of this very busy and attractive corner in the Big Store in this line, we have gotten ready many new trimmed hats for women, misses and children, which will appear in bright array with a distinctiveness which characterizes each week's new supply here. The warm spell just now dawning upon us will create an extra demand for pretty white trimmed hats in lace, straw or Leghorn to top off the pretty summer gandy or lawn you're preparing to air this month and on the glorious Fourth. They are here at prices to suit all, and enough for all—if not, we'll make them. Also new Sailors, in two colors or in one rough straw or plain, just opened and priced \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. DON'T BUY YOUR HAT TILL YOU'VE SEEN OURS.

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