TO COIN THE SEIGNIORAGE.

SENATE ADOPTS WOLCOTT'S AMENDMENT TO THE WAR TAX BILL.

The Aldrich Substitute Amendment, to Issue $100,000,000 of Treasury Certificates and Not to Exceed $300,000,000 of Bonds as a Popular Loan, Is Also Adopted—Mr. Chandler Offers an Amendment Making a Declaration in Favor of Bimetallism, but Afterward Withdrew It—Heated Colloquy Between Senators Wolcott and Allen.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate to-day disposed of the two most important amendments to the War Revenue bill. Senator Wolcott's amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury to the amount of not less than $4,000,000 a month, and to issue silver certificates to the amount of the silver seigniorage until the sum of $42,000,000 shall have been issued, was agreed to by a vote of 48 to 31. The substitute for the amendment of the Finance Committee, which proposed to strike out the bond issue sections of the House bill and to issue greenbacks and coin the silver seigniorage instead, was also adopted by a vote of 45 to 31. It provides for the issue of $100,000,000 of Treasury certificates and $300,000,000 in bonds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the certificates to be first offered to public subscription and the bonds to be offered as a popular loan.

Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, endeavored near the close of the session to secure a vote on the bill before adjournment, and failing in this, asked that an hour to-morrow be fixed for taking the final vote. But this too met objections on the Democratic side, the reason being advanced that many amendments offered by individual Senators were now pending and the debate might require more than to-morrow's session.

The War Revenue bill was taken up at 11:10. Mr. Allison, in charge of it, suggested that the committee amendments should be acted upon before the bill should be opened to general amendment. That view met opposition from Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.), a member of the Finance Committee, who thought that the bill should be opened to general amendment before action was taken on the bond proposition, as those amendments would show how much bonds would be required. He was satisfied that bonds would be authorized by the bill, whether they were necessary or not.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), Chairman of the Naval Committee, said he had no doubt that, if the war continued a year, it would cost seven or eight hundred millions.

"For one year!" a Senator near him asked, in a tone of surprise.

"Yes, for one year," Mr. Hale replied. "I have no doubt about it. I put myself on record, from my knowledge of the appropriations already made, already reported and already considered by the Committee on Appropriations, in one branch or the other, as saying that if the war continues a year, it will cost from seven to eight hundred million dollars."

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.)—In all human probability that much money may be spent; but I am just as well satisfied that there will be no necessity for expending $400,000,000 as I am justified in supposing that $800,000,000 will be spent. I do not believe the war will last twelve months or six months or anything in the neighborhood of that time. The most extravagant estimates made by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury did not exceed three hundred millions.

Mr. Hale—None of these estimates are much, if anything, more than the half of the actual cost. War was never so expensive as it is today. No wars are so expensive as expeditionary wars—wars that involve the sending of troops from our own shores to other countries, near and far. I have heard all the estimates and have summed them up, and I venture again to predict that, if the war lasts, it will cost seven or eight hundred millions a year. I hope I may be wrong; I hope (as the Senator from Arkansas does) that the war will stop.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) argued that, as the pending measure must be so framed as to supply a sufficient revenue, not for the war alone, but for the increased expenditures of the Government after the war, it should not be forced through without due and proper consideration. The American people, he said, would demand the maintenance of a navy commensurate with the strength and importance of the Government and for defence against foreign attack. Every city of importance on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would demand adequate protection from foreign bombardment, and that could not be done without great expense. They would be under continuous expense for building ships and running ships, and it was inevitable that the expenses of the Government would be increased very largely by the results of the war. It was therefore the duty of the Senate (the only place where a measure could be discussed in Congress) to take sufficient time on the revenue features of the bill to secure to the Government adequate revenue, not only in time of war, but in time of peace. He would not be content to vote on the bill of on the various amendments unless he could have some kind of an idea what revenue the bill would produce. Besides, the Government would not be hampered in the slightest degree if the bill were not passed for ten days more. The Government would have all the money it wanted if the bill were not passed before July 1. The bill therefore should not be forced upon the Senate until Senators felt that it would fully accomplish what was proposed by it, that was, to give adequate revenue not only for this occasion, but for the future.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), a member of the Finance Committee, contested the views expressed by Mr. Teller. The bill as it stood would produce from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of revenue. It was also agreed on all hands that the war expenses up to first of July, 1898, would amount to at least $400,000,000.

Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.), also a member of the Finance Committee, challenged the latter statement.

"Well," said Mr. Aldrich, "call it $300,000,000."

"The Urgent Deficiency bill alone," Mr. Hale interposed, "will require $250,000,000."

A colloquy occurred between Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), which was wound up by Mr. Aldrich with the remark: "I never have been able to agree with the Senator from Nebraska upon matters connected with the United States Treasury, and if we were to be here for a hundred years I do not believe I would ever be able to agree with him."

"The fact," Mr. Allen retorted, "that the Senator from Rhode Island does not agree with me is very strong evidence that I am right." [Laughter.]

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said that, if even $150,000,000 of revenue were produced by the bill, the Government would still have to borrow money. Money in large amounts had to be obtained immediately, while no revenue would be received under the pending bill for thirty or sixty days. As to the balance of $200,000,000 in the Treasury, half of that, he said, had to be retained as a reserve fund in order to maintain the credit of the Government.

Mr. Teller complained that no satisfactory estimate had been made of the amount of revenue to be derived from the bill, and he charged that the reason for not doing so was in order to lay some foundation for the proposition to issue a large amount of bonds; but he did not propose, he said, to interfere with the matter any further.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that for personal reasons he had been unable to give much attention to the pending measure. He did not think the coinage of the $100,000,000 of silver bullion and the payment of the troops in silver dollars would promote the rapid increase of volunteering. The coinage proposed by the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) would take two years, and he (Mr. Morrill) hoped that the war would be closed long before that.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) raised a laugh by the remark that, as the Chairman of the Finance Committee had just made a speech on the subject of bimetallism, no objection could be made to other Senators following his example.

When the debate closed it was arranged that the vote would first be taken on the amendment offered last Saturday by Mr. Wolcott for the coinage of silver bullion in the Treasury to the amount of not less than $4,000,000 a month, and the issue of silver certificates to the amount of the gain or seigniorage.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) said that he would vote for Mr. Wolcott's amendment with the understanding that if it were agreed to he (Mr. Jones) would move to substitute for it the amendment reported by the majority of the Finance Committee.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wolcott's amendment as a substitute for the amendment of the majority of the Finance Committee, and it was agreed to—yeas, 48; nays, 31—as follows:

YEAS—ALLEN, *Bacon*, *Bate*, *Berry*, BUTLER, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, *Chilton*, Clark, *Cockrell*, *Daniel*, *Faulkner*, *Gray*, Hansbrough, HARRIS, HEITFELD, *Jones* (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), KYLE, *Lindsay*, *McEnery*, *McLaurin*, *Mallory*, Mantle, *Martin*, *Mills*, *Mitchell*, *Money*, *Morgan*, *Pasco*, *Perkins*, *Pettigrew*, *Pettus*, *Rawlins*, *Roach*, STEWART, Teller, *Turley*, *Turpie*, *Vest* and *White*—31.

The substitute thus agreed to, and inserted in the bill as sections 27 and 28, is as follows:

"SEC. 27. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided, that the certificates of indebtedness authorized by this section shall from time to time be first offered whenever practicable at popular subscription under such regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such certificates; provided further, that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000; and that at least $50,000,000 of said certificates herein authorized shall be issued before any of the bonds provided for in this act shall be issued, sold, or disposed of, and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act.

"SEC. 28. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures), the sum of $300,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor, at not less than par, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of twenty-five dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; provided, that the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered as a popular loan, under such regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan; provided further, that such bonds and certificates shall be issued at par, no commission shall be allowed thereon, and, in allotting said bonds and certificates the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted, and a sum not exceeding one-half of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, issuing and disposing of the same."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment to insert a declaration that the policy of the United States is and to commit the country more thoroughly to the single gold standard, but that the efforts of the Government shall be steadily directed to coin and secure the use of silver as well as gold as standard money, with free coinage of both.

Mr. Stewart moved to add to Mr. Chandler's amendment a provision that no bonds issued under this bill shall be used as a basis for bank currency.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) gave notice of an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce such portions of the income tax sections of the law of 1894 as had not been decided as unconstitutional, and he spoke in favor of it. He quoted an article from the New York *Commercial and Shipping List* of May 18 in favor of bonds and against the issue of greenbacks. He described the *Commercial* as a very enlightened and able newspaper, and the article as a "full, candid, and sincere exposure of the bottom facts in this conspiracy against the people of the United States." He spoke of the national banks of New York as extending their power and influence to almost every city and town in the United States. Such a financial combination, he said, had never existed in the world. It was stronger and more powerful than the 150,000 soldiers now under the flag, and could compel the control of the destinies of the country that army would never be able to do. Why, he asked, should the national banks have the exclusive use of the credit of the Government to boost their notes? Why not have greenbacks instead of national bank notes?

Mr. Stewart made an argument in support of his amendment, and read copious extracts from a printed pamphlet. In answer to a facetious question by Mr. Hoar as to what the book was, he said it was "an analysis of the functions of money, by William M. Stewart, United States Senator." [Laughter.]

The amendment was laid on the table—44 to 17.

Mr. Hoar moved to add to Mr. Chandler's amendment the words, "and, to this end, to relax no effort to secure the co-operation of the principal commercial nations of the world."

Mr. Hoar's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 31—as follows:

YEAS—ALLEN, Allison, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Forsker, Frye, Gear, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Wetmore, Wilson and Wolcott—36.

NAYS—Bacon, *Bate*, *Berry*, CANNON, *Chilton*, *Clay*, *Cockrell*, *Daniel*, HARRIS, HEITFELD, *Jones* (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), *McEnery*, *McLaurin*, *Mallory*, Mantle, *Martin*, *Mitchell*, *Money*, *Pasco*, *Pettigrew*, *Pettus*, *Rawlins*, *Roach*, STEWART, Teller, *Turley*, *Turpie*, *Vest* and *White*—31.

(Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics, and Populists in small capitals.)

The substitute reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined, as fast and as soon as possible, into standard silver dollars, to an amount of not less than $4,000,000 per month, which shall be of like weight and fineness and of like legal tender quality as those provided for under existing law, all the silver bullion now held in the Treasury.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue, on said silver so coined, silver certificates of similar design and denominations and of the same quality, payable and redeemable in like manner as those authorized by law, to the amount of the gain or seigniorage derived from the purchases of silver bullion by the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, until the sum of forty-two million dollars shall have been issued. That all said moneys so coined, including the amounts of the gains or seigniorage so coined, shall be used both for the redemption of the Treasury notes heretofore issued under and by virtue of the act of July 14, 1890, and for the redemption of the certificates issued under this act."

Mr. Aldrich moved to substitute for the amendment of the Finance Committee striking out sections 27 and 28 of the House bill (providing for the issue of $100,000,000 of bonds and Treasury certificates not exceeding $100,000,000), the amendment of the minority of the committee providing for an issue of $100,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness, to be offered at popular subscription, and of $300,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds.

Mr. Mantle (Sil. Rep., Mon.) made an argument in favor of silver coinage and in opposition to the issue of paper money. He drew a wide distinction between these two propositions, and rather favored the issue of bonds than the unlimited issue of paper money. He thought that the issue of paper money might prove to be very dangerous to the cause of bimetallism. But still, in deference to the judgment and wisdom of those friends of silver with whom he had affiliated and who now proposed an issue of legal tenders, he would vote for that proposition, in spite of the doubts which he entertained as to its policy. He would vote for any measure to carry on a war, more holy, just, and righteous than any war that had ever been waged.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) delivered a set speech in favor of the issue of bonds, so as to distribute the expenses of the war more fairly. He affirmed that the Spanish forces could not inflict such injury on the country as would be inflicted by the supporters of the inflation currency plan if they should succeed in forcing it on the pending measure.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) questioned the necessity either of an issue of bonds or an issue of legal tenders. The highest estimate of the cost of the war, made by the Government officials, was $300,000,000 a year. Two hundred millions of revenue would be derived from the bill. There was a surplus of $205,000,000 in the Treasury, of which $100,000,000 constituted the reserve fund. The other $105,000,000, added to the revenue from the pending measure, would make $305,000,000, which exceeded by $5,000,000 the highest estimate of one year's cost of war, and he did not believe there was a single Senator who supposed that the war would last twelve months. As between bonds and greenbacks he favored the greenbacks; but he did not believe there was any necessity for either, certainly not before the meeting of Congress next December.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.) argued in favor of an issue of Treasury notes rather than of bonds. The vote was then taken on Mr. Aldrich's amendment (the substitution of bonds for greenbacks), and it was agreed to—yeas, 45; nays, 31, as follows:

YEAS—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, *Caffery*, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, *Faulkner*, Forsker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, *Gorman*, *Gray*, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, KYLE, *Lindsay*, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, *Mitchell*, Morrill, *Murphy*, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wetmore, Wilson, and Wolcott—45.

NAYS—ALLEN, *Bacon*, *Bate*, *Berry*, BUTLER, Cannon, *Chilton*, *Clay*, *Cockrell*, *Daniel*, HARRIS, HEITFELD, *Jones* (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), *McEnery*, *McLaurin*, Mantle, *Martin*, *Mills*, *Money*, *Pasco*, Pettigrew, *Pettus*, *Rawlins*, *Roach*, STEWART, Teller, *Turley*, *Turpie*, *Vest* and *White*—31.

(Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics, and Populists in small capitals.)

Mr. Morgan spoke of the vast amount of silver currency which would have to be supplied in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. The consumption of the product of American silver mines had already begun, and it was very desirable to have a broad, sweeping position taken now in favor of silver. It had not been the object of those who favored the Cuban cause to further the cause of silver, but he thanked God that that was going to be one of the results of that "just and holy war." Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands could not go back under the control of Spain. Some new governments would have to be established for them, and the United States was bound to have a controlling influence in those governments. The United States should, therefore, have control of the financial interests of those islands.

Mr. Chandler expressed his concurrence generally in the views stated by Mr. Morgan, but he did not think that the passage of the bill should be delayed in order to take up the whole financial question of the present and of the future. He thought there ought to be as near an approach to unanimity as possible in regard to all parts of the bill. As he was unwilling to embarrass the bill or delay its passage he would withdraw his amendment, and he did so.

Mr. Teller said that he was glad the amendment had been withdrawn. It would have been more creditable to its author if it had never been offered. He explained and justified his vote and that of other silver Senators against Mr. Hoar's amendment, and said that that changed the entire meaning of the original proposition.

Mr. Allen indulged in some reminiscent remarks as to the failure of the Bimetallic International Commission, which he attributed to the hostility of the Secretary of the Treasury and that of the money classes of the United States. He regarded international bimetallism as a sincere and a delusion, and as only another name for the single gold standard. He added that the $100,000 which that commission had cost might just as well have been burned.

Mr. Wolcott repelled Mr. Allen's remarks in very indignant tones. It was not pleasant, he said, to a man's self-respect to meet such suggestions. It might relieve a man's conscience, however, to inform that Senator that the three commissioners appointed by the President had spent over six months in the performance of their duties, and that all their expenses, including the compensation of an expert secretary, were only $16,000. It was undignified and unbecoming a Senator of the United States to suggest on the floor of the Senate that the commission had spent money which it was not justified in spending. He was tired of hearing such suggestions and of knowing that they were being circulated in "patent outsides" in the West, which constituted the bone and sinew and most of the brains of the Populist party. [Laughter.] He supposed at some crossroads in Nebraska, where nothing was known about Europe except that it had a place on the map of the world, some long-haired and wild-eyed people had got together and resolved that no country except the United States was intelligent enough to have ideas on the money question. They were not aware of the fact that the great leaders of thought in England, France and Germany had favored bimetallism more than a quarter of a century before it had got into the heads of the Populist party.

After a brief review of the experience of the commission in England and France, ending with the resolve of the Indian Government to favor the gold standard, Mr. Wolcott said that that announcement had come upon the Commissioners and upon their friends in England like a flash of lightning out of a clear sky.

"And that," he continued, "is what the Senator from Nebraska calls a delusion and a snare. The experiment which is now being tried in India will, in the opinion not only of the bimetallists of the world, but of nine-tenths of the gold men of London, result in absolute and utter failure. It will be impossible to impose the gold standard upon the people of India. In the face of this I say that he is an enemy and not a friend of bimetallism who stands up in this body and talks about international bimetallism being a delusion and a snare, and says that the people in his section know that it cannot be brought about. And he has no argument to present except making untrue and unpleasant and undignified suggestions that the commission took a large sum of money and squandered it."

Mr. Allen, showing symptoms of hardly suppressed rage, replied. He would not, he said, copy the manners of the Senator from Colorado. He had made no attack upon the commission for squandering money. Nor had he said a word from which "the amiable and distinguished Senator" could infer that he had reflected upon him or upon his commission. He had said that the money appropriated for the commission had been appropriated uselessly. If that was an offense, the Senator could so consider it. "In this chamber or elsewhere," if the Senator from Colorado had lived over that "the flattering unction to his soul" that the commission would bring about international bimetallism he was the only man who thought so. And for saying that he (Allen) was to be the recipient of the sophomoric philippics of that Senator.

"There is nothing about the Senator from Colorado," Mr. Allen added passionately, "that I fear, and there is nothing about him that I respect, under certain conditions. I am willing to accord to him the same treatment as I accord to other gentlemen, but I do not permit him to put words in my mouth which I have not uttered. No gentleman with a keen sense of honor would undertake to do that either in a public or a private position. I do not desire to reflect upon the party to which the Senator belongs, if that be a party. It is not necessary for me to say that the Republicans are long-haired and wild-eyed to even up with the Senator from Colorado. I would not, Populist as I am and hailing from Nebraska, as I do, so belittle myself. While I have not the collegiate education of the distinguished and brilliant star from Colorado I have self-respect enough to refrain from epithets of that kind."

As it was evidently impossible to have the bill finally voted upon to-day the Senate went into executive session and at 6:15 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama proposed an amendment to the Revenue bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed with the assessment and collection of the income taxes imposed by those sections of the Wilson-Gorman act whose constitutionality were not passed upon by the Supreme Court. If that officer shall omit or refuse to proceed with the assessment and collection, the Attorney-General is directed to bring proceedings in the Federal courts to compel him.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered as an amendment his bill for the establishment of a postal savings bank system.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Preparing for the Return of the War Revenue Bill—The Case of Major Wham.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The first hour of the session of the House to-day was occupied by the consideration of a bill introduced by Representative Baker of Illinois to authorize the President to restore Major J. W. Wham, a former Paymaster in the army, to his former rank and to pay him the amount of pay withheld since the execution of the judgment of the court-martial.

Mr. Connolly (Rep., Ill.), in charge of the bill, said that Major Wham had been dismissed upon the charge of failing to pay a judgment for $1,000 obtained against him in New York in a suit growing out of the operations of a mining company with which he was connected. There was no evidence whatever, he asserted, that Wham owed the money, and the judgment was obtained against him by default while he was on duty at Tucson, Ariz. The claim had originated ten years before it was brought to trial, and Mr. Connolly said that, in his opinion, it would never have been heard of had not Major Wham had the temerity to aspire to the position of Paymaster-General of the army. By the act of the court-martial Major Wham was got out of the way of other candidates for that office. The court-martial's judgment was that he be dismissed from the service, but President Harrison modified that to suspension on half pay until 1904, at which time Major Wham will retire by reason of age.

The injustice under which Major Wham labors was conceded, but several members did not think the withheld pay should be given to the claimant, and finally Mr. Sims (Dem., Tenn.) objected to consideration in the absence of the names of the members of the court-martial.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) said that the War Revenue bill would not reach the House before Monday next. In view of that fact, he moved that when the House adjourns to-day it be until Monday. Agreed to.

In anticipation of the speedy return of the War Revenue bill to the House, Mr. Dingley introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules for its consideration. The resolution provides that it shall be in order to move to concur in the Senate amendments in gross and to vote upon the motion without delay. If the motion shall pass, a Committee on Conference shall be forthwith appointed without instructions. This was the form of procedure followed with respect to the Dingley tariff bill.

Private pension bills on the calendar of unfinished business and like bills on the Speaker's table, with Senate amendments, were taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Ia.) called up the Senate bill giving to homesteaders on public lands, who may enlist in the army, credit on their land claims for the time they may serve in the army. The measure includes within the benefits of its operations soldiers in the Mexican and Indian wars. Similar provision has already been made for the benefit of the soldiers of the late war.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) suggested an amendment to cover possible misconstruction, and, in order to perfect it, the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Dingley made a further statement that the probabilities now were that the War Revenue bill would be sent to the House to-morrow, and the order to adjourn until Monday was therefore rescinded.

At 2:45 the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session a Senate bill was passed to pension, at the rate of $12 a month, Nancy Barger of Round, Pa., whose case is unique in several respects. The claimant is the widow of George Barger, late a private in Capt. Jacob Fryer's company Pennsylvania infantry in the war of 1812, and the mother of five boys, four of whom were in the late war of the rebellion. The death of her son John, who was her sole support after her husband's death, leaves her now without support, excepting what she receives from friends and neighbors. On May 7 she was 105 years old, and she is nearly blind and badly crippled. She made application as a dependent mother, but it was rejected on the grounds of failure after a reasonable time to furnish the necessary evidence to prove the origin of the disability during army service. The committee said in their report:

"Although from the papers it would seem to be shown that said disabilities had resulted from army service, and although her dependence seemed to be clearly proven under the act of June 27, 1890, still the Commissioner of Pensions held that the claim should be rejected. Claimant drew a pension as the widow of her husband, George Barger, but was dropped from the roll on account of error in allowance, based upon failure to show death to be the result of army service."

Favorable action was taken in Committee of the Whole upon sixty-five other bills.

FIVE MORE BRIGADIERS.

Other Nominations to Places in the Volunteer Army Made by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations to the volunteer army:

To be Brigadier-Generals—Col. John H. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry; Leonard W. Colby of Nebraska, Roy Stone of New York, Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector-General U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., and Henry T. Douglas of Maryland.

To be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—Capt. William V. Richards, Sixteenth Infantry.

To be Assistant Adjutants-General, with rank of Major—Capt. Hunter Liggett, Fifth Infantry, and First Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry.

To be Assistant Adjutants-General, with rank of Captain—First Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry; William Graves Bates of New York, Frederick M. Page of Virginia, David Elkins of West Virginia, now First Lieutenant, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

To be Inspector-General, with rank of Major—David Vickers of Idaho.

To be Chief Quartermasters, with rank of Major—Capt. George Rublen, Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, Ninth Infantry.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—Walter Allen of Mississippi, Charles M. Forrest of the District of Columbia, Second Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., Second Cavalry; Clyde D. V. Hunt of Vermont, First Lieut. John A. Perry, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, Ninth Cavalry.

To be Chief Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Major—First Lieut. George T. Bartlett, Third Artillery; John D. Black of North Dakota, Robert H. Fitzhugh of Pennsylvania, and William M. Grinnell of New York.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain—James H. McMillan of Michigan, William Larrabee, Jr., of Iowa, Joseph B. Handy of Delaware, William C. Daniels of Colorado, and Warren Fairbanks of Indiana.

To be Additional Paymasters—Fred M. Rix of Arkansas, William Monaghan of Ohio, Manley B. Curry of Georgia, James B. McKenna of Indiana, Joseph Stuart Wilkins of the District of Columbia, Michael F. Sheary of New York, Second Lieut. George W. Moses, Third Cavalry; Frederick Bostwick of New York, Charles Albert Smylie of New York, and Samuel S. Harvey of Florida.

Major Percival C. Pope, Marine Corps, to be a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Eugene Julius Grow of New Hampshire, to be assistant surgeon in the navy.

Charles C. Whittemore, to be United States Attorney for Utah.

Henry N. Ellis of California, United States Consul at Turk's Island, West Indies.

Leonard W. Colby was an Assistant Attorney-General under the Harrison Administration, and is the husband of Clara Colby, prominent in the woman suffrage movement. Roy Stone was chief of the division of roads in the Department of Agriculture, and has been identified with the good roads movement. Frederick M. Page is a son of Thomas Nelson Page, the novelist. Davis Elkins is a son of Senator Elkins of West Virginia. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., is a son of Surgeon-General Sawtelle, retired. William M. Grinnell is a son-in-law of former Vice-President Levi P. Morton and was third Assistant Secretary of State under the Harrison Administration. Henry J. Douglas is a civil engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio and was recommended by President Cowen. James H. McMillan is the son of Senator McMillan of Michigan. William Larrabee, Jr., is the son of Gov. Larrabee of Iowa. Warren Fairbanks is the son of the junior Senator from Indiana. Joseph B. Handy is a brother of Representative Handy of Delaware.

QUANDARY AS TO OFFICERS' PAY.

A Recent Decision of Paymaster-General Stanton Causes Much Surprise.

Army officers are especially interested in a recent decision of Brig.-Gen. T. H. Stanton, Paymaster-General of the army, in reference to the pay of officers who have been assigned to commands above those to which their rank in the regular army would entitle them. It seems that, by an act of Congress for the better organization of the army, "every officer, serving with troops operating against the enemy, who shall exercise under assignment in orders, by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances appropriate to the grade so exercised."

A number of army officers have been assigned "by competent authority" to commands above those pertaining to their grades. Colonels are acting as Brigadiers, Lieutenant-Colonels as Colonels, and Captains as Lieutenant-Colonels.

Just before these officers received their pay for May, which all of them expected would be equal to that of officers whose work they were doing, Gen. Stanton held that no officers in the United States Army are considered as serving against the enemy, and none are entitled to extra pay by reason of being assigned to higher ranks than their grade entitled them.

After this decision many army officers are in a state of bewilderment as to just how matters stand. Most of them feel certain that the President has declared war against Spain, and they believed, until Gen. Stanton's decision, that after that declaration war began to exist. Some, however, are uncertain whether they have merely been dreaming, and whether or not all the talk of Manila and Santiago, in San Juan and Santiago, is merely idle gossip. But others have decided to appeal from the ruling of the Paymaster-General and get a decision from a higher authority.

CARRANZA'S STOLEN LETTER.

Detective Kellert Proves an Alibi and Expects to Be Acquitted.

MONTREAL, June 3.—The prosecution of Joseph Kellert, charged with stealing a letter from Lieut. Carranza of the Spanish secret service, practically ended this afternoon in a fiasco. The defence produced a number of most trustworthy witnesses who swore that at the time the letter was said to have been stolen Detective Kellert was in the City Court attending to his official duties, and he himself swore that he did not go near the house on Tupper street. The Police Magistrate took the case under advisement, but there is no doubt that, in face of the clearly established alibi, Kellert will be acquitted.

The Spaniards by their actions have made themselves the laughing stock of the city, and Kellert will take proceedings against them for false arrest. The Spaniards have hit upon a new way of receiving their letters. It is said that for some time they have been receiving nearly all their correspondence as freight by one of the railroads.

William A. Pinkerton is expected in Montreal in a few days to investigate the workings of the Spanish spy system.

Gardiner C. Sims to Be Chief Engineer.

BOSTON, June 3.—Gardiner C. Sims of Providence, who recently received an appointment as Acting Passed Assistant Engineer and who was detailed for duty on board the repair ship Vulcan, now at Charlestown Navy Yard, has received a commission from Washington which promotes him to the rank of Acting Chief Engineer.

Artillery Drill at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 3.—The drill before the Board of Visitors to-day was given at 5 P. M. by the cadet light battery under command of Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery. It was particularly interesting, since the battery is constituted just like those that are being sent to Santiago de Cuba. The guns are 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles. The various manoeuvres called forth great applause from the spectators.

PRIZE AND PRISONERS IN

SPANISH LINER PANAMA ARRIVES UNDER OUR FLAG.

She Was the Arboreal Mangrove's Prey—The 37 Prisoners from the Rita Captured by the Yale Were Contented and Happy—Crew Going to Spain and Passengers to Porto Rico.

The Spanish line steamship Panama, which sailed from this port on April 20 for Havana and was overhauled and captured by the United States war vessel Mangrove, once a lighthouse tender, while attempting to enter the harbor of the Cuban capital, arrived off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon. The steamship was condemned by the prize court at Key West, but her cargo, not being contraband of war, was not broken, and she brought it back with her. The ship made an effort to run the blockade and was therefore condemned by the court. She will be sold at this port and the proceeds will be divided as prize money. The cargo will be returned to the persons who shipped it.

The Panama left Key West on May 30 in charge of Lieut. Craven and a crew from the cruiser Cincinnati, the little Mangrove not having enough of a crew to spare men to bring her prize here. The Spanish skipper and all of the original crew of the Panama were aboard of her. They will be paroled and permitted to go to Spain. None of them had anything to do with the navigation of the vessel to New York. They were practically prisoners under surveillance of a guard of marines from the Cincinnati. They were treated courteously and well fed. The Panama flew the Stars and Stripes over her taffrail all the way from Key West. The only evidence that she was a Spanish vessel was the legend on each quarter, "Panama, Barcelona."

Reporters who rowed out to the Panama last night were told by Lieut. Craven that they could not come aboard, as he had received orders not to communicate with anybody. The steamship will be taken to the navy yard at Brooklyn to-day.

Thirty-seven Spanish prisoners of war, captured on the Spanish steamship Rita by the auxiliary cruiser Yale, on May 8 last, arrived in this port yesterday on the Clyde liner Seminole. They are a picturesque-looking group, and they couldn't have looked more contented or happier. The men puffed cigarettes and chatted merrily, as the Seminole swung into her dock at the foot of Roosevelt street at 7 o'clock in the morning. When asked if they weren't afraid to enter the chief port of their country's enemy, they laughed uproariously and seemed to regard it as a good joke.

There was a big crowd around the pier, and there were a few jocular remarks from the crowd, but the Spaniards didn't seem to understand them.

The prisoners, who are to be set free at once, were all taken from the Rita about noon on May 8. Six of them were passengers bound for Porto Rico, the rest were the officers and crew of the prize. The passengers are Señora Sara Fernandez of Corunna, Spain; her three children, Antonio, aged 10, Joaquin, aged 7, and Jesus, aged 1, and two other children who were in her care; Martin Legarza, 15 years old, of Santander, Spain and Manuel Martis, 17 years old, of Corunna. Señora Fernandez boarded the Rita at Corunna, where she lived. She was on her way to join her husband, who is a wealthy planter of San Juan. The officers of the Rita who arrived on the Seminole are Capt. Pedro Ceniga, First Officer Juan Domingo Cirarda, Second Officer Felix Pineda, Chief Engineer Mariano Santa Maria, Second Engineer Luis San Martin, Third Engineer Robustiano Trodi, Purser Luis Bilbos, and Steward Geverosa. The rest of the prisoners are seamen, stokers, and cooks.

The whole party was in charge of United States Marshal Lawson D. Melton, to whom they were turned over by the prize crew at Charleston, S. C. Marshal Melton said:

"These Spaniards are the most easy-going lot I ever came across and seem to be enjoying themselves. They proceeded to make themselves comfortable the moment they came aboard the steamer and have done nothing but smoke cigarettes, laugh and chat ever since. They haven't worried me in the least. They were informed before leaving Charleston that they would not be thrown into dungeons, but would be sent home from New York."

Marshal Melton had instructions to turn his charges over to the Austro-Hungarian Consul, but Consul-General Stockinger is out of town and will not return until Monday. Dr. Freyes Leben, the Vice-Consul, would not take the responsibility of sailing without Baron Stockinger's orders. It was finally decided to put the prisoners in the Austro-Hungarian Home at 14 and 16 Greenwich street, where they will remain until Monday. Deputy Melton marched them across town in the afternoon. Nobody molested them. At the home last night the members of the crew were kept in their rooms, but the officers sat in the office, playing cards and dominoes. Proprietor Unger had some trouble at supper time, when the officers refused to eat in the same room with the members of the crew, even though at separate tables. As there was only one dining room the officers had to wait until the crew had finished.

The Austrian Consul sent word to the crew last night that they would be sent to Liverpool on Tuesday on the Cunarder Servia. Señora Fernandez and the five children will probably be sent to Porto Rico if arrangements for their transportation can be made. The woman says she wants to join her husband as soon as possible and doesn't care what the conditions at San Juan are.

Capt. Ceniga said yesterday:

"The Rita was my sweetheart and it was hard to lose her, but it is the fortune of war and there is no use to grieve. I did my best to save her, but your ship was too fast and every shot it fired came dangerously near me. I left Liverpool with the Rita on April 9, before war had been declared. We stopped at Corunna on April 16 and took on our passengers. War hadn't been declared then, either. I hoped to reach Porto Rico before people got through talking.

"We reached St. Thomas on May 1, and there I was warned by the Spanish Consul that the war was on and that the waters around were alive with American warships looking for just such craft as the Rita. I remained at St. Thomas until the morning of May 8, taking on coal, water, and provisions. On that morning the Spanish Consul advised me that the road was clear, according to all reports, and that it was a good time to get out. It was about noon that day that the American sighted us. She fired a blank shot, to which I paid no attention, as I was