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DEBATE IN HOUSE
Lower Branch Discusses Revenue and Salary Roll.

ONE ALLOWANCE IS REDUCED
Pay of Kahlui Physician Cut Down. Remarks—On Schedule "E" the Attorney General Gives Views.

SENATE:
Eighty-fifth day, May 25.
Consideration of the opium bill was put off to today and action on the barb-wire fence act postponed to Monday next.
The Senate adopted a committee report which approves of the House resolution for condemnation of Youmans estate, water front property, for wharf purposes.
At 10:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.
The Appropriation Bill was brought up for consideration. The first item was "segregation of lepers, pay roll" and, under this, "salary of physician, \$3600.00." Attorney-General Smith spoke of the importance of the work done by Dr. Alvarez at the leper receiving station. His salary, he did not believe, should be reduced. The bacteriological work on leprosy should be continued. Rep. Gear spoke on the matter stating that Dr. Alvarez had a large practice outside of his work at the receiving station where he spent but two or three hours a day. Certainly he should not object to a reduction under the circumstances. Rep. Richards stated that the item under consideration was one he believed should not be reduced. He moved the item pass at \$4800.00. This was lost and the item passed at \$3600.00.

The various items under "Leprosy Settlement, Molokai," were consolidated into one item, "assistants and employees," and passed at \$20,000 instead of \$19,068.00 as recommended by the committee.
Third reading of House Bill 8, relating to income tax, announced. Consideration of this was deferred and Substitute Senate Bill 26 was taken up in its place. Reps. Robertson, Ministers Smith and Damon spoke against the passage of the bill which provides for the striking out of Schedule E. Notwithstanding the forcible remarks made the bill passed second reading by a vote of 7 to 5.

The Attorney-General said: "There is probably no more difficult subject to approach among the various subjects for legislation than that of taxation. The more one has to do with taxation and legislating upon it, the more the difficulties are apprehended; and I think it is a sound principle of political economy, and the administration of public affairs, that when existing systems meet public requirements fairly well they should not be changed, unless for very good reasons. "The present system which is attacked by the bill now before the House was adopted two years ago and has been in force ever since. Like all new departures in the system of taxation, great opposition was raised to it; and strongly contested actions were brought before the courts, testing every feature of that law; and the construction of the law has been fully and finally declared. The tax payers have become accustomed to its provisions and the revenues of the country have been very materially increased; as reported by the Minister of Finance. It is anticipated, as shown by the Minister of Finance's report and the message of the President at the opening of the Legislature, that it will still more increase the revenues in the future. There has been a substantial increase in the income from that law, which was a very marked departure in some respects from the previous law. "Now when we have barely become accustomed to that law, it is proposed to start an innovation and branch out into another system of taxation, which I believe is not a sound method of procedure under the circumstances, and not suited to our conditions. We are in a transition state. We all understand the conditions of population, society and business, and our political position at the present time; and to undertake now a radical departure, after so recently making a very great change, seems to me unsound. "As far as I understand the principle or idea of the income tax, it is

theoretically the fairest tax. It has been successfully applied in England and some of the colonies, where conditions are different. In England, with a great population and comparatively a small area, and with a machinery of government unexcelled on the earth, they have been able to carry out the system fairly well. In New Zealand, with a homogeneous population of 700,000 people, with the best of conditions as to education and development of the country, they have carried out the provisions of an income tax successfully. There were great difficulties in instituting it there. With our conditions it would be extremely difficult to carry out such a law and have it work fairly and justly.

"In regard to the policy of the Government in this matter, that has been clearly and distinctly announced, through the message of the President to the Legislature at its opening, which is as follows: "The operation of the tax law of 1896 produced in the main satisfactory results, and while it gave rise to litigation, it is now more fully understood, and its administration in the future will undoubtedly meet with but little opposition. For this reason, and also on account of a desire that all legislation should follow conservative lines, the Executive have decided not to introduce and new measure for the purpose of increasing the revenues.

"I will in this connection remark upon the matter of the policy of the Executive. It has been stated in this house, and it has been published in the local press, that one of the difficulties of the work in the Legislature at this Session, one reason for the delay in its work, has been on account of the lack of policy on the part of the Government. It seems to me that those statements have been made rather thoughtlessly, and without basis in fact, because in the message of the President the policy of the Government was announced very clearly on the more important matters which are before the country. In the first place, the policy was announced in regard to the political status, with reference to our relations with the United States; next came the matter of public improvements, the policy of the Government in regard to which was clearly stated. Then in regard to education, revenue, consolidation of the public debt, cable communication, forestry, sanitation, and the appropriation bills. On all the main, essential matters for the administration of the Government for the next two years, a clear and definite policy has been announced in the message, the Appropriation Bill and on the floor of both Houses, and is being followed. It seems to the Executive that under existing conditions it would be a mistake to exchange for the present system of taxation a new, untried and experimental system.

"I therefore support most heartily the motion to indefinitely postpone the present bill, which would set us adrift on the sea of experiment."

AFTERNOON SESSION.
At 2:10 o'clock there was still no quorum in the House. Rep. Kaeo moved to adjourn. The Speaker stated that he thought it would be better for the House to adjourn for three months and allow the members to go back to their homes rather than to keep putting off work by the tardiness of members.

House Bill 8, Income Tax Act, was taken up for consideration. Rep. Kahalelo moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost by a vote of 6 to 7. Under suspension of rules Rep. Robertson presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill 27 relating to the jurisdiction of the First Circuit in certain civil cases. The report recommended the Senate Bill be laid on the table. A substitute bill was presented and read first time by title while the report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Some of the members kept walking out into the hall and frequently there were calls of "no quorum." Rep. Gear evidently became tired of this kind of thing and moved to adjourn. This was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

SPAIN IS ALL BUT BEATEN
Political Intrigue and Wild Rioting in Old Madrid.

PORTO RICO IS CAPTURED
Spain's Fleet Has Gone Home—Reconcentrados Starving—American Army to Operate in Cuba—Admiral Dewey Reports That All is Well in Manila.

U. S. S. CHARLESTON HAS SAILED
Transports Probably Miss Hawaii—End Must Come Soon—Civil War Defies Authority of Italy.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN.
WASHINGTON, May 13.—Admiral Sampson, with nine warships, bombarded the San Juan forts.
Reports from Port Au Prince state that the Iowa fired the first shot; the Indiana followed.
The forts were laid in ruins within a few minutes.
A slight response was made by the batteries to the American fire.
The town of San Juan then surrendered.
The Consuls and several thousand residents fled to the interior.
The cruiser Yale captured the Spanish steamer Rita.

DEWEY'S OPERATIONS.
HONGKONG, May 13.—H. M. S. Linnet, which was detailed to watch the operations at Manila, has returned to Hongkong. Her captain has reported to the British Government that Admiral Dewey is unwilling to bombard the city of Manila. He hopes to starve the garrison into subjection. The Spaniards defy him, and declare they have ample food stores placed beyond the range of the warships' guns.
Admiral Dewey telegraphs that he still maintains the blockade of Manila.
He also states that he has secured the breechloaders from the sunken Spanish vessels at Manila, and a quantity of arsenal stores.

SUICIDE OF A SPY.
WASHINGTON, May 13.—A man named George Downing, who was arrested at Washington on suspicion of being a Spanish spy, committed suicide.

AMMUNITION FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.
WASHINGTON, May 12.—The cruiser Charleston, taking a supply of ammunition for Admiral Dewey's squadron, has sailed.

CAPTURED STEAMERS RELEASED.
WASHINGTON, May 12.—The American Prize Court has ordered the release of the Spanish steamer Miguel Jover, captured off Havana. The Prize Court at Key West has condemned the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Vestura, and ordered her release.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN MANILA.
The Cable Company is advised for the information of people in New Zealand who have relatives and friends in the Philippines, that H. M.'s Linnet has arrived at Hongkong from Manila, and reports that all the British subjects in Manila are safe. The message adds that further news may be expected later on.

GERMAN WARSHIPS FOR MANILA.
BERLIN, May 12.—The German Government has despatched four warships to Manila, with a view of conserving the interests of German subjects.

A SPANISH PROTEST.
LONDON, May 12.—Senor Bonilla, the Spanish Consul-General at Montreal, has protested to the British Government against the sale and transport of sulphur in Canada intended for America. It is claimed that sulphur is a contraband of war.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.
WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Merritt, who goes as Commander-in-Chief of the American army for the occupation of the Philippines, takes as a first installment 1500 troops. The first transport vessels to be employed are the steamers Australia and City of Peking, whilst the City of Sydney sails next week.

THE STATE OF SPAIN.
MADRID, May 12.—The whole of Spain is now under martial law.
The bread riots are spreading, and the looting of business places has become general.

CAPE VERDE SQUADRON.
MADRID, May 11.—The Cape Verde squadron is at Cadiz.
WASHINGTON, May 11.—The American war authorities, on learning of the position of the Cape Verde squadron, decided to land a force in Cuba on Tuesday.
Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, doubts the accuracy of the

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