

REVENUE MEASURE

THE BILL REPORTED TO THE SENATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

PROVISIONS WIDE IN SCOPE

FEW INDUSTRIES WILL ESCAPE THE SPECIAL WAR TAXES.

All the Provisions of the House Bill for the Issuance of Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness Were Stricken Out.

Washington, May 12.—The senate committee on finance to-day concluded its consideration of the war revenue bill after a two weeks' sitting, and Senator Allison reported it to the senate at 4 o'clock.

The bill shows that all the provisions in the house bill for the issuance of bonds and certificates of indebtedness were stricken out, and Mr. Allison, in reporting the measure, made a minority report giving authority for the bond issue.

The amendment inserted at the instance of the Democrats for the issuance of greenbacks is as follows:

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed, for the purpose of meeting and defraying the expenditures made necessary by reason of the existing war against Spain, to prepare and issue, on the credit of the United States of America from time to time as the same may be needed, during the next fiscal year, United States legal tender notes to the amount of \$100,000,000, which notes shall be of like denominations and of the same legal tender quality and shall be payable and redeemable at the treasury in the same manner as the \$500,000,000 of such notes as are now in circulation.

The provision for the cologne of the silver sealgrainage is 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, which shall be of like weight and fineness and of like legal tender quality as those provided for under existing law, the silver bullion now held in the treasury, being the amount of the gain or loss on the sale of silver bullion derived from the purchases of silver bullion by the treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, amounting to the sum of \$42,000,000 dollars; said moneys so coined to be immediately available for payment of expenditures on account of the present war with Spain.

The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to immediately issue, in advance of the cologne of said sealgrainage, silver certificates of similar design and denominations and of the same quantity, payable and redeemable in like manner as those authorized by law, in such sums as may, from time to time, be needed for the same expenditures, not exceeding in all the total amount of said sealgrainage so held in the treasury.

The provision inserted at the instance of the Democrats in the bill during the consideration of the bill being known as the corporation tax is much broader in its scope than this description would lead one to believe. The first paragraph of this provision is as follows:

Every person, firm, company or corporation, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of, any railroad, street car, sleeping car, passenger car, freight car, ship, barge, canal boat, or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle, except hacks or carriages not running on continuous routes, engaged or employed in the business of carrying passengers or freight for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, shall be subject to and pay a special annual excise tax equivalent to one-fourth of 1 per centum of the gross receipts from passengers, freight or freighters of any railroad, street railway, sleeping car, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal boat, or other vessel, or such stage coach or other vehicle; provided, that the amount of such tax shall not include any amount for the receipts of the transportation of persons, freight or mails between the United States and any foreign port; but such taxes shall be rated for the transportation of persons, freight or mails between any territory within the United States through a foreign territory to a port within the United States, and shall be assessed upon and collected from persons, firms, companies or corporations within the United States, receiving hire or pay for such transportation of persons, freight or mails.

A like tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent of the gross receipts is imposed on "any person, firm, company or corporation, receiving or doing an express business." Also on any person, etc., owning or possessing or having the care or management of any telegraphic or telephone line; also on life, fire, marine or accident insurance companies, provided the security and assurance of employers against losses by employees, all of which are to pay on the basis of premiums and assessments collected and the duties accruing, like taxes to be paid by foreign companies doing business in the United States; also on persons, etc., furnishing gas or electric light, electric power, steam heat, steam power, refining sugar or refining petroleum. Then follows the provision for tax on corporations, giving the exemptions, which are as follows:

That every corporation doing business in the United States, whether chartered under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory of the United States, or any foreign state, shall pay a special annual excise tax and said tax shall be the equivalent of one-fourth of 1 per centum of the whole amount of the gross receipts of such corporations derived from such business; provided that this section shall not apply to any corporation that is subjected to excise tax under section of this act, nor to religious, educational, benevolent, eleemosynary or cemetery corporations, nor to fraternal beneficiary societies or orders or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders or associations, or to any corporation of such members, building and loan associations which make loans only to their shareholders; nor shall corporations which buy and sell raw or unmanufactured domestic agricultural products be required to pay any tax with respect to such dealings, except as otherwise provided in this act.

Another paragraph in this portion of the bill imposes an excise tax on banks, and is as follows:

Every person, bank, association, company or corporation engaged in the business of banking shall pay a special excise tax, which shall be equal to one-fortieth of 1 per centum each month upon the average amount of deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft represented by certificate of deposit or otherwise whether payable on demand or at a fixed date.

Persons affected by these provisions are required to make monthly returns. Divisions of payment for ten days are

punishable by the addition of 10 per cent, and for attempts at knowing evasions a penalty of \$1,000 is provided.

Taking up the bill at the beginning, more important amendments are as follows: Stored beer, ale, etc., are exempted from the operations of the act; the discount on the beer tax is increased from 5 to 7 1/2 per cent; for the house provision for stamps on beer, etc., a simpler one is substituted. License is imposed on bankers, etc., as follows:

On bankers employing a capital of \$50,000 or less, \$100 for each license and \$5 for each additional \$10,000 in savings banks; brokers, \$50; pawnbrokers, \$20; commercial brokers, \$20; custom house brokers, \$10; foreign insurance agents, \$50; proprietors of theaters, museums, concert halls, circuses, \$100 each; other public exhibitions, \$10; bowling alleys and billiard rooms \$5 per table.

There are a great many changes in the tobacco schedule. The tax on manufactured tobacco, snuff, etc., is increased from 22 to 25 cents per pound; the tax on chewing tobacco more than three pounds per 1,000 is reduced from \$4 to \$3.50 per 1,000; on small cigars from \$2 to \$1; on cigarettes from \$1 to \$1.50 per 1,000.

The house provision taxing tobacco on hand is stricken out. There is a reduction of the tax of tobacco dealers, manufacturers, etc., whose annual sales fall below \$5,000, to 8 per cent of the house rate which was 12 per cent; and a exemption from the tax on weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 is reduced from \$4 to \$3.50 per 1,000; on small cigars from \$2 to \$1; on cigarettes from \$1 to \$1.50 per 1,000.

The penalty for a violation of section 4, relating to adhesive stamps, is increased so as to make the offense a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for a year, or both. Failure to cancel stamps is also made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$50 or by imprisonment for six months. The paragraph authorizing private die is stricken out. Imprisonment is also added as one of the penalties for issuing or accepting unstamped documents. Indeed, this addition is made to almost all the provisions for violating any portion of the bill, the effect being to make emptying building and loan associations, was it came from the house.

The proviso attached to section 15, exempting building and loan associations was amended so as to read as follows: "That stock and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock does not exceed \$10,000, and building and loan associations which make loans only to their members, shall be exempt from the tax hereinafter provided."

The provision in section 17 relating to telegraph messages, which in the house bill is amended so as to include those by making the provision apply to all messages. The penalty for making, selling or removing from consumption or sale drugs, medicines, preparations, etc., contrary to the provisions of schedule B, without affixing a stamp, is increased from a fine of \$100 to a fine of \$500, and the term of imprisonment is increased to six months. The penalties for all violations of schedule B are made much more strict.

The bill is also amended so as to provide for a tax on prescriptions. The commissioner of internal revenue is given authority to procure stamps from private persons until January, 1899, when they cannot be supplied by the bureau of engraving. The changes made in schedule A, relating to stamp taxes, indicate that the committee devoted very careful attention to it and, as a consequence, almost every line is changed.

After the first paragraph of this schedule the following is inserted as a proviso: "That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books, and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases when the transfer is by delivery of certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a memorandum or bill of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed, and every bill or memorandum of sale before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale and the matter or thing to which it refers."

"Any person or persons violating or seeking to evade this provision shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

Upon each contract, agreement or other evidence of any sale of any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, either for present or future delivery, for each \$100 in value of said sale, 1 cent, and for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof in excess of \$100, 1 cent.

A proviso is added requiring stamps of the necessary amount to be fixed to the bill, memorandum or other evidence of sale. The penalty is the same as the previous proviso. The house exemption of bank checks under \$25 is stricken out, leaving all checks, drafts, etc., subject to the stamp of 2 cents.

The rate on domestic bills of exchange of less than \$100 is reduced to 2 cents, and 1 cent is added to this rate for each additional \$100. This provision is made applicable to postoffice money orders. The rate of foreign bills of exchange is made double the rate levied on domestic exchange.

A bill of lading, manifest, receipt, or bill of packages issued by railroad, steamboat, express companies, etc. A tax of 1 cent is also imposed upon conversations over telephone lines where the charge exceeds 15 cents.

The rate on indemnifying bonds is increased from 25 to 50 cents. The provision for taxing deeds of conveyance is changed so as to make the rate 50 cents where the consideration is less than \$500 and adding 50 cents for each additional \$500.

A uniform rate of 1 cent is made on telegraphic dispatches, the official dispatches of telegraph and railroad companies and official government dispatches being the only exemptions.

The rate on ordinary life insurance policies is increased from 2 cents on the \$100 to 10 cents. On fire insurance companies the rate is fixed at one-half of 1 cent on each dollar of the premium and the same rate on policies of marine, accident, fidelity and guarantee companies.

The tax on mortgages of less than \$1,500 in amount is fixed at 25 cents and a like sum added for each additional \$500. The paragraph requiring a tax on powers of attorney is now modified so as to exempt those given by ex-soldiers in the collection of pension and other claims against the government. The requirement for a tax on probate and administrative proceedings is also eliminated.

On general receipts a uniform rate of 1 cent is made. Trade marks are included in the taxable articles in schedule B relating largely to druggists' preparations. There are slight changes in all the rates on stamps on quart bottles. Special provision is made that on all the articles in this schedule it shall be only necessary to affix the stamp when they are sold. A drawback equal to the internal revenue tax is to be allowed on articles of this class, which are exported.

The tax on legacies does not require payment where the bequest is less than \$5,000. On legacies of \$5,000 and \$25,000, the rate of taxation is scheduled in accordance with the provisions of the act, and on legacies of more than \$25,000, the rate is 5 per cent, with a proviso that legacies passing by will or by law to the husband or wife of the person died possessed, shall be exempt from tax.

In cases where the legacy is more than \$25,000 and less than \$100,000, the above tax is multiplied by one and a half; between

WAR TAXES

Must Inevitably raise the price of medicines. Patriotism demands cheerful submission, but prudence counsels self-protection by buying at least a year's supply NOW.

Must Inevitably raise the price of medicines. Patriotism demands cheerful submission, but prudence counsels self-protection by buying at least a year's supply NOW.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, and Hood's Pills, the family cathartic.

\$100,000 and \$500,000 multiplied by two; between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, multiplied by two and a half, and when it exceeds a million dollars multiplied by three. The net result is to take effect on the day next preceding its passage.

The Republicans decided to make a minority report recommending the retention of the bond feature and also the provision for time certificates, but reducing the amount of the bonds and changing the language of both provisions. As offered, they are as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, 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 such 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."

It is provided that the certificates of indebtedness shall first be offered at public subscription; that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall not exceed \$100,000,000, and that at least \$50,000,000 of certificates shall be issued before bonds shall be issued.

The bond section authorizes the secretary of the treasury to borrow \$300,000,000 or so much thereof as he may deem necessary to meet the expenses of the war, and issue therefor certificates of indebtedness, not less than par, in denominations of \$25, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at any time after ten years and payable in twenty years, and bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, and such certificates shall be offered to the public, and the commissions shall be paid thereon, and in allotting the bonds and certificates the subscriptions of individuals beginning with the lowest amounts shall be first allotted.

WOULD BE A POPULAR LOAN.

If Congress Authorizes It Bonds Will Be Issued in Amounts of \$25.

Washington, May 12.—The treasury department is in thorough accord with the apparent sentiment of the country that the bond feature of the war revenue bill will be a popular loan in every sense. There will be no syndicate operations. It is proposed to have a perfectly straightforward, simple, and easily understood system in disposing of the bonds, which will permit every person in the country to invest, or more, to make an investment in the loan. Never before in the history of the country and probably in the history of any other country, have such comprehensive plans for offering an issue of securities to the whole people been worked out. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has direct charge of the matter has already in hand plans for offering an issue of securities to the whole people.

Every difficulty that will be likely to prove a hampering in preventing people not used to financial operations from investing their money has already been removed and it will be as easy for the ordinary man to subscribe to the bonds as it would be for him to make a remittance for any ordinary commercial purpose.

The treasury department has already organized extensive facilities for popular subscriptions throughout the country. Every little town which has a money order post office will have an agency of the treasury. There are over 15,000 banks and money orders will be asked to act without compensation. Many of them have already tendered their services without charge and those who have not been asked to do likewise.

Great expressions of sympathy and patriotic fervor have been shown by the treasury department. The department will avail itself of the service of the country's full information concerning the loan, and the matter of payment easy to the purchaser. Remittances covering payments will be accepted in any manner which the subscriber pleases; that is, in bank drafts, checks, postoffice money orders, or in cash. Already evidences are making their appearance, and the loan, if authorized, will be placed rapidly in the hands of the people.

The number and character of the agencies through which the people will be reached are approximately as follows: National banks, 2,000; one order post-offices, 2,000; banks and bankers, 15,000; Adams Express Company, 4,500; United States Express Company, 5,000; Southern Express Company, 3,000; Wells-Fargo, 3,000; Pacific Express Company, 2,000. Total, 69,500.

PORT ARTHUR IN CONGRESS.

House Calls Upon Secretary of War for Information Regarding Ship Canal.

Washington, May 12.—The house to-day effected but little legislation. An important measure, providing for the organization of a special line of coast defense vessels and the enlistment of men adequate to man them, was passed.

The senate bill to establish a volunteer signal corps was passed without amendment. These two emergency war measures were the features of the session.

A resolution was passed calling upon the secretary of war for information relative to the construction of a ship canal at Sabine Pass, Tex., and its probable effect upon the harbor at that point. The house voted to insist upon its non-recognition of the senate amendments to the bill providing for feeding and training the Cuban people and the speaker named its conferees, Messrs. Marchand, Griffin, of Wisconsin, and Cox, of Tennessee.

Nearly two hours were consumed in an ineffectual effort to secure consideration of the house bill to organize a hospital corps of the army.

The house adjourned at 4:18 p. m.

TO-MORROW NIGHT

TIME SET FOR TROOPS TO LEAVE TAMPA FOR CUBA.

SIX TRANSPORTS NOW LOADED

TROOPS ORDERED TO PACK EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE TENTS.

Besides the Supplies for the United States Troops About 15,000 Springfield Rifles for the Insurgents Will Be Transported.

Tampa, Fla., May 12.—Before Saturday night it is probable that the entire body of troops at Tampa and Port Tampa will be loaded on the six transports leaving at the outbreak of break camp and will be in readiness for the final word. Every one of the eleven regiments of infantry, the Ninth cavalry and the ten light batteries of artillery received orders this afternoon to pack their gear and to break camp at the moment's notice. To-night these orders were supplemented by orders to pack everything except the tents.

For the first time restrictions were today placed on victors to various camps. Guards were thrown out and no one was allowed to pass the lines unless on urgent business. The utmost activity prevailed around the docks where the big fleet of transports is being prepared. Carload after carload of stores, ammunition, rifles and army supplies of all kinds were switched on the tracks along the edge of the wharf and hastily unloaded by a small army of stevedores.

By daylight six of the transports had been loaded and were ready for the troops and horses. Besides the supplies for the United States troops, about 15,000 Springfield rifles are being prepared. Carload after carload of stores, ammunition, rifles and army supplies of all kinds were switched on the tracks along the edge of the wharf and hastily unloaded by a small army of stevedores.

By daylight six of the transports had been loaded and were ready for the troops and horses. Besides the supplies for the United States troops, about 15,000 Springfield rifles are being prepared. Carload after carload of stores, ammunition, rifles and army supplies of all kinds were switched on the tracks along the edge of the wharf and hastily unloaded by a small army of stevedores.

OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Senate Confirms a Number of Nominations for Position in the Volunteer Army.

Washington, May 12.—The senate to-day confirmed the following army nominations: To be assistant adjutants general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Captains John A. Johnston, Francis Micheler, Joseph H. Dorst, Willie E. Wilder, Cyrus E. Roberts, George Cecil, Edward J. McCleer. To be inspectors general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Major Joseph P. Sanger, T. Edmund Rice, Captain Marion P. Maus, Messrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York; Charles F. Whittier, of New York; and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts.

To be chief quartermasters, with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Majors Daniel D. Wheeler, Charles E. Haines, George E. Pond, James W. Pope, Francis B. Jones, Crosby P. Miller and Mr. Avery D. Andrews, of New York.

To be judge advocates, with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Messrs. F. W. Roe, Edgar L. Dudley, Messrs. Andrew C. Gray, of Delaware; John A. Hull, of Iowa; Frederick A. Hill, of Connecticut; Charles L. Jewell, of Indiana; Charles H. Ribble, of New York.

To be chief engineers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Major William R. Livermore; Captains William Black, George McEl, Derby, James L. Lusk, George W. Goethals, John Biddle and Eliram M. Chittenden.

To be chief commissary of subsistence with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Majors Edward E. Dravo and Tasker H. Bliss; Captains James N. Allison, William H. Baldwin, David L. Hill, Oliver E. Wood and Charles H. Grierson.

To be assistant adjutants general with the rank of captain: Messrs. Frederick M. Alger, Charles R. Miller, of Ohio; William Astor Chanler, of New York; Erskine Henshaw, of New York; Charles I. Bouve, of Massachusetts; James G. Ely, of Maine, and William B. Allison, Jr., of Iowa.

Rough Riders From Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 12.—Colonel W. J. Torrey, who has been authorized to raise one of the regiments of rough riders, has opened his recruiting office here, and is making progress in raising his regiment. He has five complete troops ready for service in Colorado, Nevada, Utah and Idaho, and recruits enough in Wyoming to twill fill the quota of seven troops assigned to Wyoming.

Permission has been obtained from the war department to extend the height limit for cavalry men so that recruits over six feet tall may be accepted.

The troops are to be armed with Krag-Jorgensen carbines and revolvers and will carry no sabers. The finest horses in the West are being selected for mounts.

To Be a Captain Under Woods.

Boise, Id., May 12.—First Lieutenant R. D. Walsh, Fourth cavalry, United States army, stationed here, now acting as muster officer for Idaho volunteers, has received a dispatch from Colonel Wood of the cowboy regiment, offering him a captaincy in the mounted infantry.

Spanish Spy With Troops.

Montgomery, Ala., May 12.—The second regiment United States cavalry passed through here en route to Mobile this afternoon. On the first section of the train there was a Spanish spy in irons and under guard. He was discovered after the train had left Chattanooga last night and immediately put under arrest. It was impossible to get particulars from officers of the regiment as to the proofs against the man.

Volunteer Brigade of Engineers.

St. Louis, May 12.—Under the provisions of law just passed by congress a volunteer brigade of engineers will be equipped and placed in the field as soon as the men can be enlisted. A recruiting office has been opened in this city by George D. Rosenthal, general agent of the General Electric Company, and there has been a rush of applicants from among the men employed in almost every branch of engineering.

54,783 Volunteers Mustered In.

Washington, May 12.—Reports received at Adjutant General Corbin's office that up to and including Tuesday 54,783 of the volunteers had been accepted as having the requisite qualifications for soldiers and had been mustered into the United States service.

Afterwards released were artillery officers hired by Spain on account of their marksmanship.

Balloonist for Signal Service.

Richmond, Ind., May 12.—Professor John B. Baldwin, of Delton, in this county, has received official notification from General Greely to be in readiness to accept a call from the signal service corps as a balloonist.

ITALIAN CRISIS IMMINENT.

Disensions and Consequent Collapse of Ministry Expected at Any Moment.

Rome, May 12.—The government reports that the whole kingdom is quiet; but it is believed that the position of the ministry is extremely critical. Disensions and consequent collapse are expected at any moment.

Besides the economic reforms, the Marquis di Rudini, the premier, is credited with an intention to restrict the liberty of the press and the right of the public meetings. It is not impossible that Signor Crispi's turn may have come again. He declares that the disturbances are the outcome of anarchist propaganda, and should prove a salutary warning to the classes, who must organize for their own defense.

Vienna, May 12.—News has been received of fresh conflicts between the peasants and the military outside Milan. The reports from Luino show that the rioting there was more serious than at first reported. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen had a very narrow escape from violence at the hands of the mob and the pavement was covered with dead and dying after the customs officials fired at Pisa.

Three thousand frenzied petrolouses took part in the riots at Leghorn. The rioters soaked the doors of the churches with petroleum, intending to fire them, but the troops frustrated the plot. It is reported that the government intends to call out 100,000 men in the Milanese district. Milan is already held by a large force; but the courts-martial there have given fresh proof of the organized nature of the rioters.

SPY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Downing, alias Rawlings, Weakened Under Knowledge of His Certain Conviction.

Washington, May 12.—George Downing, alias Rawlings, the man arrested last Sunday under suspicion of being a spy in the service of Spain, has committed suicide at the Washington barracks to-day shortly after 9 o'clock. A towel and a silk handkerchief were used as the instruments of death.

The guard went to the body, and through the corridor he saw Downing a few moments before sitting on the floor reading a magazine. When he returned the alleged spy was found hanging from a bar across the top of his cell. The noose was made of a strip of the body, and the professional hangman, the knot being not below his ear. When discovered life was not yet extinct and the surgeon and steward were called. Their efforts to preserve his life, however, were futile and Downing expired yesterday. He gave evidence of breaking down, and after speaking of his coming trial, the certainty of conviction and his lack of friends, he collapsed completely and wept. He did not act in an unusual manner during the night, and this morning behaved as usual up to the time of his death.

The corpse was removed to the morgue at 2 o'clock and in the absence of relatives in the country it is not yet known what disposition will be made of the body. The guards in charge of the prisoner walked the length of the corridor every fifteen minutes and every one near him under surveillance. He was kept under surveillance, however, and during the few minutes when no one was near, put an end to his life.

Downing was an Englishman by birth, 33 years of age, and prior to coming here had been yeoman of the Brookings, from which ship he was discharged because of suspicion attaching to his loyalty and because he could not get along with the men. He swore to be revenged and coming to Washington he made some communication with one of the Spanish attachés who hired him to furnish Senor Polo and his subordinates information. He fell under the suspicion of Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, who had him traced to Toronto, where it is said he delivered information to a member of the former Spanish legation in Washington. Later a letter addressed to Montreal was intercepted and contained a demand for further information. He was arrested Saturday night by Chief Wilkie and a search of his rooms revealed evidence which those who made the arrest here expressed confidence would convict him. It was thought he would be tried by court-martial, but later became a question whether or not the civil courts would have jurisdiction and this puzzling law point was before the attorney general for decision.

READY TO SERVE COUNTRY.

Daughters of the Revolution Wish to Be of All Possible Service During the War.

Washington, May 12.—At a meeting of the national board of management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the board of management of the National Society Daughters of the Revolution desires to express to the president of the United States its earnest wish to be of all possible service to the government and to our soldiers and sailors in the prosecution of the present war against the kingdom of Spain.

Resolved, That we commend that the members of our society, in every portion of the Union, take immediate steps to the end that we be ready to serve our country in this grave national crisis.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the president, with the assurance of our society that we are ready and anxious to do everything in their power to support and assist him in the great and responsible work which is his, and that we are ready and willing to respond to any suggestions he may be pleased to make.

"M. MARGARETTA MANNING." "President G. N. S. D. A. R." "ALICE FICKETT AKERS." "Recording Secretary General."

PLOTTING AGAINST SPAIN.

Weyer, Robledo and Carlist and Republican Leaders Seek to Bring On a Revolution.

New York, May 12.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Robledo and Carlist and Republican leaders have now deliberately set about to bring on a revolution in Spain, and that very soon.

They are plotting separately and with different objects in view, but they are working incessantly for a common end—the

Cold Cash and BARGAIN FRIDAY purchases in Bernheimers' North Aisle

Can be more easily saved on MAY SALE and BARGAIN FRIDAY purchases in Bernheimers' North Aisle than in any other establishment selling similar goods.

Phenomenal Umbrella. Selling. There must be a reason for the steady stream of Umbrella Customers; our values are phenomenal, that explains it.

At 98c. 35-inch Silk Serge Umbrellas, Congo handles, steel rod, value \$1.50.

At \$1.69. 28-inch Twilled Silk Serge Umbrellas, pearl, Dresden and silver deposit handles, value \$2.50.

At \$1.98. 26-inch "Royal" Silk Umbrellas; 28-inch Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, Dresden, bamboo and pearl handles, value \$3.00.

At \$3.00. The "Park" Umbrella, only to be found here, and the ONLY ALL SILK UMBRELLA, with a positive guarantee; BLACK AND COLORED.

White Parasols. Newness and variety here in abundance. At \$1.98. White China Silk Parasols, with wide veiling ruffles; match it for \$2.50.

At \$3.50. White China Silk Parasols, with wide chiffon ruffles; an elegant \$5.00 Parasol. Plain White China Silk Parasols in all shades throughout.

G. Bernheimer, Bros. & Co.

destruction of the existing government, roof and branch. These arch-conspirators have just adopted a new line of policy.

The Republicans look for amendments to every bill in the cortes providing ways and means for carrying on the war and to oppose every financial measure coming from the dynasty.

The purpose of adopting this policy of obstruction is to prolong the deadlock in parliament, giving opportunity for the anarchists and the starving to riot, and for other manifestations of popular discontent to create such an insupportable condition of affairs throughout the kingdom that news of the next Spanish reverse shall cause an explosion.

Weyer and Robledo expect then a military dictatorship headed by Weyer, which shall sweep away the monarchy. The Carlists laugh in their sleeves and chuckle over the imminent prospect of civil war.

The court of Spain and the Madrid government have again separately sounded the European courts and governments regarding what assistance they would give to Spain during or at the close of her war with the United States.

Such assistance as is found to be most willing to take the lead in any action favorable to Spain.

AUSTRIAN GUNNERS IN CUBA. Germany Also Said to Have a Number of Gunners With Blanco's Soldiers.

Chicago, May 12.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: Unofficial information has reached the state department that a number of Austrian artillerymen were sent to Cuba some time ago. It is expected that at least twenty trained Austrian gunners were on the Montserrat.

Germany, it is said, has also a considerable representation of gunners with Blanco's soldiers. These two facts account