

# THE QUEEN WILL STAY IN MADRID

## The Cabinet Is Trying to Bring About Honorable Peace.

LONDON, May 26.—There are renewed and sinister predictions of an impending revolution in Spain contained in a special dispatch from Madrid to-day. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is said to have strongly advised the Queen Regent to prepare to fly, and her mother, who is now in Madrid, is reported to have given her the same advice, but, it is added, the Queen Regent is determined to remain.

Continuing, the dispatch says that the best informed people regard as only a question of a few days, is bound to precipitate an outbreak.

LONDON, May 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The present outlook is brighter and the Ministerialists believe that a Cabinet crisis can be averted. Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, declared in the Cortes to-day (Thursday) that when an opportunity presented itself the Cabinet would not fall to do its best to bring about an honorable peace.

LONDON, May 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The dominant public opinion here is a desire to find some way to a honorable peace, as Spain has nothing to gain by an indefinite prolongation of hostilities."

"All idea that France will intervene, however, is now abandoned and hopes are fixed upon the possibility that the Duke Almodar de Rio, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, will find some fitting occasion on which to take the initiative."

MADRID, May 26.—According to El Epoca the conservative organ, the Cabinet Council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, discussed three points in the proposed note to the powers—the manner of the bombardment, the alleged use of the Spanish flag by the Americans at Guantanamo, and the cutting of international cables by the Americans.

Duke Almodar de Rio, who arrived until a late hour this evening with Senator Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France.

MADRID, May 26, 3 p. m.—In the Chamber of Deputies Senator Cassell, director of the Imparcial, denounced the alleged acts of some of the American warships as being contrary to international law. He also moved that a pension be granted to the family of the captain of the Reina Maria Cristina, who perished at Cavite.

The Minister of Marine, Captain Aunon, accepted the proposition.

In the Senate Count Almenas introduced the question of privateering, urging the Government to adopt privateering "in view of the American proceedings."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodar de Rio, said the matter was inopportune and could not be debated. Count Almenas insisted, but the President of the Senate refused to allow the discussion to continue.

MADRID, May 26.—The outcome of yesterday's financial debate is that both Senator Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, and the Marquis de Vilaverde, the Conservative leader, have agreed to oppose the impost on the national debt. The Marquis declares the silverists will oppose the measure even to the length of obstruction, and Senator Puigcerver declared that the measure will not become a law while he is Minister.

A crisis will be precipitated by the Carlists, Republicans and Romerists, who intend to introduce a resolution in favor of the impost. This will divide the majority of the Chamber of Deputies inasmuch as Senator Cammazo, the Liberal leader and Minister of Public Instruction, has given notice that he will resist the impost if the Ministry if the impost is not adopted.

The alternative of Senator Gammazo's position is the resignation of Senator Puigcerver, whose following is less than that of Senator Gammazo. In regard to these indications of a crisis, the Liberal remarks:

"The sovereignty, perhaps the independence of the nation, is hanging in the balance. Enemies menace it everywhere abroad, and there is famine at home. A solution of the problem cannot be foreseen. Industry, commerce and agriculture are dead. The flower of Spanish youth is giving its life blood to carry on the war, and weakened mothers are nursing a new generation amidst this accumulation of evils. Patriotism demands our silent inactivity, while the political parties squabble over petty questions is depriving the nation of a strong, united government capable of facing the present struggles. The country may wait while the Government arranges its different party politics; but Dewey, Sampson, McKinley and Salisbury are not likely to wait."

The Minister of Marine, Captain Aunon, was asked yesterday if it were true that the Americans were blockading Santiago de Cuba, and he replied: "It is to be presumed that the Americans will try to hinder our ships from leaving Santiago de Cuba, but I am not certain whether the Americans arrived in time to do so. The latest dispatch from Admiral Cervera on Tuesday announced that all his vessels were loading coal."

The general impression here is that Admiral Cervera has left Santiago.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: "Grave foreign complications may grow out of the action of the Hawaiian Government in allowing the United States to make Honolulu a base of supply and naval operations in the Pacific. I am informed to-night on the highest authority that two European governments—France and Germany—through their consular representatives in Honolulu, have taken action which is construed to indicate their displeasure at the course of Hawaii. They have not entered any formal protest, but have inquired of the Hawaiian Government what its attitude would be during the war."

What reply, if any, the Hawaiian Government made to this inquiry, is not yet known in Washington. It is known, however, that the government of the islands will not maintain neutrality, but will allow the United States to use its territory and harbor at Honolulu as freely as if they were part of the United States. By so doing the Hawaiian Government assumes the position of being practically an ally of the United States and takes upon itself the full responsibility for this attitude. As far as is known here, the Spanish Consul in Honolulu still maintains his relations with President Dole's government, but when the Charleston and transports bound for Manila take on coal and provisions at Honolulu it is believed he will protest emphatically against it, and, upon his protest being disregarded, will sever his connections with the Government and demand his passports.

President McKinley realizes that if the Spanish Consul should be joined in his protest by the representatives of other European Governments there would be great danger of complications with those nations, and for this reason the administration will avail itself of every privilege granted by the Hawaiian Government to use the islands as a military and naval base.

There is no escape from doing so, in fact, and but for the facilities for coaling and provisioning vessels and transports at Honolulu the administration

Life of the Rough Riders in camp in Tampa, Fla., described in next Sunday's Call.

# OPPOSES THE REVENUE BILL

## White Talks on the New Revenue Bill.

### WOULD COIN SEIGNIORAGE.

#### SENATOR GORMAN PRESENTS AN AMENDMENT.

##### It Places a Tax of One-Half of One Per Cent on Certain Large Corporations—No Progress on the Measure.

Special Dispatch to The Call.  
Call Office, Riggs House,  
Washington, May 26.

No substantial progress was made by the Senate to-day toward the disposition of the war revenue measure, although it was under consideration for three hours. Speeches were delivered on the bill by White (D.) of California and Teller of Colorado. The former opposed the issue of bonds and strongly advocated the coinage of the silver seigniorage and the tax on the corporations. In his discussion of the last feature Teller drew out the fact that an amendment was to be offered to the bill by Gorman of Maryland placing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on certain large corporations. Teller dwelt largely upon the proposition to levy an income tax. He had not concluded his argument when the bill was laid aside in order that eulogies might be pronounced upon the late Senator Walthall of Mississippi.

White delivered an extended speech covering pretty fully the general features of the bill, especially those relating to the tax on corporations and on inheritances. The consideration of the bill, he said, has enlisted the attention of the country, and many people were becoming restless because a final vote had not been reached. He thought, however, that the delay was due to the peculiarity of the pending measure. The revenue bill upon which the war was conducted, was a complicated instrument, utterly inapplicable to present conditions. The object of the bill challenged the attention and support of every member of both branches of Congress. All are united to present a solid front to the foreign foe. It was no longer a question of doubt that all the money necessary for the prosecution of the war would be supplied. It was simply the method of raising the funds that was under debate here.

"Great as this nation is," said he, "mightily as are her resources, this country is not now prepared to place before an opponent its full strength, and all the material of war residing in its bosom. But in time, and not a very long time, either, it will be ready to put forth its full strength, and then this conflict will be decided speedily."

White said he deemed it essentially desirable that the taxation imposed by the bill should be spread over the country fairly and equitably. The burdens placed upon the country by the war ought to be borne by all alike.

White maintained that the placing by the House of Representatives of one-third of the tax to be raised upon beer, one-third upon tobacco and one-third on stamps was most unjustifiable. Beer and tobacco, it was argued, said he, were luxuries which people did not have to use unless they chose to do so. He admitted that tobacco and beer were legitimate articles but he believed that the courts would sustain the action of Congress in enacting the proposition into national law.

White then entered upon a long discussion of the proposed corporation tax, which he earnestly supported. He maintained that the corporation owed something to the country, not only for their creation, but also for the privilege of existing. He maintained that the argument of Senators that a tax should not be laid against a corporation because it was not laid against a partnership engaged in the same line of business was not sound, as the corporation enjoyed more privileges than the partnership in business and before the law. If it were not so corporations would not be formed.

White said that Gorman of Maryland had prepared an amendment to the measure which he would be willing to support if the general tax upon all corporations should not be deemed desirable by the Senate. At his request Gorman sent to the desk and had read the amendment he proposed to offer at the proper time. It follows:

"That from and after the passing of this act every person, firm, company, corporation, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad, street railroad, steaming car, steamship, or other vessel engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or freight or in transporting the mails of the United States, or carrying on or doing an express business, or having the care or management of any graphic or telephone line by which telegraphic or telephone dispatches or messages are received or transmitted, or the business of furnishing gas, electric light, electric power, steam heat or steam power, or mining petroleum, or refining sugar, or producing or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil, or the business of selling gas, or annual receipts exceed \$250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to 1/2 of 1 per cent on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations and companies of their respective business; provided that the assessment hereby made shall not include any amount of the receipts for the transportation of persons, freight or mails between the United States and any foreign port; but this tax shall be rated for the transportation of persons, freight or mails from a port within the United States to a foreign territory to a port within the United States, and shall be assessed on the amount collected from persons, firms, companies or corporations within the United States receiving fare or pay for such transportation of persons, freight or mails.

White said it had been whispered that the great financial interests which had contributed largely to a campaign fund were demanding a compensation for their liberality that the burdens of the war should not be thrust upon them. He did not believe, however, that any Senator on any side of the chamber would be influenced by a demand so selfish. He objected to the issue of bonds at this time because bonds were unnecessary and because a great majority of the people were opposed to them, believing that it would increase too greatly the burdens of the country. In conclusion White declared that it would be the plain people who would not only offer up their lives in defense of the national honor, but who would also pay the bulk of the taxes for the conduct of the war. He appealed to Senators to permit the bill to pass in such form as would distribute with reasonable equity the burdens it imposed and to lay taxation that would be fair to the American people and would reflect honor upon the Senate.

While the special order was pending a bill was reported by Sewell providing for the employment of retired army officers during the war. It was passed by the Senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

CASORA  
For Infants and Children.

The Guards of Zion.  
CHICAGO, May 26.—About 190 of the younger members of the Zion Association of Chicago, who have formed a military organization known as the "Guards of Zion," have decided to join in a body the Illinois volunteer regiment under Colonel P. McGrath, where they will hereafter be known as Companies I and M. All the members are strong and enthusiastic young Jews. The Chicago Jewish Courier and opened a subscription to defray the needs of the organization.

Life of the Rough Riders in camp in Tampa, Fla., described in next Sunday's Call.



# PATRIOTIC Sailors!

Dewey's great victory, which ranks now as the greatest naval achievement of the age, has awakened a spark of pride in the little men of our city to don sailor toggeries.

The little fellows are proud of the "jackets," as they want to look as man-of-war's-men-like as possible; hence we have created an entirely new line of sailors, the most beautiful effects in blue, the richest of fabrics, and braided in a very novel and rich fashion, with patriotic emblems worked in pure silk on the shields.

These are short-trouser affairs. Friday and Saturday are stamped special days in our house throughout the State. These two days are recognized by parents as days of great advantage in trading in our house.

These little sailors will form the main feature of our Friday and Saturday sale. Were we to put them in stock, regularly they would be \$7. They're for lads between the ages of 3 and 10, and on Friday and Saturday, and not beyond these days, these fine sailors will be on sale at

## \$3.98.

Sailor's Call Whistle and Silk Corded Lanyard With Every Suit.

# THE CLOSING DAYS!

Friday and Saturday will witness the closing of our greatest of Spring offerings in the Men's Suitroom. It has taken the town completely by surprise, and has made our house nearer and dearer to the hearts of those that dress fashionably. It was a phenomenal offer of phenomenally swell Suits, in pretty spring colorings, with double-breasted vest, swellly tailored, everything that a good Suit should be. Double the money won't touch like suits in other stores.

Friday and Saturday are the closing days of these Suits at

## \$5.00.

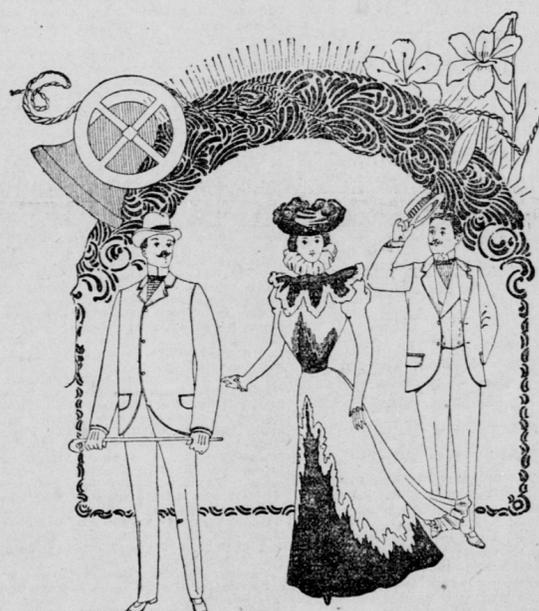
Jack Tar Sailor Tams, in navy, red and a lot of pretty covert cloths, fancily trimmed; goods that were 75c; and some leathers among 'em.

These Friday and Saturday at 25c.

Straw Hats for big boys. A pretty lot of Mackinaw Straws, pure silk bands, the very latest shape, 50c values.

Friday and Saturday at 25c.

A NEW LADIES' COLLAR.  
The Marlborough is one of the prettiest Linen Collars we have shown this season for ladies. It's a happy medium between the extreme high shapes and the low ones. A comfortable collar for ladies to wear. Equal to anything shown in this city at 25c; in our Ladies' Linen Collar Department at 10c.



A white Dress Shirt with two linen Collars—That will be a feature in our White Shirt section Friday and Saturday, the correct length of bosom and two of the most stylish Collars of your own choosing. The Shirt, including two Collars, Friday and Saturday at 69c.

Striped hose for gentlemen—the proper kind, the proper weight and the proper stripes are the proper caper for proper dressers this spring.

We show some very high grade Briggan Hosiery, French heels, stripes running horizontally. In navy, olive in fact, a big choosing from the very latest and swellest things in men's hose, equal to any 50c hose in town. In our Men's Hosiery Section at 25c the Pair.

Ladies' Ties.  
A big lot of pretty Silk Ties for the ladies, those you tie yourself, in all the very prettiest and newest colorings, full length; double the price won't buy any better ones in other stores. These in our ladies' neckwear section to-day and Saturday at 10c.



# The Dewey Alpine

This great Hat of ours has grown almost as popular as the naval hero after whom it is named: It is THE hat with the fashionable dressers. It's in pearl, with black band; if you prefer black, brown or cedar, why, they're here in plentitude. No hatter shows a better hat at \$2. These at

## 95c.



# A Pleasant Ride

Is to be properly attired in the proper kind of a bike suit. Ours in Scotchies are the correct kind; they're tailored right; they're full of chic, snappiness and up-to-dateness; the best of all-wool Scotchies and tailored by the very best tailors.

A big choosing to-day from a lot of real swell suits at

## \$3.50.

# Two More Days

Of those Suits that have caused our house to be talked about, and very prettily at that, those stylish Young Men's Suits for those between the ages of 12 and 19, those swell Check Suits with double-breasted vest, those awfully pretty Spring Suits; couldn't touch 'em in other houses at double the price we're quoting.

Just Friday and Saturday, and no more after these two days, at

## \$4.48.



THE FRISCO BOYS