

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Continued from first page.

tion, but direct taxpayers must bear their share of the burden. I propose that twopence shall be added to the income tax, making one shilling and twopence in the pound. The extra twopence will realize £3,800,000, there will be no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits or tobacco duties. I am not disposed to impose a customs duty on manufactured imported goods, as suggested by Sir Howard Trevelyan.

The average consumption of sugar is fifty-six pounds a head. Sugar is taxed in every other country in Europe, and is taxed in the United States. In this country taxes remained on sugar long after the institution of free trade. What I propose is not a protective duty, but an adequate public necessity has arisen for some duty of which the laboring classes should bear a fair share.

The effect of my proposals on the price of sugar is doubtful, as the price of sugar is governed by the bounty system. The great bulk of the imports of sugar comes from bounty giving countries. The bounty system is that a country giving a bounty encourages production within its borders, and at the same time does its best to restrict consumption by its own people by every possible means.

The result of the proposed tax, although, at first, the bounty on sugar production, either reduced or the bounty on sugar production, or lower their own duties on sugar for the benefit of their own population, both of which actions would mean the abolition of the bounty system.

My final balance sheet will be: From taxation, a revenue of £12,000,000; from non-taxation, £21,055,000, a total of £33,055,000. I propose to reduce the expenditure by again suspending the sinking fund to £182,962,000. This shows a deficit of £1,000,000, which must be added to £1,250,000 for the fund, to give a total of £2,250,000.

As to obtaining contributions from the Transvaal, David Barbour's reports are not encouraging at present. His opinion is that the war has brought the country to the verge of ruin. (Opposition cheers greeted this remark.) This can no longer be considered.

Mr. Michael Hicks-Beach concluded at 6:44 p. m., amid loud applause, having spoken two hours and twenty-six minutes.

OPPOSITION LEADER'S COMMENTS. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the ability he had shown, declaring that his speech was characterized by honesty, a quality very much lacking in the conduct of the war, in telling the House and the country the truth in regard to the position.

"The Budget," continued Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, "was but a chapter in the disastrous incidents of the war. It was proposed to borrow altogether £127,000,000 more, four times as much as was borrowed for the Crimean War."

"We are living in an age of newspaper finance," said Sir William, "and of increased expenditures. We cannot go on without involving this country in financial ruin. The fashionable doctrine of the day is conscription and protection; does anybody believe that this increase of expenditure is not to go on?"

Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, indirectly announced the forthcoming loan, saying he hoped to introduce a resolution on the subject to-night if possible.

On the resolution to authorize the war loans being put before the House, John Redmond moved to report progress. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach assented and the House then adjourned.

London, April 19.—After the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, asked what interest Ireland had in the war which led to this extraordinary, disastrous and disgraceful financial situation. He protested against fresh taxation which, he said, imposed great injustice upon Ireland that already, as admitted by the government commission in 1893, was greatly overtaxed. He se-

verely attacked Joseph Chamberlain and the war policy.

Replying to criticisms, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there were valuable assets in the Transvaal Colony, but that it was impossible to say what the contribution for the war, in the present state of that country, would be.

At 1:40 this morning Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, said it was necessary to pass resolutions to-night, whereupon the House divided on the sugar duty, which was adopted by a vote of 183 to 125. The coal duty was adopted by a vote of 171 to 127.

CREDIT GIVEN THE CHANCELLOR. CONGRATULATED ON A JUST DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

London, April 19.—On the whole the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which was listened to by J. Pierpont Morgan, among others, from the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, appears to have been fairly well received; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is generally congratulated upon a just distribution of burdens. A heavier addition to the income tax had been expected, and the fact that only twopence were added brought a feeling of relief.

The Liberals in the lobby declared that the Budget proposal afforded them the best electioneering weapon they had had for twenty years. One Liberal figured out that the war had cost £1,000 for every Boer killed.

There is little doubt that, in raising new taxes instead of increasing old ones, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has courageously courted much hostility and given the Liberals an opportunity to close their ranks and to attack the government on its financial policy. Many Ministerialists are dissatisfied because the government has failed to grant differential treatment to the Colonies in the sugar tax. In the course of an editorial on this point "The Daily Mail," reproaching the government with a failure to show gratitude to Queensland and Natal, says:

A few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have upset the whole bounty system. But they have not been spoken. On the contrary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears hopeful of an increase in bounties, cheapening sugar for Great Britain, but at the same time completing the ruin of the Colonies. It does not seem to strike him that an infinitesimal decrease in the price of sugar would be a miserably small compensation for driving the West Indies into the American Union.

The coal duty, however, seems destined to excite the keenest opposition. It has created consternation in Wales and the North of England. The North Country exporters to the Continent assert that the duty will almost prevent effective competition abroad with Westphalian coal. In South Wales it is urged that the duty will injure the miners and materially assist the United States and Germany.

William Abraham, Radical, Member for Glamorganshire, who is president of the Welsh Miners' Federation, said yesterday in the course of an interview that he was extremely surprised at the proposal of such a tax, adding:

The ultimate result will probably be the closing down of scores of Welsh collieries and the throwing of thousands out of employment. Such a tax is wrong in principle, and will inevitably cause the overthrow of the government.

The shipping interests, which are very powerful in the House of Commons, are also strongly opposed to the coal duty. Altogether, although the government organs have little but praise for the Budget, they faintly admit that if the near future were to bring bye-elections the results might be unfavorable for government candidates.

The entire press, Liberal and Conservative alike, is loud in praise of the courage, honesty and candor of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement, which was delivered with great ability and lucidity, but without any attempt at rhetoric. Never before have the immense sacrifices entailed by the war in South Africa been so brought home to the nation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sketched the situation in hard, pitiless outlines. "I aim at no transfer of popularity," he said, "I ask for no cheers, and I expect none. I come to tell the nation the truth and the whole truth. It is necessary for the salvation of the nation that I should do so. You have had your feast. You have all, Liberals and Tories, been mad for rioting and expenditure. Now comes the reckoning, and you may laugh or not as you please."

In a brief peroration he added: "If you defeat our Budget you will relieve us of an almost insupportable burden." "Why not make Chamberlain Chancellor?" "I have not laid myself out to win the House with the view of gaining transient popularity, but I have endeavored to establish a principle of contribution by the whole community to the burdens of the State."

Mr. Redmond's indication of Mr. Chamberlain as the real object of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's unsparing exposure of the cost of the war policy was loudly cheered by the Liberals, and the Colonial Secretary appeared anything but happy during the speech.

It is understood that Colonel Milward, Conservative, will move on the second reading of the Finance bill an amendment regretting that the government failed to differentiate in favor of the colonies regarding the sugar duty.

"Nothing so bold and statesmanlike," says "The Morning Post," "has been attempted since Mr. Gladstone's days. We should have preferred, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had gone further and restored the shilling duty on wheat."

"The Standard," apparently on the same grounds, severely reproaches Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for timidity in choosing a grand opportunity of adapting the financial system to the transformed conditions of modern times, and complains bitterly of the increase in the income tax.

"If the Budget fails to arouse great enthusiasm," says "The Daily Telegraph," "it is not likely to encounter effective opposition." "The Daily Chronicle" characterizes the Budget as "honest but disastrous."

"The Daily News," which seizes the occasion to attack the government's war policy, says: "There is no discernible and scarcely any imaginable end to the ruinous and fatal drain upon our national resources caused by the most calamitous enterprise in which England has ever been engaged."

LOCAL COAL DEALERS PLEASED. The proposal of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to tax coal exported from England a shilling a ton was a gratifying announcement to coal exporters here. All those seen yesterday were of the opinion that the tax would stimulate the export business of this country.

C. J. Wittenberg, president of the Chesapeake and C. Coal and Coke Company, said:

In exporting coal has been the lack of ships. Great Britain owns the great majority of the freighters, and the shipowners and mine operators are closely allied. Of course, the shipowners favor the interests with which they are connected, and American coal men have had a hard time of it. In the export coal business several ships are being chartered to trade now, and it is expected that a bill should be passed by which more would be built. Doubtless, if this proposed tax becomes a fact many more will be built, anyway.

At the offices of the Columbia Coal Mining Company the general agent said:

The largest part of the American export coal business in the past has been with the West Indies and South America. An export tax on English coal such as that proposed would tend to stimulate the American export trade to Europe.

In competing with English coal dealers here we have had the first difficulty in the form of lack of vessels, difference in price and the fact that we had no means of our own to carry the South African coal. In the first place, the South African war there was a strike in the Welsh coal mines, and the vessels to carry it could not be found. We had to charter for our own account the English ships had been secured by their government. An increase in the coal export business will stimulate the shipping industry here.

Coal mining in England, because of the great depth of the mines, and the depth below the surface of the deposit, is much more expensive than in this country. The latest quotation on the best Cardiff export coal is \$12 a ton on board ship. Here, coal of the same grade is delivered on board ship at Philadelphia for \$2.50 a ton. When the coal is shipped to Philadelphia it is added to the English price, is added the export tax, American dealers will have no difficulty in competing with the English. European dealers will find it to their advantage to learn to use American coal under the new conditions, and that obstacle will also be removed.

The general sales agent of the New-York Central Coal Company says:

An export duty on English coal will be a splendid thing for the American export trade. The American coal trade has been in a state of depression some years past, owing to the growing scarcity of coal in England and European countries. Now, with an export duty on English coal to equalize the price, the American business will increase rapidly. The lack of vessels to carry the coal is supplied by new vessels, which are at present in the course of construction.

VON WALTERSEE'S ESCAPE. An export duty on English coal will be a splendid thing for the American export trade. The American coal trade has been in a state of depression some years past, owing to the growing scarcity of coal in England and European countries. Now, with an export duty on English coal to equalize the price, the American business will increase rapidly. The lack of vessels to carry the coal is supplied by new vessels, which are at present in the course of construction.

NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE IN THE FIRE IN WHICH GENERAL SCHWARTZKOPF PERISHED. Berlin, April 18.—Field Marshal von Waldersee reports that the best part of the Winter Palace at Peking was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. General Schwartzkopf met his death in the fire, the cause of which is not explained. He adds that the French and Japanese troops gave the most prompt assistance. The field marshal and the other officers lost nearly everything.

A dispatch from Peking says that Count von Waldersee escaped from the burning palace through a window with great difficulty. The body of General Schwartzkopf, it was announced, was found in the burning palace at Peking, but it is supposed the general re-entered the palace to rescue the dog.

The suspicion of militarism is not here out. It is believed the fire originated in the pantry near Von Waldersee's kitchen. Lieutenant-Colonel Marchand, the French officer who came to the aid of the Chinese at the Fashoda incident, distinguished himself in the war of rescue.

Major-General von Schwartzkopf, prior to his appointment as chief of staff to Count von Waldersee, commanded the Thirty-third Infantry Brigade in Schwerin (Mecklenburg). He was a member of the German delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague, where he played a conspicuous part. He should not be confounded with Major-General von Schwartzkopf, who was killed in the battle of Paris at the time of the first Dreyfus agitation. This officer is now commander of the Third Brigade of the Second Guard Infantry Division, Berlin.

SEND GOOD CONSULS TO CHINA. BISHOP GRAVES SAYS AMERICAN PRINCIPLE DEPENDS LARGELY ON THEIR CHARACTER. Bishop F. R. Graves has sent from Shanghai, China, to George Macaulay Miller, president of the Church Club of New-York, a letter acknowledging a message which was forwarded to him from the club at its last annual dinner. Portions of the Bishop's letter are the following:

If you will allow me to send a message to the Church Club in return for that which they were so kind as to send to me, I will ask you to say to them that the situation in China is of the greatest importance to the United States and the citizens of the United States and the Church.

As citizens of the United States they can do a great deal for the United States. They can do it by the best standing and capability. American prestige and American honor depend far more on the character of our representatives here than on the number of our representatives. We need men of the highest honor, of the highest ability, doing what it can to promote American interests, and places the reform of the consular service among the first objects to be attained in order to secure these ends.

It can assure the Church Club that everything they can do to improve the government and the people of the United States to a due appreciation of the importance of our position here as a nation will help our mission work. But, while I am anxious to see our country occupy a high position here commercially and politically, my deepest interest is in the spread of Christianity, and particularly in the Yangtze Valley, which is my own field of work.

BURGLARS OUT OF PAINTINGS. PICTURES WORTH A LARGE SUM STOLEN FROM A CHILIAN MUSEUM. Santiago de Chili, April 18.—Burglars have broken into the Museum of Fine Arts and cut from their frames ten of the finest paintings, costing 100,000 pesos.

SLAIN BY HER JEALOUS LOVER. THE MURDERER, A NATIVE OF CHICAGO, KILLS HIMSELF. Paris, April 18.—Mme. Lasccher, English, living at Passy, was murdered yesterday by Ferdinand, who was her lover, and who is said to be a director of the Manchester House, and a British subject, then shot himself. All of the parties were prominent socially. The victim was a woman of independent means. The murderer, who was in a hospital, left a letter requesting that his body be cremated, and that the funeral expenses be defrayed of the funeral expenses of the victim from his personal estate.

PUNISHING TREACHEROUS SOMALIS. BRITISH EXACTING REPARATION FOR THE MURDER OF JENNER. Mombasa, East Coast of Africa, April 18.—The British expedition against the Ogaden Somalis has reached the far end of Towata Island. Its advance was continuously opposed, but the Somalis were everywhere defeated, their villages burned and their crops destroyed.

The expedition against the Ogaden Somalis was sent into their territory to exact reparation for the murder of Mr. Jenner, the British sub-commissioner of Jubaland. It has been successful, from the start. The headquarters of the Ogaden Somalis, at Madu, has been occupied by the British, and the Sultan has been made a prisoner.

THE FRAUDS AT MANILA. GENERAL MACARTHUR SAYS PRESS REPORTS ARE GROSSLY EXAGGERATED. Washington, April 18.—The following cable dispatch was made public at the War Department to-day:

Manila. Adjutant-General, Washington. With reference to your telegram of 16th, press report grossly exaggerated, misleading; matters therein touched upon regarding officers' subsistence department fully investigated. Proceedings (mailed by) transport Sheridan. Regarding theft commissary stores, amount which grossly exaggerated by press reports, immediate most drastic measures already been applied. Three officers and number enlisted men being tried court martial. Number citizens' military commission.

No statement was made that the report of General MacArthur was satisfactory, although it has been the theory at the War Department that the reports from Manila were exaggerated. At the same time there is cause for regret in the Department that, even under the best construction that can be placed on General MacArthur's dispatch, three officers and a number of enlisted men and civilians have conducted themselves so as to make necessary a court martial or a trial by a military commission in the case of the civilians. It is said, however, that even if these persons are being tried there might be exaggeration in regard to the offences with which they are charged.

Commissary-General Weston has received a cable dispatch from Colonel Woodruff, chief commissary at Manila, in which he says: Do not permit scandalous reports to worry you. Affairs of subsistence department of the army administered honestly and to satisfaction of officers and troops.

NATIVE GOVERNOR OF CEBU. JUSTICE LORENTE APPOINTED BY THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION. Cebu, April 18.—The act establishing provincial government in Cebu was passed to-day. Julio Lorente, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, who is a native of Cebu, was appointed Governor.

The United States Philippine Commissioners announced that they were satisfied the act would assist in the pacification of Cebu, pointing out that otherwise there would be a recurrence to military government. The adjacent pueblo of San Nicolas was added to the city of Cebu, though against the protest of the inhabitants of San Nicolas, who, like the people of most towns in this island, have been conducting what are practically independent local governments, including the collection of taxes, all of which had been permitted by Lieutenant-Colonel McClernaud, the Military Governor, who justifies this course on the principle that it is all carried on under military supervision. Most of the subordinate military officers favor a more vigorous policy.

The commissioners are disappointed at the conditions in Cebu. Señor Lorente, who is an honorable and capable man, is opposed by a strong opposition, but his administration is expected to relieve what is admittedly a state of siege.

Lieutenant Frederick S. Young, of the 44th Volunteer Infantry, was appointed treasurer of Cebu, and Lieutenant Case was appointed supervisor.

THE ROSECRANS AT SAN FRANCISCO. SHE CARRIED MILITARY PRISONERS TO SUBIG AND GUAM. San Francisco, April 18 (Special).—The army transport Rosecrans, which arrived late last night, was docked to-day. She brought ten officers and 280 men of the 38th Infantry. The Rosecrans carried 1,000 Filipino prisoners to Subig to work on the wharves. She also carried forty-three Filipino generals to Guam as military prisoners. Among these were Mabini, Aguinaldo's Secretary of State, and Generals Pio del Pilar and Ocampo. The Rosecrans had stormy passage. She took on 250 tons of coal at Nagasaki, but this was all used up in bucking against heavy seas. Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, who is in command of the Rosecrans, was formerly a well known Western Indian fighter. On the Rosecrans was General Santiago Maceo, son of the famous Maceo, of Cuba. He was a first sergeant of the late reigning sovereignty in his treatment of captured Filipinos, frequently killing those who fell into his hands, and he was suspected of betraying secrets to the enemy for consideration. He was captured, and will be confined in the Alcatraz prison.

The steamer Australia arrived this evening from Tahiti. Among her passengers is the Princess Fomane, daughter of the late reigning sovereignty of the Society Islands, who was deposed when the French took possession of them.

DENIES COMPLICITY IN FRAUDS. STATEMENT FROM A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF EVANS & CO. Chicago, April 18.—Thomas E. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Co., importers and financial brokers at Manila, arrived in Chicago to-day on his way to Washington. He denied the reports from Manila that his firm was concerned in the Commissary Department frauds. Mr. Evans said that it seemed almost impossible to him that any such frauds as were reported had been perpetrated under the strict army regulations in vogue.

"If any army officers are credited upon our books, the transaction is perfectly legitimate," said he. "We do a regular banking business, and as army officers often have to borrow money, we make them loans and charge the regular 6 per cent rate of interest. Our firm has never bought army supplies except at public auction, and all contracts we have secured were in open competition. During the last three years we have furnished the United States Government with \$5,000,000 of supplies. The firm will start for Washington to-morrow. His firm has a branch office in New-York."

SMALLOXP ON TRANSPORT LAWTON. San Francisco, April 18.—The transport Lawton left Manila on March 15 and two days later First Lieutenant Harry E. Courtney, of the 39th Infantry, was taken down with smallpox. He was sent to the United States hospital at Nagasaki on the transport's arrival there. After being fumigated the Lawton started for San Francisco, but on March 12 two more cases of the disease appeared, Lieut-

AROMA PRIMERA. PARA PERSONAS DE GUSTO. A HIGH GRADE HAVANA 10 CENT CIGAR FOR THE DISCRIMINATING SMOKER. ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT and METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO.—Distributors.

BEST & CO. Boys' Summer Clothing. It is in the lighter fabrics for summer wear that the tailor's skill is most apparent in making boys' suits which keep their shape. Our Boys' Suits are not only shapely to begin with, but shapely after being worn—the work of experts applied to right material, with an always satisfactory result. Like the goods themselves the prices are also right in every particular, the lowest possible for quality of goods.

VIN MARIANI. World Famous Mariani Tonic. The medical profession as well as all who have used Vin Mariani pronounce it unequalled. All Druggists. Refuse Substitutes. CONDENSED PHOSPHOROUS WATER. Will cure any case of Rheumatism, or osteoarthritis. It is a powerful stimulant, and is the only medicine that will cure the disease. Sole Manufacturer: J. H. BOHRER, 10th and Olive Sts. Louis Mo.

Blue Label Soups. 20 Varieties. HARRYING THE BOERS. GENERAL KITCHENER REPORTS FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESSSES. London, April 18.—A dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Wednesday, April 17, says: Plumer has occupied Bathfont, capturing thirteen prisoners and a number of rifles and ammunition. Donagass's column has occupied Dullstroom. Six Boers were killed. On General Kitchener's advance from Lydenburg the Boers blew up a "Long Tom." Thirteen prisoners were taken, and a large number of cattle. EDITOR OF "ONS LAND" GUILTY OF LIBEL. Cape Town, April 18.—P. H. Malan, editor of "Oms Land," has been found guilty of libel. He was not sentenced. "Oms Land" is the principal Afrikaander newspaper in Cape Town. Mr. Malan was arrested in January last charged with seditious libel, consisting of reflections upon the conduct of General French and his troops. The Premier regretted the trial January 11, of the present year.

PAN-GERMANS ATTACK ARCHDUKE. ANTI-CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION IN THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH. Vienna, April 18.—As anticipated, the acceptance of a sensation by delivering a speech in the Reichsrath on Wednesday by Archduke Francis, the heir apparent, and his utterances on the occasion, led to stormy scenes in the Reichsrath to-day. The Pan-Germans interpellated the government on the subject, and violently attacked the archduke for supporting "the fighting union of the Clerical Party," declaring that his action was unconstitutional. The Premier, Dr. Koerber, replying, said the archduke's action was a purely personal matter, and that his alleged remarks were private utterances, without constitutional responsibility. The Premier regretted the disrespectful attack of the Pan-Germans. The Premier's remarks were interrupted by stormy shouts of "Away with Rome!" and "Shame!" resounding through the hall. In accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools Association, Archduke Francis caused a sensation by delivering a speech in the Reichsrath on Wednesday, in which he declared he would "willingly assist in combatting all efforts directed toward injuring the Catholic religion and disintegrating the Austrian Empire." The Radicals interpreted the speech as an attack on Protestantism.

What's the difference? The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia. The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid. ANALYSIS MADE BY FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON Vichy to be only Croton water charged with gas. SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY.